



دبیرخانه فرایند تهران برای کشورهای با پوشش کم جنگل

**Tehran Process Secretariat  
for Low Forest Cover Countries**

**(TPS for LFCCs)**

3

## **Tehran Process and C&I for SFM in LFCCs and Near East dry land zones**

**Presented at:**

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

**By: Dr. Mostafa Jafari**

Head of TPS for LFCCs

**8-10 March, 2011 in Tokyo Japan**

# Points of discussions:

- - Background to the forestry negotiation
  - - LFCCs & FAO State of the World's Forests
  - - Background to the Tehran Processes
  - - The supporting documents on SFM in LFCCs and dry land zones
  - - C&I for SFM in LFCCs and Dry-Zone region
    - - Main obstacle for implementation
    - - Climate barrier
    - - Social and economic conditions
  - - Recommended for Implemented
    - - TOF Plantation, Urban and Pre-Urban forestry
    - - Water Use Efficiency (WUE) and Waste Water Treatment (WWT)
    - - Combat desertification, including sand dune fixation
  - - The publications
  - - Synergy and joint approach with other international legal bodies
  - - Country level implementation
- 
- - Conclusions and recommendations
    - - Conclusions
    - - Recommendations

## Background to the forestry negotiation:

- Rio summit 1992
- Forest principal and SFM
- International Arrangement on Forest- IAF
- IPF
- IFF
- UNFF

## C & I and the forestry negotiation:

- C&I have many applications, including as a framework for setting goals, facilitating and monitoring SFM and the effectiveness of nfps and policies, certification, strategic planning, communicating progress to policy makers and the public and building bridges among stakeholders. Countries should integrate C&I into nfps or similar policy frameworks and other processes related to sustainable development.

- (The International Conference on the Contribution of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management: The Way Forward (CICI-2003), Volume 2, CICI – 2003, 3 - 7 February 2003, Guatemala City, Guatemala).

## Since Rio

- Since the ITTO undertook its pioneering work in the 1990s to develop C&I for sustainable management of natural tropical forests, several similar international and regional initiatives have emerged. This activity has been a response to the UNCED as Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 called for the formulation of scientifically sound criteria and guidelines for the management and sustainable development of all types of forests. The UNCED adopted the "Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests ("Forest Principles")". These two UNCED documents laid down the basis for a major international exercise which has been taken under nine major regional processes to develop and put into practice the C&I for SFM. Governments and many other stakeholders had recognized the pressing need to reach a common understanding of what is meant by, how to evaluate progress towards, and how to achieve, SFM (Buchanan, 2002).
- (CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS AND ISSUES, by: Markku Simula, INDUFOR, Finland, CICI-2003).

# LFCCs & FAO State of the World's Forests :

- **FAO State of the World's Forests, 2003**
- Management, conservation and sustainable development of forests:
- **ROLE OF PLANTED TREES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH LOW FOREST COVER: FINDINGS FROM SIX CASE STUDIES:**
- FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (FRA 2000) estimated that **56 countries are low forest cover countries (LFCCs)**, having less than 10 percent of their area classified as forest (Table 4). In contrast, the global forest area is almost 30 percent of total land area (FAO, 2001a). LFCCs, which are found primarily in arid and semi-arid zones of Africa and the Near East, often reflect severe ecological degradation that directly affects people's lives. **The LFCCs have a total land area of 2 726 million hectares and a total population of about 900 million**, of which 64 percent lives in Asia. Of these 56 countries, only 13 have more than 0.1 ha of forest per capita. However, low forest cover does not always coincide with country borders, so the problem might be more widespread. In addition, some countries, such as China, have more than 10 percent forest cover yet a low area of forest per person.
- In LFCCs in Africa, Asia and the Near East, planted forests account for only a small proportion of the forest cover. **Algeria, Bangladesh, Ireland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, South Africa and Uruguay** are the only countries with more than 500 000 ha of planted forests and trees, whereas half the countries have less than 10 000 ha.

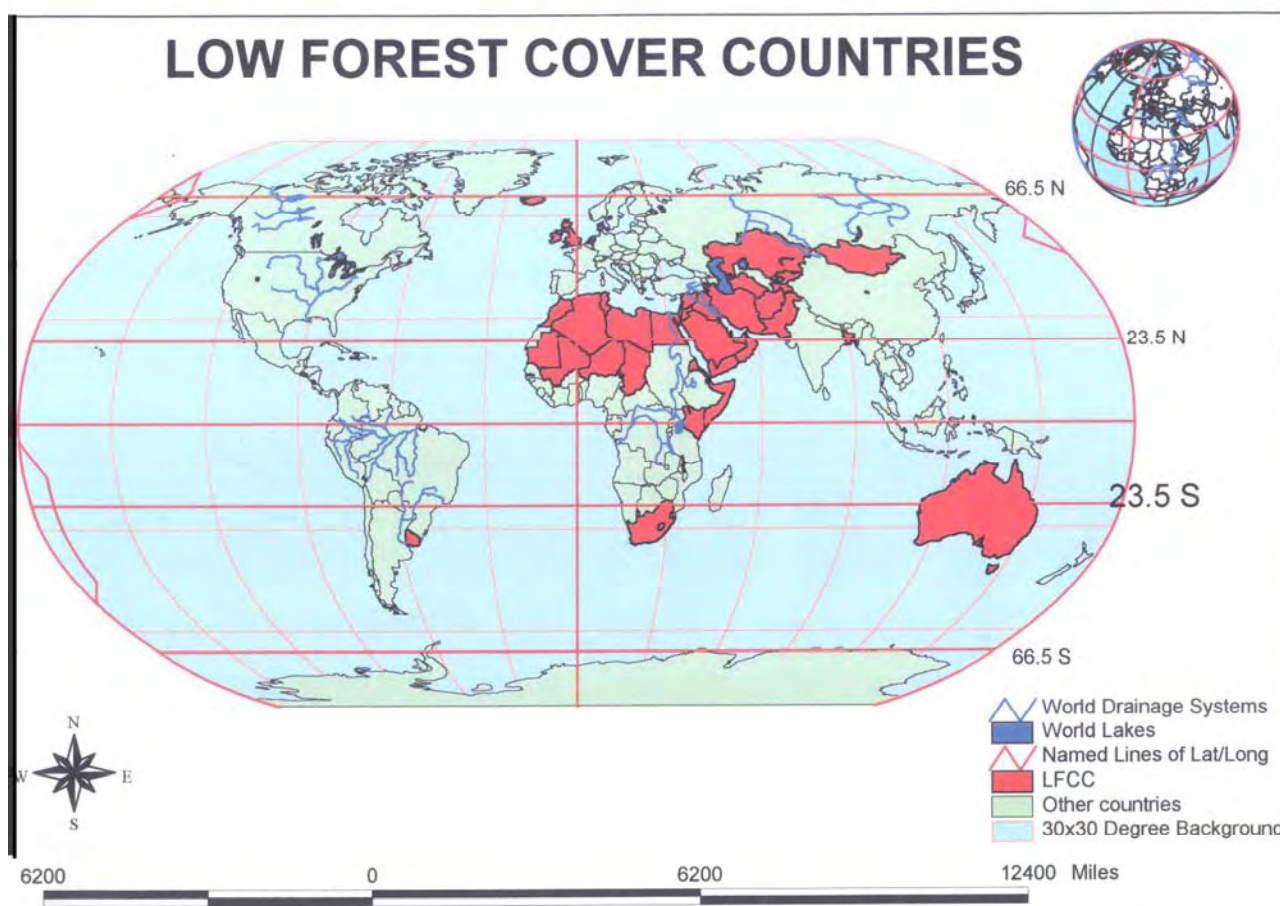
## LFCCs & FAO:

- **FAO, 2010.**
- **Guidelines on sustainable forest management in dry lands of sub-Saharan Africa. Arid Zone Forests and Forestry Working Paper No. 1. Rome**
- In 2000, **71 countries** qualified as LFCCs, with a total land area of about **4 billion ha** and forest cover of only **140 million ha** (3.5 percent). In these countries **natural forests accounted for 52 percent** of forests, and **planted forests for 48 percent**.

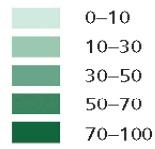
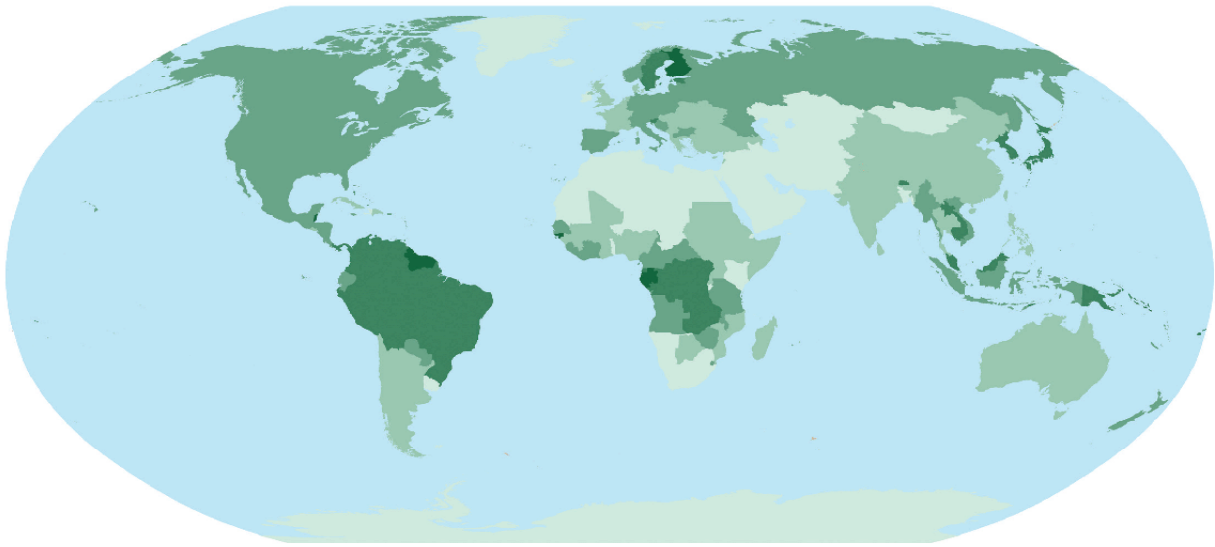


# Background to the Tehran Processes:

- Tehran meeting - 1999
- LFCCs workshops
- Bamako Resolution – Mali, 2004
- Establishment of Center of Excellence on Urban and Pre-Urban forestry (CE)

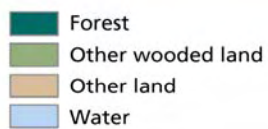
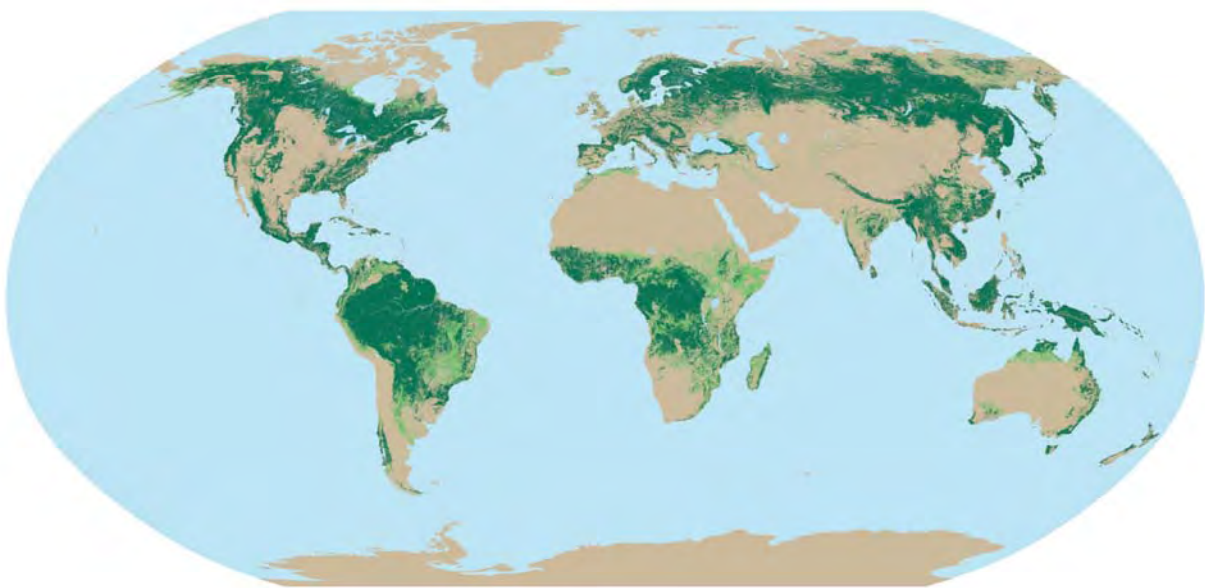


Forest area in percent of land area by country 2005



© FAO 2006

The world's forests



© FAO 2006

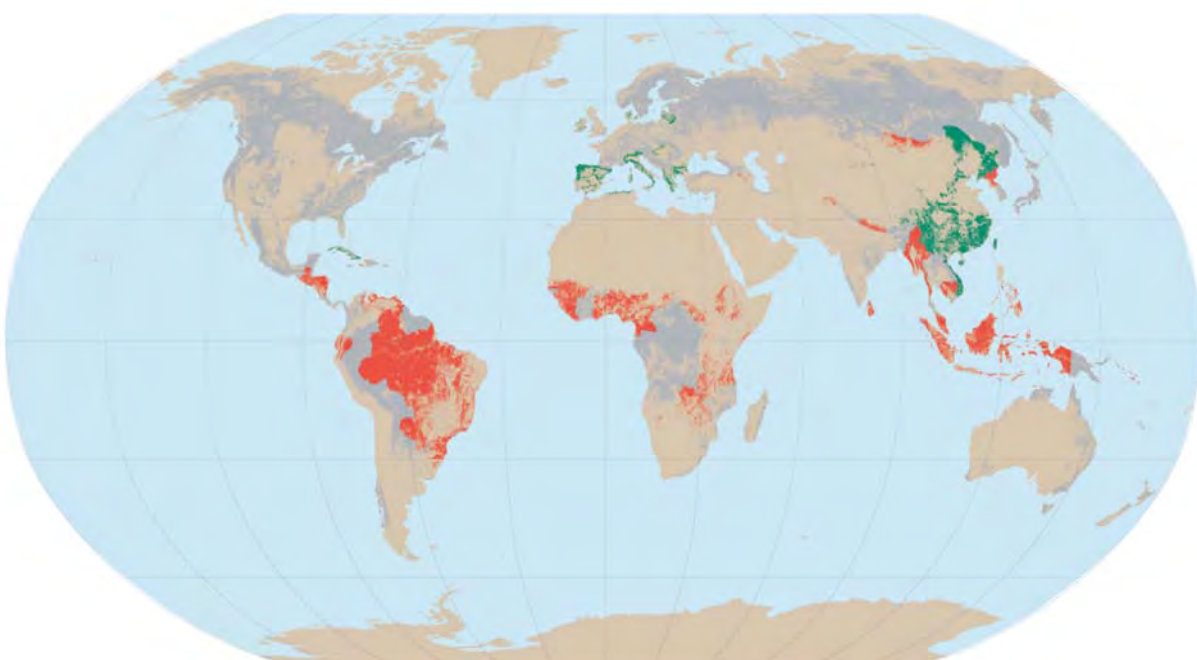
### Regional and subregional breakdown used in FRA 2005



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Africa</b>   | <b>North and Central America</b>  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #C8513A; border:1px solid black;"></span> Eastern and Southern Africa | <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #00A68A; border:1px solid black;"></span> Caribbean       |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #E69A9A; border:1px solid black;"></span> Northern Africa             | <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #9ACD32; border:1px solid black;"></span> Central America |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #8B0033; border:1px solid black;"></span> Western and Central Africa  | <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #66CDAA; border:1px solid black;"></span> North America   |
| <b>Asia</b>   | <b>Oceania</b>  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #D2B48C; border:1px solid black;"></span> East Asia                   | <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #DDA0DD; border:1px solid black;"></span>                 |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #FF8C00; border:1px solid black;"></span> South and Southeast Asia    | <b>South America</b>  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #8B4513; border:1px solid black;"></span> Western and Central Asia    | <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #556B2F; border:1px solid black;"></span>                 |
| <b>Europe</b>   |   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color: #4169E1; border:1px solid black;"></span>                             |   |

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### Countries with large net changes in forest area 2000–2005



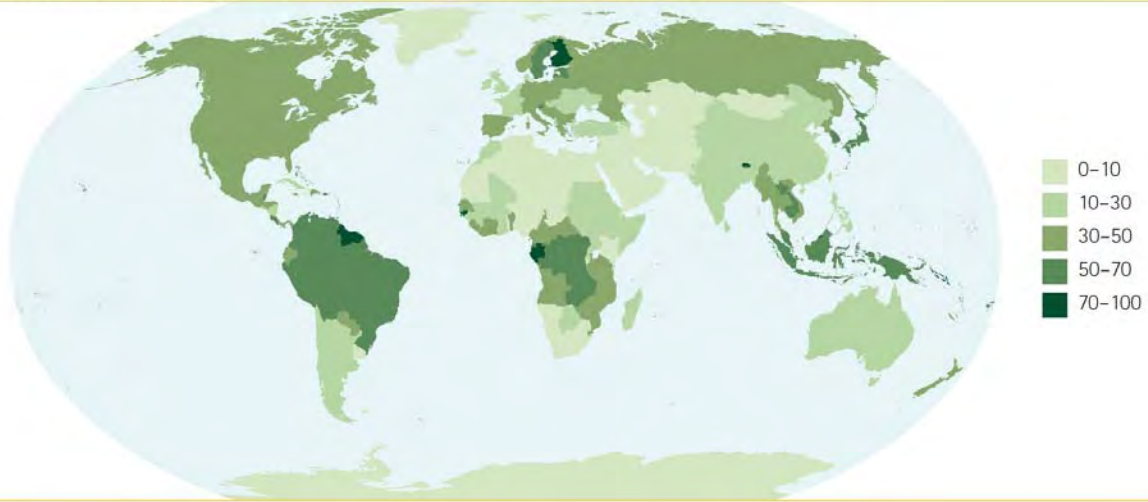
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FF0000; border:1px solid black;"></span> | >0.50% decrease per year                     |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #008000; border:1px solid black;"></span> | >0.50% increase per year                     |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #A9A9A9; border:1px solid black;"></span> | Change rate between -0.50 and 0.50% per year |

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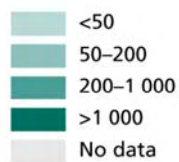
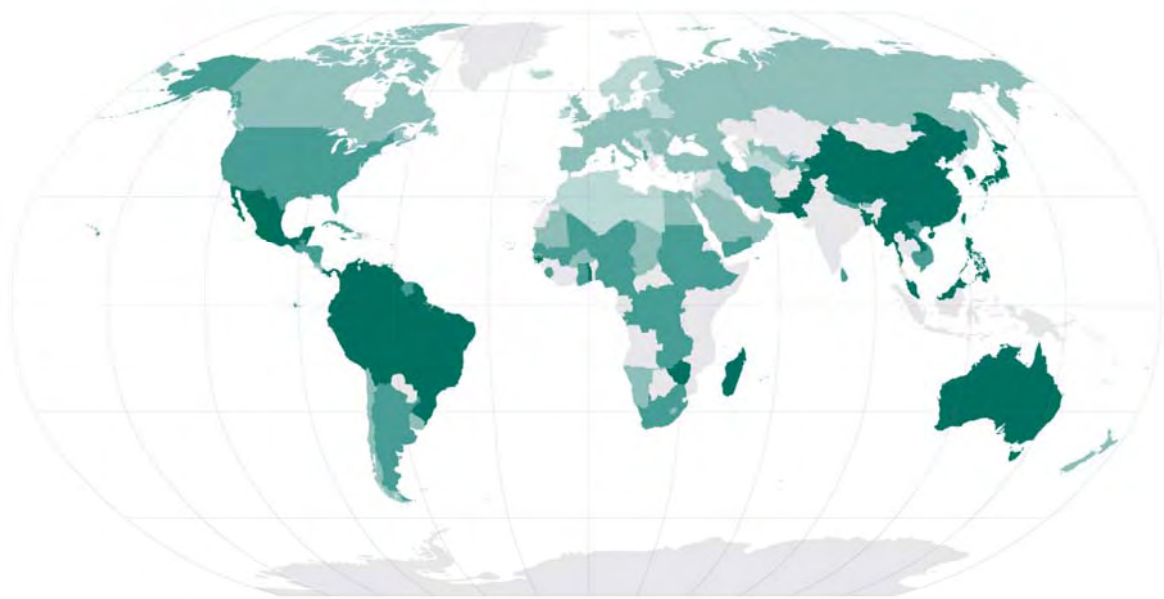




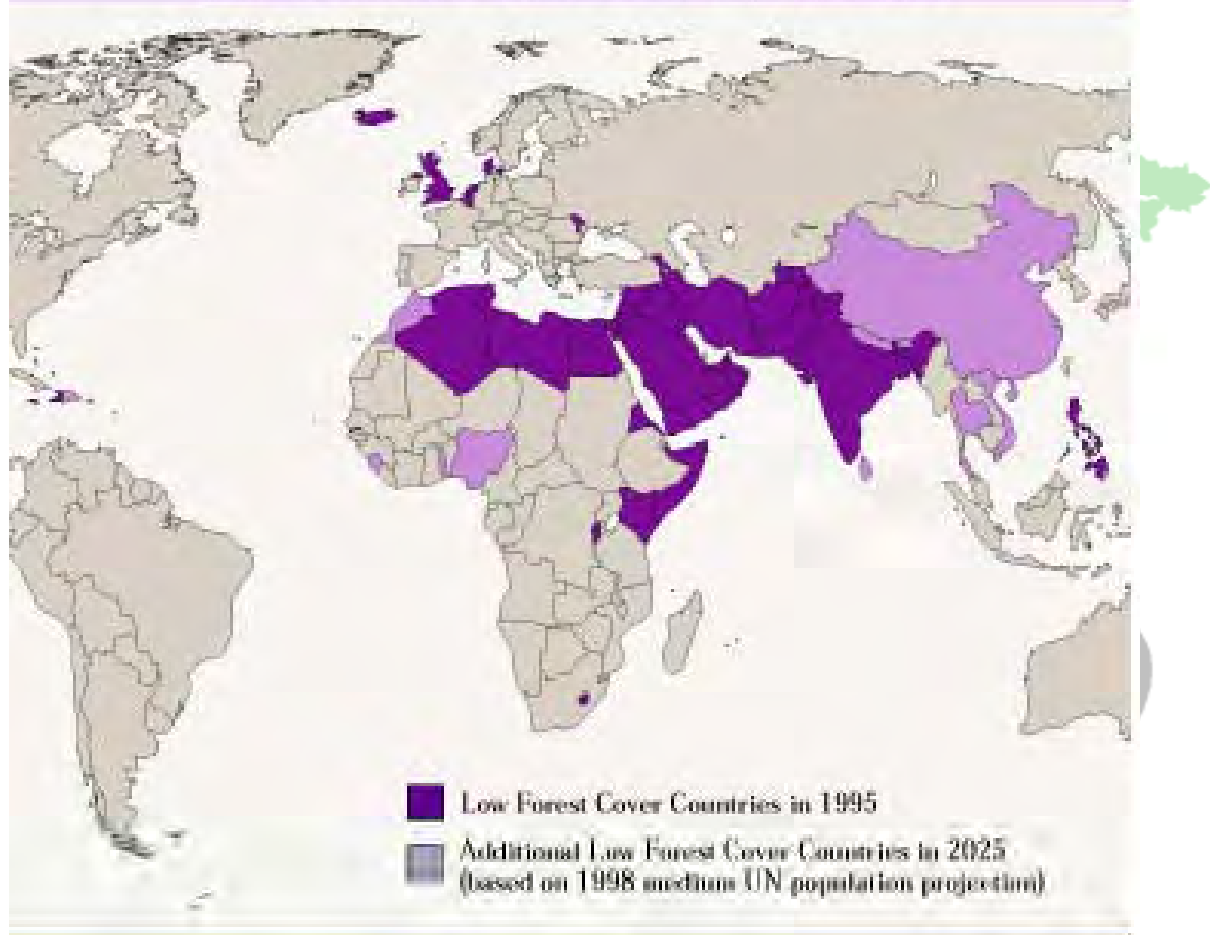
Forest area as percent of total land area by country, 2010



Number of native forest tree species



## Low Forest Cover Countries in 1995 and 2025



## History of LFCCs

- The open-ended international meeting of experts on ***Special Needs and Requirements of Developing Countries with Low Forest Cover and Unique Types of Forests***, a government-led initiative in support of the programme of work of the IFF, was held in Tehran 4 - 8 October 1999.
- The meeting was sponsored by the Government of **I.R. of Iran**, with the support of the governments of **Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany** and **Norway** and organized with the collaboration of the governments of **Egypt** and **Sudan** and in cooperation with international organizations including **FAO, UNEP, UNDP** and **IFAD**.
- In this meeting 77 participants from 39 countries and 6 international and bilateral organizations and NGOs attended.

## LFCCs Secretariat – Objectives 1


- Foster national forest programmes in all LFCCs and promote regional and sub regional arrangements for the exchange of experience and for support to national processes, in partnership with the international donor communities;

## LFCCs Secretariat – Objectives 2

- Establish linkages between LFCCs and UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, as well as other multilateral organizations and draw the attention of the international community to the needs of LFCCs;

### LFCCs Secretariat – Objectives 3



- Promote research on low forest cover, including social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects;
  - Formulate long-term approaches and strategies to address issues related to low forest cover;
- 

### LFCCs Secretariat – Objectives 4



- Identify areas of common interest and synergy for action between LFCCs and combating desertification;
- 

## Prevalence of LFCCs in the Near East and Africa:

- Nearly all of the countries in the Near East region have less than 10 percent forest cover
- Most of the countries of this region are classified as either arid or semi-arid
- According to the 1995 assessment 20 of the 43 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa had forest cover below %10 of the land area
- This is about one-third of the world's LFCCs

## LFCCs in regional and international negotiations 1

- 50 proposals for action of IPF and IFF are related to LFCCs
-

## LFCCs in regional and international negotiation 2

- The **UNFF** at its first session in June 2001
- relating to the proposals for action of the IPF/IFF decided, *inter alia* that “initiatives are encouraged which address the special concerns and needs of least developed countries with fragile ecosystems for example, through follow-up to the Tehran Process and the third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries”;
- **E/CN.17/2000/14**: Developing countries with low forest cover and small island countries have special problems in developing their forest sectors to meet local needs for forest products and services.

## LFCCs in regional and international negotiation 3

- **E.CN.18/2002/3**: One of the items of **UNFF2** agenda entitled “*Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests*” which addressed LFCCs Issues in that meeting.
- **E/CN.18/2003/12**:
  - According to this Documents of UNFF-3 the secretariat of the Forum has judged the activities of TPS for LFCCs to be relevant to the work of the Forum and it has been approved by UNFF-3 Bureau that TPS be granted **Independent Observer Status** by the Forum.

## LFCCs and others

- **Document E/CN.18/2005/Inf/1** Report of CPF to UNFF5 (Page 18)
- **REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES FOR LFCCs**
- **Document (2005)** Report of FAO to UNFF5 (Pages 3, 6)
- **Document (2005)** Report of UNEP to UNFF5
- **UNEP's** Governing Council decision 22/5 of February 2003
- Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover (E/CN.18/2002/7)
- These reports were instrumental in leading to the adoption of Resolution 2/2/ C on rehabilitation and conservation strategies for LFCCs.

## LFCCs and others

- **UNFF5 Document E/CN.18/2005/5** Report by the Secretariat (Page 7 Para. 13 and Page 12 Para. 29)
- **Enhanced Cooperation and Policy and Programme Coordination**
- *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).*
- By decision 12/COP.6, the secretariats of the UNCCD, UNFF, UNFCCC and the CBD were requested to collaborate in order to promote activities with LFCCs.
- A joint approach on forests will be developed, in cooperation with the Tehran Process, among others, to strengthen the capacity of LFCCs to combat desertification, land degradation and deforestation.

## LFCCs and others

- The GEF, and the UNCCD Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, the Committee on Science and Technology and the Global Mechanism were also invited to give due consideration to the special needs and requirements of LFCCs.
- **UNFF5 Document E/CN.18/2005/6**
  - Report of the Secretary-General (Page 8 Para. 11/17)
- **Document FO: AFWC/2004/REP.**
  - Fourteenth session of African Forestry and wildlife Commission Report (Page3 Para 17)

## TP Secretariat for LFCCs – Report of Activities

- Co-hosted the first LFCCs Near East Regional Workshop in Tehran, 28 - 31 October, 2002 with FAO and the Netherlands;

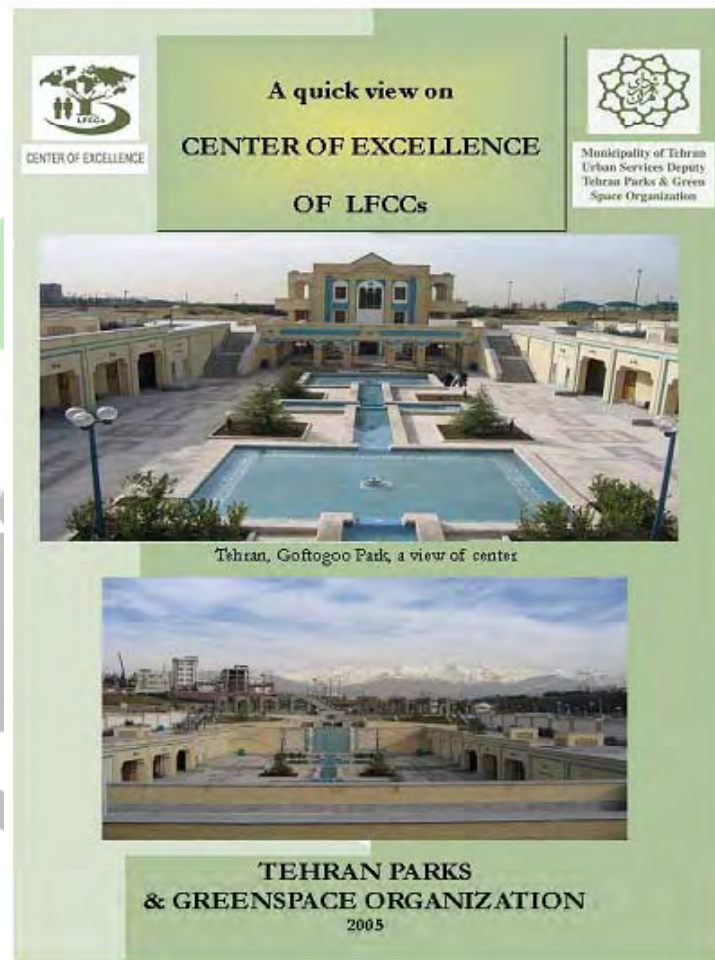


## TP Secretariat for LFCCs – Report of Activities

- Holding an African Workshop, 10-13 December 2002 in Nairobi, Kenya entitled "The role of Planted forest, Trees outside Forests and Urban and Peri-urban Forestry to SFM in LFCCs"
- Co-hosted the LFCCs African & Near East workshop on Urban-Peri-Urban Forestry and Green Spaces in Tehran, 7-10 July 2003.

## TP Secretariat for LFCCs – Report of Activities

- Establishment of **Regional Center of Excellence** in TPGSO in Tehran (2003) to understand the role of training and producing champions in trees, urban and peri-urban forests, city parks and green spaces.



## TP Secretariat for LFCCs – Report of Activities

- Organized a joint workshop – UNEP-FAO- TP Secretariat to the Tehran Process to address forestry development issues- "From proposed actions to implementation" for LFCCs, January 14-16, 2004, in Bamako, Mali.
- In this workshop the participants agreed unanimously on the Bamako Resolution.

# Bamako Resolution

- RESOLUTION OF BAMAKO REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICAN AND THE NEAR EAST LFCCs
- “Strengthening the Tehran process and support to countries”
- To Governments, FAO, UNEP and Donors
- To The Tehran Process Secretariat



# Bamako Resolution

- Took part in this workshop the representatives of LFCCs of the Near East (Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Sudan) and Sub Saharan Africa (Burkina, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal), Sub-regional organization of the West Africa (UEMOA), scientific and research institutions (ICRAF-Sahel, Mali; CSE-Senegal), NGOs (CENESTA-Iran) and representatives from UNEP and FAO.



The supporting documents on SFM in LFCCs and dry land zones ▪



- Forest Principals: Rio 1992
- FAO, HQ and Regional Offices
- Proposal for actions: IPF/ IFF
- Agreed text outcomes: UNFF



The supporting documents on SFM in LFCCs and dry land zones ▪



- Proposal for actions: IPF/ IFF
- Both **IPF** and **IFF** drew attention to the particular needs and requirements of LFCCs in regard to SFM and restoration of forest cover



## C&I for SFM in LFCCs and Dry-Zone region:

- Main obstacle for implementation
  - Climate barrier
  - Social and economic conditions
- Recommended for Implemented
  - TOF Plantation, Urban and Pre-Urban forestry
  - Water Use Efficiency (WUE) and Waste Water Treatment (WWT)
  - Combat desertification, including sand dune fixation



## The publications :

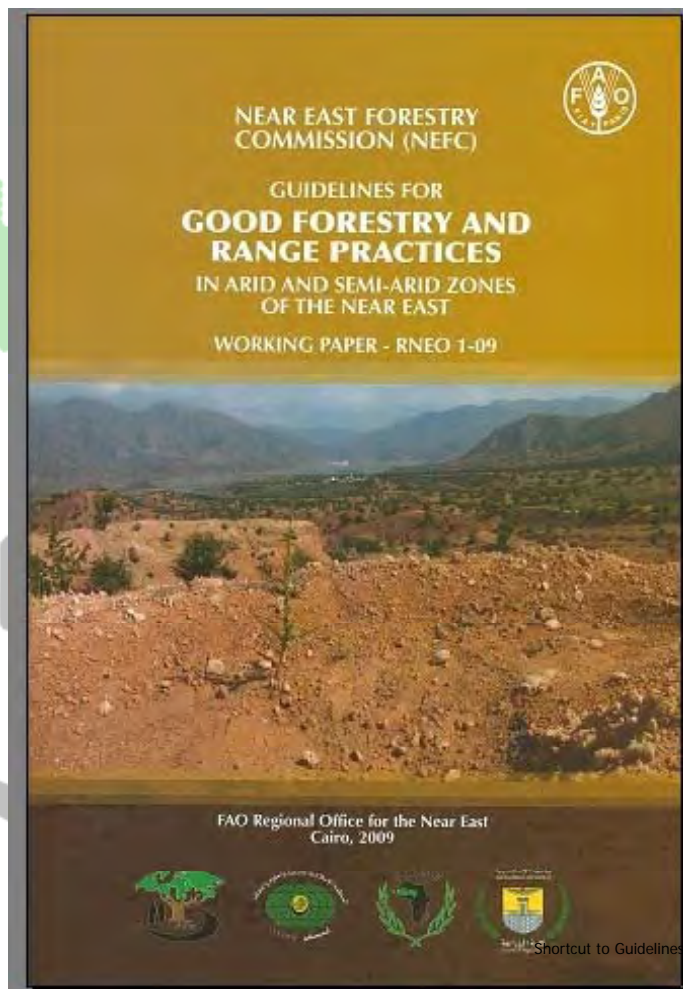
- FAO, LFCCs and others Guidelines
- Book on C & I for SFM in Iran
- Near East C & I for SFM





- In cooperation with FAO and some other organization preparation of “ Guidelines for Good Forestry and Range Practices in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of the Near east” in year 2009

-Preparation and Identified strategies and action program for LFCCs

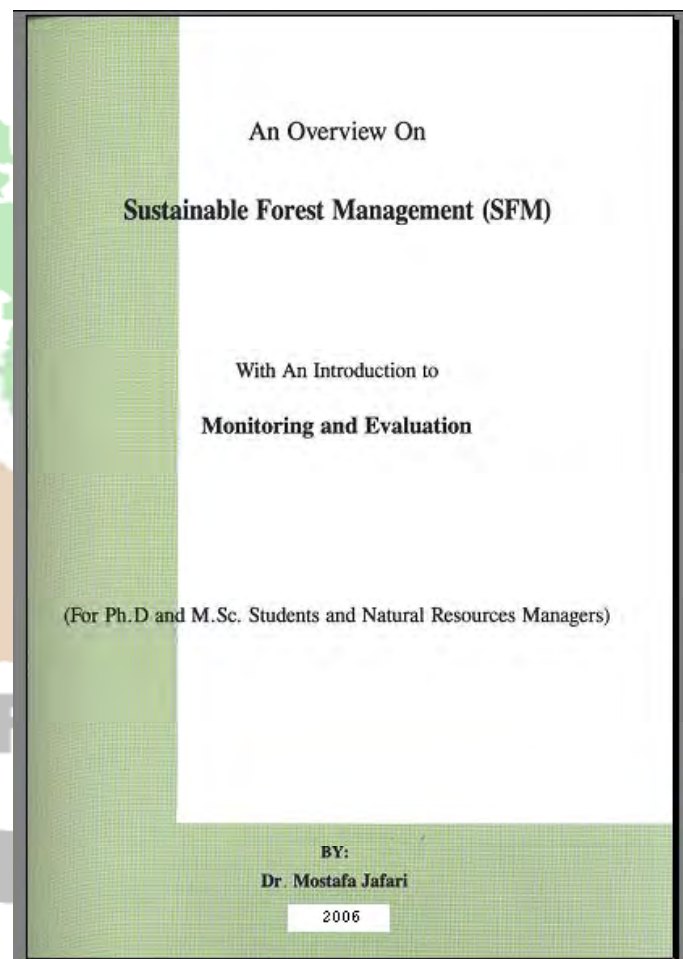


Shortcut to Guidelines for Forestry and Range Practices .pdf.Ink

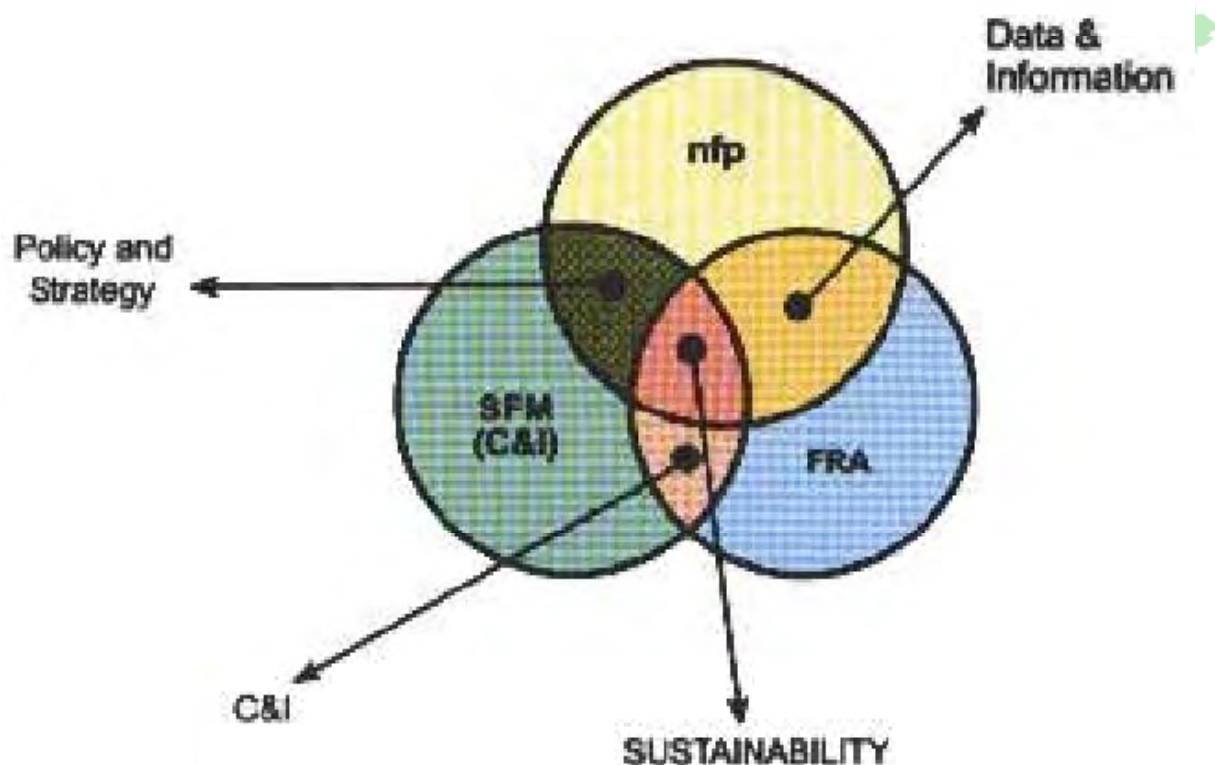
- An overview on SFM
- with an introduction to
- monitoring and evaluation (Jafari, 2006):



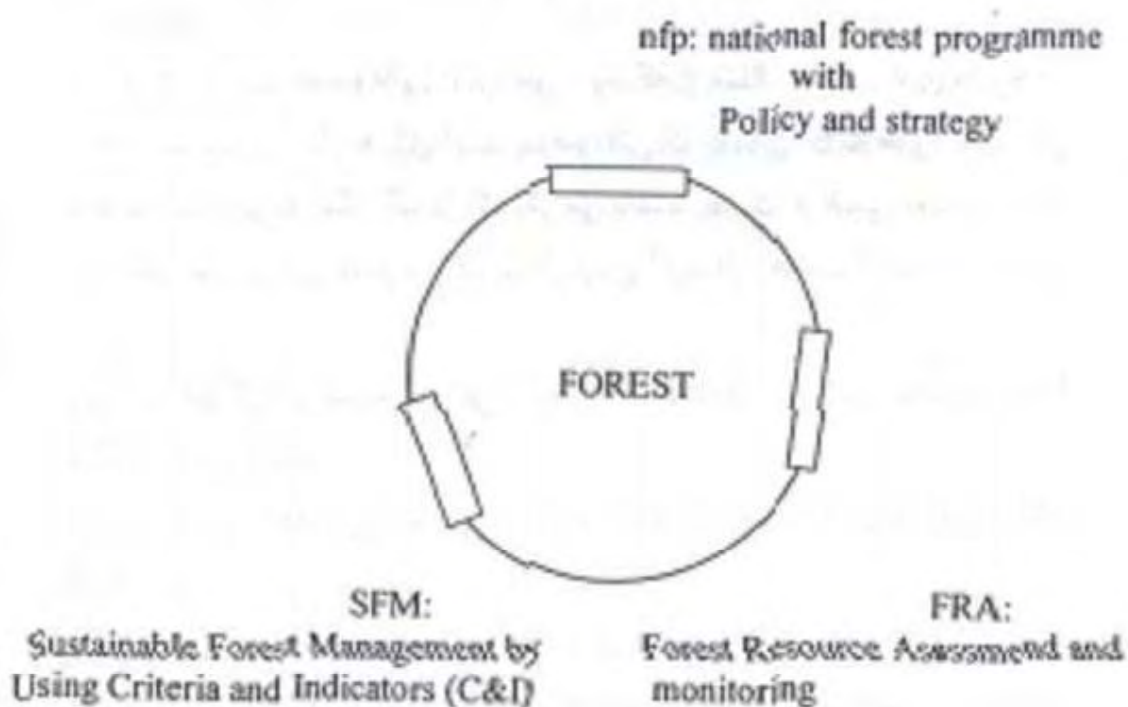
- An overview on SFM
- with an introduction to monitoring and evaluation (Jafari, 2006):



**Interlink of SFM and other main forest management issues (Jafari, 2006):**



**Three windows on the forest (Jafari, 2003):**





## Recommended Criteria and Indicators for SFM

- 7 criteria,
  - 15 elements and
    - 93 indicators

### Criterion 1: Biological Diversity (total of 3 elements of 14 indicators)

- Element 1-1: Ecosystem Diversity (5 Indicators)
- Element 1-2: Species Diversity (6 Indicators)
- Element 1-3: Genetic Diversity (3 Indicators)



## Criterion 2: Ecosystem condition and its Production

- Ecosystem condition and its Production (14 Indicators)




## Criterion 3: Soil and Water

- Soil and Water (4 Indicators)



## Criterion 4: Forest Role in Global Ecologic Cycle (total of 2 elements 6 indicators)



- Element 4-1: Carbon Cycle (5 Indicators)
- Element 4-2: Climate Change (1 Indicators)



## Criterion 5: Social and Economic benefits (total of 4 elements 22 indicators)



- Element 5-1: Economic benefits (10 Indicators)
- Element 5-2: Benefit sharing (3 Indicators)
- Element 5-3: Sustainability of benefits (7 Indicators)
- Element 5-4: International partnerships (2 Indicators)



## Criterion 6: Social responsibility (total of 6 elements 25 indicators)

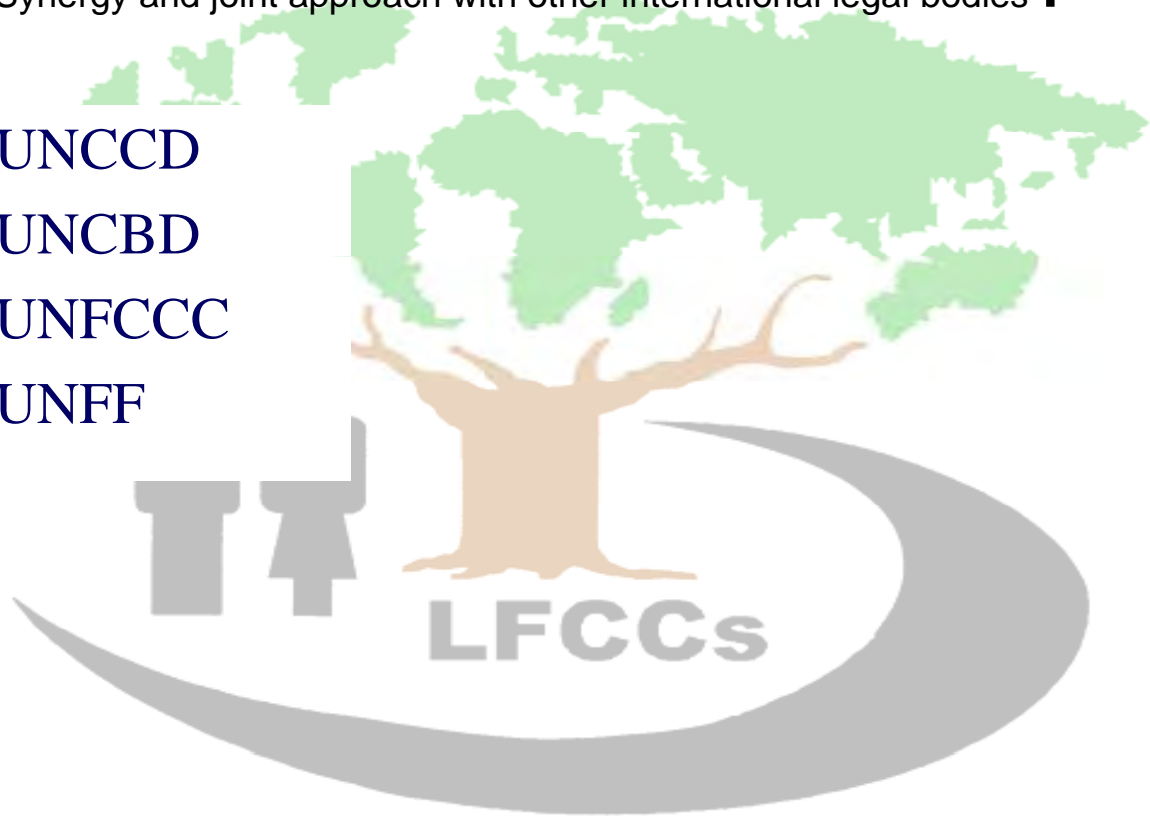
- Element 6-1: Expected programs for local people rights (3 Indicators)
- Element 6-2: Traditional land use and local forest related ecologic knowledge (2 Indicators)
- Element 6-3: Comfort and satisfaction forest related communities (4 Indicators)
- Element 6-4: Effective and suitable decision making (3 Indicators)
- Element 6-5: Information for decision making (6 Indicators)
- Element 6-6: Recreation facilities (6 Indicators)

## Criterion 7: Legal and Instruction condition (9 Indicators)

- Legal and Instruction condition (9 Indicators)

Synergy and joint approach with other international legal bodies :

- UNCCD
- UNCBD
- UNFCCC
- UNFF




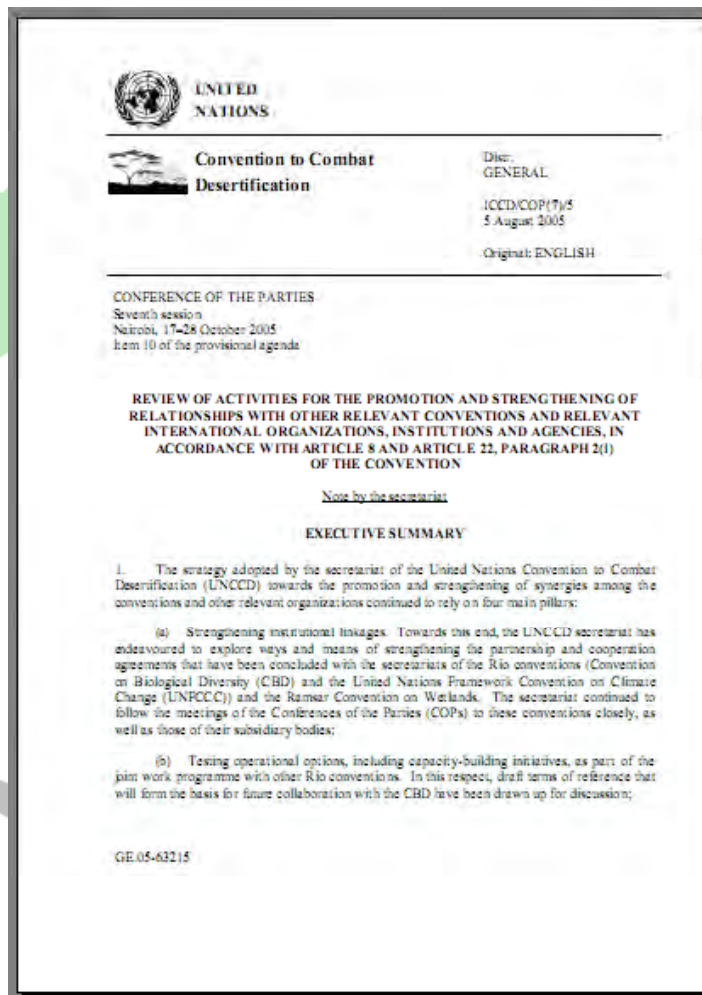
- **Approval of status of independent observer for TPS for LFCCs in UNFF 3, document E/CN.18/2003/12**
- **Report of UNEP to UNFF 5 in 2005**
- **Report of FAO to UNFF 5 in 2005**
- **Special report of UN Secretary General to UNFF 5 in 2005**
- **Report of CPF to UNFF 5 in 2005**
- **UNFF 6 report in 2006**
- **UNFF 7 report in 2007**
- **The Secretary-General in his report E/CN.18/2007**  
-(Forests in a Changing Environment: Low Forest Cover Countries, Small Developing Island States, and High and Medium Forest Covers Countries) identifies the challenges facing these countries.
- **UNFF 8 report in 20 April to 1<sup>st</sup> May 2009 – UN NY**
- **UNFF 9: Jan- Feb. 2011 in UN NY**

- **Document E/CN.18/2005/5 in UNFF 5**
- **Decision 12/ COP.6 of UNCCD in cooperation with UNCBD, UNCCC and TPS for LFCCs for enhancement of activities**
- **Joint Approach between UNCCD and TPS for LFCCs in COP7 in Nairobi in 2005**
- **UNFF' contract with Finish company for Forest Finance in LFCCs in 2010**
  
- **Decision in SBSTTA 14 (UNCBD) in Kenya in May 2010 requesting UNCBD secretary General to collaborate with TPS for LFCCs to conserve genetic resources**

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## UNCCD

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- **Decision 12/ COP.6 of UNCCD in cooperation with UNCBD, UNCCC and TPS for LFCCs for enhancement of activities**
  - **Joint Approach between UNCCD and TPS for LFCCs in COP7 in Nairobi in 2005**



## UNCBD

- **Decision in SBSTTA 14 (UNCBD) in Kenya in May 2010 requesting UNCBD secretary General to collaborate with TPS for LFCCs to conserve genetic resources**



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

Date:  
LIMITED

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/4/L.7  
14 May 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL  
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Fourteenth meeting  
Nairobi, 20-27 May 2010  
Agenda item 4.3

**FOREST BIODIVERSITY: COLLABORATION WITH THE UNF SECRETARIAT AND  
REPORT ON COOPERATION ON THE MONITORING OF FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND  
ON CLARIFYING THE DEFINITIONS OF FOREST AND FOREST TYPES**

*Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair of Working Group 1*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the  
Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

*Cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber  
Organization (ITTO)*

1. Welcomes resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forest as a changing  
environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and  
subregional issues;

2. Welcomes and supports the Memorandum of Understanding between the acceptance of  
the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests as signed on 15  
December 2007, which, among others, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities;  
and invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the  
Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision; and invites donors to provide funding for a  
joint staff position and activity funds through the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Convention. Subject to  
available funds, this joint staff will be tasked with implementing activities under the Memorandum of  
Understanding;

3. Welcomes and supports the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of  
the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber  
Organization (ITTO) as signed on 2 March 2010 which aims to strengthen implementation of the  
programme of work on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in tropical forests;

4. Takes note of the importance of collaboration with all relevant regional and international  
bodies mandated to promote conservation and sustainable use of various types of forests, including those  
in countries with low forest cover and fragile forest ecosystems;

This draft is intended to minimize the administrative impacts of the Secretariat's process, and to contribute to the Secretary-General's initiative for a  
Convention on Biological Diversity to be implemented in a streamlined, decentralized and flexible manner. It is subject to change and does not constitute  
a final recommendation.

9. Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support the preparation  
of the country-driven first report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*; this may include  
preparation of country reports and reports from international organizations, noting that technical  
assistance and other support should be provided to developing country Parties to ensure the quality of the  
report;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic  
Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for  
Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources;

11. Requests the Executive Secretary to explore, together with the Low Forest Cover  
Dialogue (LFFCD) secretariat, the possibility for developing a workshop, including identification,  
development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support Parties, in particular developing  
countries with low forest cover, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity;

*Cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests*

12. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) With regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation,  
collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Facility Management Team  
of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change, the Secretariat of the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing  
Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries and the other members of  
Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and in collaboration with Parties through their national CBD  
focal points, to

*Option 1:*

Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and  
mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous  
and local communities, as appropriate, and support the development of guidance on how to create  
synergies between the implementation of national forest-related actions and programmes;]

*Option 2:*

[With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide  
advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on  
biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local  
communities, as appropriate;]

(b) Develop a module of the TEMATEA tool on international commitments related to forest  
biodiversity;

13. Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve  
coordination and collaboration, based on domestic needs, at national and regional levels between national  
focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United  
Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on  
Climate Change and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions,  
including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5);

14. Invites Parties, other Governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on  
Forests, and other relevant organizations and processes to closely collaborate in implementing the targets  
concerning forest biodiversity agreed upon in the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological  
Diversity.



# UNFF

- **Document E/CN.18/2005/5 in UNFF 5**
- **UNFF' Forest Finance in LFCCs in 2010 (Finish)**



## **Forests in a Changing Environment**

Preparatory Meeting for African Delegates to UNFF8  
Nairobi, Kenya, April 2009

Jan L. McAlpine  
Director, UNFF Secretariat



## Combating deforestation, forest degradation and desertification



- Afforestation, reforestation and the establishment of planted forests among most effective ways, as seen in several LFCCs
- Financial resources and transfer of environmentally sound technologies needed
- Global forests were being addressed in a fragmented and uncoordinated manner
- Strengthen implementation of the forest instrument - strengthen collaboration

## Forests in a changing environment: → Cross-cutting issues

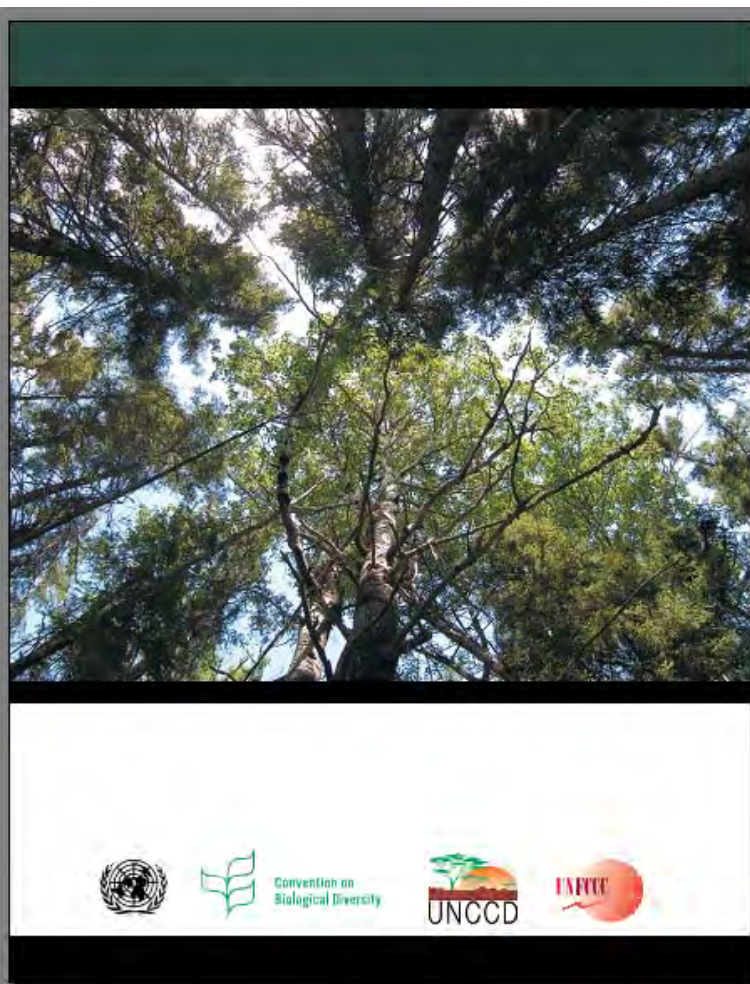


- International donors have focused on few large countries with large areas of forest cover, and less attention has been paid to LFCCs, SIDS and high and medium forest cover countries
  - LFCCs in arid and semi-arid areas are particularly susceptible to land degradation and desertification (deforestation and forest degradation combined with global warming)
  - Like LFCCs, SIDS are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts (land-use changes combined with global warming)
  - High and medium forest cover countries possess high biodiversity but also face severe deforestation (climate change interacting with deforestation and fires)

## Forests in a changing environment: → Recommendations (Member States)



- Encourage use of NFPs in national sustainable development strategies
- Establish national coordination mechanisms comprised of national focal points for UNFF, CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and others to address the aggregate impact of these three issues
- Use the forest instrument to reinforce national measures to integrate forests more closely with other policies
- Encourage development of national finance strategies for SFM
- Improve analytical and reporting capacities to better assess how SFM contributes to responding to these three issues
- Give priority to reforestation, afforestation and the expansion of forest plantations in national development policies and programmes and NFPs in LFCCs & SIDS



# FORESTS

## Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation

Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions



Executive Secretaries of the Rio Conventions



Joint meeting between the IPCC and the SBSTA bureau of the CBD

### II. Key Articles and Decisions of the UNCCD

**Key Articles**  
(All referring to forests in the context of national action programmes)

*"The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas." (Article 2)*

Annex I, Article 8, (b) (i) on ensuring integrated and sustainable management of natural resources  
Annex III, Article 4, (c) on sustainable development  
Annex IV, Article 6, (b) on land use patterns

For text of the Convention: <<http://www.unccd.int/>>

### Key Decisions

- Decision 8/COP.4 on commitments to enhance the implementation of the obligations of the UNCCD (Bonn Declaration) Item V: Launch of reforestation/afforestation programmes and intensification of soil conservation programmes

<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G00/07/19/pdf/G0070719.pdf?OpenElement>

- Decision 12/COP.6, which called on the secretariat to contribute with other partners to strengthening the capacity of low forest cover countries (LFCCs) to combat desertification, land degradation and deforestation

<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G03/705/42/pdf/G0370542.pdf?OpenElement>

- By decision 12/COP.7, the COP of the UNCCD requested the Executive Secretary to pursue consultations and closer collaboration with other members of the CPF and other interested organizations with a view to fostering joint initiatives relating to sustainable forest management.

<http://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G05/708/62/pdf/G0570862.pdf?OpenElement>

- Decision 12/COP.7 which encourages Parties and relevant institutions to explore opportunities to promote sustainable forest management, including forest conservation and sustainable use of forests, as an effective additional means of addressing relevant objectives of the three conventions.



Celebrations of International Biodiversity Day in 2007 on the theme biodiversity and climate change



## FINANCING REDD+

### A couple of slides to clarify A misunderstanding

Jürgen Blaser

[jblaser@intercooperation.ch](mailto:jblaser@intercooperation.ch)

3 September 2009



## A fact not to forget.....

- 4 countries possess half of the world's forest area;
- 10 countries possess two thirds of the world's forest area;
- The forest area of 15 countries adds up to three quarters of the world's forest area;
- The other 198 countries possess only 25% of the world's forest area.**

	Forest area (million ha)	Cumulative forest area (million ha)	Relative to total forest area (%)	Cumulative relative figures (%)
Russia	851	851	22.4	22
Brazil	543	1394	14.3	36
Canada	244	1638	6.4	43
USA	226	1864	5.9	49
China	163	2027	4.3	53
Australia	154	2181	4.1	57
DRC	135	2316	3.6	61
Indonesia	104	2420	2.7	63
Angola	69	2489	1.8	65
Peru	65	2554	1.7	67
India	64	2618	1.7	69
Sudan	61	2679	1.6	70
Mexico	55	2734	1.4	72
Bolivia	53	2787	1.4	73
Colombia	49	2836	1.3	74
Other 198 countries	964	3800	25.4	100

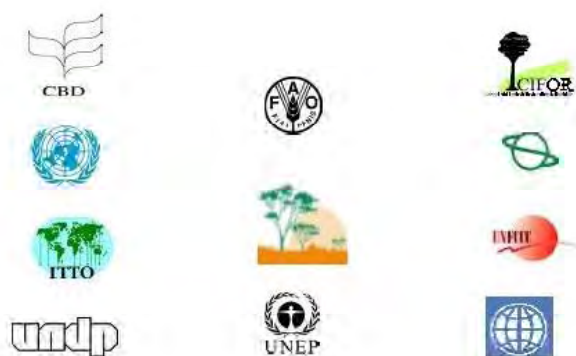
## Forest Investment Potential for Climate Change Mitigation

Deforestation rate\relative forest cover	Low forest cover countries	High forest cover countries
Countries with high deforestation rate	<b>REDD: high/medium potential</b> <b>SFM: low/no potential</b> Restoration: high potential A/R: high potential	<b>REDD: high potential</b> <b>SFM: high potential</b> Restoration: high potential A/R: high potential
Countries with low deforestation rate	<b>REDD: low/no potential</b> <b>SFM: low/no potential</b> Restoration: medium potential A/R: high potential	<b>REDD: medium potential</b> <b>SFM: high potential</b> Restoration: low potential A/R: low/medium potential
Countries with zero deforestation/ increasing forest area	<b>REDD: no potential</b> <b>SFM: low potential</b> Restoration: low/medium potential A/R: medium potential	<b>REDD: no potential</b> <b>SFM: high potential</b> Restoration: low/no potential A/R: low potential

### THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON FORESTS' (CPF) FRAMEWORK TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE

UNFF

February 2002



## 6.10 Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover

The Tehran Process, which was established at the expert meeting on special needs and requirements of developing countries with low forest cover and unique types of forest, held in Tehran in October 1999, provides an important framework for CPF members' cooperation and collaboration among low forest cover countries (LFCCs). The UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and its action programmes to combat desertification, provide key mechanisms for addressing issues of countries with low forest cover. Collaboration between CCD, CBD and UNFCCC on actions related to forests is expected to increase. CPF members' activities in LFCCs include support for the development of national forest programmes and related policies in LFCC (FAO, UNEP), sustainable management of natural forests and restoration of forest cover (FAO), and for efforts to increase public participation in forest and land management (FAO); and research on the sustainable utilization of Miombo woodlands (CIFOR). In

18

addition, FAO together with the LFCC Secretariat, UNEP, the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, and various regional and sub-regional organizations are supporting the development and implementation of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in dry zones of Africa, Asia and the Near East. In an associated effort, case studies are currently being prepared in several LFCC to evaluate the role of planted forests, trees outside forests and the significance of non-wood forest products.

## 6.11 Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands, and the promotion of natural and planted forests

### Collaborative Partnership on Forests Summary report of Strategic Dialogue II 2-3 July 2009

#### In Attendance

**FAO:** Jan Hain (Chair),  
Rosalee McConna,  
Peter Houtmgan,  
Michael Martin,  
Rajya Konishi

**ITTO:** Eduardo Mansur  
**IUCN:** Sewart Maginnis  
**IUFRO:** Alexander Eude

#### Secretariats

**CBD:** Tim Christoffersen  
**GEP:** Dirk Gaul  
**UNFCCC:** Elisabeth Barak  
**UNFCCC:** Ronit Vardi  
**UNFF:** Jan McAdam,  
Peter Cocks,  
Mia San  
**UNEP:** Mario Boccardo  
**World Bank:** Gerhard Dielerle

**Regrets:** CIFOR, ICRAF, UNDP

#### 1. Opening and Welcome

The Chair welcomed participants to the second strategic dialogue, noting that the first one took place in Bonn seventeen months earlier. He mentioned the recent climate change initiative, launched by Prime Minister Gordon Brown, which called on donor countries to contribute \$100 billion annually to help fund climate change adaptation activities in developing countries. The Chair indicated that such developments increased the need for CPF members to work collaboratively.

The Director of the UNFF Secretariat reaffirmed the need to work together on critical emerging issues. She mentioned UNFF's outcomes, including the resolution on 'Forests in a Changing Environment' which highlights interlinkages among the three Rio Conventions. She noted that the CPF had been created to support UNFF and that the NUS provided a framework for this support. She stressed the need to gain a better understanding of how forest policy is developing in various areas, including climate change, to best determine where the CPF might focus its collaboration. She also noted recent developments in the institutional arrangements between the UNFF Secretariat and other CPF members, including the Secretariats of CBD, UNFCCC and the GEP.

#### 2. Setting the scene: Climate Change – Bonn Informal, preparations for COP 15 and NAMA

The Chair reported on meetings the CPF had with the chairs of BBTA and LCA during the Bonn Informal. The BBTA Chair suggested that the CPF draw on technical paper FCCC/TR/2009/11 when identifying priorities for helping countries to build capacity for estimating and monitoring GHG emissions from the forest sector. The LCA Chair noted that CPF could contribute to discussions most effectively by making its views known to country delegations.

The representative of the UNFCCC Secretariat briefed participants on the climate change negotiations. He pointed out that the term 'REDD plus' was coined by Parties to reflect their negotiations which has become an adaptation and its current consideration includes several elements, namely capacity, guiding principles, means of implementation, reporting/verification and institutional arrangements. In the context of the AWG-LCA, discussion focused on how REDD plus would help developing countries participate in climate change mitigation and what activities could be included. Because discussions on adaptation have not been sector specific, forests

<sup>1</sup> Goal of implementing methodologies and monitoring systems relating to estimates of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, measurement of carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from changes in forest cover, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks

- Forests and access and benefit sharing of genetic resources
- Forests and agriculture
- Forest governance
- Bioenergy
- Forests in the Green Deal Green Economy
- Forests for adaptation
- Landscape restoration
- Civil society stakeholder engagement - lessons learned on methods of consultation and engagement
- UNFF & UNODD initiative on LFODs

B. Areas for future CPF collaboration (outputs of workinggroup discussions)

Area	Rationale	Products	Who	When
Common understanding of SFM	Need to harmonize understanding of SFM, both within CPF and externally. Climate change negotiators and others need to better understand all dimensions of SFM	A communications strategy, internal discussion paper, as basis for policy summary paper, a policy brief, and a media product to explain the concept of SFM and inform policy experts and processes	SCD to develop a first draft of internal CPF discussion paper  UNFFS, FAO, WB on RIL, ITTO on forest degradation  UNFFS and ITTO for media product	policy brief for Barcelona (Nov); draft for discussion at WFC (Oct)
Financing SFM	The analysis by the Advisory Group on Finance is a good basis to identify gaps and opportunities to fund SFM with and outside climate change	4 stand-alone but complementary papers (Mapping Exercise, Funding for SDCs and LFODs, Transformative mechanisms, Climate and Finance) which, taken together, would serve as lessons learned.	UNFFS and WB to draft TORs UNFFS to lead, with support from GEF, GM, UNODD, ITTO and UICN (GFF)	TORs Oct 2010  papers by early October 2010 UNFFS and WB to develop TORs
Forests for people, livelihoods and poverty eradication	The theme of UNFFS covers a range of issues - all of which are pertinent for future CPF work	Series of papers based on UNFF MYPOW and an event at UNFFS / IYF	UNFFS, with WB support, drawing on Forest Sourcebook	papers by Aug 2010 event at UNFFS in 2011
Stakeholder engagement	CPFs knowledge and experience in working with stakeholders should be used to build capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to implement products	Guidelines for use at national level and best practices	UNFFS, UICN, GM, UPRD (UNDP on CBD involvement?)	May and October 2010

W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
سه ماهه چهارم ۱۳۸۹	سه ماهه سوم ۱۳۸۹	سه ماهه دوم ۱۳۸۹	سه ماهه اول ۱۳۸۹																			
برنامه پنج ساله (۱۳۹۳-۱۳۸۹) مرکز کارآموزی و آموزشی جنگلداری شهری، حومه شهری و فضاهاى سبز برای کشورهای با پوشش کم جنگل																						
ایجاد بانک اطلاعاتی در زمینه جنگلهای شهری، حومه شهری و فضای سبز استانهای کشور																						
ایجاد بانک اطلاعاتی تخصصی فضای سبز در سطح ملی																						
ایجاد بانک اطلاعاتی تخصصی فضای سبز در سطح کشورهای عضو																						
برگزاری دوره های آموزشی کوتاه مدت																						
ایجاد وب سایت																						
ارتباط با کتابخانه های فن و تخصصی فضای سبز (در سطح ملی و بین المللی)																						
طرح های مطالعاتی و پروژه های تحقیقاتی																						
دریسه، سه ای، مشارکت مردم، توسعه استانهای کشور																						



## TPS for LFCCs program of work 2010-2015:

- SFM and poverty alleviations
- Data bank
- Traditional knowledge
- Identification of unique forest types, endemics species and valuable genetic resources
- Identifying cause of forest degradation
- Role of tree plantation
- REDD+ in LFCCs
- Role of NGOs
- Workshops

### Country level implementation Data for the six LFCCs studied by FAO (FAO, 2001):

TABLE 5  
Data for the six low forest cover countries studied

Country	Land area ('000 ha)	Total forest ('000 ha)	Forest (%)	Annual forest cover change		Planted forest ('000 ha)	Population per km <sup>2</sup>	Rural population (%)	GNP per capita (1997 US\$)	Predominant climate
				('000 ha)	(%)					
Ethiopia	110 430	4 593	4.2	-40	-0.8	216	61.1	83	112	Arid to temperate
Iran	162 201	7 299	4.5	n.s.	-	2 284	41.2	39	1 581	Continental/arid
Mali	122 019	13 186	10.8	-99	-0.7	15	9.0	71	259	Arid to semi-arid
Namibia	82 329	8 040	9.8	-73	-0.9	0.3	2.1	60	2 196	Arid to semi-arid
Oman	21 246	1	0	n.s.	-	1	11.6	18	9 500	Primarily arid
Tunisia	16 362	510	3.1	+1	+0.2	202	60.9	35	2 092	Mediterranean

n.s. = not significant.

Source: FAO, 2001a and FAO, country case studies (in preparation).

## Country level implementation :

- Iran
- Cyprus
- Sudan

### Iran

- - A research program on C&I for SFM is approved and is going on, in different forests ecosystems in RIFR (2010), by exercising recommended C& I (Jafari, 2011 – Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands).
- 
- - An exercise program on C&I has implemented in FRWO, in Caspian forest zone by using Near East recommended C&I (Forest, Range and Watershed management Organization).
- 
- - A Criteria and indicators of monitoring the sustainable wood production and forest conservation using AHP (Case study: Kheyroud educational and research forest) in Caspian forest zone has been done by the Department of Forestry and Forest Economics, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, by using CIFOR recommended C&I, in 2009.

# Cyprus

- The Department of Forests developed and adapted a Set of National Criteria and Indicators for SFM (2003), based on the Pan-European ones, to serve as an evaluation tool to measure the forest condition and monitor the Department's progress towards the conservation and sustainable management of Cyprus forests and to evaluate the success of the implementation of the NFP.

# Cyprus

- The C & I for SFM cover the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management. The Criteria is a monitoring tool that can assess the success of nfp implementation by comparing achievements with the specific objectives.
- 
- The Department of Forests completed and put in force as from 2000, a National Forest Program (nfp) covering the current decade (2000-2009). The National Forest Program specifies, in general terms, the actions that need to be taken to implement a new strategy for the development of the forest sector and for the improvement of sustainable forest management in Cyprus.
- The National Forest Program comprises the following three parts: 1)The Rural Betterment Strategy, 2)The Action Plan and, 3) The new Forest Policy Statement, which replaces the one issued in 1950 and reconfirmed in 1960.
- For the development of the nfp, the Department of Forests took into account the international dialogue on forests.
- The Department of Forests developed in 2003 and adapted a Set of National Criteria and Indicators for SFM. The C & I for the SFM of Cyprus forests are based on the Pan-European ones (MCPFE process). They serve as an evaluation tool to measure the forest condition and monitor the Department's progress towards the conservation and sustainable management of the forests of Cyprus and to evaluate the success of the implementation of the NFP.

# Sudan

- - Sudan is formulated national forest program (nfp), it started in 1989 and now is in implementation status.

## Conclusions and recommendations

- Conclusions
- Recommendations

# Conclusions

- - LFCCs are located in different geographical zone, mainly in Africa, Near East and Central Asia
- - Most of LFC countries are facing with scarcity of water and drought, and are in arid and/or semi-arid regions
- - LFCCs are developing countries challenging with serious social and economical difficulty and harsh climatic conditions
- - In most of LFC countries forest strategy and forest policy is not in top priorities
- - Most of the LFCCs need financial support and transfer of environmentally sound technology for developing their national forest program (nfp)
- - Using C&I for SFM is a voluntary base action
- - Few countries used different recommended C&I for SFM in their government forest management program

# Recommendations

- - Providing essential financial and technical support by the forest related International organization for LFC developing countries through different process to develop government national forest program (nfp), and regular forest assessment and monitoring (FRA)
- - Creating a network among C&I for SFM related process and organizations to share experiences and prepare regional guidelines for quantitative and qualitative evaluation (giving weight to the criterion by number)
- - C&I for SFM need to be selected in local and regional forest ecosystem characteristics'
- - We are ready to organize a workshop on the way forward for implementation of C&I for SFM in LFCCs
- - Available book on recommended C&I for SFM need to be translated in other languages
- - Giving priorities to the forest plantation and urban and pri-urban forestry in LFCCs
- - Giving priorities to study on climate change impact on forest and natural ecosystems in LFCCs



**Tehran Process Secretariat for Low Forest Cover Countries**

دبیرخانه فرایند تهران برای کشورهای با پوشش کم جنگل

**The End**

**پایان**