

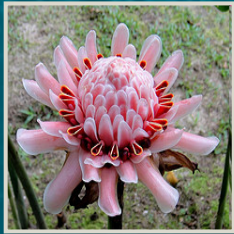


Opportunities and Challenges for Tropical Forest Management



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Outline

- ITTO and its work
- SFM Tropics 2011
- INDCs
- Conclusions



ITTO and its work

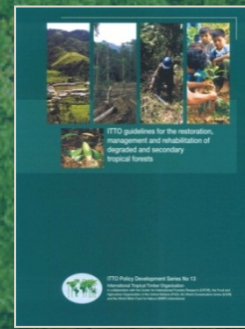
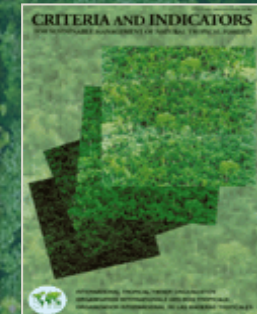
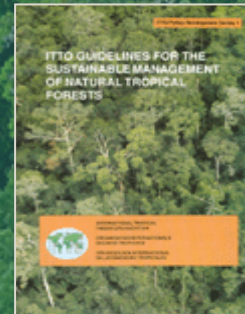
- Intergovernmental organization established in 1986 in Yokohama, Japan
- To promote:
 - sustainable management of tropical forests; and
 - international trade of tropical timber legally harvested from sustainably managed forests
- Current membership: 71 countries and the EU, covering 80% of world's tropical forests and 90% of international tropical timber trade





ITTO and its work

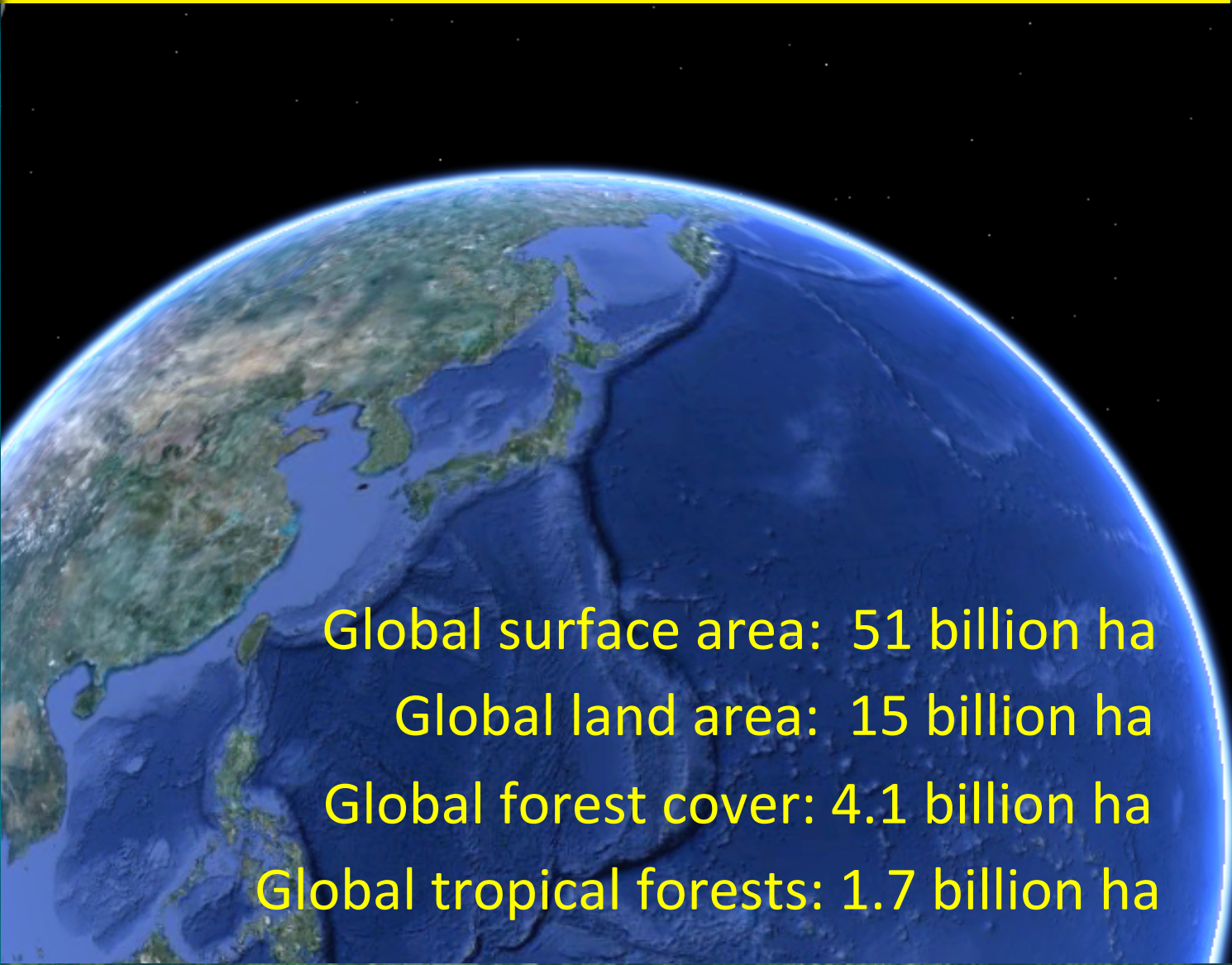
- Policy work (guidelines, C&I, conferences, etc.)
- Field projects (policy practice, capacity building, etc.)



Over 1,000 field projects and policy work
Worth around US\$400 million



Overview of global forests

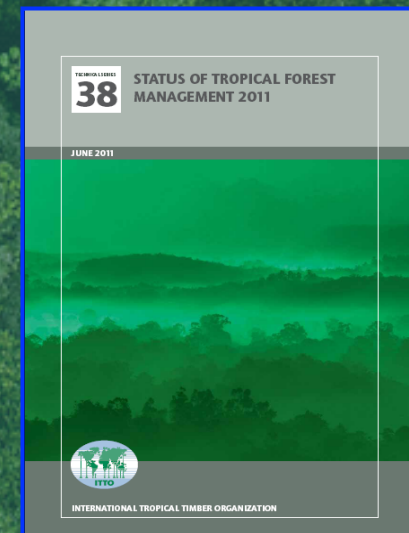
A satellite-style image of the Earth, showing the Pacific Ocean basin and the surrounding continents of North America, South America, and parts of Asia and Australia. The image is framed by a dark blue vertical bar on the left and a green forest canopy on the right and bottom.

Global surface area: 51 billion ha
Global land area: 15 billion ha
Global forest cover: 4.1 billion ha
Global tropical forests: 1.7 billion ha



SFM Tropics 2011 - Objectives

- To update information on the area of tropical forests, permanent forest estate (PFE) and under SFM
- To monitor and assess trends in tropical forests and tropical forest management
- To provide a comprehensive and up-to-date insight into forest management in the tropics





Methodology (process)

- Member countries provided information using ITTO C&I reporting format.
- Partner organizations, especially FAO and UNEP-WCMC, provided data.
- Authors compiled country profiles using submitted C&I reports, data from partner organizations and other sources, including through consultations with national experts and stakeholders.
- National, regional and international experts reviewed profiles.
- Global analysis was done based on country profiles.





Methodology (ITTO C&I)

Criterion 1: Enabling conditions for SFM

Policy, legal and governance framework, etc. (11 indicators)

Criterion 2: Extent and condition of forests

Extent and percentage of each forest type, etc. (6 indicators)

Criterion 3: Forest ecosystem health

Extent and nature of forest degradation, etc. (2 indicators)

Criterion 4: Forest production

Actual and sustainable harvest of wood, etc. (2 indicators)

Criterion 5: Biological diversity

Protected areas containing forests, etc. (7 indicators)

Criterion 6: Soil and water protection

Extent of forests protected for soil and water, etc. (5 indicators)

Criterion 7: Economic, social and cultural aspects

Number of forest depending people, etc. (14 indicators)



Methodology (definitions)

Forests: land spanning more than **0.5 ha** with trees higher than **5 m** and a canopy cover of more than **10%**, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ
Exclude land predominantly under agriculture or urban land use

Tropical forests: forest lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

PFE: land secured by law and kept under permanent forest cover, excluding large areas of savanna from production PFE





Methodology (SMF)

Sustainably managed forests are the sum of forest management units (MOU) that:

- Are independently certified or making progress towards certification;
- Have fully developed long-term (10+ years) management plans with evidence of implementation;
- Are 'model forests' with information on quality management; and
- Are community-based units with secured tenure and known high quality management.



Results (Report)

No of countries submitting		Score	
2005	2010	2005	2010
23	32	1.5	1.9

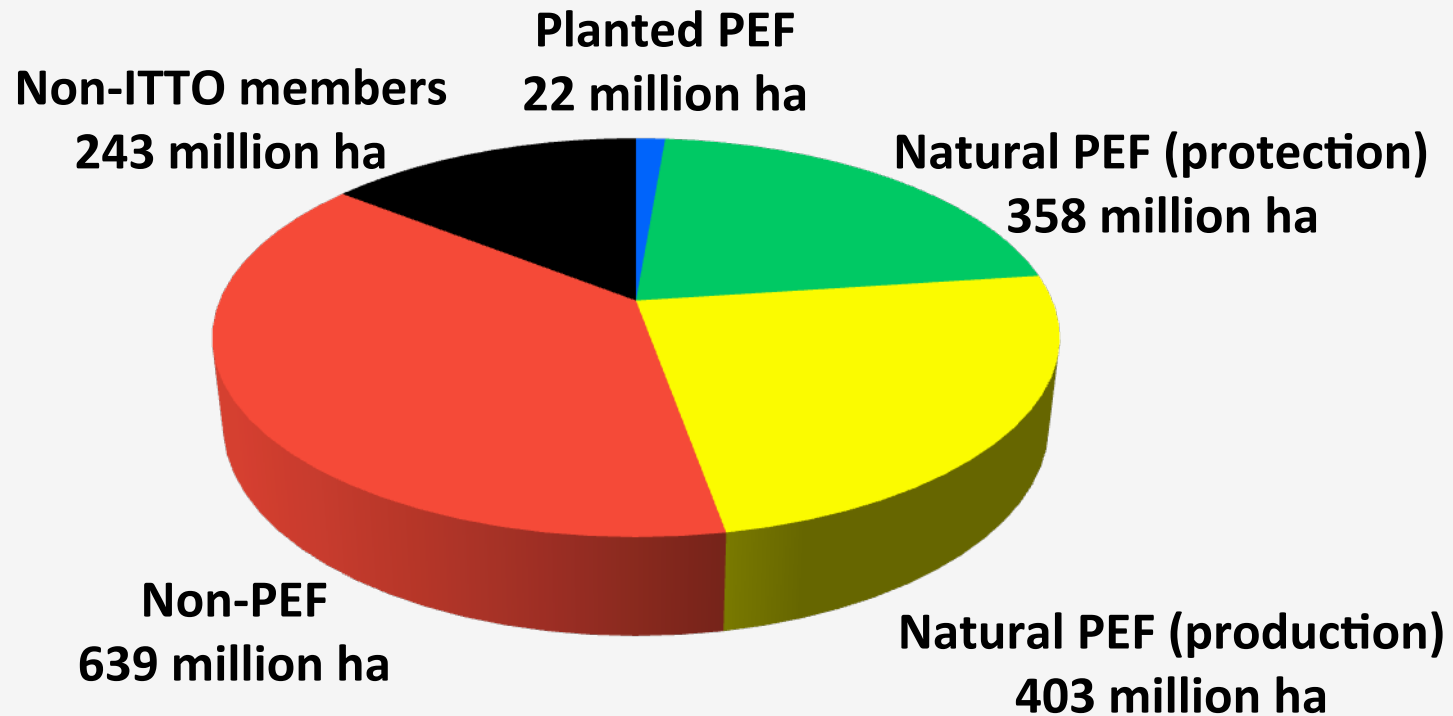
0 = no information submitted, 1 = information was not of use for reporting; 2 = information was partly used for reporting; and 3 = information was useful for reporting

- **Eight countries** prepared their reports without requesting ITTO's assistance
 - Indicates growing capacity to generate and supply data as part of routine work
- But still considerable problems with data availability and quality for many indicators of SFM



Results (overview)

- **Permanent forest estate (PFE) occupies 55% in ITTO producer member countries.**
- **Sustainably managed natural PFE is 7% of total natural PFE.**



Source: "State of Tropical Forest management 2011" ITTO



Results (trends – production PEF)

Region	Area of forest in:			
	Production PFE	Production PFE under management plans	Certified forests	Production PFE under SFM
Africa	↔	↑	↑	↑
A/P	↑	↑	↑	↔
LAC	↑	↑	↑	↑
All tropics	↑	↑	↑	↑

Note: A/P = Asia and the Pacific; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean



Results (trends - protection PEF)

Region	Area of forest in:		
	Protection PFE	Protection PFE under management plans	Protection PFE under SFM
Africa	↑	↑	↑
A/P	↓	↑	↑
LAC	↓	↑	↑
All tropics	↓	↑	↑

Note: A/P = Asia and the Pacific; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean



Results (outline)

- New international measures to combat illegal trade have been introduced.
- Transparency, stakeholder participation and interest in SFM have increased at community level.
- REDD+ is promoted by many countries and incorporated into their policies and strategies.
- More international assistance is required for forest inventories, particularly given the information demands of REDD+.



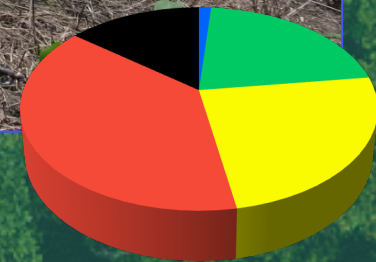


Tropical deforestation (examples)

Encroachment by migrating farmers



In the 1980's



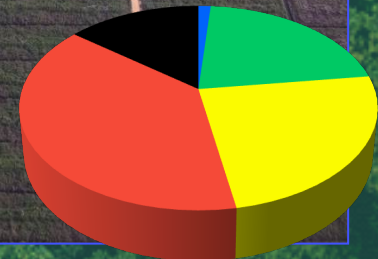


Tropical deforestation (examples)

Cut and burn (lowland)



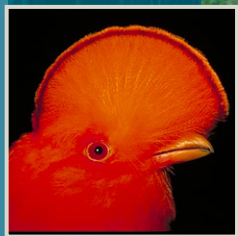
Cut and terracing (slopes)





Results (Challenges)

- Information is still far from adequate.
- Concept of PFE is not clear enough.
- Forest law enforcement is often weak.
- Resources allocated to forest management are still seriously insufficient.
- Trend towards decentralization and higher recognition of indigenous and local communities is not yet matched by flow of resources.

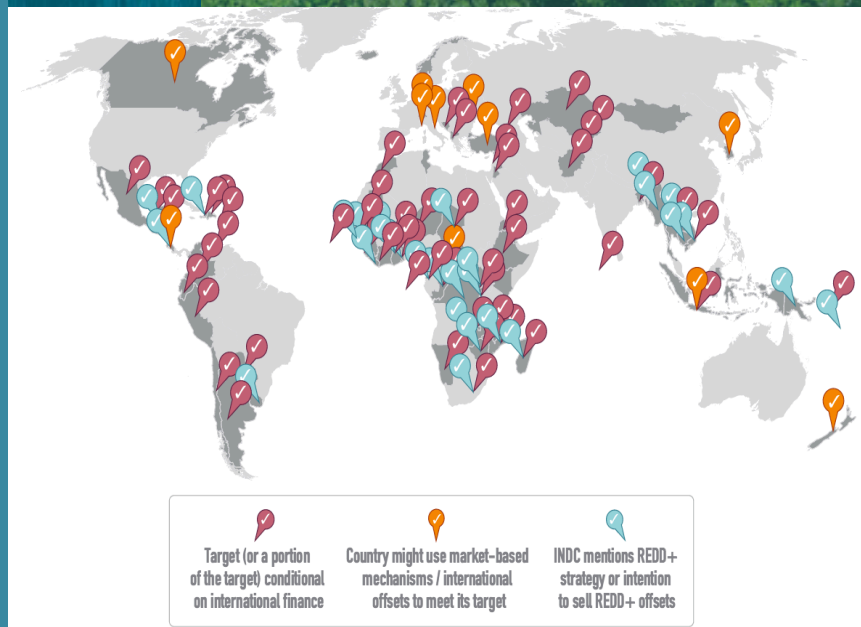




INDCs (current status)

Basis for negotiations of a Post-2020 arrangement

- 41 developing Parties identified REDD+ as part of their mitigation contributions.
- 12 Parties, such as Canada, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Switzerland, indicated that they *might* use international offsets to meet their INDCs.
- Some developing Parties indicated that REDD+ finance should not be *used to offset mitigation commitments*.



(Source: Forest Trend's Ecosystem Marketplace)

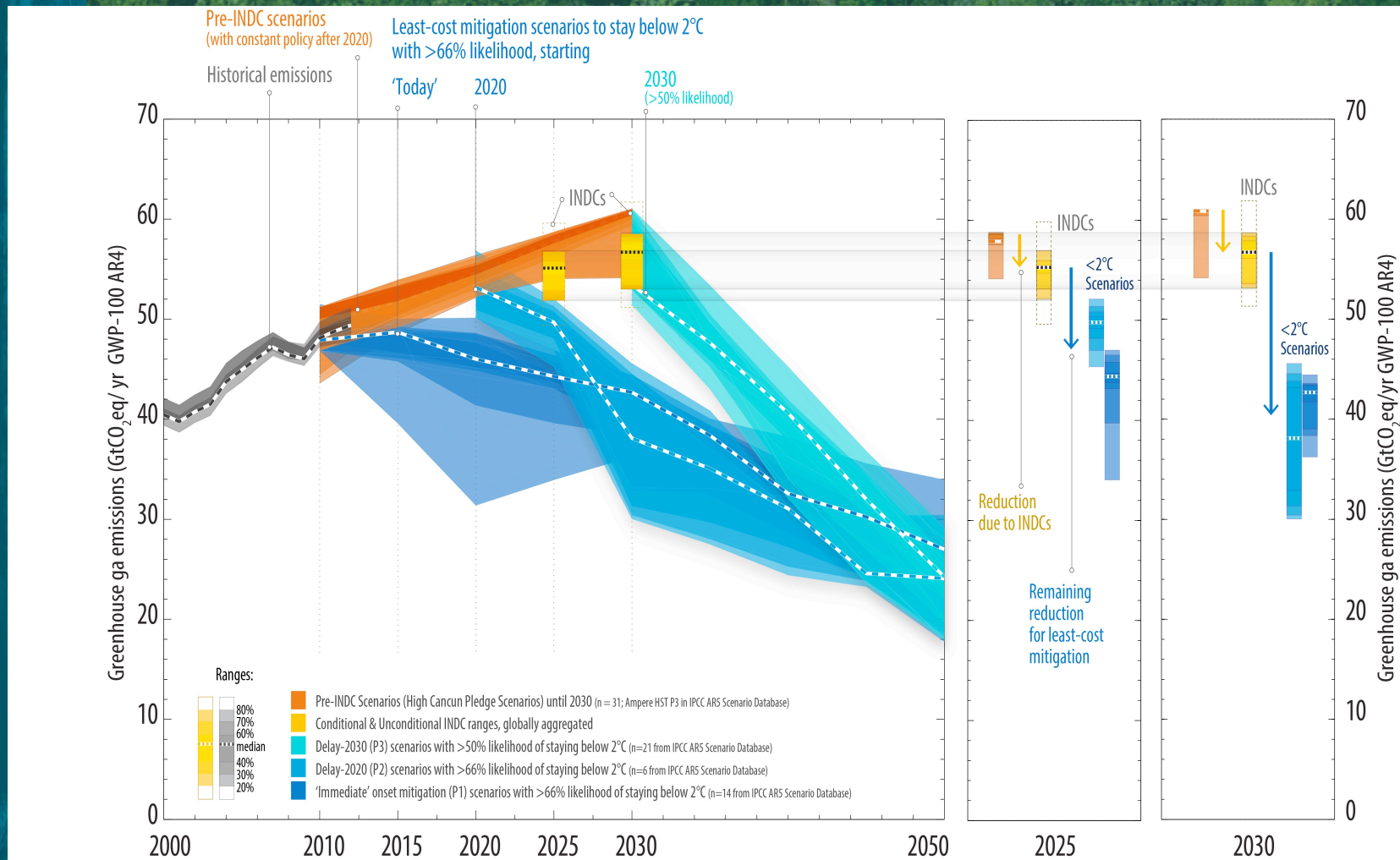
IETA INDC Tracker:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1YgIQiucWW9vuDUAMeRstzzLxTXi6zFWtFVClqtRTe4/edit#gid=0>



INDCs (impact)

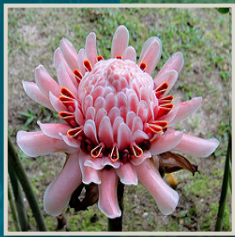
Good progress, but not enough

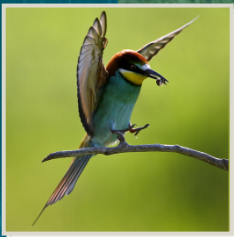




Conclusions

- Tropical forests have enormous potential to contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- There is high expectation in tropical and non-tropical countries in the role tropical forests can play.
- Many challenges still exist, among others, in monitoring, forest law enforcement and governance, as well as human and financial resources.





Thank you for your attention

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