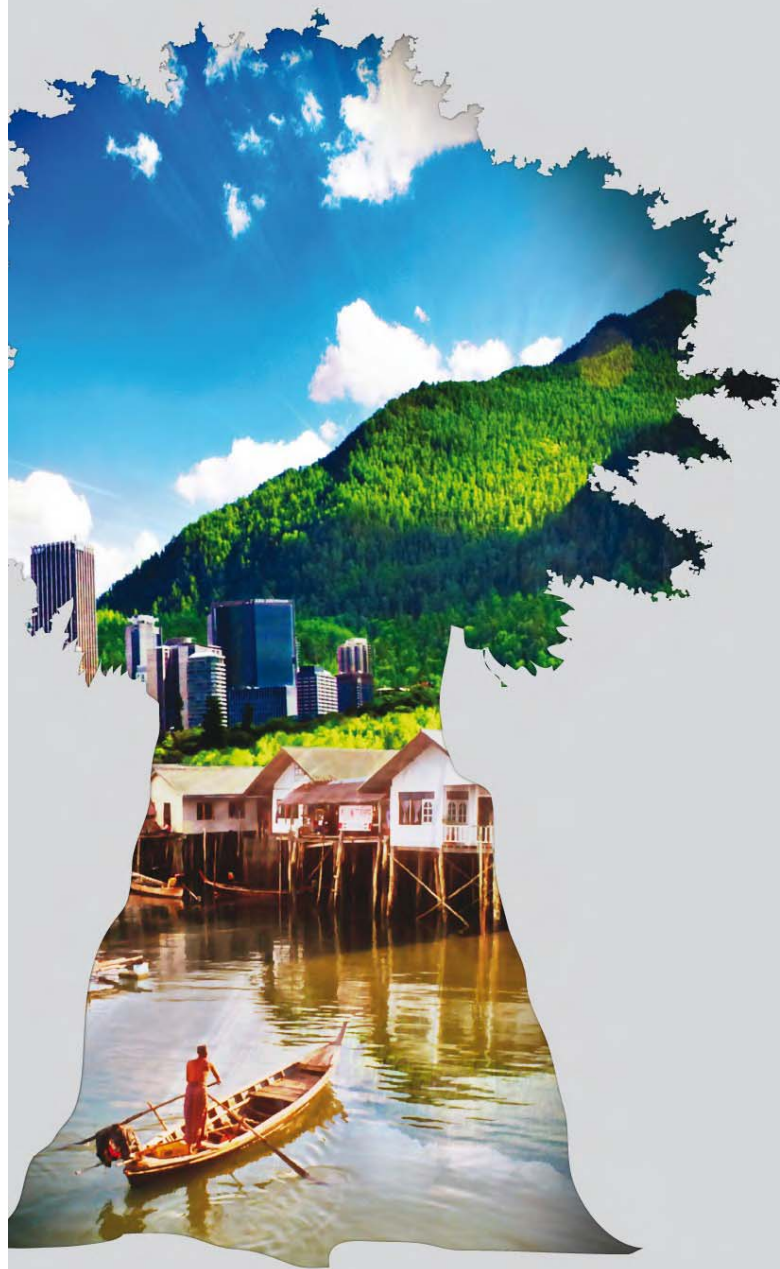




Developments in Sustainable Forest Management

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FAO



1713 – Birth of the concept of SFM

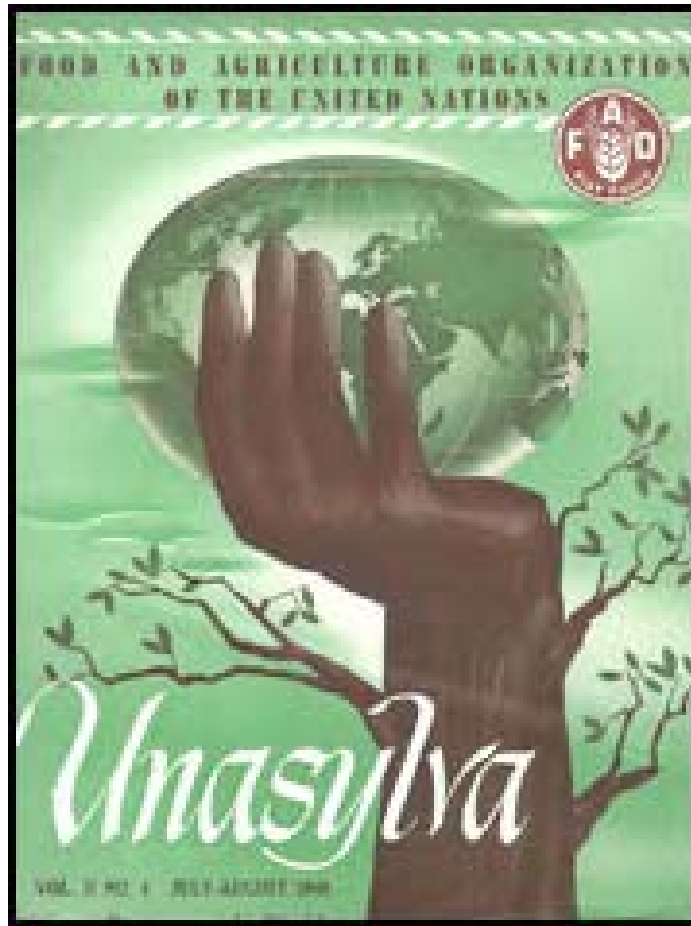


1945

Request for first global assessment



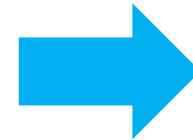
1948 – First FRA



- 101 countries
- representing 66% of the world's forests
- focused on productive functions of forests and forest ownership



A milestone event



- Rio conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD)
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles



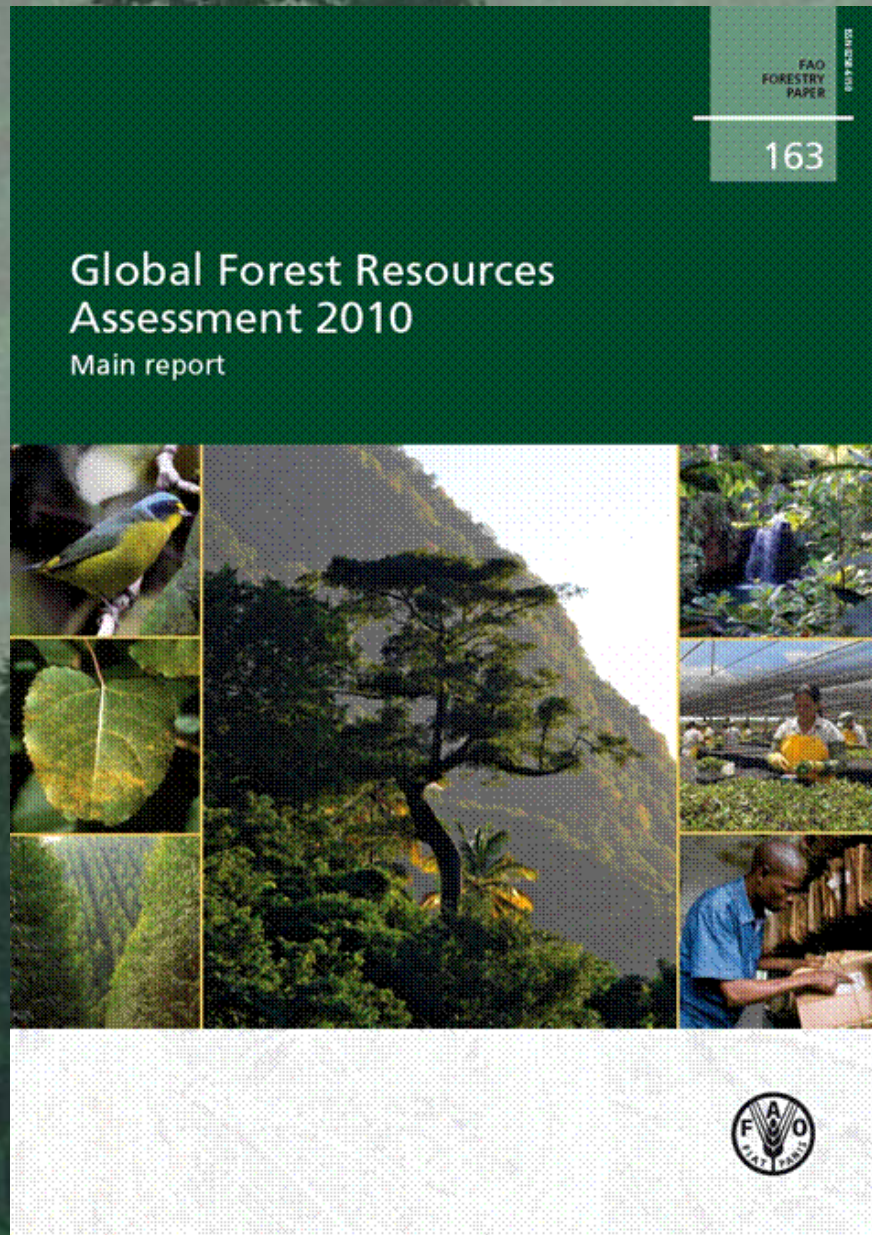
- IPF/IFF proposals for action
- UNFF
- NLBI



A large, leafy tree in a mountainous landscape. The tree is the central focus, with its branches spreading out. The background shows a steep, forested mountain slope under a bright sky. The text "Much more has changed..." is overlaid in the center in a bold, yellow font.

**Much more has
changed....**

The most comprehensive assessment ever



- Information to monitor progress towards international goals and targets
- 233 country reports
- 90 variables and 4 points in time
- Statistics on forest cover loss and trends in carbon stocks
- Remote sensing survey

FRA 2010

biodiversity

protection

health

socio-economy

production

laws and policy

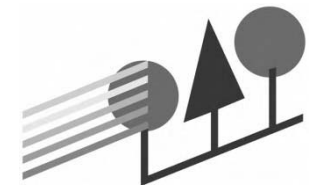
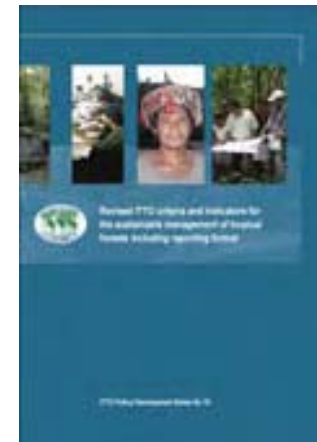
extent



Criteria and Indicator Processes

- Early 1990s, many triggered by UNCED
- Raised attention to different aspects of SFM
- ITTO, Montreal Process and Pan-European Process report on progress
- Other regional processes less active

Seven thematic elements of SFM are outcome of C&I processes



MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN EUROPE





Certification



- Voluntary market instrument to ensure consumers that forest products are sustainably sourced
- Two international schemes + national schemes endorsed by PEFC (Gabon, Malaysia, Brazil, Chile, Russia)
- Developed for developing countries, but most successful in developed countries
- Weak forest sector governance and insufficient country capacity are major obstacles
- Phased approaches have been proposed
- Legality assurance versus certification



National Forest Programmes

- Outcome of IPF/IFF process, confirmed in NLBI
- Generic framework for forest policy development and implementation
- Guided by principles of country ownership, cross-sectoral collaboration, participation
- 130 countries
- 70 countries supported by NFP Facility



National Forest Programme
FACILITY
nurturing the process



Biodiversity conservation

- Integral part of SFM
- Range of scales requires different methodologies; complex interactions
- Need for better indicators to monitor biodiversity over time
- FRA has increased focus on biodiversity; proxy indicators
- State of the world's forest genetic resources



Community forestry

- CIFOR: 25% of world's forests under some kind of community control and increasing
- Varying degree of success, many obstacles (capacity, enabling framework, communication)



Environmental Services

- PES viewed as alternative funding source for SFM or for “buying conservation”
- Government PES programmes versus user-financed programmes
- Clearly identified procedures, buyers, providers and eligible activities necessary
- Enabling environment incl. clear property rights



FLEGT

- Importance of good governance generally recognized
- Some progress: Chatham House report
- Market pressure: EU due diligence and US Lacey Act
- Lessons for REDD+



REDD+

- Brings forests to center of attention
- Increased recognition of importance of safeguards
- Carbon as new forest value → carbon tenure; benefit distribution



Positive Trends

- Forest loss has decreased
- Plantations are increasing
- Shift towards privatization and community management
- Stronger involvement of civil society in decision-making on forests
- REDD+ unique funding opportunity for SFM
- 130 countries have NFP



Challenges

- Continued deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity losses
- High levels of poverty in forested areas
- Weak governance of forest sector
- Low visibility of forestry → not considered in development strategies
- Inadequate information availability
- Land use competition and insecure tenure by local people
- “Fashions” in international aid



Conclusion

Progress has been made in SFM
but there is still much to do!





Thank you!

