



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

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Outline



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



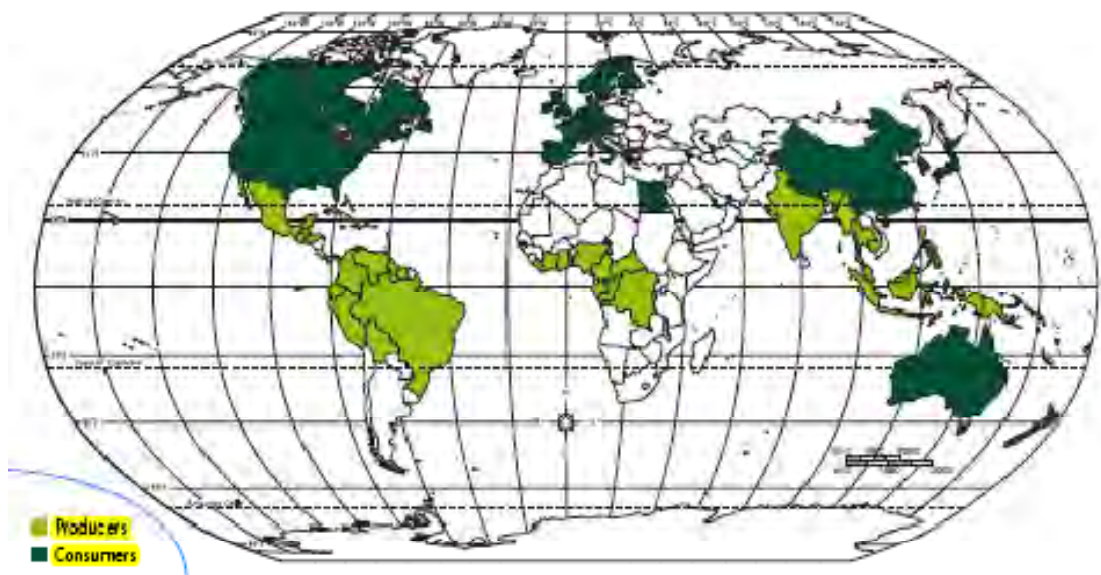
The International Tropical Timber Organization - ITTO



- 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)

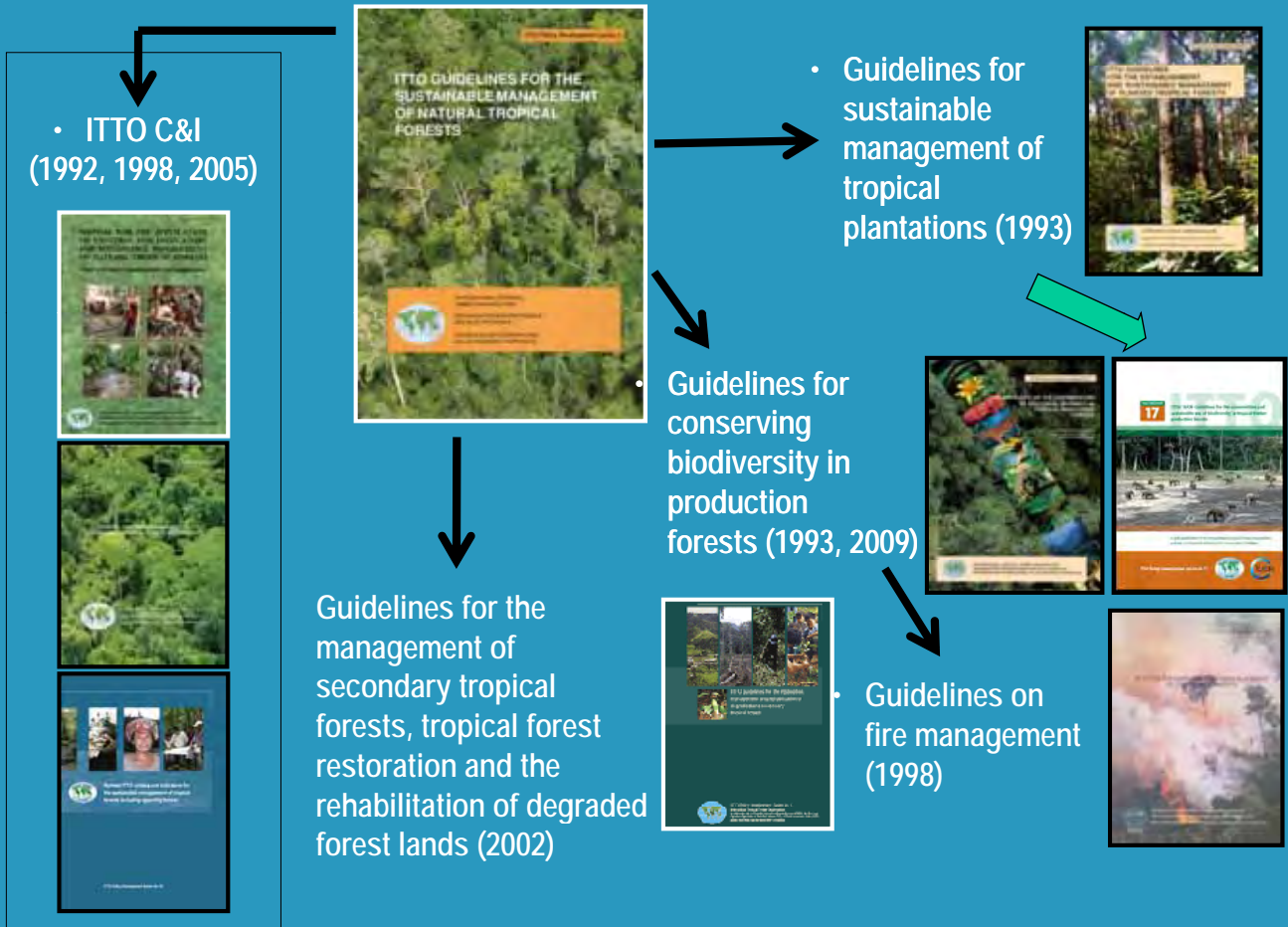


ITTO MEMBERS (60): Producers (33) & Consumers (27)



- ▶ 80% of the world's tropical forests
- ▶ 90% of the world's tropical timber trade ⁴

The ITTO Guidelines



**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

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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)



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**

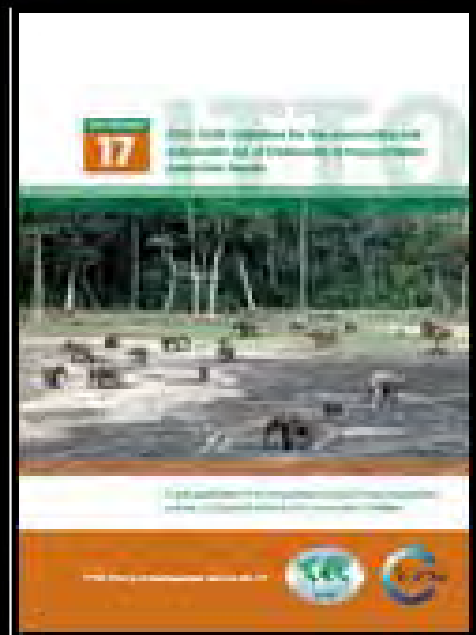


THE HISTORY OF THE GUIDELINES

- 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 affects
- 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

