

programme

FOREST DAY



Shaping the global agenda
for forests and climate change

Sunday, 13 December 2009

**Radisson Blu Falconer Hotel
and Conference Centre, Denmark**

UNFCCC COP15 Parallel Event

FOREST DAY

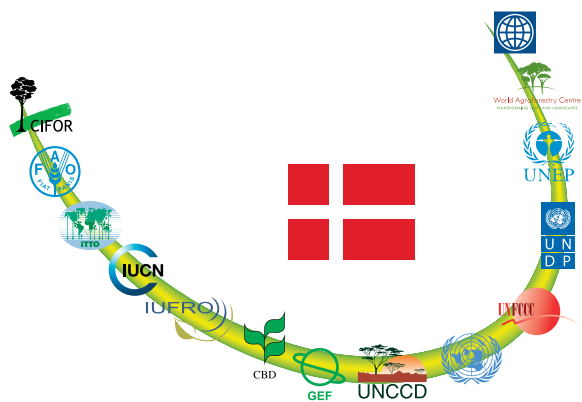


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UNFCCC COP15 Parallel Event



Forest Day 3 brings together many of the world's key forest stakeholders during the 15th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, as a platform to debate issues and identify priorities in order to ensure that forests are suitably incorporated into any future climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

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The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen this December has put forests and the consequences of different forest management practices higher on the global political agenda than ever before, for good reason.

Whilst forests and other land ecosystems currently capture and store more than a quarter of the world's carbon emissions, deforestation and forest degradation simultaneously contribute 17 to 20% of global CO₂ emissions. Evidently, major contributions to fighting climate change could be achieved through improved forest management and land use practices.

Forests themselves are vulnerable ecosystems that may be impacted significantly by climate change, and are indeed far more than carbon stores. They harbour two-thirds of all land-based biodiversity, and generate critical ecosystem goods and services such as water, food, medicine, fuel and income from more than 5,000 commercial forest products. Forests sustain the cultural and spiritual identity of billions of people, foremost among them indigenous people and local communities. If sustainably managed, forests have the potential to provide for all these benefits, including their positive contributions to the global carbon balance.

New mechanisms for addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation may provide new opportunities, as well as new challenges for forests and forest management practices. It is crucial that we understand the complex interactions between forests, people, climate and ecosystem services – and know how to respond.

In Denmark we have centuries of land use experience to build upon. Around the year 1800, our ancestors were facing the consequences of overuse of forest resources for fuel and timber, for agricultural expansion and for extensive grazing. Our forest cover reached an all-time low of 2 to 4%. We ran short of timber resources and some parts of the country suffered severely from storms and sand drift. Agricultural lands could be buried in sand overnight, destroying decades of hard work by farmers trying to make a decent living. The Danish Forest Act of 1805 established new principles for forest management, including permanent protection, which prevented conversion of forests to other land uses. This key principle of protecting forests against conversion has remained the backbone of Danish forest legislation to this very day.

Nowadays, thanks to continuous afforestation efforts, Denmark has about 13% forest cover. The long-term objective is to have 20 to 25% forest landscape coverage over the course of this century. Close-to-nature forestry has been commonplace in recent years, replacing the plantation forestry that dominated Danish forestry in the past. This change in forest management practices provides

major benefits not only for biodiversity. It also makes the forests more robust and resilient against storms, drought and other possible impacts of current and future climate change.

Forest Day 3 brings together forest policy makers, leading thinkers, scientists and a range of other stakeholders to discuss the most urgent and important challenges and opportunities for global forestry in the context of climate change. I am proud to present the programme you now hold in your hands. It is the result of joint and remarkable contributions from several organisations and individuals, led by CIFOR and co-hosted by partners from the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. I owe them all my sincere thanks.

Welcome to Forest Day 3! I look forward to your participation and active contribution.

Troels Lund Poulsen

Minister for the Environment, Denmark



On behalf of the 14 members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, I welcome your participation in Forest Day 3. It is fitting to come together at this crucial time. Climate change poses new and formidable risks, as well as possibilities, for forests and the hundreds of millions of people who depend on them. Decisions that will be made by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen and in the months to come are likely to have profound impacts on all types of forests, in developing and developed countries alike.

The members of CPF have been collaborating for many years to support sustainable forest management worldwide for the perpetuation of the range of crucial goods and environmental services furnished by forests. CPF has accomplished much over the years through its comprehensive coverage of key forest issues, at both the policy and the technical levels. Our strength lies in the informal and voluntary nature of our relationship and our commitment to jointly address common concerns.

Through Forest Day 3, CPF is catalysing the sharing of information and views on forests and climate change. We fulfilled this function for other purposes, such as harmonising forest definitions and streamlining forest-related reporting. Forest Day 3 brings together climate change negotiators – those making international policy decisions – and foresters – those responsible for implementing them. It also convenes a range of stakeholders who hold many different views on forests. We hope not only to enrich individuals' understanding of and views on the issues but also to bring key messages to climate change negotiators.

A message from CPF's *Strategic Framework for Forests and Climate Change*, a message that was echoed at the World Forestry Congress held this October in Argentina, is that sustainable forest management is an effective framework for forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation. SFM, as recognised by the United Nations General Assembly, 'aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests for the benefit of present and future generations'. Achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation while adhering to the principles of SFM will help to ensure that the multiple functions of all types of forests, whether managed for nature conservation, watershed protection, timber or other objectives, are achieved.

The forestry community needs to engage fully in national and international policy discussions and actions on climate change. We cannot afford to be mere bystanders in the process. We have too much to win – and too much to lose. It is thus encouraging that Forest Day 3 has drawn such a large number of participants.

I hope that you put the knowledge you gain today to good use during policy deliberations here and beyond Copenhagen and that it serves you well when developing and implementing concrete action on the ground.

Jan Heino

Chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests



On behalf of my colleagues at CIFOR and other organisations co-hosting this event, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to Forest Day 3.

This year's event is bigger and more ambitious than ever. We have cast our net wide to bring together outstanding speakers from a diverse range of perspectives. We have tried to create a programme that is as engaging as it is exciting, and one that will inform the debate over the role of forests in climate adaptation and mitigation now and in the future.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, taking place just a few kilometres away, is seeking a political consensus that could lead to reductions in future greenhouse gas emissions. That forests should be a significant part of this process is no longer disputed. But exactly *how* they should be included stirs emotions and provokes heated debate. The earth's forests are at a critical juncture. If urgent action is not taken, their ability to withstand the anticipated changes in climate may diminish. As a consequence, the opportunity to use them to mitigate climate change may be lost.

But forests are much more than just carbon stores. They provide a huge range of other services. They are integral to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. At Forest Day we will be seeking to ensure that the voices of forest communities have a secure place in the debate. Representatives from all the major tropical forest regions are joining us today, and we extend a special welcome to them all.

Forest Day could not happen without the help and support of many different organisations and individuals, too numerous to thank individually. Nevertheless, in addition to thanking our partners in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests for their many contributions, I would particularly like to recognise the Government of Denmark for their generous offer to co-host Forest Day this year. We have received invaluable assistance from the Ministry of the Environment here in Copenhagen, as well as critical financial support. I should also mention our other local partner, the University of Copenhagen, whose Department of Forestry has helped with sound advice and willing student volunteers.

Forest Day has always been an open forum where ideas can be shared and where all participants can contribute. We encourage you to join in, to challenge one another's views and to bring your own diverse experiences to the table. We may not always agree, but by coming together to share research, perspectives and opinions, we hope to make a real contribution to the crucial debates on the future of forests at global, national and local levels.

Frances Seymour

Director General, CIFOR

About the organisers

Forest Day 3 is hosted by CIFOR, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Government of Denmark. Forest Day 3 is the third in a series of Forest Days dedicated to keeping forests high on the climate change agenda. Forest Day 1 in Bali in 2007 informed the inclusion of forests in the Bali Action Plan. Almost 1,000 participants attended Forest Day 2 in Poznań. There, key stakeholders agreed on the urgency of including forests in the global climate protection regime and the importance of managing forests for livelihoods, biodiversity and carbon storage. At Forest Day 3, we are directing our energies towards ensuring that the design and implementation of forest-related climate measures are climate-effective and cost-efficient with equitable impacts and co-benefits.

The Center for International Forestry Research

CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia. It also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests is an innovative partnership of 14 international organisations, institutions and convention secretariats. It was established in April 2001 following the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The Collaborative Partnership seeks to support the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests and to enhance international cooperation and coordination on forest issues. Fourteen member organisations make up the Collaborative Partnership:

- Center for International Forestry Research
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- International Tropical Timber Organization
- International Union of Forest Research Organizations
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility
- Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests
- Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme

- World Agroforestry Centre
- World Bank
- World Conservation Union

Ministry of the Environment, Denmark

Funding partners

- Eleven members of the CPF: Center for International Forestry Research, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Tropical Timber Organization, World Conservation Union, International Union of Forest Research Organizations, Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility, Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, World Agroforestry Centre and World Bank
- The Australian Agency for International Development, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Government of Finland and the Government of Norway provided financial support to develop a research agenda on climate change and forests, part of which has been used to support Forest Day 3
- Government of Denmark

Forest Day 3 Programme*	
Time	
07.00 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 10.30	Opening plenary Falconer Room
10.30 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.45	Subplenary Adaptation Frederiksberg Gymnasium
12.45 – 13.45	Mitigation Falconer Room
13.45 – 14.45	Lunch
15.00 – 16.30	Global views on forests and climate change Falconer Room
16.30 – 17.00	Parallel learning events 1
	1. Scope of the global climate agreement Congo Room
	2. Social impacts of REDD initiatives Amazon Room
	3. Financing for forest and climate change Falconer Room
	4. Measuring and monitoring, baselines and leakage Audience Room
17.00 – 18.30	Parallel learning events 2
	5. Boreal and temperate forest Congo Room
	6. Governance and institutional capacity for adaptation and mitigation Audience Room
	7. Landscape approaches to mitigation and adaptation Amazon Room
	8. Biodiversity Falconer Room
18.30 – 18.45	Break
18.45 – 19.15	Closing plenary Falconer Room
19.15 – 20.30	Cocktail reception, hosted by the Danish Government

Posters and exhibitions

*Unforeseen schedule changes may occur. These will appear at www.forestday.org and will be announced on the day.

Opening plenary

09.00 – 10.30

Falconer Room

Welcome remarks

Frances Seymour, Director General, Center for International Forestry Research

Welcome on behalf of the Danish Government

Troels Lund Poulsen, Minister for the Environment, Denmark

Keynote speakers

- Elinor Ostrom, Co-director, Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University
- Rajendra Kumar Pachauri, Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Gro Harlem Brundtland, United Nations Special Envoy on Climate Change

Opening of Forest Day 3

Jan Heino, Chair, Collaborative Partnership on Forests

Subplenary

11.00 – 12.45

Mitigation

Falconer Room

Co-hosts

CIFOR

World Agroforestry Centre

Abstract

Carbon emissions from land-use change are estimated to account for one-fifth of current global carbon emissions. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) has been promoted as an effective and efficient climate change mitigation option. Much of the debate has focused on the global architecture and how REDD+ can be included in a post-2012 climate agreement. Now is the time to increase the focus on national and local levels where the forests are found. The success of REDD+ in reducing emissions will depend on tackling profound market and governance failures. REDD+ policies must strengthen the institutional alignment of economic actors and the public interest, a challenge made more difficult by the complexity of the issues behind deforestation and the fact that many causes are external to the forest sector. Can this really be done? How do we introduce a transitional change instead of incremental improvements? Are global players and mechanisms up to the task? What about the resistance in countries and local communities? This subplenary will debate these controversial issues, seek answers to these questions and look to designing national REDD+ strategies that ensure climate-effective and cost-efficient reduction of carbon emissions with equitable impacts and co-benefits.

Moderator

Natasha Loder, The Economist

Panellists

- Arild Angelsen, Professor, Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- Vicky Corpuz, Executive Director and Chair, United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous People
- Sara S. Kendall, Vice President of Environment, Health and Safety, Weyerhaeuser Company
- Agus Purnomo, Head of Secretariat, National Council on Climate Change, Indonesia

Co-host contacts

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Adaptation

Frederiksberg Gymnasium

Co-hosts

CIFOR

International Union of Forest Research Organizations

Abstract

Climate change already affects forests and is expected to affect them even more in the future. The effects of climate change add to the many pressures threatening our forests. While some forest services may be enhanced, many more could be lost. Already in the course of this century, forests may have turned from a net carbon sink to a net carbon source, potentially releasing huge additional quantities of carbon into the atmosphere. The impacts of climate change on forests will have far-reaching social and economic consequences, particularly for poor people who depend on forests that often serve as a safety net during times of economic and ecological hardship.

Given the diversity of the world's forests and the needs of their stakeholders, there seems to be no magic answer for forest adaptation. Some forests may be lost entirely. Nevertheless, forest managers can rely on effective and locally appropriate tools that can help conserve forests and sustain the mix of ecosystem services they provide, even within a changing climate. More than that, forest ecosystems affect us all. Sustaining them can play a key role in reducing social vulnerability far beyond the forest sector.

Moderator

Heidi Cullen, The Weather Channel

Panellists

- Grace Akumu, Executive Director, Climate Network Africa, Kenya
- Phil Cottle, Managing Director, ForestRe Ltd
- Bastiaan Louman, Climate Change Group Leader, Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center, Costa Rica
- Martin Parry, Professor, Grantham Institute and Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College London
- Kathy Sierra, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank

Co-host contacts

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Degradation

Audience Room

Co-hosts

International Tropical Timber Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Conservation Union

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Abstract

Forest degradation is a major source of global greenhouse gas emissions. Forest restoration contributes to carbon sequestration and storage. A strategy that reduces degradation and restores the vast areas of degraded forest around the world offers significant potential for climate change mitigation, as well as avoiding deforestation. Other benefits can grow along with the trees: enhancing adaptation capacity, contributing to food security, improving the livelihoods of the millions of people who depend on forests and maintaining and restoring essential ecosystem functions. Incentives provided by the UNFCCC, including the REDD+ instrument now under negotiation, could promote forest restoration and reduce rates of forest degradation, but they also pose risks. These risks and the trade-offs between different restoration objectives should be well understood. This subplenary will explore these issues and seek answers to questions such as:

- What are the extent and scale of the restoration potential?
- How do we measure degradation and restoration?
- Who should benefit from restoration activities, and how?
- What are the pros and cons of options for reducing forest degradation?

Moderator

Fiona Harvey, The Financial Times

Panellists

- Sandra Brown, Winrock International
- Estebancio Castro-Diaz, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Tropical Forests, Panama
- Peter Gardiner, Mondi, South Africa
- Wangari Maathai, Nobel Peace Laureate 2004, Goodwill Ambassador of the Congo Basin Forest, Kenya
- Jorge Rodriguez, Minister of Environment, Energy, and Telecommunication, Costa Rica
- Markku Simula, University of Helsinki

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World Conservation Union: Carole Saint Laurent, carsaintl@bellnet.ca

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests: Peter Csoka, csoka@un.org

Global views on forests and climate change

13.45 – 14.45

Falconer Room

The United Nations climate change negotiations involve a wide range of forest nations presenting a variety of proposals for harnessing forests for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Forest Day 3 is a platform for bringing these negotiators together with forest stakeholders to share perspectives and priorities.

In this session, Nicholas Stern, Chair of the Grantham Institute for Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics and author of *The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change*, will deliver an address on the economic imperatives for protecting forests.

Influential leaders with direct responsibility for addressing the key issues will present their views, focusing on the challenges and opportunities presented by their own geographical, social and political contexts.

Speakers

- Hilary Benn, Minister for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK
- Eduardo Braga, Governor of Amazonas State, Brazil
- Pham Ngoi Nguyen, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam
- Troels Lund Poulsen, Minister for the Environment, Denmark
- Nicholas Stern, Chair of the Grantham Institute for Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics (tbc)
- Other speakers to be confirmed

Parallel learning events 1

15.00 – 16.30

1. Scope of the global climate agreement: Emerging lessons from current REDD activities

Congo Room

Co-hosts

World Bank

Environmental Defense Fund

UN-REDD Programme

Abstract

Early REDD+ readiness experience provides a vision of what REDD+ country models could look like and how they could be rapidly scaled up. National REDD+ frameworks will need to reflect country circumstances, and find solutions for: 1) establishing inclusive national institutional arrangements, 2) integrating REDD+ with development planning across sectors, and 3) designing monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems capable of monitoring biophysical and socio-economic variables. Policy issues include estimating demand for REDD+ reductions, and demonstrating workable country institutional arrangements to supply them.

Chair

Ken Andrasko, World Bank and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

- 15.05 – 15.20** Early lessons from the FCPF: Inclusiveness, cross-sectoral cooperation and learning technical issues by doing
Benoit Bosquet, World Bank and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
- 15.20 – 15.35** Early lessons from the UN-REDD Programme: Getting initial readiness underway
Tim Clairs, UN-REDD Programme
- 15.35 – 15.45** Democratic Republic of Congo's REDD preparations: Balancing national capacity building and consultations with a Congo Basin regional technical approach
Vincent Kasulu, Ministry of Forestry, D.R. Congo

- 15.45 – 15.55** Targets, carbon stocks and deforestation reduction: Proposed benefit sharing in the Brazilian Amazon linking national and subnational targets
Paolo Moutinho, Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Brazil
- 15.55 – 16.05** Scale of REDD financing available from the emerging US compliance market: Estimates and policy considerations
Ruben Lubowski, Environmental Defense Fund
- 16.05 – 16.30** Open discussion

Co-host contacts

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Environmental Defense Fund: Ruben Lubowski, rlubowski@edf.org

2. What are the potential social effects of REDD initiatives, and how can such initiatives recognise the rights and roles of indigenous and local communities?

Amazon Room

Co-hosts

United Nations Development Programme
Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
The Energy and Resources Institute

Abstract

Panellists will present an overview of the potential impacts of REDD+ on indigenous peoples and local communities, including the potential implications for livelihoods and for rights to land tenure, access and resources, as well as socio-cultural rights. Speakers will describe policy approaches to ensuring that rights are respected and that REDD+ contributes to sustainable livelihoods and inclusive development. Speakers will also discuss practical approaches and lessons learned from the implementation of early REDD activities in a range of geographic and social contexts. Significant time will be dedicated to discussion between the audience and panellists.

Chair

Charles I. McNeill, United Nations Development Programme

- 15.05 – 15.15** Overview of social, tenure and rights dimensions of REDD
Ashish Aggarwal, The Energy and Resources Institute
- 15.15 – 15.25** Policy approaches to ensure that REDD+ contributes to broader sustainable development and good governance
Leo Peskett, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- 15.25 – 15.35** Experiences from the development and use of voluntary standards at the project and national levels to help ensure that REDD activities mitigate risk and deliver benefits for local communities
Steven Panfil, Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
- 15.35 – 15.45** Effective participation of indigenous peoples' communities in the development of a REDD project
Adolfo Chavez Beyuma, Confederation of Indigenous People of Bolivia (CIDOB)

- 15.45 – 15.55** Equitable sharing of benefits
Mark Poffenberger, Community Forestry International
- 15.55 – 16.05** Lessons from the field in Berau district, Indonesia
Wahjudi Wardoyo, Forest Carbon, The Nature Conservancy
- 16.05 – 16.30** Discussion and summary

Co-host contacts

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Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance: Steven Panfil,
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The Energy and Resources Institute: Ashish Aggarwal, ashisha@teri.res.in

3. Financing for forests and climate change: Integrating the social, economic and environmental aspects

Falconer Room

Co-hosts

United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Global Environment Facility Secretariat
International Tropical Timber Organization
Ministry of the Environment, Norway
International Institute for Environment and Development

Abstract

This session aims to explore ways to significantly increase financing for forests and climate change, with particular attention to the social, economic and environmental aspects. During this session, developments in existing and emerging funds and financing mechanisms will be discussed and gaps, needs, challenges and opportunities identified.

Chair

Jan McAlpine, United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

- 15.00 – 15.10** Opening remarks on facilitating and catalysing forest finance; mobilising resources to support the implementation of sustainable forest management
Jan McAlpine, United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
- 15.10 – 15.20** Key findings of the World Economic and Social Survey 2009: Promoting development, saving the planet
Richard Kozul-Wright, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- 15.20 – 15.30** Key findings from the Informal Working Group on Interim Finance for REDD (IWG IFR)
Per Fredrik Pharo, Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative, acting as Secretariat for IWG IFR
- 15.30 – 15.40** Lessons learned from ITTO activities on climate change and forests
Hwan Ok Ma, International Tropical Timber Organization

- 15.40 – 15.50** A financial incentive mechanism to promote multiple environmental benefits from REDD+
Jonah Busch, Conservation International/Global Environment Facility
- 15.50 – 16.00** Advancing knowledge on the costs, risks and benefits of using carbon markets to finance REDD+ at the country level
Maryanne Crieg-Gran, International Institute for Environment and Development
- 16.00 – 16.30** Discussion and closing remarks

Co-host contacts

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International Institute for Environment and Development: Maryanne Crieg-Gran, maryanne@iied.org
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4. Measuring and monitoring, baselines and leakage

Audience Room

Co-hosts

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Tropical Timber Organization
Ministry of the Environment, Norway
Office National des Forêts International
UN-REDD Programme

Abstract

This learning session will showcase different approaches to measuring and monitoring (MRV) past and future emissions of carbon caused by deforestation and forest degradation – ranging from large-scale assessments to small-scale community-based monitoring; from direct measurements to models; from lessons learned in Latin America to Africa and Asia.

Key questions addressed include:

- What do we need to measure?
- What tools exist for measuring carbon emissions from forests for different levels of data availability and institutional capacity?
- How do we build a national, consistent baseline?
- How do we best monitor emission displacement and leakage?
- How do we manage the link between local and national-level monitoring?

Chair

Mette L. Wilkie, Food and Agriculture Organization

- 15.00 – 15.10** More than measures: A comprehensive national systems approach that includes MRV in a regulatory and policy framework
Fred Stolle, World Resources Institute (WRI)
- 15.10 – 15.20** Establishing national MRV systems for REDD: Key challenges, lessons learned and available support functions
Pham Manh Cuong, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam
- 15.20 – 15.30** Approach and lessons learned in the development of a VCS mosaic REDD methodology and use of community-based participatory biomass inventories
Steven De Gryze, Community Forestry International

- 15.30 – 15.40** Using technology to enable community-based forest monitoring
Patrick Newton, Helveta
- 15.40 – 15.50** Comparison of methods to derive reference levels for REDD
Michael Huettner, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry
- 15.50 – 16.00** Development of a national reference scenario for Ecuador:
Conceptual and methodological challenges
Manuel Peralvo, CONDESAN Ecuador
- 16.00 – 16.30** Discussion and closing remarks

Co-host contacts

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Parallel learning events 2

17.00 – 18.30

5. Boreal and temperate forests: What will happen? What actions should be taken?

Congo Room

Co-hosts

International Union of Forest Research Organizations
European Forest Institute

Abstract

Boreal and temperate forests are likely to be particularly affected by climate change because they are generally temperature-limited. With climate change advancing, their role as a major sink for atmospheric carbon is at risk. This session will inform participants about this and other key impacts and vulnerabilities and discuss adaptation priorities and implications for forest management. The learning session will also explore how lessons from the EU programme Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) can be used for forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Chair

Niels Elers Koch, International Union of Forest Research Organizations and Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen

- 17.00 – 17.10** Carbon-regulating sink-services at risk: Results of a global assessment
Risto Seppälä, Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla)
- 17.10 – 17.20** Lessons from FLEGT for legality verification and effective participation in the forest sector
Jade Saunders, EU FLEGT Facility, European Forest Institute
- 17.20 – 17.30** Adaptive potentials: Examples of increased vulnerability and how to support forests' potential for coping
Erik Dahl Kjær, Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen
- 17.30 – 17.40** Reducing the vulnerability of indigenous peoples and local communities to climate change: An example from the boreal forest
Rose Kushniruk, Champagne-Aishihik First Nation, Yukon, Canada
- 17.40 – 18.30** Questions and answers, discussion

Co-host contacts

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European Forest Institute: Tomi Tuomasjukka, tomi.tuomasjukka@efi.fi

6. Governance and institutional capacity for adaptation and mitigation

Audience Room

Co-hosts

CIFOR

Transparency International

SNV, Netherlands Development Organisation

Abstract

Forest governance and its mechanisms, processes, institutions and actors are key features in climate change adaptation and mitigation. This learning session will facilitate sharing of experiences across regions, scales and actors regarding the institutional challenges of adaptation and mitigation. Panellists will address questions such as: How to ensure institutional learning for adaptation and mitigation by linking local experiences with national policy making? How to ensure participation and accountability from and towards local people to make REDD and adaptation policies pro-poor? Are there the minimal governance conditions for successful REDD? If so, what are they and do they differ from those for adaptation?

Chair

Arild Angelsen, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

- 17.00 – 17.08** The Indonesian indigenous people movement
Abdon Nababan, National Alliance for Customary Law (AMAN), Indonesia
- 17.08 – 17.16** Transparency and participation in REDD
Roz Reeve, Global Witness
- 17.16 – 17.24** Institutional capacity: Experiences from Vietnam
Pham Manh Cuong, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam
- 17.24 – 17.32** South–South cooperation for a REDD strategy: Lessons learned from Mozambique and Brazil
Virgilio Viana, Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), Brazil
- 17.32 – 17.40** The Congo Basin Forest Fund: A global response to the climate crisis
Wangari Maathai, Goodwill Ambassador of the Congo Basin Forest Ecosystem, Kenya

- 17.40 – 17.48** Governance dimensions of adaptation: Financing action
Merlyn Van Voore, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, South Africa (tbc)
- 17.48 – 17.56** Coordinating global and national policy strategies
Richard Muyungi, Vice President's Office, Department of Environment, Tanzania (tbc)
- 17.56 – 18.30** Questions and answers, discussion

Co-host contacts

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Transparency International: Manoj Nadkarni, mnadkarni@transparency.org

7. Landscape approaches to mitigation and adaptation

Amazon Room

Co-hosts

World Agroforestry Centre
The Nature Conservancy
World Bank

Abstract

There is growing consensus on the need for landscape approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This learning session explores current work in Asia, Africa and Latin America and highlights what is known and what needs to be worked on in order to make landscape approaches a reality. It focuses on the opportunities and challenges of different approaches including ecosystem-based approaches, conservation landscapes and river basin approaches at multiple scales. Specific policies, practices and ways of implementing linkages between adaptation and mitigation in the forestry, tree-based systems and terrestrial ecosystems will be identified and discussed.

Chair

Dennis Garrity, World Agroforestry Centre

- 17.00 – 17.10** Ecosystem-based approaches to mitigation and adaptation at landscape and seascape scale: Tools and dynamics
Trevor S Sandwith, The Nature Conservancy
- 17.10 – 17.20** Assessment of the risk of Amazon dieback
Walter Vergara and Sebastian Scholz, World Bank
- 17.20 – 17.30** Ecosystem-services-based approaches in the Sasumua/Mount Kenya landscapes in Kenya
Meine Van Noordwijk and Thomas Yatich, World Agroforestry Centre
- 17.30 – 17.40** Resilience of mountain communities through regional cooperation frameworks: Ecosystem management in the Hindu Kush and Himalaya and the opportunity for UNFCCC linking mechanisms
Robert Zomer, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

- 17.40 – 17.55** Comments from panellists:
- Mandar Trevedi, Global Canopy Programme
 - Jorgen Bo Larsen, University of Copenhagen
 - Policy Maker, Asia/Africa (tbd)
 - Policy Maker, United Nations System (tbd)

17.55 – 18.30 Questions and answers, discussion

Co-host contacts

World Agroforestry Centre: Peter A Minang, a.minang@cgiar.org

The Nature Conservancy: Trevor S Sandwith, tsandwith@tnc.org

World Bank: Sebastian Scholz, sscholz@worldbank.org

8. Biodiversity

Falconer Room

Co-hosts

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
UN-REDD Programme
Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
Conservation International

Abstract

Biodiversity and climate change are inextricably linked, and forest ecosystems play an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Biodiversity underpins the stability and resilience of forest ecosystems, and thus the permanence of carbon stocks. The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and respect for the rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local communities must be central elements for successful mitigation or adaptation measures, including REDD+. This session will present recommendations to achieve cost-effective synergies between the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international commitments, based on experiences from the field and state-of-the-art science.

Chair

Geoffrey Davison, National Parks Board, Singapore

- 17.00 – 17.10** Introduction
Geoffrey Davison, National Parks Board, Singapore
- 17.10 – 17.20** Connecting biodiversity and climate change: CBD recommendations
Ian Noble, World Bank
- 17.20 – 17.30** Achieving multiple benefits from REDD: The example of Tanzania
Felician Kilahama, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, Tanzania
- 17.30 – 17.40** Lessons from the field: Biodiversity conservation and REDD+ support
Agus Purnomo, National Council on Climate Change, Indonesia
- 17.40 – 17.50** The essential role of traditional knowledge for climate adaptation and mitigation
Jennifer Theresa Rubis, Indigenous Peoples' Network of Malaysia

17.50 – 18.00 Protected area networks: Securing ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation options
David Hole, Conservation International

18.00 – 18.30 Moderated discussion

Co-host contacts

Convention on Biological Diversity: Tim Christophersen,
tim.christophersen@cbd.int

UN-REDD Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre: Barney Dickson,
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Global Environment Facility: Dirk Gaul, dgaul@thegef.org

Conservation International: David Hole, d.hole@conservation.org

Closing plenary

18.45 – 19.15

Falconer Room

Summary of Forest Day 3

Frances Seymour, Director General, Center for International Forestry Research

Response to Forest Day 3

Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Closing remarks

Troels Lund Poulsen, Minister for the Environment, Denmark

Poster No.	Title Authors and corresponding author's contact
1	Agroforestry: Panacea to biodiversity loss and climate change in Nigeria Leni D. Camacho (camachold@yahoo.com.ph), Youn Yeo-Chang, Antonio P. Carandang, Myrna G. Carandang and Sofronio C. Camacho
2	Forest carbon projects in South America The Nature Conservancy and IDESAM (fcarvalho@tnc.org)
3	Opportunities and constraints of participatory forest management in REDD Irmeli Mustalahti (irmeli.mustalahti@helsinki.fi), Erneus Kaijage, Jess Campese, and Roland Sundström
4	Achieving forest restoration and social development through REDD in Malawi Jack Steege (jacksteege@gmail.com), Brendan Whelan and Dennis Kayambazinthu
5	Supporting protected area authorities and local communities to conserve biodiversity through REDD Noëlle Kumpel (noelle.kumpel@zsl.org) and Tom Maddox
6	Analysis of the carbon sequestration costs of afforestation and reforestation agroforestry practices and the use of cost curves to evaluate their potential for implementation of climate change mitigation Arturo Balderas Torres (a.balderastorres@utwente.nl), Rob Marchant, Jon C. Lovett, Richard C. Smart and Richard Tipper
7	Involving indigenous people in realising the most important ecosystem products and services Markus Steen (mackesteen@hotmail.com)
8	What role is the local forest worker playing in climate change and how does it affect his livelihood? Anita Normark (anita.normark@bwint.org)
9	Integrating communities into national REDD strategies Marisa Camargo (marisa.camargo@Indufor.fi)
10	ArboLiDAR: Accurate, independent and transparent third-party REDD monitoring Arbonaut Ltd. (jarno.hamalainen@arbonaut.com), Indufor Ltd., FM-International Oy FINNMAP and VTT Technica Research Centre of Finland

Poster No.	Title Authors and corresponding author's contact
11	Estimates of global tree cover change Fred Stolle (fstolle@wri.org), Matthew Hansen, Peter Potapov, Steve Stehman and Susan Minnemeyer
12	A first estimation of aboveground tree biomass in Africa using satellite imagery and forest inventories Nadine Laporte (nlaporte@whrc.org), Alessandro Baccini, Scott Goetz , Mindy Sun and Jared Stabach
13	Advantages of different REDD baseline methods for non-Annex-I countries: Characteristics of countries grouped according to baseline implications Bettina Leischner (bettina.leischner@vti.bund.de), von Thünen and Peter Elsasser
14	Forest inventories in Sri Lanka: Creating a reference level from 1990 – 2009 Eskil Mattsson (eskil@gvc.gu.se), Madelene Ostwald and S.P. Nissanka
15	The Forest Carbon Index – A geographic analysis of the supply of forest carbon assets Erin Myers Madeira (madeira@rff.org), Adrian Deveny, Nigel Purvis, Janet Nackoney, Ray Kopp, Dan Morris, Mykola Gusti, Georg Kindermann, Molly MacCauley, Michael Obersteiner, Andrew Stevenson
16	Modelling REDD baselines using IDRISI's land change modeller Stefano Crema (screma@clarku.edu), Marc Steininger and J. Ronald Eastman
17	Implementing REDD in African savannas: Revealing challenges through a geospatial perspective C. Traynor (ctraynor@ppf.org.za), L. Theron, K. Ramachela, S. Fuller, M. Smit and S. Steenekamp
18	Modelling deforestation in the Bolivian lowland: Species and carbon impact J. Ronald Eastman (screma@clarku.edu), James Toledano, Florencia Sangermano and Stefano Crema
19	Forest carbon balance and the merits of wood-derived bioenergy Jon McKechnie, Heather MacLean, Steve Colombo (steve.colombo@ontario.ca), Robert Lyng, Denis Cormier
20	From California to Copenhagen: Expanding project-level accounting of forest climate benefits Emily Russell-Roy (erussellroy@pacificforest.org), Andrea Tuttle and Cari McLaughlin

Poster No.	Title Authors and corresponding author's contact
21	REDD realities Yolanda Sikking (yolanda.sikking@globalforestcoalition.org), Ronnie Hall and Simone Lovera
22	REDD: Solutions through synergies Katja Eisbrenner (k.eisbrenner@ecofys.com)
23	REDD opportunities, threats and institutional analysis at the regency level: A case study on the opportunity for REDD implementation in East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia Jatna Supriatna (jsupriatna@conservation.org)
24	Suruí REDD Project: Baseline and carbon stock changes, challenges and opportunities for REDD projects in indigenous territories in the Brazilian Amazon Gabriel Cardoso Carrero (gabriel.carrero@idesam.org.br), Mariano Colini Cenamo, Mariana Nogueira Pavan, Claudia Vitel, Jacob Olander
25	How to make REDD work on the ground: What have we learned from pilot REDD initiatives? Olaf Zerbock (ozerbock@conservation.org)
26	The Amazon Fund BNDES Brazil Development Bank (luiza@bndes.gov.br)
27	Assessing REDD options from a country perspective: Views and recommendations expressed at regional workshops with REDD negotiators and stakeholders in Africa and Asia Stefan Jungcurt (sjungcurt@iisd.ca) and Vanessa Meadu
28	The use of potential natural vegetation for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the context of climate change Lars Graudal (lgr@life.ku.dk)
29	Biomass energy and carbon sequestration potential of wastelands in India Madelene Ostwald (Madelene.ostwald@liu.se)
30	Changes in circumpolar vegetation: Responses to and implications for climate Scott Goetz (sgoetz@whrc.org)

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35	North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Joe Morrison, jessica.lewfatt@cdu.edu.au
36	The World Bank Group Carmen Powell, cpowell@ifc.org Anne Davis Gillet, adavis@worldbank.org
37	BNDES, the Brazilian Development Bank Ana Luiza Landim, luiza@bndes.gov.br
38	WWF Wisnu Rusmanto, wrusmanto@wwf.or.id

How to get to Forest Day 3

Frederiksberg Metro station

Frederiksberg Gymnasium

Radisson Blu Falconer Hotel

How to get to Forest Day 3 from the airport
 M2

How to get to Forest Day 3 from the Bella Center
 M1

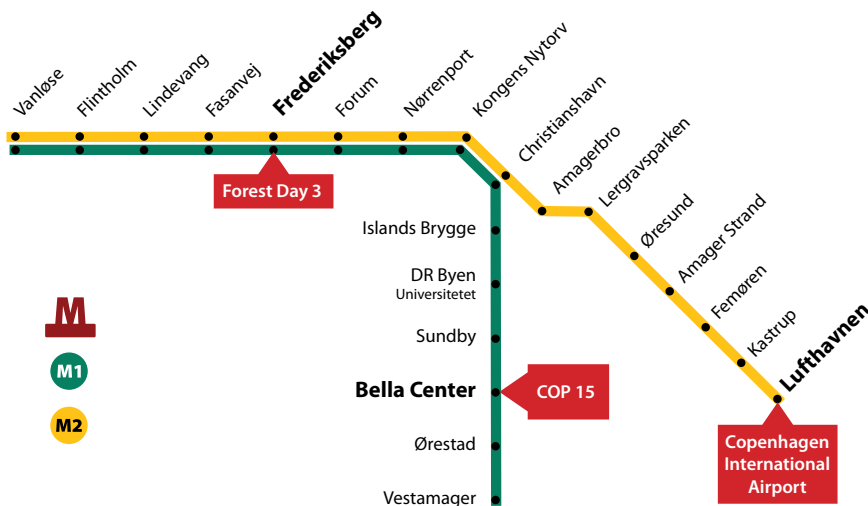
Radisson Blu
 HOTELS & RESORTS

Falkoner Allé 9,
 2000 Frederiksberg,
 Copenhagen - Denmark

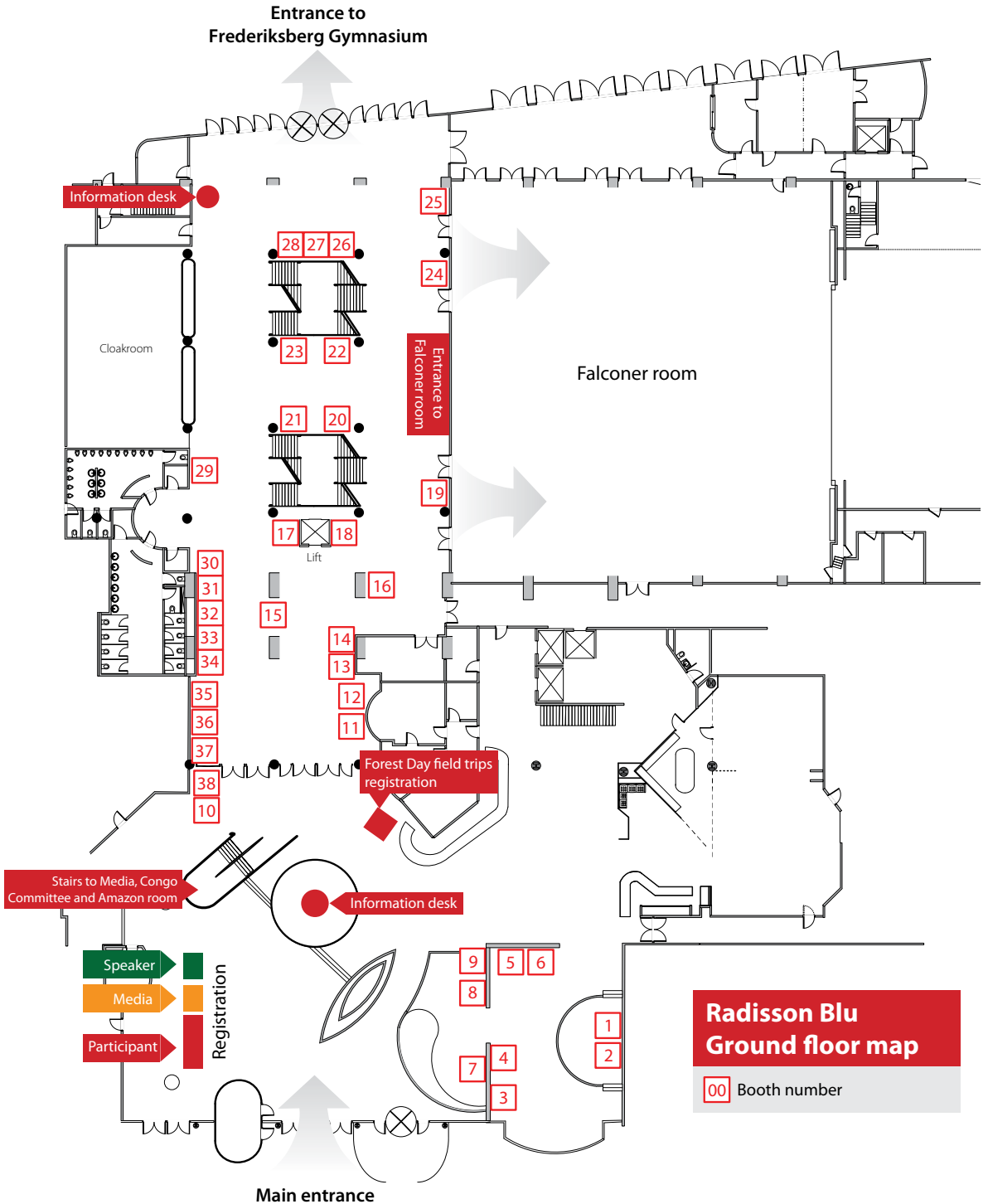
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..... Pathway from Metro station to Radisson Blu

Copenhagen Metro map

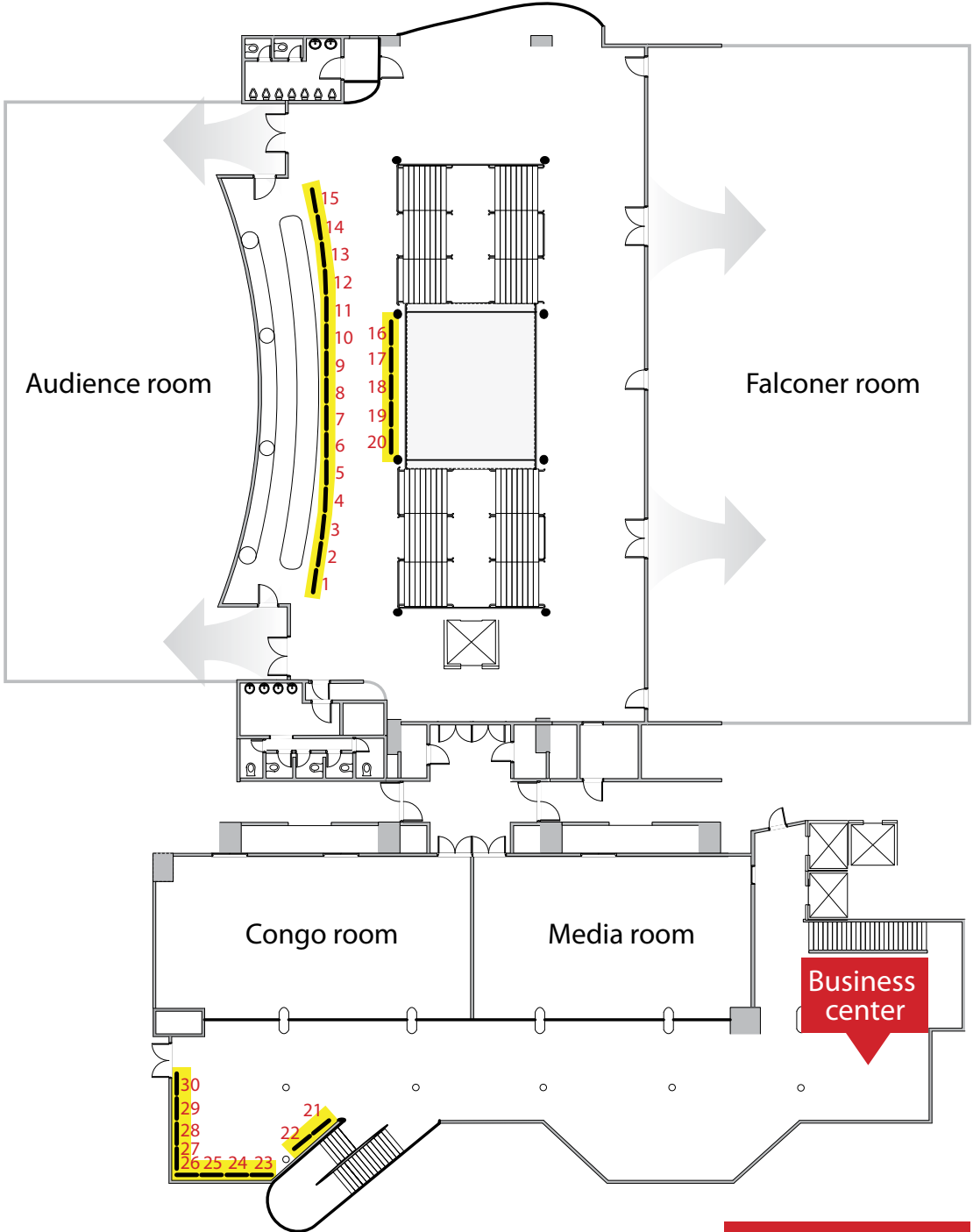


Exhibition booth guide

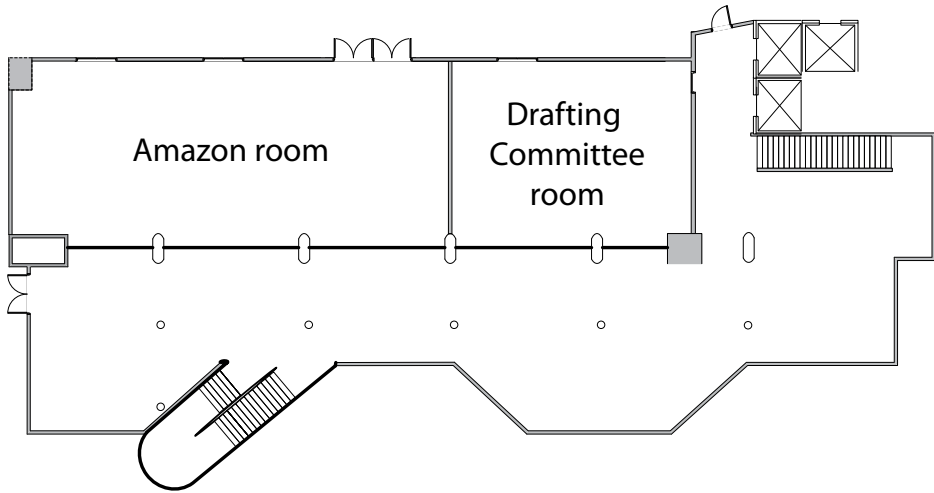


Radisson Blu
Ground floor map
 00 Booth number

Poster guide



Radisson Blu
1st floor map
— Poster



Radisson Blu
2nd floor map

Media

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Government of Denmark extend a warm welcome to all members of the media who are attending Forest Day 3. We are ready to assist you with background information, finding interviewees and identifying winning story ideas. Our venue at the Radisson Blu Falconer Hotel has a fully equipped media room with Wi-Fi and power sockets for laptops. Drinks and light snacks will be served at the end of the day.

Many Forest Day speakers are multilingual. If you have specific interview requirements for languages other than English, we will do our best to accommodate you.

After the opening plenary, Forest Day 3 keynote speakers will take part in a press conference at the Radisson Blu. The room and time will be announced on the day and circulated to all media representatives attending.

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Collaborative Partnership on Forests



Center for International Forestry Research

CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia. It also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.

www.cifor.cgiar.org



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition modernise and improve their agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The Forestry Department champions a broad vision of sustainable forest management through policy advice, forest assessments and technical support to governments while fostering partnerships with civil society and industry in the implementation of national forest programmes.

www.fao.org



International Tropical Timber Organization

ITTO promotes the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. It develops internationally agreed policies and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. As of 2009, it has supported more than 900 projects and activities with US\$330 million in funding.

www.itto.int



World Conservation Union

IUCN is a conservation network of states, government agencies, non-government organisations, scientists and experts. The goal of IUCN's Forest Conservation Programme is to enhance and optimise the contribution of forests and trees to rural poverty reduction, the long-term and equitable conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable supply of forest-related goods and services.

www.iucn.org



International Union of Forest Research Organizations

IUFRO is a not-for-profit, non-governmental international network of forest scientists. It promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees. It disseminates scientific knowledge to stakeholders and decision makers and contributes to forest policy and on-the-ground forest management.
www.iufro.org



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The CBD Secretariat supports the implementation of the convention, which has three goals: conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and sharing the benefits from the use of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. The CBD addresses forest issues directly through its expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, with the ecosystem approach as the primary framework for action, and through its other thematic programmes of work and work on cross-cutting issues, including on traditional knowledge and protected areas.
www.cbd.int



Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility

The GEF provides grants to developing countries for projects and programmes that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities. As a financial mechanism for the three environmental conventions dealing with forests (UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD), the GEF has been funding activities in the field of sustainable forest management since its inception in 1991. Of the GEF's six focal areas, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation are particularly relevant to forests.
www.thegef.org



Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

The Secretariat works with member countries to implement the UNCCD. This convention is the only international, legally binding framework set up to address desertification and is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralisation. The UNCCD focuses on improving land productivity, rehabilitating land and the conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources.
www.unccd.int



United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

The UNFF Secretariat provides support to the international policy dialogue on sustainable forest management. The UNFF is an inter-governmental body on global forest policy, which promotes management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. The Secretariat works with a wide range of international organisations and stakeholders to facilitate cooperation and coordination on global forest issues. It serves as the focal point on all forest-related issues for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and also serves as the secretariat for the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

www.un.org/esa/forests



Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The UNFCCC provides the basis for concerted international action to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts. The UNFCCC Secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the Conference of the Parties. Among other things, the Secretariat is responsible for the publication, compilation and technical review of annual greenhouse gas inventories by Kyoto Protocol Annex I parties, including in the land-use, land-use change and forestry sector, and the consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries.

www.unfccc.int



United Nations Development Programme

UNDP is the United Nations' global development network, an organisation advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It operates on the ground in 166 countries. UNDP is an implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility.

www.undp.org



United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP is the voice for the environment in the United Nations system. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP is an implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility.

www.unep.org



World Agroforestry Centre

The World Agroforestry Centre, based in Nairobi, Kenya, is the world's leading research institution on the diverse roles trees play in agricultural landscapes and rural livelihoods. As part of our work to bring tree-based solutions to bear on poverty and environmental problems, centre researchers, working in close collaboration with national partners, have developed new technologies, tools and policy recommendations for increased food security and ecosystem health.

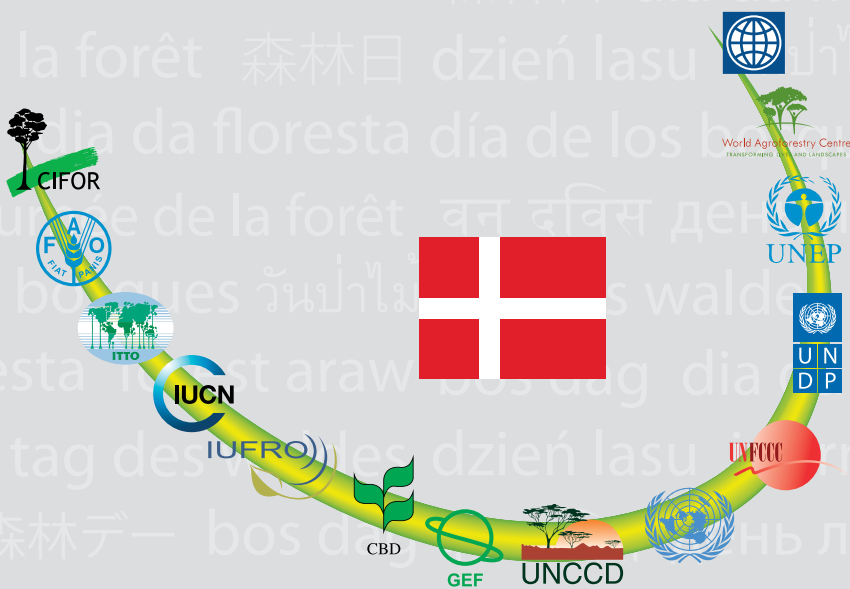
www.worldagroforestry.org



World Bank

The World Bank's mission is to reduce global poverty and improve living standards. Its forest strategy is built on three equally important and interlinked pillars: harnessing the potential of forests to reduce poverty, integrating forests into sustainable economic development and protecting global forest values. The World Bank is an implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility.

www.worldbank.org/forests



Hosted by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Government of Denmark and CIFOR