

Forest Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management -- Outcomes of CBD COP 10

**International Seminar on
Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management
- integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests-**

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Convention on
Biological Diversity

**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**



Outline

I. Threats and Challenges to Forest Biodiversity and SFM

- Deforestation and Forest Degradation
- Impacts of Climate Change
- Over-exploitation and the Bushmeat Crisis

II. Forest-related Outcomes of CBD COP 10

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Forest Related COP 10 decisions
- Nagoya Protocol ABS

III. CBD Process in 2011

Threats and Challenges

Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Deforestation continues at an alarming rate (FAO FRA 2010)
- Forest degradation continues, including through bad logging practices and related effects in primary forests
- Enormous potential for forest landscape restoration and SFM



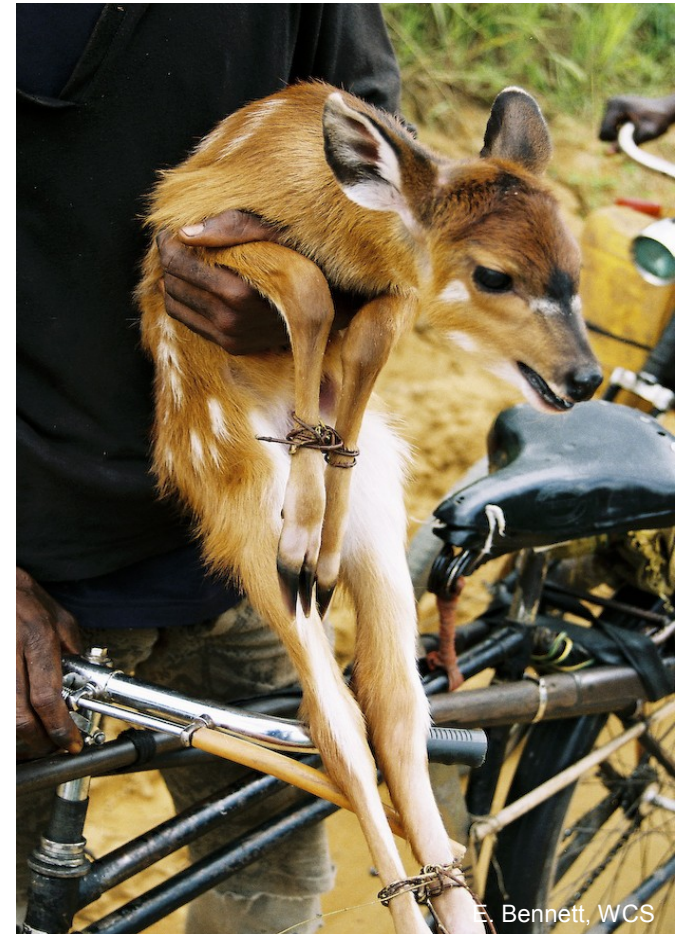
Impacts of Climate Change

- Climate change affects forest growth and can cause forest “dieback”
- SFM practices can increase the resilience of forests to cope with climate change impacts
- However, forest resilience has its limits: ecological tipping points



Over-exploitation and the Bushmeat Crisis

- Commercial hunting combined with unsustainable logging activities are major threats to forest wildlife
- “empty forest syndrome”
- CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat recommendations:
 - Management plans and certification schemes for sustainable forest management (SFM) must include wildlife management, to maintain healthy and productive forest ecosystems





CBD COP 10



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework: for all Conventions and stakeholders.

Vision: Living in harmony with nature. By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Mission: Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

20 Targets under 5 Strategic Goals:

- A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- B. Reduce the direct pressures and promote sustainable use
- C. Directly safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

By 2020...

- **Target 5:** “...the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.”
- **Target 7:** “... areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.”
- **Target 11:** “... at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas...are conserved”
- **Target 15:** “... ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems....”

Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan

- to develop guidance and options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national indicators and associated biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems
- and to provide advice on the strengthening of linkages between global and national indicator development and reporting

Decision X/36: Forest Biodiversity

- **COP invites Parties**, other Governments and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to closely collaborate in implementing the the targets of the Strategic Plan
- **COP requests to the Executive Secretary include:**
 - streamlining forest-related reporting
 - enhanced collaboration with ITTO and UNFF
 - further capacity-building on forest biodiversity and climate change
 - further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other cooperation mechanisms on restoring forest ecosystems
 - collaboration with FAO in the preparation of its report on *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*
 - exploration of the possibility for developing a workplan together with the Low Forest Cover Countries Secretariat
 - development of a module of the TEMATEA tool on international commitments related to forest biodiversity

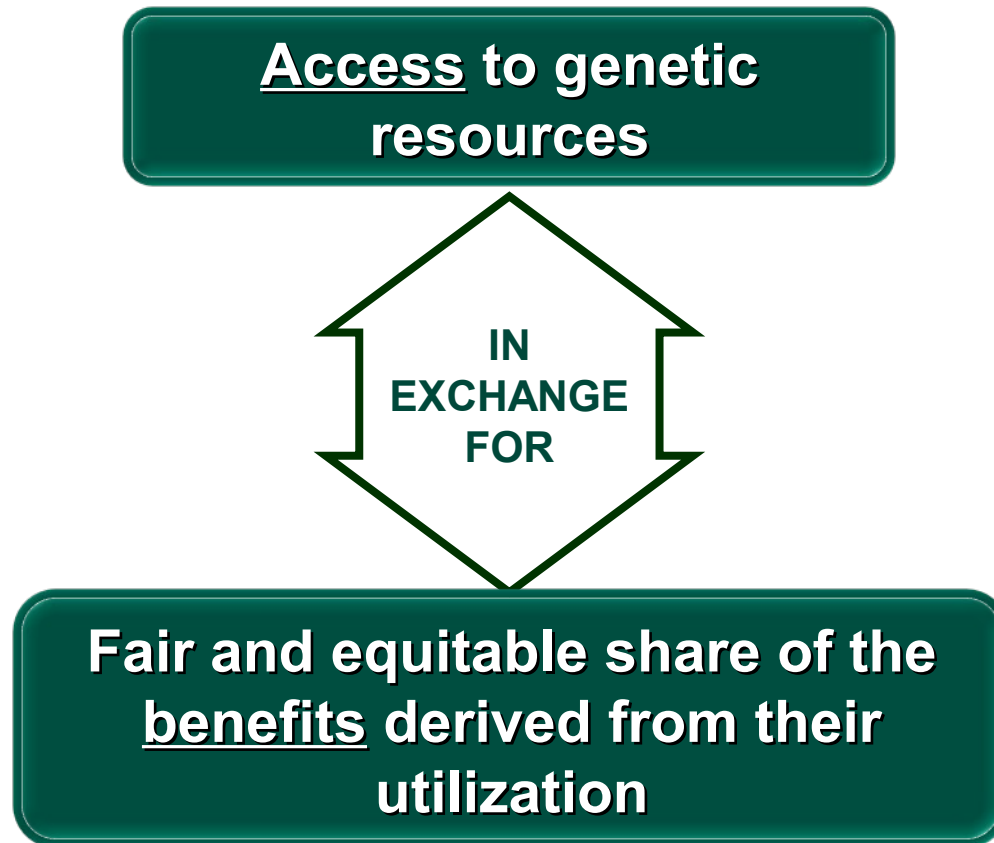
Decision X/32: Sustainable Use

- **COP *takes note*** of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat and invites Parties and other Governments to implement them, where appropriate
- **COP requests to the Executive Secretary include:**
 - develop, through the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, options for small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries
 - compile information on how to improve the sustainable use of biodiversity in a landscape perspective in agriculture and forestry, including a review of relevant criteria and indicators
 - support, as appropriate, the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity, including the Satoyama Initiative

Decision X/33: Biodiversity and Climate Change (REDD-plus)

- **COP invites Parties** and other Governments to enhance the benefits for, and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity from REDD-plus
- **COP requests to the Executive Secretary include:**
 - provide advice, for approval by COP 11, on relevant REDD-plus safeguards for biodiversity, based on effective consultation with Parties and their views, and with the participation of indigenous and local communities
 - Identify possible indicators to assess the contribution of REDD-plus to achieving the objectives of the CBD, and assess potential mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity
 - Collaborate on these and other requests with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in particular the UNFCCC Secretariat, the World Bank, and the UN REDD Programme

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing



Nagoya Protocol: Main features

- Access to genetic resources is subject to the **prior informed consent** (PIC) of the provider country
- Users and providers must reach an agreement (**mutually agreed terms**) on the sharing of benefits from research, development and possible commercialisation of products based on genetic resources
- Benefits to be shared may be **monetary** or **non-monetary**, such as royalties, technology transfer, training
- Use of **traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** is subject to prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities and to the sharing of benefits with the communities concerned, taking into account their customary laws and procedures

CBD Activities related to forest in 2011

- CPF Initiative on Degradation
- CPF SFM Initiative
- Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators
 - June, place tbd
- Sustainable Use
 - Consultancy study and expert meeting on how to improve sustainable use in a landscape perspective (tbd)
 - Bushmeat Workshop [Nairobi, 6-10 June 2011 (tentative)]
- REDD-plus regional consultations and capacity building workshops
 - Singapore, 15-18 March
 - Ecuador (dates tbd)
 - Africa (tbd)

Dōmo arigatō!
Thank you!

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Recent CBD Publications on Forests

All publications are available for download at: <http://www.cbd.int/forest>

Water, wetlands and forests. A review of ecological, economic and policy linkages. CBD Technical Series No. 47.

Making Protected Areas Relevant: A guide to integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies. CBD Technical Series No. 44.

Forest Resilience, Biodiversity, and Climate Change. A synthesis of the biodiversity/resilience/stability relationship in forest ecosystems. CBD Technical Series No. 43.

Review of the Literature on the Links between Biodiversity and Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation. CBD Technical Series No. 42.

Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. CBD Technical Series No. 41.

Cross-Sectoral Toolkit for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Biodiversity. CBD Technical Series No. 39.

Conservation and Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The bushmeat crisis. CBD Technical Series No. 33.

Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD benefits.

Tourism for Nature & Development: A good practice guide.

Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods: A good practice guide.