



Global Perspectives on Forests and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Public Seminar on Promotion
of SFM to Achieve SDGs and
Other Global Commitments

9 March 2016 | Tokyo, Japan

UNFF Secretariat



2030 Agenda - Overview

- Adopted by world leaders at the UN Sustainable Development Summit held at UNHQ in New York in September 2015.
- Contains 17 SDGs and 169 targets to guide policy and funding for the next 15 years.
- The implementation commenced on 1 January 2016, building on the MDGs.
- The SDG indicators framework to be approved by the Statistical Commission for submission to the ECOSOC and the GA.



2030 Agenda- From MDGs to SDGs

THEN (-2015)

Two parallel agendas

MDG TRACK

(2000 Millennium Summit, 2005 World Summit, 2010 Summit on MDGs)

- Focus on social dimension

2012 Rio+20

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK

(1972 UN Conf. on Human Environment, 1992 Rio Summit, 2002 World Summit on SD)

- Focus on environmental sustainability

NOW (2016-)

One holistic agenda

SDG TRACK

(2015 Sustainable Development Summit)

- Balanced integration of social, economic and environmental dimensions
- Higher placement of forests, including SDG6 and SDG15
- Means of implementation included
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation included



2030 Agenda – Key principles



UNIVERSALITY

- **SDGs: a social contract between world's leaders and the people.**
- A call for action for **all countries**, taking into account different circumstances.



INTEGRATION

- **Balancing all three SD pillars:** social, economic and environmental dimensions.
- An integrated approach to **manage trade-offs and maximize synergies across goals and targets.**



'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

- SDGs should benefit **all 7 billion of us**, particularly the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.
- **Revitalized global partnership** is key.
- Promotion and use of **disaggregated data.**





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Goal 6 Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

- 75% of freshwater used for household, agricultural and industrial needs are provided through forested catchments.
- By 2025, estimated 1.8 billion people live in water scarcity and 2/3 of the world's population face water stressed conditions.
- Relation to sustainable agriculture and food security (Goal 2) and sustainable industrialization and economic growth (Goal 8 and 9)





Goal 15 Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Target 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.

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

- 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood (Goal 1).
- 2.4 billion people rely on fuelwood for cooking/heating (Goal 7).
- 80% of global biodiversity live in forests.
- The amount of carbon stored in trees, understory vegetation, biomass and soil exceeds the amount of carbon currently in the atmosphere- a major role in combatting climate change (Goal 13).



Forest cover- historical trend

- 10,000 years ago- 6 billion ha
(45% of land area)
- 5,000 years ago- 5.7 billion ha
(43% of land area)
- 300 years ago- 5.3 billion ha
(39% of land area)
- Now (2015)- 3.9 billion ha
(29% of land area)



Source: 2015 Global Forest Resources Assessments (FAO)



United Nations Forest Instrument

- Adopted by the UN General Assembly as NLBI in 2007 and renamed as the UN Forest Instrument in 2015;
 - To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement SFM effectively and to achieve its 4 GOFs.
 - To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals.
 - To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.
- Sets out 25 national-level policies and measures and 19 measures for international cooperation and Mol.



UNFI- Guiding Principles

- The instrument is voluntary and non-legally binding.
- Each state is responsible for the sustainable management of its forests and for the enforcement of its forest-related laws.
- Major Groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders should be involved in a transparent and participatory way.
- Achieving SFM depends on significantly increased, new and additional financial resources.
- Achieving SFM also depends on good governance.
- International cooperation is crucial.

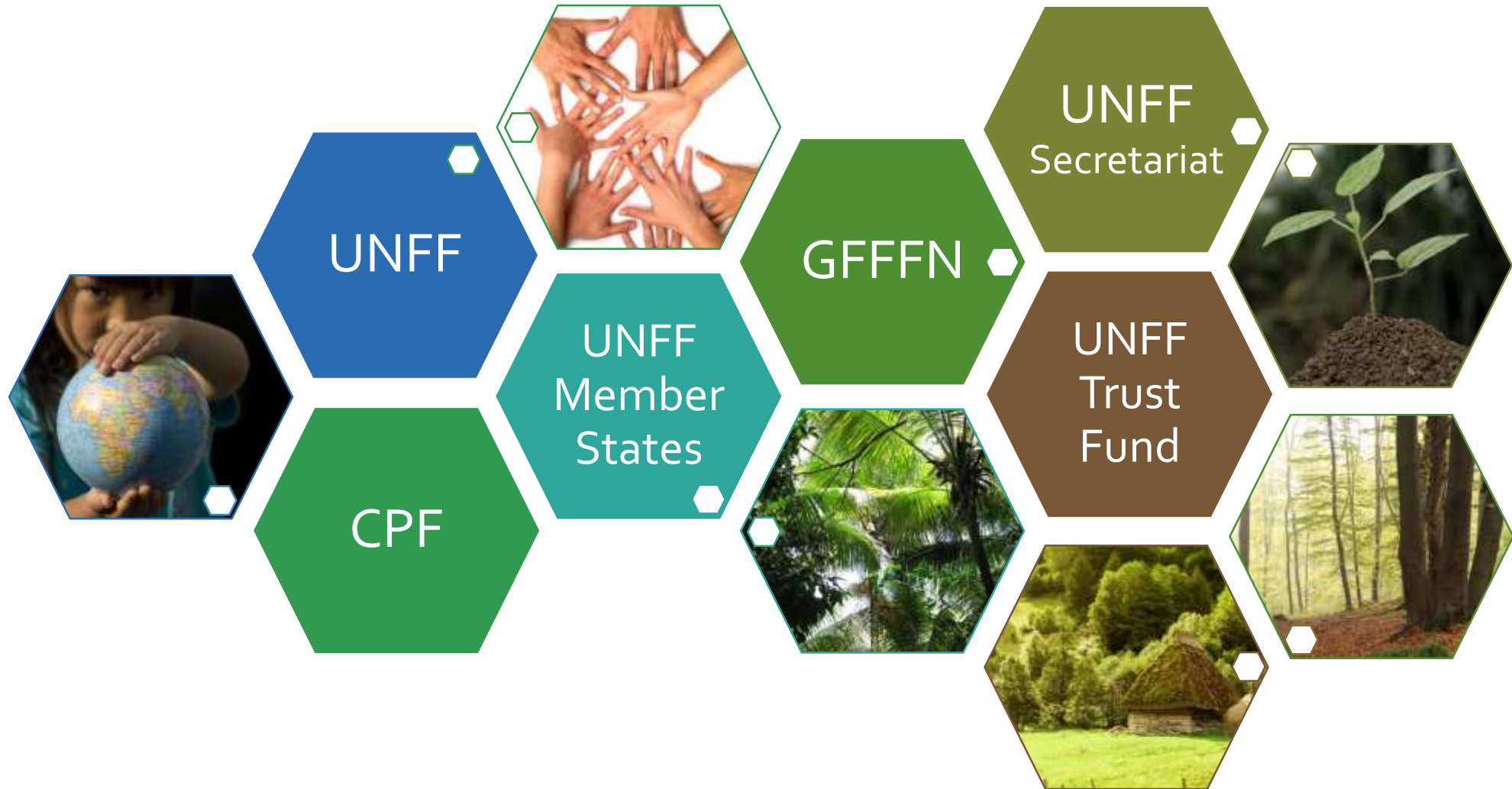


4 Global Objectives on Forests

1. Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM.
2. Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits.
3. Increase the area of sustainably managed forests and the proportion of products from sustainably managed forests.
4. Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources for SFM.



Post 2015 IAF components



IAF Objectives

Promote Implementation – SFM, UNFI

Enhance Forests contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Enhance Cooperation, Coordination, Coherence and Synergies

Support strengthening of Forest Governance



IAF Strategic Plan for 2017-2030

- Mission and vision;
- Global Objectives on Forests; the forest-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda;
- Clear priorities for the GFFFN; Forum's contributions to the 2030 Agenda; quadrennial programme of work 2017-2020;
- Proposals to be developed by an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group (AHEG) for submission to the Forum's working group.



IAF Strategic Plan- 6 possible key areas

1. Reducing deforestation with a focus on tropical regions;
2. Reducing reliance of less developed countries on unsustainably-harvested/collected firewood for cooking and heating;
3. Making forests a more competitive land use through fair/remunerative pricing of forest products and payment for environmental services;
4. Combatting/reducing illicit trade in wildlife and forest products;
5. Strengthening prevention and control of forest fires;
6. Significantly increasing the world's forest plantation areas.



Proportion of households cooking with woodfuel (2011)

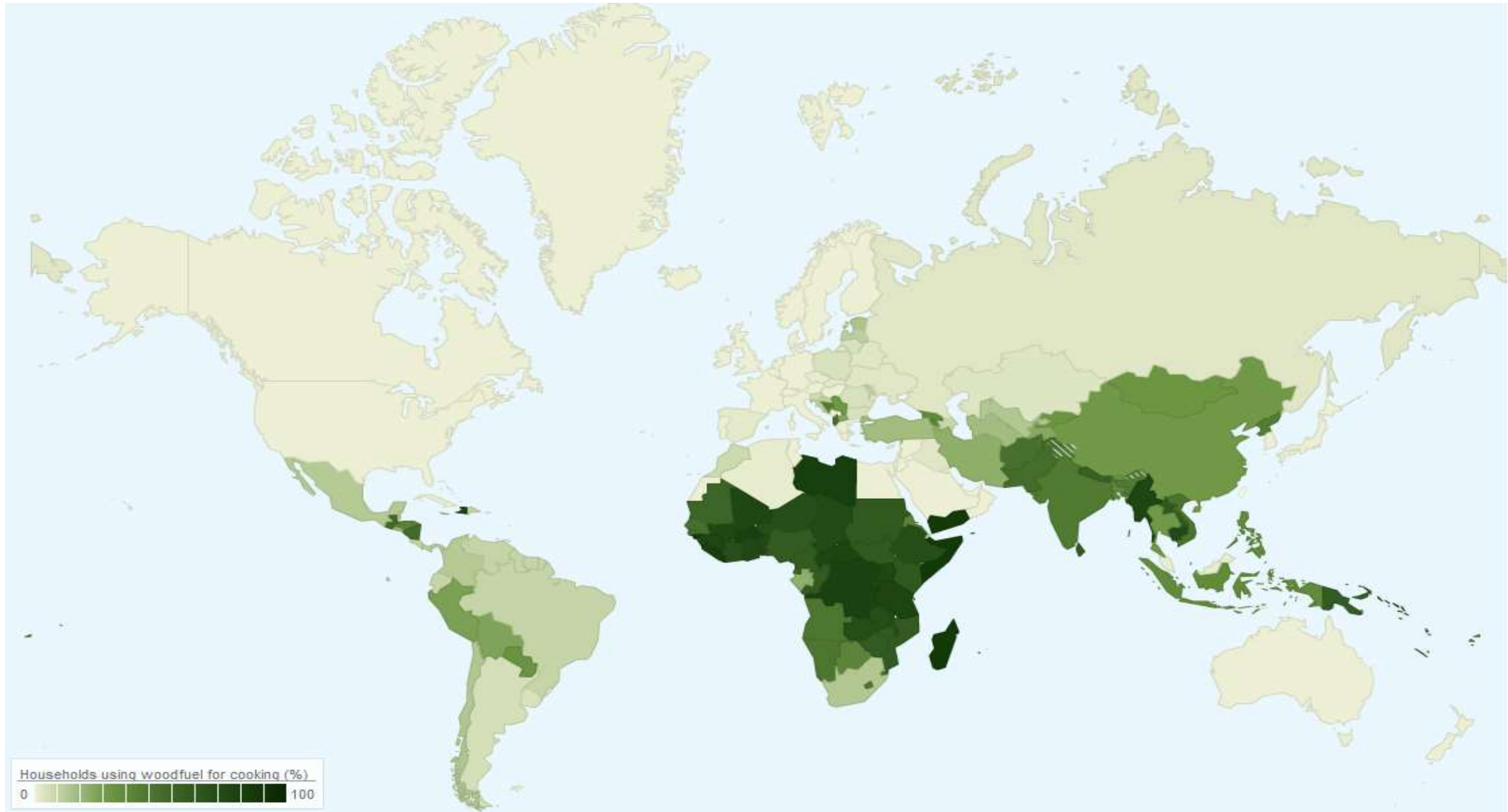
Region	Share of households where wood is the main fuel used for cooking (%)			Estimated population using woodfuel for cooking ('000)		
	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Woodfuel	Fuelwood	Charcoal	Woodfuel
Africa	53	10	63	555 098	104 535	659 632
Asia-Pacific	37	1	38	1 571 223	59 034	1 630 257
Europe	3	0	3	19 001	156	19 157
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America and Caribbean	15	1	16	89 569	5 383	94 952
World	32	2	34	2 234 890	169 108	2 403 998



Source: State of the World's Forests 2014 (FAO)



Proportion of households cooking with woodfuel (2011)



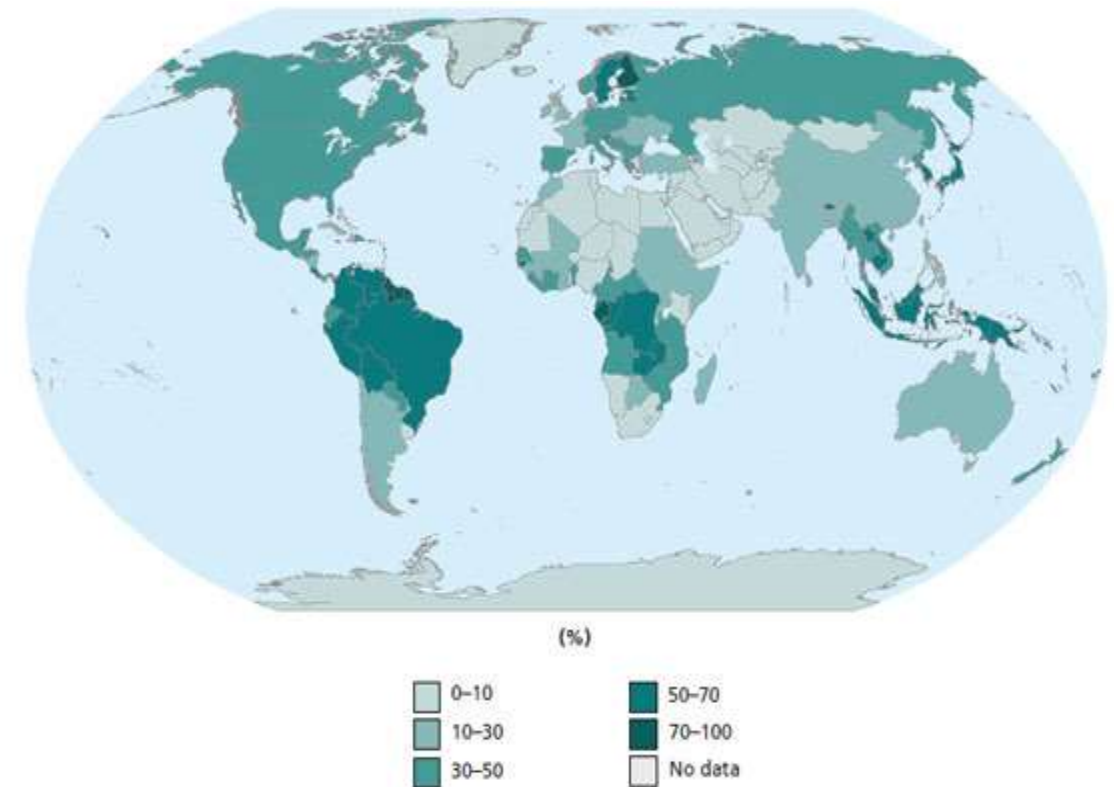
Source: State of the World's Forests 2014 (FAO)



Opportunities- Restoration, afforestation and reforestation

- 4 most forest-rich countries (Russia, Brazil, Canada and US) account for half of the total forest area.
- 64 countries have forest on less than 10% of their total land area.
- More than half of 193 UN Member States have less than 20% of their land areas covered with forests.

Forest area as a percentage of total land area by country (2010)



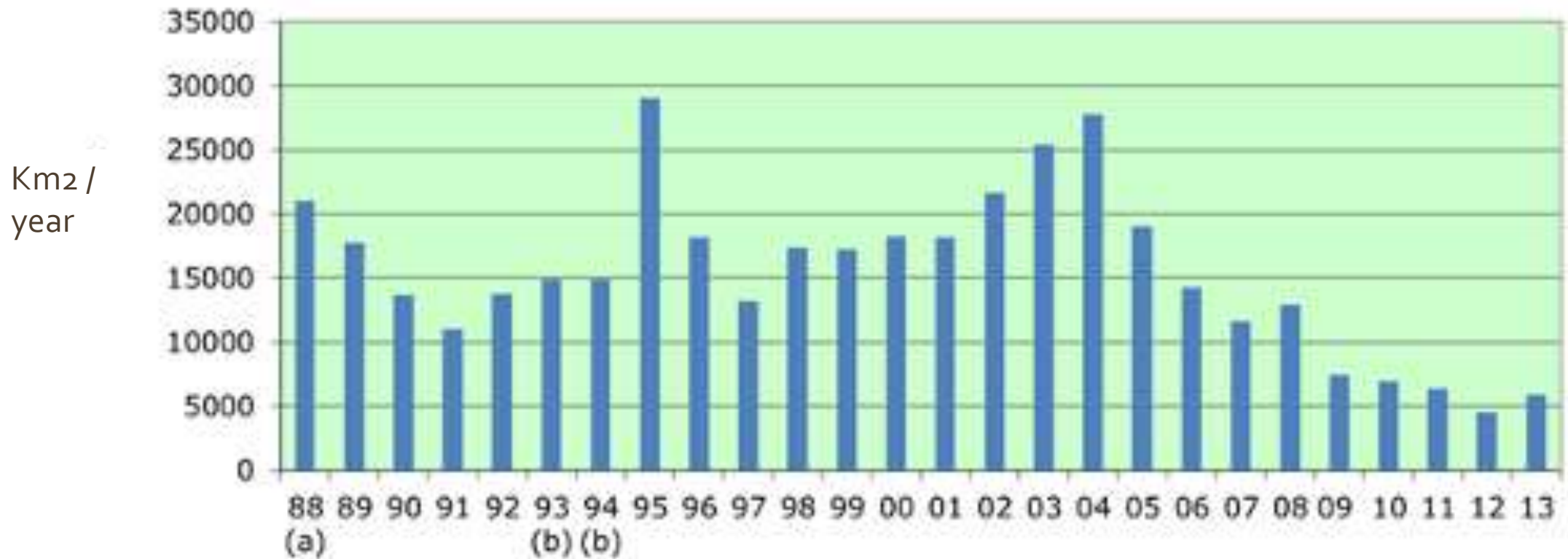
Source: 2015 and 2010 Global Forest Resources Assessments (FAO)



Success story-

Reduced deforestation in the Amazon

Annual rate of legal deforestation in the Amazon



Source: National Institute for Space Research of Brazil (2014)



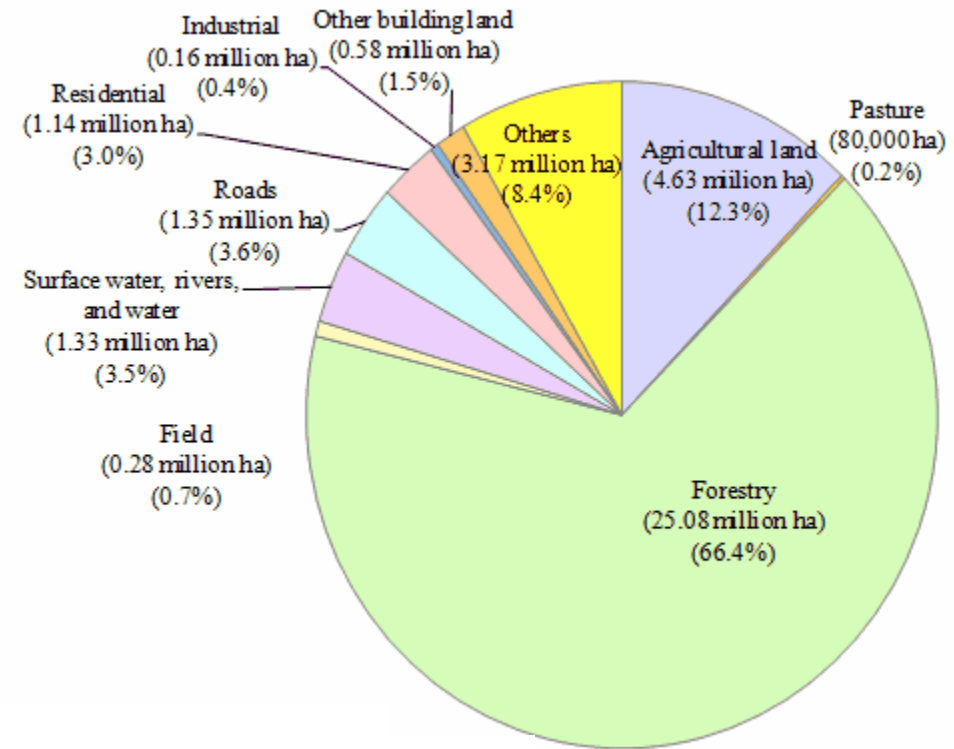
Success story- Migration of Monarch butterflies



Success story- Transformative land management in Japan



Distribution of Land Use in Japan



Source: Ogawa et al. (2013) (left) and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan (2010) (right)



Thank You

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