Global Perspectives on Sustainable Forest Management

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A mile stone event

- Rio conventions (UNFCC, CBD, UNCCD)
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles
No Forest Convention, but...

- Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)
- Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

IPF/IFF Proposals for Action

- Global Objectives on Forests
- Forest Instrument
Global Objectives on Forests

- Reverse the loss of forest cover
- Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits
- Increase the area of protected forests and other areas of sustainably managed forests
- Reverse the decline of ODA for SFM and mobilize new and additional resources for the implementation of SFM
Purpose

• Strengthen political commitment and action of SFM at all levels and to achieve the global objectives on forests

• Enhance the contribution of forests to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs

• Provide a framework for national action and international cooperation
National Forest Programmes

- Framework for developing and implementing comprehensive forest policies in pursuit of SFM at the country level

- Principles:
  - National sovereignty and country leadership
  - Consistency within and integration beyond the forest sector
  - Participation and partnership
National Forest Programmes

Experiences and lessons learned

- Importance of comprehensive governance framework
- More emphasis on implementation and monitoring
- Institutional capacity for country ownership
- Stakeholder involvement
- Broad intersectoral approach
Trends in forest governance

- Recognition of importance of good governance
- Fight against illegal logging
- Market pressure: EU Timber Regulation, US Lacey Act
- Forest certification
- Involvement of civil society
- Changes in forest tenure
Biodiversity conservation

• Forests are rich in biodiversity
• Biodiversity conservation recognized as integral part of SFM
Trends in deforestation

FIGURE 2.6
Annual change in forest area by country, 2005–2010

Net loss
- > 500
- 250–500
- 50–250

Small change (gain or loss)
- < 50

Net gain
- 50–250
- 250–500
- > 500
Challenges

- Continued deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity losses
- Weak governance of forest sector
- High levels of poverty in forested areas
Challenges

• Low visibility of forestry in development strategies
• Inadequate information availability
• Increasing land use competition and insecure resource tenure by local people
• Profitability of forest management
Opportunities

• Green economy
• REDD+
• Forest restoration
• Negotiation of legally binding agreement in Europe
• Review of international arrangement on forests in 2015
thank you!