

**25  
YEARS**



**SUSTAINING  
TROPICAL  
FORESTS**

# ITTO /IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests

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**INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
OF FORESTS • 2011**



# Outline



- 1. ITTO Guidelines**
- 2. Tropical Forest Biodiversity: context**
- 3. The ITTO / IUCN Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation**
- 4. Issues, challenges, opportunities**





# The International Tropical Timber Organization - ITTO

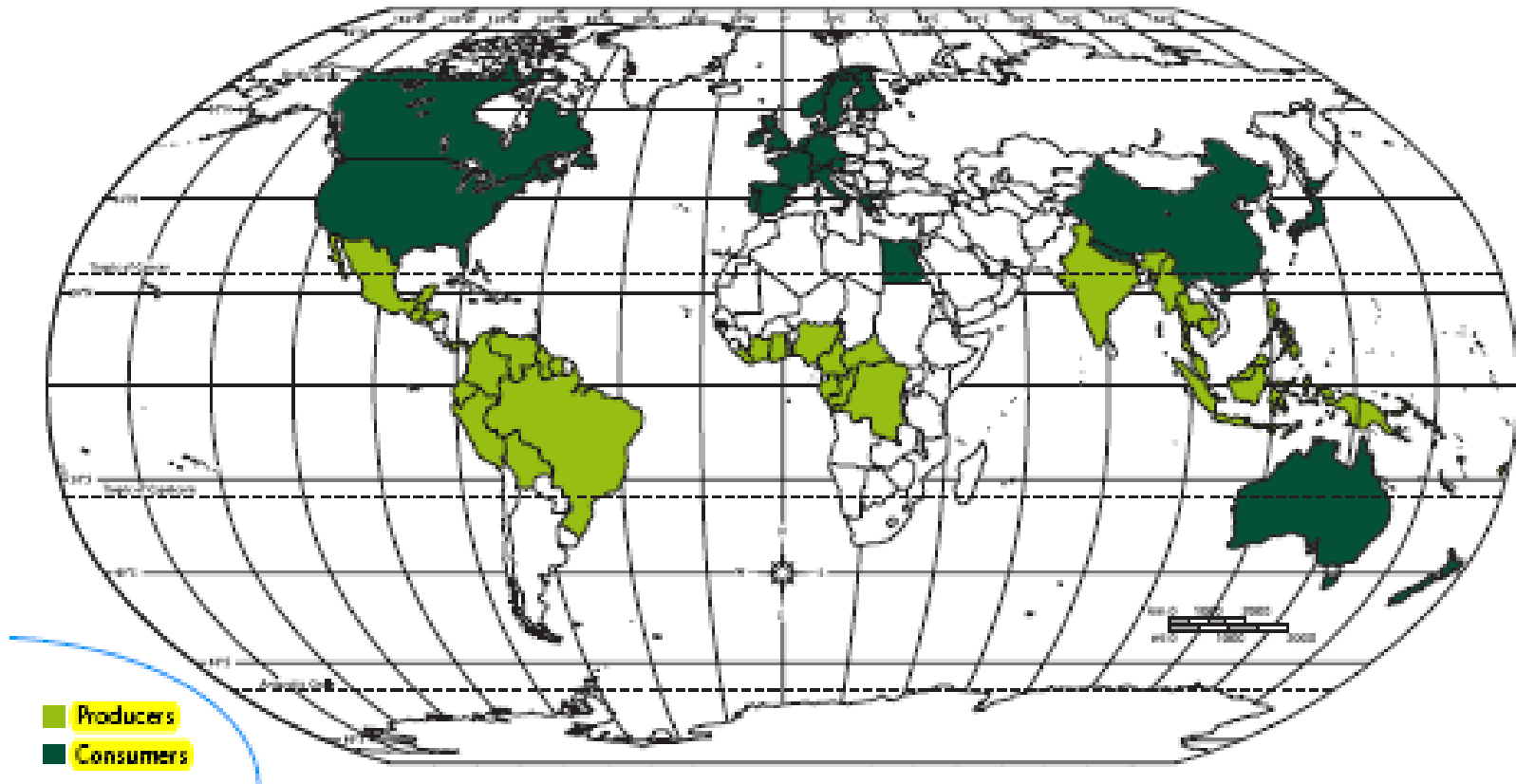


- **Established in 1986**
- **Operates under the ITTA**
- **60 country member countries**
- **90% of the tropical timber trade, 80% of tropical forests**
- **Secretariat of 40 people based in Yokohama, Japan**
- **Over 700 projects implemented in member countries (approx US\$ 340,000,000)**





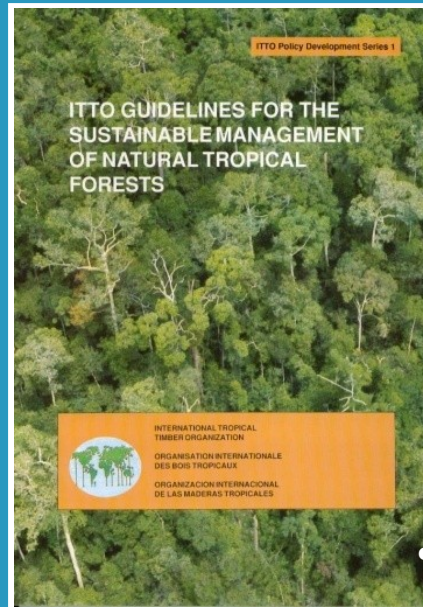
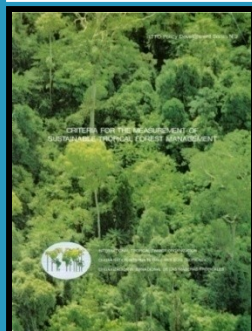
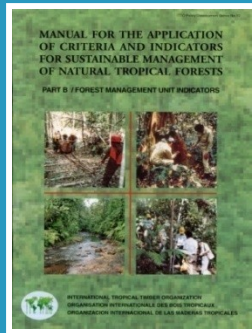
## ITTO MEMBERS (60): Producers (33) & Consumers (27)



- ▶ 80% of the world's tropical forests
- ▶ 90% of the world's tropical timber trade <sup>4</sup>

# The ITTO Guidelines

- ITTO C&I (1992, 1998, 2005)

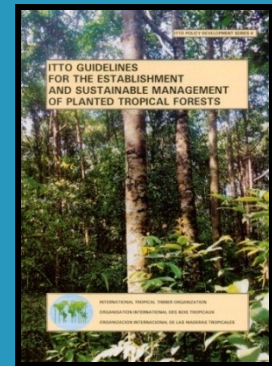


Guidelines for the management of secondary tropical forests, tropical forest restoration and the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands (2002)

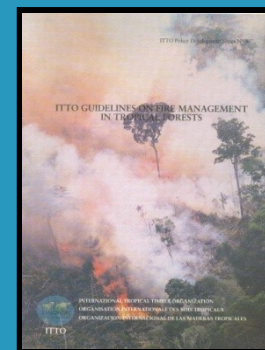
Guidelines for conserving biodiversity in production forests (1993, 2009)



Guidelines for sustainable management of tropical plantations (1993)



Guidelines on fire management (1998)





**Current context of**

**TROPICAL FOREST BIODIVERSITY**



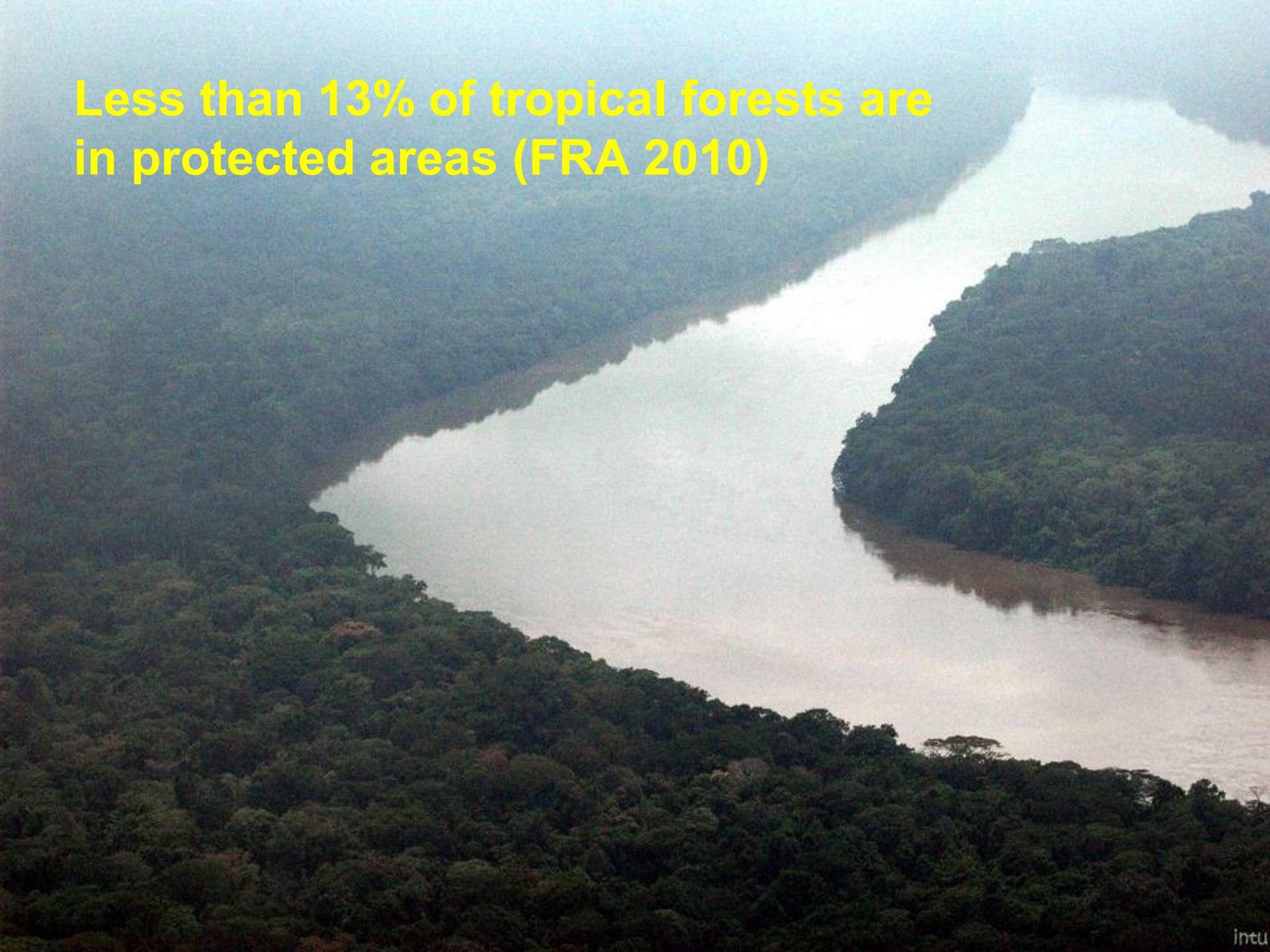


**Up to 80% of world's  
terrestrial biodiversity  
inhabits natural  
tropical forests**





**Less than 13% of tropical forests are  
in protected areas (FRA 2010)**







**Deforestation for land conversion  
threatens forest biodiversity  
conservation**





**Encroachment is an increasing problem**





**Spread of degraded forests in the tropical landscape**





**Well managed timber production forests give value to the forest, help maintaining forest land as forests, and support local development**

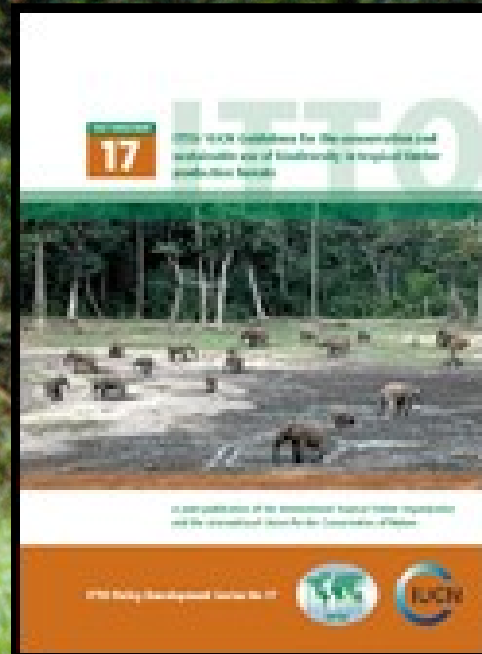




# The IUCN/ ITTO Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests (Yokohama, 2009)



[www.itto.int](http://www.itto.int)



**87% of tropical forests not in protected areas**

- **Most studies confirm persistence of native biodiversity in logged forests**
- **Logged forests contribute to landscape-scale values**
- **Foresters are one of the pioneers in ecosystem and landscape approaches on the ground**





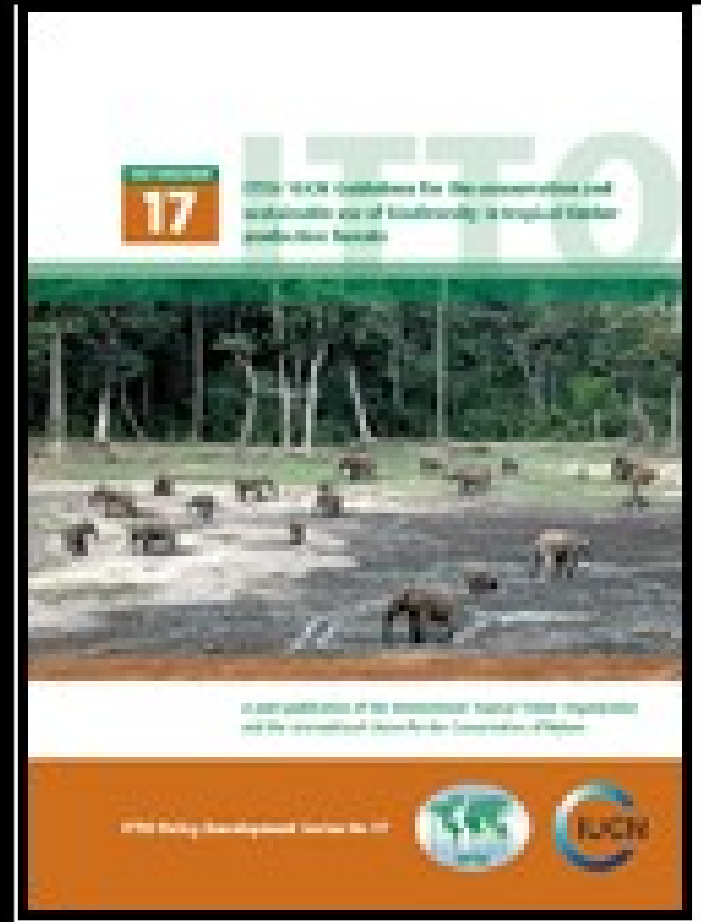
# THE HISTORY OF THE GUIDELINES

- 1988 – ITTO/IUCN Study of biodiversity in production forests
- 1989-92 Global literature review and consultations
- 1993 First Guidelines published
- 2003 Decision to revise and update the Guidelines
- 2005 Draft reviewed by ITTC – Decision to field test
- 2006 – 2007 Field testing
- 2009 – Revised Guidelines published





**Collaboration between CPF members (ITTO, IUCN, CIFOR, FAO, CBD, GEF, etc) forest companies, the main conservation organisations and many scientists**







# The Guidelines

- **11 Principles and 46 Guidelines**
- **Priority actions proposed by stakeholder groups**
- **Principles 1 – 8 : national / sub-national level**
- **Principles 9: specific for forest managers**
- **Principle 10: biodiversity in planted forests**
- **Principle 11: biodiversity and forest functions**





# National / Subnational levels

- 1 – Sovereignty and societal choice (2 guidelines)
- 2 – International commitments (2)
- 3 – Political commitment, policies and laws (2)
- 4 – Land use and spatial planning (2)
- 5 – Decentralization, forest tenure and natural resources access rights (2)
- 6 – Incentives (4)
- 7 – Knowledge, learning, technology transfer and capacity building (6)
- 8 – Managing tropical prod. forests at landscape scale (3)







**Guidelines emphasise “landscape approach**





## **FMU:**

9 – Biodiversity considerations at the forest management unit level (14 guidelines)

10 – Biodiversity conservation in planted forests ( 5)

## **ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS:**

11 – Maintaining functioning forest ecosystems (4)







# Field testing in Africa, Asia and Latin America

- Getting a reality check and raising awareness
- An opportunity for dialogue with the people who this most effects
- Field visits – questionnaires – interviews –







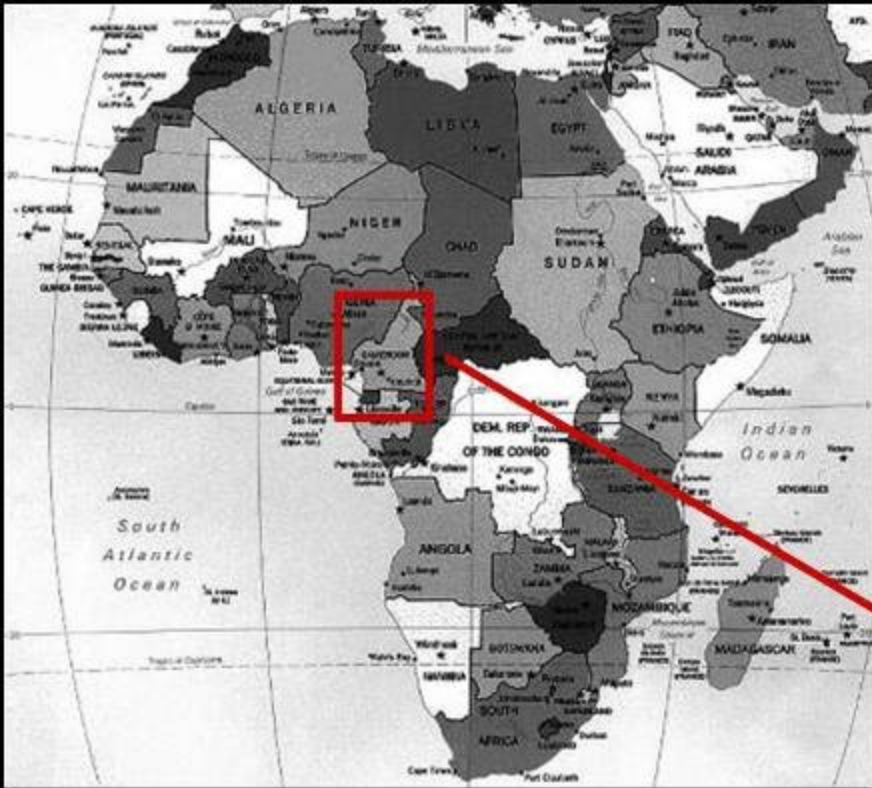
# Cameroon

- **by WWF**
- **4 industrial concessions**
- **1 community concession**





# Cameroon





# Indonesia





# WWF, CIFOR and TNC

- 3 industrial concessions
- 1 plantation company



# Guyana

## Field testing by Guyana Forestry Commission & the IWOKRAMA Centre

- Industrial concessions
- 1 large community concession
- IWOKRAMA sustainable use area





# Brazil

Field testing by  
WWF, INPA and TFF





# Lessons Learned from FIELD TESTING

## 1: Every site requires its own approach:

- Riverine buffers – but vulnerable to log theft
- Roads on ridge tops – but key habitat of important species
- Debarking in forest – but can encourage invasive species
- Climber cutting – but destroys habitats of some species
- Eliminating defective trees – can be key habitats for epiphytes and birds

## 2: Ever more detailed plans, surveys, and over-regulations – makes SFM unprofitable







- **The more it is regulated the less likely it is that SFM will remain competitive in face of other land uses**
- **Local adaptation and learning are essential – not one size fits all**
- **Uncertainty will remain an issue – we know little about most forest biodiversity**
- **Different cultures and societies have very different views on the importance of biodiversity**





# Major challenge: fomenting the implementation of the Guidelines:

- To prove that a \$ invested in better management of a production forest can buy more biodiversity conservation than a \$ invested in a protected area
- Multi-functional forests are what REDD+ should seek to achieve (addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation)
- Demonstrate that well managed production forests contribute to poverty alleviation (more than protected areas or other land uses)
- Biodiversity management opportunities with local and small-scale private management
- Encourage recognition and compensation for operators implementing the Guidelines







# Opportunities

- **REDD+ – the major current initiative**
  - **Biodiversity safeguards**
- **Payments for Ecosystem Services – including biodiversity**
- **Landscape approaches**
- **The International Decade of Biodiversity 2010-2020**
- **The ITTO/CBD Initiative to conserve tropical forest biodiversity**
  - **CBD and ITTC Decisions**





**« BETTER A LOGGED FOREST THAN NO FOREST AT ALL »**

**Thank you**

