Minutes:

1 Forest management and climate change (Achim Dohrenbusch)

- Global warming: temperature increases with direct adverse effects such as rising occurrence of environmental catastrophes between 1970-2010
- Reason: Unbalanced carbon cycle since 50 years due to land-use-change and increasing fossil fuel emissions, which remains the largest contributor to CO^2 emissions
- Biggest sources of CO^2 are Forest (600 Gt with 4 billion hectares forest cover), Soil (1500 Gt) and Oceans (3800 Gt)
- Forests are important for reducing CO^2 in the atmosphere; however forestry alone cannot solve the problem. Hence policy must assign more responsibility to other sectors
- Opportunities for reducing CO^2 in forest management through REDD: Reduction of deforestation, conservation and protection, afforestation.
- Achievements: Positive trends of CO^2 sinks in forests in Europe and Asia

2 The Medium-Term Forest Management Plan (Hanns H. Höfle)

- Forest planning must be based on a pyramid structure where subsequent plans improve and build on prior plans:
    - Short-term: 1 year
    - Medium-term: 10 years
    - Long-term: 20 years
- Special situation of forestry must be considered:
    - Long production periods
    - Complex and sensitive ecosystems
    - Great importance of biodiversity
- Information needed
    - Basic information
    - Tenure and rights of people
    - Forest functions
    - Sites
    - Biological diversity
- Organisation of the planning process
    - Involve people and local knowledge to assure acceptance and support during implementation phase
    - Start in time and be ready in time
    - Formalisation needed to make different processes comparable
- Result
    - Objectives
    - Data bases, GIS
    - Detailed description
    - Publication (Book, Map)
    - Finance
- Implementation
    - detailed schedule

    - Flexibility
    - Availability of labour and capital
    - Monitoring
- Conclusion
    - Quality of planning depends on participation and data quality
    - Planning must be:
        - Medium-term
        - Well-structured and formulized
        - Targeted towards informational needed and
        - Flexible
    - Problem: What it the optimal planning intensity?

After-session Questions:

Q: How will Climate change affect forest planning?

A: A good mix of species can increase resilience to unexpected events

3 Development of silvicultural models for multi-functional forest management (Yuanchang Lu, Xianzhao Liu)

- Multifunctionality becomes important in SFM in China:
    - Old concept of plantation: just crop and vegetation
    - New concept of plantation: crop, vegetation, forestry, ecology, zoning of species according to ecological regions, selective cutting based on map projections
    - Result: Regeneration and multiple species instead of single-species plantations
    - Aim: exploit more ecosystem services and functions, but the main goal remains timber production

4 PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT (Jeanne Roux & Tsegay Gebremichael)

- Forest areas cover 23% of Africa's surface and specifically poor people depend on these resources
- Mechanism
    - Community-based decision making (introduced by new act)
    - Teaching local people in sustainable use of resources
    - Communities have an equal share in natural resource benefits
    - Sustainable forest management
- Problem challenging:
    - Funding
    - Lack of institutional capacity
- Beneficiaries of PFM: Scientist, NGOs, Government, local community.
- Step in PFM
    - Implementation
    - Negotiation
    - Investigation
- Conclusion: Participatory Forest Management must support livelihoods

5 Amazonian Forests and Adaptation to Climate Change: Remarks in Bolivia & Peru (Camila Flórez and Paola Pozo)

- The trade-offs between vulnerability and resilience is the adaptive capacity of forests to climate change, which is very important
- Ecosystem Based Adaptation
    - Biodiversity
    - Ecosystem Services
- Problems of Climate Change and Catastrophes: Flood, drought, livestock loss, fire, biodiversity, forest degradation
- Conclusion:
    - weak political awareness and poor adaptation
    - Information sharing and economic valuation of ecosystem services are needed