



Biodiversity Maintenance: FAO's Related Activities

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Contents

- State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources and the Global Plan of Action on Forest Genetic Resources
- Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management

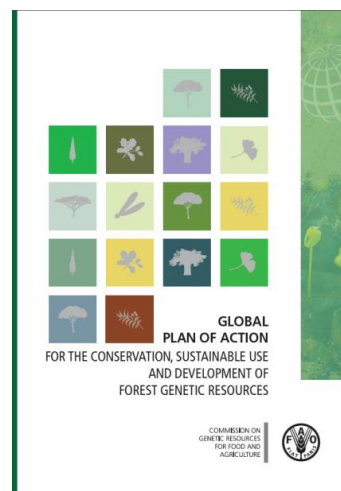
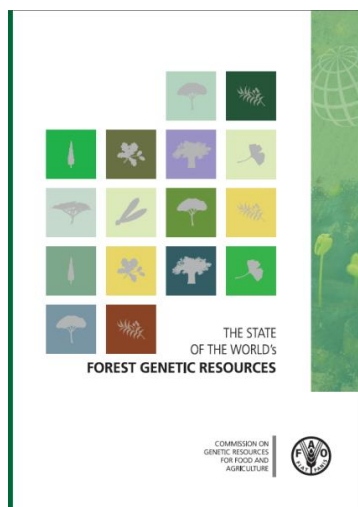
Process

Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2007 requested a study on the world's forest genetic resources and in 2011 requested an action plan

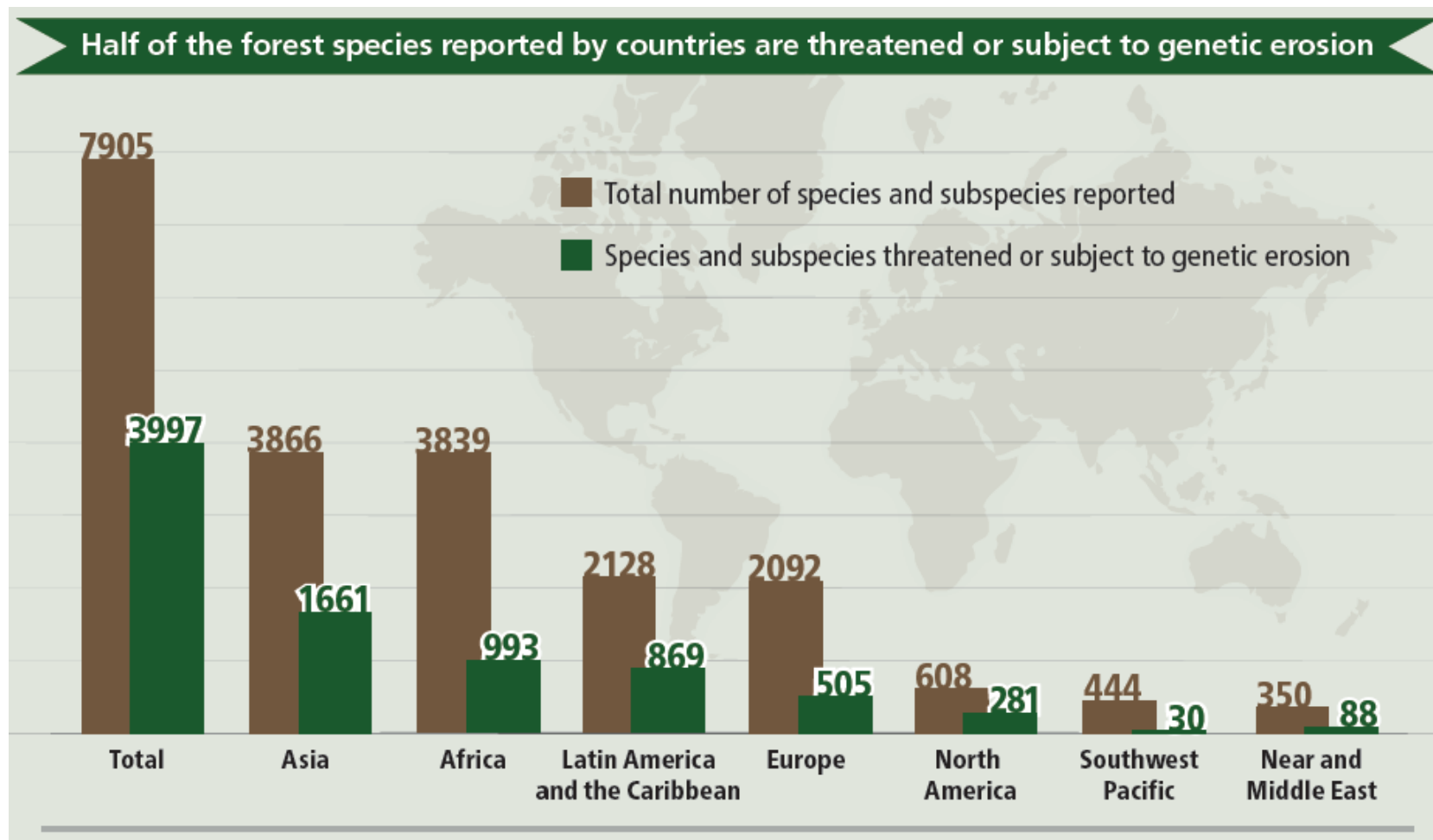
Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (ITWG-FGR) was established in 2009 to guide the preparation of the report.

The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources (SoW-FGR) (2014)

The Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (GPA-FGR) (2013)



SoW-FGR report

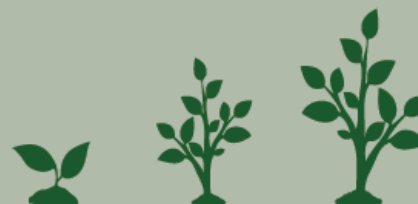


SoW-FGR report

Conservation and sustainable management efforts so far



Seeds of only 10% of the world's wild plants are conserved in seed banks



Around 2360 forest species are currently actively managed around the world, of which ¼ in planted forests



About ¾ of actively managed tree species are growing in naturally regenerated forests

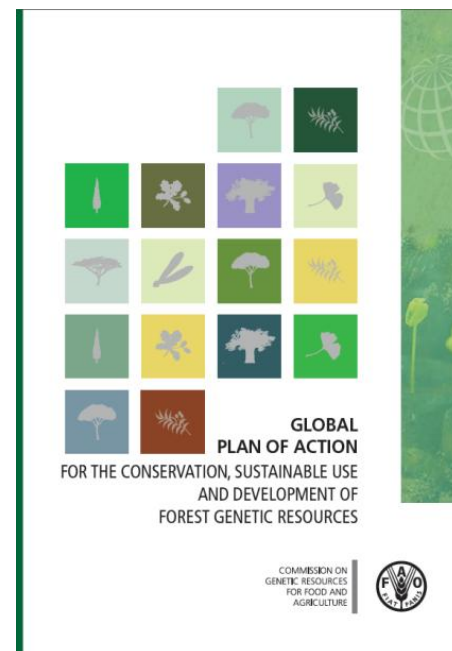


Around 1500 species are managed for non-wood forest products, including for food

Global Plan of Action (GPA-FGR)

Four priority areas, and 27 strategic priorities

- 1) Improving the availability of, and access to, information on FGR
- 1) Conservation of FGR (*in situ* and *ex situ*)
- 2) Sustainable use, development and management of FGR
- 3) Policies, institutions and capacity-building



Global Plan of Action

Principles

GPA-FGR is voluntary and non-binding, it should be implemented in line with existing national legislation and international agreements

GPA-FGR constitutes a living document that can be updated by the CGRFA

The relative priority of each strategic priority may differ significantly in different countries and regions

Next steps

Implementation strategy

ITWG-FGR discussed the implementation strategy in 2014

CGRFA adopted the Implementation Strategy in January 2015

Contents

- 1) Advocacy and international awareness
- 2) Development and support of relevant global and regional networks
- 3) Supporting countries in the development of national and regional strategies
- 4) Supporting countries in securing adequate and sustainable funding
- Development of international technical standards for FGR
- 5) Funding strategy for the implementation of GPA-FGR
- 6) Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the GPA-FGR, and the status and trends of FGR

Next steps

- **Regional networks discuss the implementation of the GPA-FGR**



EUFORGEN Steering Committee, Edinburgh, UK, 16-18 June 2014

APFORGEN workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 17-19 Sep 2014

LAFORGEN workshop, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 13-17 October 2014

SAFORGEN workshop, Cameroon, February or March 2016

Next steps

- FAO is working with regional networks (Asia-Pacific, Africa, Near East, Southern Cone of S. America) dedicated to combating invasive species
- FAO organized a regional seminar in Budapest in June 2015 for European and Central Asian countries to promote the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry; is in the process of establishing a network on forest invasive species for Europe and Central Asia.
- Work by ITWG-FGR and FAO is underway to develop indicators for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the GPA-FGR and the status and trends of FGR, to be presented to CGFRA in January 2017 for endorsement



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Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management

EUROPEAN FOREST WEEK - SILVA2015

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership



- A voluntary partnership of international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes for the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources

CPW WORKING AREAS

➤ **Wildlife, food security and livelihoods**

- Provision of knowledge and back-up support for members and countries to address bushmeat and other issues related to wildlife, food security and sustainable livelihoods

➤ **Human-Wildlife Conflict**

- Improved understanding of the direct and underlying causes of HWC in the different regions of the world
- Dissemination of successful response mechanisms

➤ **Coordination of the partnership and outreach**

- Establishment and consolidation of the partnership
- Building understanding and conveying common messages on issues of global relevance related to sustainable wildlife management



Wildlife Forum

by
the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)



Wildlife Forum, Wednesday 9 September 2015
XIV World Forestry Congress, Durban, South Africa

Sustainable

Sustainable wildlife management requires a holistic approach, taking into account the needs of all land-users within the wildlife habitat, as well as the needs of the wildlife itself. In this context, the term "wildlife" refers to "terrestrial and semi-terrestrial vertebrates".

In view of its ecological, social and economic value, wildlife can provide continuous and significant contribution to the alleviation of poverty as well as to the conservation of cultural heritage. If sustainably managed, wildlife can contribute considerably to the alleviation of poverty as well as to the conservation of cultural heritage. The objective of the fact sheets produced by the CPW is to inform the general public about issues and opportunities relating to the sustainable use of semi-terrestrial vertebrate wildlife.

What is at stake?

Balancing needs
Human fate is tightly linked with biodiversity. Biodiversity – that is, ecosystems, species and genetic diversity – underpins the productivity, resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems. Biodiversity is also maintaining ecological processes. Biodiversity contributes to a multitude of human well-being, including water and air purification, provision of oxygen, medicines, food production, timber and other wild products, spiritual and cultural benefits. Wildlife is also an integral part of biodiversity. Wildlife is also important in ecological processes such as pollination, seed dispersal and decomposition. Wildlife is also important as a source of food and clothing, for recreation, and as a source of income, and as aesthetic and cultural icons in most areas of the world.

What is at stake?

A key food source for many people
Wildlife makes an essential contribution to food security for many people worldwide, food security being considered to exist where people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Estimated bushmeat consumption in the Congo Basin alone is over 4 million tonnes per year. For many, wild meat may be the main type of meat available, an important component of food identity, or a food that contributes to cultural identity. Wild meat is a natural healthy food, although (as with domestic stock) its use may carry health risks related to zoonoses – the transfer of diseases from animals to humans.

What is at stake?

Wildlife and livestock interactions / diseases affect both wildlife and livestock. Wildlife are a source of zoonoses – the transfer of diseases from animals to humans. Wildlife are also a source of income, and as aesthetic and cultural icons in most areas of the world.

What is at stake?

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) occurs when the needs of wildlife encroach on those of human populations or the needs of human populations encroach upon those of wildlife. More broadly, interactions between wildlife and humans can cause damage or conflict, and how it should be managed. Conflicts between humans and wildlife, and between humans over wildlife, have occurred since the dawn of humanity. However, in many regions these conflicts have intensified over recent decades as a result of human population growth and the related expansion of agriculture and industrial activities. Conflicts have also arisen due to the growth of some wildlife populations, and the presence of certain species (e.g. red fox, wild boar) in urban environments.

as well as a recurrent inability of institutions to manage such conflicts effectively. Climate change is exacerbating these conflicts through, for example, increased competition for water and habitats. Changing human values and attitudes are also shaping wildlife management approaches, where recognition of protectionist views of wildlife may not living with wildlife. HWC cannot be detached from the context of conservation. For example, centuries of urbanization have led to radical agricultural intensification and the dominant urban cultures and values in many places. The implementation of protectionist conservation policies has often aggravated feelings of discrimination and injustice among rural communities, as

THANK YOU!



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