

Detailed list of topics and sub-topics discussed only by the members of the working group 1

I. Forest Restoration

- Implies secondary forests are converted to a higher stock forests
- It is related with definition of forest degradation, it is a more dynamic and thus a more complex concept, yet to be defined.
- It is becoming a priority in some countries for (a) its mitigation potential; (b) ensuring implementation of forest policy.
- No SFM is being implemented in some ITTO countries (?)
- Classification of restoration, which would have implications on funding mechanisms.
- Need for resources that could be provided by carbon payments
- Use all goods and services of the forest as a driving force for a multipurpose management: C, biodiversity and water.
- Definition is needed.

a. A/R CDM

- Lack of presence of knowledge and experienced foresters (seems very few foresters were included in discussion/negotiation) lead to a too complicated system with reduced activities yet
- It is necessary improvement to make it easier and realistic
- Holistic approach (complementary to other alternatives such as REDD)
- It is not flexible, it excludes restoration
- Initial non-forest conditions is mandatory
- Promote recognition of different situations, when setting baseline (focusing more on socio-economic parameters) is necessary.
- Simplification: more consideration of the reality of participants (current capacities and capacity building); facilitate local people participation.
- Current model and procedures makes project's transaction costs artificially too high
- Institutional loop (pipeline) is too high
- Year of reference (1990) should be revised to allow greater land eligibility.
- Permanence/non-permanence shouldn't be a barrier.
- Small-scale projects
- Developing national baseline for A/R

- Capacity building at the local level
- Lack of financing for implementing projects in order to produce credits to be sell. Needs for developing micro-credits programs for implementing projects.
- How to management of expectations; people is likely to replicate success projects.
- Flexible project boundaries
- Applicability conditions are to narrow focused and difficult to fulfill
- Too much expectations and too low payments
- Credibility of the baselines, need for agreement
- Definition, scope and extent. Ask for monitoring requirements
- Need for backstopping capacity building in/for data
- Socio-economic conditions need to be addressed
- What is the role of voluntary markets? Requirements are almost same as for A/R CDM projects
- Need to enhancing the participation of the forest sector in the UNFCCC
- Too many requirements block the system
- Use existing knowledge (e.g ITTO, FAO): resource of good decisions and/for capacity building.

b. Common points

- How SFM is (to be) included?
- Fairness, consistency, common concepts for mitigation approaches (REDD, A/R CDM and others).
- Readiness on the ground
- Impacts on ownership, land nature and use rights
- How to ensure involvement of civil society (especially local communities)
- Leverage on the importance of including environmental services in the ITTO/ITTA
- Carbon markets should be free markets (many things involved: governance, biodiversity, poverty, land tenure, law enforcement)
- Need of involvement of rural communities in C sequestration projects and needs for capacity building
- Participation of stakeholders to increase success, reduce risks and increase permanence.
- Recognition of different circumstances among countries.
- For national approaches, the national inventories should serve as base for developing national baseline (reference scenario) as well as for monitoring
- Needs for support for getting accurate data (capacity building)
- Combination of REDD and A/R (one project for managing area)
- Reality check
- What is really new?
- Efficiency of capacity building (are workshop attendees getting enough skills and knowledge for making a change?)

- Efficiency of capacity building for empowerment of local communities
- Need for national policies
- Need for consistent social and environmental impact assessment
- Benefit sharing agreements
- ITTO should increase their role for capacity building and support.
- Improve community participation

c. Restoration

- There is lack of definitions but ITTO has a prompt start
- It has a great potential to produce collateral benefits, both social and environmental

d. Potential means for simplification of A/R CDM

- Promote development of methodological modules and tools for “building” projects
- Revision of reference year for defining land eligibility
- Proposing flexible project boundaries to promote recognition of additional carbon sequestration and additional benefits as result of replication in areas surrounding successful projects.
- Developing mechanisms for upfront financing for project implementation (e.g. micro-financing)
- Promoting creation of operational entities at regional level.

e. Capacity building

- Which kind of capacity building? What ITTO has to do with it?

f. Participation in negotiation processes

- Enhance participation of forest sector experts in negotiation process (funding)
- Training of policy makers
- Promoting national/regional working groups for discussing and preparing submissions

g. Role of communities and local stakeholders

- Ownership, land tenure, rights of use, participation of local stakeholders
- Consultation process
- Share of benefits

h. Market approach (to be discussed in plenary session)

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i. Need for recognition in the UNFCCC of different National circumstances

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j. Landscape approach

- Including A/R, restoration and REDD activities into a landscape planning approach (SFM criteria and indicators)

List of Participants in Group 1. Carbon Sequestration

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