The GPFLR and Climate Change

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Overview of Partnership's Work

- 1. Approach
- 2. Partnership Message
- 3. Assess what's available
- 4. Learning and special events

Approach

- Many and diverse partners wish the partnership to contribute to the climate change and forests debate
- How?
 - Develop a message from the partnership not a position statement
 - Provide input to the main policy arenas but not be driven by them
 - Learn and demonstrate through the Learning Network

Partnership Message

- ➤ What does FLR bring to the forests and climate change issue that is different?
- Working across a landscape
 - No one land use dominates as several can be accommodated
- Focusing on restoring a balanced and agreed package of forest functions
 - Multiple benefits; multiple revenue streams
- Cultivating stakeholder engagement and cooperation
 - Changing behaviour of forest users
 - Access and benefit sharing (easier on degraded lands?)
- Learning and adapting
 - Responsiveness to change

Context for the message

- An FLR approach will help secure the support of important stakeholders and minimize the risk to investors
- Afforestation and reforestation, using FLR as an approach to increase resistance and resilience in landscapes, and linking thus to adaptation -- "killing 2 birds with 1 stone"
- Need to generate experience to show how it might work, and how mitigation and adaptation can be linked
- Integrated forest sector response more effective on the ground and more likely to be persuasive than competing and diverse messages from within forest community

Developing the message - process

- Prepare a timetable of opportunities and track outcomes
- Review partner positions
- Keep an eye on the evolving international agenda, e.g., keep avoided deforestation in mind
- Prepare guidance to partners in advance of December 2007 UNFCCC COP

- Update research on positions of partners
- Re-draft 2 pager based on above research and on refined message
- Send out to all partners and invite them to contribute
- Provide inputs to different arenas directly or indirectly -- next is Poznan UNFCCC COP

Assess what's available

- Multiple use landscape scale assessment
- What's available for restoration define the opportunity
- 800 m. hectares per the World Bank (850 m. per ITTO and FAO sources)
- Focus on global but then bring down to country level in two places (e.g. Ghana + part of Russia or China) to illustrate
- Aim to distinguish between what is available because it is degraded and what is actually available given political, social and other factors?

Learning and special events

- Sites in GPFLR Learning Network
- China FLR and Climate Change Workshop
- REDD and FLEG October 8, IUCN Congress, Barcelona
- The Second "D" "Degradation" Forest Day 2, UNFCCC COP, December, Poland
- GPFLR Global Meeting of Sites early 2009, Indonesia (tbc)

Thank you!

