

Group 3

Carbon Rights: Rights to the benefits and risks arising from carbon sequestration and release on a specified parcel of land. (Australian legislation) Find other definitions – Check World Bank Carbon Finance, CDM. Carbon stocks implicit in sequestration?

Forest Governance: Need good definition. FLEG refers to items needed for good forest law. Should probably include legitimacy, participation, decision making, transparency, land tenure. Wikipedia has 5 definitions, including “Governance relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance.”

Adaptation: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction was defined at the Barbados Seminar on Adaptation to Climate Change and Managing Disaster Risk in the Caribbean and South-East Asia (2003) as “program or project work to increase the strength of social, economic and natural system to both the short term impacts of current climate variability and long term impacts of human induced climate change”.

(<http://www.foe.org.au/campaigns/climate-justice/activities-and-projects/funding-adaptation/definition-of-adaptation/?searchterm=disaster>) . (Any official UN definition? Would be better. UNDP has one, but focused on MDGs. Look up Nairobi action plan) IPCC definition

Human Rights: We interpret human rights to be consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>) and related conventions on labor, indigenous, and tribal peoples’ rights.

Sustainable Forest Management: The seventh session of UNFF (2007) recognized that sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. (ECOSOC E/2007/42: Source: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/sfm/en/>). This group views SFM as inclusive of all values, uses, management regimes and legal types of forests, including those destined for conservation, production, and restoration.
SFM additional (from same website):

It is difficult to explicitly define what sustainable forest management is. However, several recent international meetings have acknowledged that the following seven thematic elements are key components.

- (1) Extent of forest resources;
- (2) Biological diversity;
- (3) Forest health and vitality;
- (4) Productive functions of forest resources;

- (5) Protective functions of forest resources;
- (6) Socio-economic functions;
- (7) Legal, policy and institutional framework.

These thematic elements, acknowledged by UNFF, are based on the criteria of the nine on-going regional/international processes on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, and were acknowledged by the International Conference on Criteria and Indicators in Guatemala in February 2003 (CICI 2003) and by the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2003. In February 2004, the FAO/ITTO Expert Consultation on Criteria and Indicators recognized that these elements are important for facilitating international communication on forest-related issues. The thematic elements are also used in the FAO-led global forest resources assessment (FRA) as a reporting framework.

Source: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/sfm/en/>