

BREAKOUT GROUP FOR AFRICA

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POLICY NEEDS

- i. Focus on policy makers – need to understand opportunity cost of CC**
- ii. Capture climate change issues in forest policy framework**
- iii. Integrate CC issues into forestry policy and national development agenda**
- iv. Dissemination of IPCC reports to policy makers via the country focal point (FP)—need to make sure the FP of a country shares the info to the needed governmental departments**
- v. Need to make sure the policy makers understand climate change issues—impacts, mitigation and adaptation and how each of these affects countries future development**
- vi. Need for flexibility in policy frameworks to capture changing needs**
- vii. Policy makers need to be aware of and make use of existing regional initiatives and subregional organizations**
- viii. Need stabilization of political memory and political will to be engaged in CC issues (implications for structure of government)**
- ix. Formulate adaptation strategy, and review and update National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) as needed**
- x. Is Africa part of the problem or part of the solution and potentially suffer the consequences (identified as most vulnerable to climate change)**
- xi. Need to consult local communities and indigenous people**

LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE

- i. Presence of good laws and legal requirements but inadequate implementation and regulation**
- ii. Review, and revise as needed, existing legislation to support new policies**

- iii. Importance of including in forest management plans issues related to climate change, such as impacts and need for adaptation
- iv. Need for harmonization and coordination of actions related to climate change—e.g. in most countries the DNA acts alone and a multi-sectoral approach is needed
- v. Develop a high-level government committee comprised of a member from each stakeholder ministry/department (including research community) –can serve in advisory capacity, validate national reports related to CC, etc.
- vi. Need for Land use planning and clarification of land tenure issues
- vii. Increased risk on Cc planning actions from national and local conflicts and refugees from cross border conflicts

FINANCING MECHANISM

- i. Needed for : Adaptation, capacity building, incentives for good practice, for promoting investment in CDM, for technology, compensate for opportunity costs, financing pilot activities, for research support
- ii. Types of mechanisms: PES, public and private funds

Need (cross cutting across A, M, REDD, and SFM)	source
Adaptation	Adaptation fund—needs to provide information on how countries can access it and simplify application process
capacity building	Public and CPFs members
incentives for good practice (e.g. conservation of forests for biodiversity, protection forests)	Payment for environmental service—private/public
promoting investment in CDM and REDD	PES (carbon market)-Promotion via additional ODA and multilateral funding agencies and investment by private sector
Technology	Private and ODA/UNFCCC for transfer developed country support developing countries transfer of environmental sound technology
compensate for opportunity costs	PES (carbon market)
financing pilot activities	PES and multi and bi-lateral
research support	CPF, PES, polluter-pay principle,
Poverty reduction/sustainable livelihoods of people around forests	Micro credit and trust fund, C market, community development

	funds

PILOT EXPERIENCES

- i. Adaptation/Impacts/Vulnerability**
 - a. Baseline of distribution and area of C stocks in forests so that future monitoring can detect trends**
 - b. Permanent sample plots to monitor trends in mortality, disease etc.**
- i. Mitigation**
 - c. CDM—different baseline and monitoring methodologies to bring to discussions on simplification**
 - d. REDD—need data to develop reference emission level for both deforestation and degradation—e.g. C stocks, area change, etc**

CAPACITY BUILDING

- i. Needs: human, institutional, technology, and communication**
- ii. Free and readily available access to past and current remote sensing data (in multiple formats, either fast download or on electronic formats) –from latest technology, and several scales of resolution**
- iii. Human training in the use and analysis of RS data, including the hardware and software**
- iv. Communication networks to share capacity and experience**

RECOMMENDATIONS

TO ITTO	TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS	TO OTHERS
Integrate CC issues into forestry policy and national development agenda	Dissemination of IPCC reports to policy makers via the country focal point (FP)—need to make sure the FP of a country shares the info to the needed governmental departments	Baseline of distribution and area of C stocks in forests so that future monitoring can detect trends
Importance of including in forest management plans issues related to climate change, such		CDM—different baseline and monitoring

<p>as impacts and need for adaptation</p>	<p>Formulate adaptation strategy, and review and update National</p>	<p>methodologies to bring to discussions on simplification</p>
<p>Importance of including in forest management plans issues related to climate change, such as impacts and need for adaptation</p>	<p>Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) as needed</p>	<p>REDD—need data to develop reference emission level for both deforestation and degradation—e.g. C stocks, area change, etc</p>
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