

# About Today's Seminar

~What needs to be done  
to take a further step  
in advancing global commitments  
to promote SFM~

March 9, 2016

Kunio SHIMIZU

Senior Policy Coordinator for International Affairs

Forestry Agency, Japan

**MAFF**

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1. The role of forests, forestry and wood use
2. The state of the world's forests
3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
4. Paris Agreement on climate change
5. The purpose of today's seminar

# 1. The roles of forests, forestry and wood use

# The roles of forests

- ✓ To provide **forest products**  
(wood and non-wood)
- ✓ To provide **environmental services**  
(water reservoir, erosion control, conservation of biodiversity...)
- ✓ To provide people with **livelihood**  
(income, employment)
- ✓ To act as sinks to absorb **greenhouse gas** (CO<sub>2</sub>)

# Importance of wood use

Wood use can foster forests and revitalize rural communities.

## Wood(and wood construction) is human-friendly.

- ✓ Light, strong and more fire-resistant than believed !
- ✓ Softens change in indoor temperature
- ✓ Softens change in indoor humidity
- ✓ Has a special warm feel and elasticity
- ✓ Volatile aromatic components can relax humans and serve as antibacterial agent or deodorant.

## Wood is renewable resources.

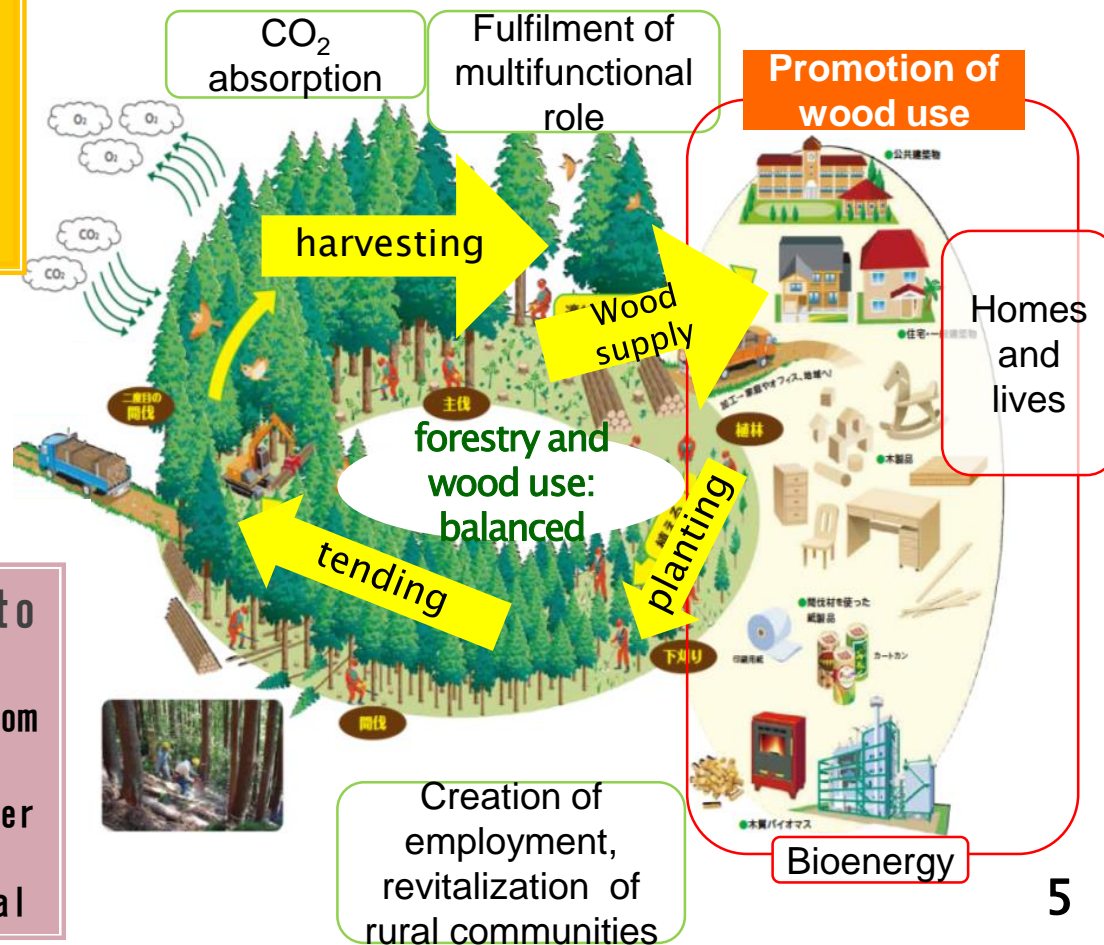
- ✓ Wood is renewable as long as forests are properly managed.
- ✓ Wooden building materials can be used as raw material for other products, and finally as fuel.

## Wood use can contribute to mitigating global warming

- ✓ Wood consists of carbon coming from  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere
- ✓ Wood manufacturing consumes lower energy.
- ✓ Wood-based bioenergy is carbon-neutral

## Wood use supports forests and forestry

- ✓ Use of wood stimulates forestry and leads to proper forest management.
- ✓ Revitalization of forests and forestry can create employment in rural communities.



## 2. The state of the world's forests

# Change in forest area in the world

Global forest area change (1990–2015)			
Year	Forest (000 ha)	Annual change (000 ha)	Annualized Change
1990	4 128 269		
2000	4 055 602	–7 267	–0.18
2005	4 032 743	–4 572	–0.11
2010	4 015 673	–3 414	–0.08
2015	3 999 134	–3 308	–0.08

(Source: FRA2015 Synthesis Report, p14)



**Deforestation slowing down,**  
but **still continuing**

# Change in forest area 2010–2015

TABLE 3 Countries reporting the greatest annual forest area reduction (2010–2015)

	Country	Annual forest loss	
		Area (000 ha)	% of 2010 forest area
1	Brazil	984	0.2
2	Indonesia	684	0.7
3	Myanmar	546	1.7
4	Nigeria	410	4.5
5	United Republic of Tanzania	372	0.8
6	Paraguay	325	1.9
7	Zimbabwe	312	2.0
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	311	0.2
9	Argentina	297	1.0
10	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	289	0.5

TABLE 4 Countries reporting the greatest annual forest area gain (2010–2015)

	Country	Annual forest area gain	
		Area (000 ha)	% of 2010 forest area
1	China	1 542	0.8
2	Australia	308	0.2
3	Chile	301	1.9
4	United States of America	275	0.1
5	Philippines	240	3.5
6	Gabon	200	0.9
7	Lao People's Democratic Republic	189	1.1
8	India	178	0.3
9	Viet Nam	129	0.9
10	France	113	0.7



### 3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,  
adopted on September 25, 2015)

to end poverty, protect the planet,  
and ensure prosperity for all





Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

## 4. Paris Agreement on climate change

# COP21 (Dec 12, 2015)



Photo by IISD/Kiara Worth ([www.iisd.ca/climate/cop21/enb/12dec.html](http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop21/enb/12dec.html))

# Paris Agreement

Article 3: ‘As **nationally determined contributions** to the global response to climate change, **all parties** are to **undertake and communicate ambitious efforts...**’

Article 4: ‘to achieve a **balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs** in the second half of this century...’

Article 5 refers to **forest: sinks and reservoirs of GHGs and REDD+\***.

(**REDD+\*** : Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries)

# 5.The purpose of today's seminar

## SDGs Targets 15.2 & 15.b

- ✓ Promote SFM, halt deforestation, substantially increase afforestation & reforestation etc. by 2020
- ✓ Mobilize significant resources to finance the above

ITTO

FAO

UNFF

FLEGT

NLRF (EU)

Government

*Explore how to promote SFM and contribute to achieving SDGs through SFM ?  
Strategy, priority, finance, timeframe etc...?*

Indigenous people,  
Local community

REDD+

Rio  
Conventions  
Protected areas

Payment for  
ecosystem  
services

NGO

International aid  
agencies

Thank you for your attention