



# Stream 2

## *Tackling Climate Change Challenges and Opportunities*

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**...and organizations hosting session in Stream 2**

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# Background I



- UNFCCC Paris Agreement places **forests** high on the climate change adaptation and mitigation agendas
  - Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)
  - Sustainable Forest Management
  - Joint Mitigation & Adaptation
- REDD+ explicit goal in many Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (**INDCs**)
- How to **move** forward?

# Background II: Stream 2 Plenary



- Paris Agreement was best deal possible with 196 countries
- Immense work lies ahead
- Funding is an issue but institutional structures are key
- Complexities of bringing together all the requirements of the agreement
- Indigenous people still often underrepresented but most affected by land use decisions
- Negotiated participatory approaches may be key to navigating the complexity and needs of different stakeholders
- Countries need to go for synergies to increase efficiency and effectiveness
- Need for capacity development



## Key recommendation

**That member countries, with the support of FAO, enhance funding and coordination among agencies and sectors to strengthen actions on climate change in support of the elaboration and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions and share results of their efforts during the 27th session of APFC.**

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# Session recommendations I

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## General

Governments should work on ways to increase the understanding of, and funding for, the interactions of climate change and forests, and **develop nationally appropriate actions to mitigate the increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and make forests and people's livelihoods more resilient.** This includes approaches such as REDD+, Joint Mitigation and Adaptation, and Sustainable Forest Management.

Forests should be managed in a manner that provides **high and sustained levels of ecosystem services.** Sustainable Forest Management can be supported by ecosystem service-based approaches for informing planning and decision-making.

Noting that (I)NDCs will likely become important national planning documents, governments are encouraged to **coordinate cross-sectoral policies and activities across national and sub-national agencies and with the private sector to improve efficiencies and build synergies, and remove perverse incentives or policies that may contribute to climate change.**

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# Session recommendations II

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## General

(contd.)...

Multiple stakeholders must come together to identify and **address funding gaps for tackling climate change**. What assistance do countries need to access funds? Are there opportunities for regionally based funding to address common needs, for example, access to data to efficiently measure and report on deforestation and forest degradation?

Local researchers and stakeholders must have **access to appropriate, locally relevant knowledge and tools** to understand the issues and solutions surrounding Sustainable Forest Management in their community, and to implement and sustain effective climate change adaptation strategies. FAO, countries, technical agencies and NGOs are encouraged to document and share the successes and learn from the challenges in dealing with climate change and forest issues.



# Session recommendations III

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## On REDD+

Countries must retain and build on the progress made, by **fostering adequate structures, institutions, networks and information flows**, recognizing the influential role of non-government actors to keep the momentum of efforts towards tackling climate change effectively and efficiently.

Efforts to reduce emissions, establish safeguards and MRV systems, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, need to be tailored to **national circumstances**. At the same time, **knowledge sharing and continued capacity building** will enable countries to reflect on ongoing processes and strengthen national institutions.

**Local people need to be involved in REDD+ design**, to adapt benefit-sharing mechanisms according to local equity perceptions, limiting perceived risk and potential burdens.



# Session recommendations IV

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## On fire and haze

Stakeholders must engage in **effective mediation and dialogue to achieve solutions to fire and haze**, which are contested by various stakeholders with different power, benefits and impacts.

**Forest governance must be improved** by addressing political patronage networks, pursuing reforms of land-use and land tenure policies and spatial planning, especially to reduce degradation and unsustainable use of peatlands.

**Banks and financial institutions need to be engaged** and financial services conditioned to curb inappropriate investments.

**Further research is needed** to understand the threats of fire and haze to public health, food security and biodiversity.



# Thank You!



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