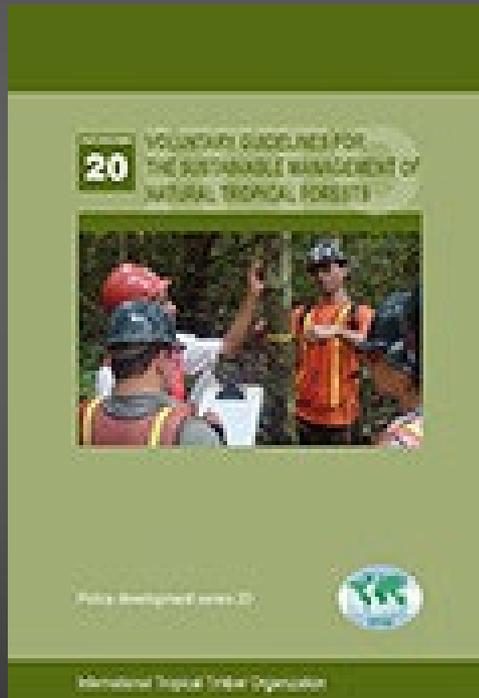




Bridging SFM Guidelines and C&I

Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests

Process of elaboration: 2011-2014



Purpose:

Recommendations for SFM, best practices for
managing tropical [production] forests

Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests

Process of elaboration: [2007] 2014-2016

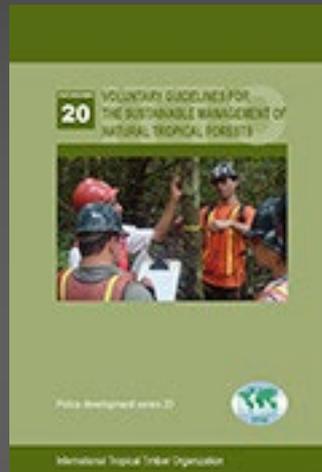


Purpose:

Monitoring and Reporting on the
progress towards SFM in a country



Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests



Tools:

Principles, guidelines and suggested actions

Scope:

Natural forest, PFE

Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests



Tools:

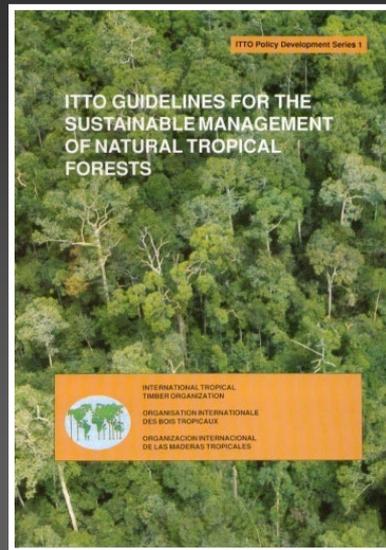
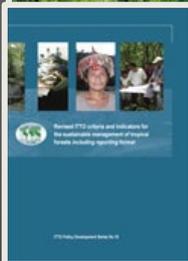
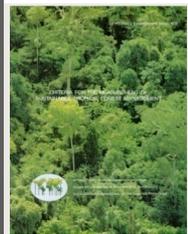
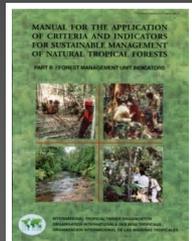
Criteria, indicator groups and indicators

Scope:

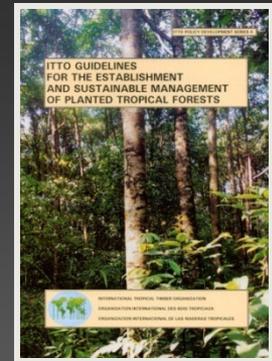
Reporting on all forests, jurisdictional

SFM natural tropical forests (1990)

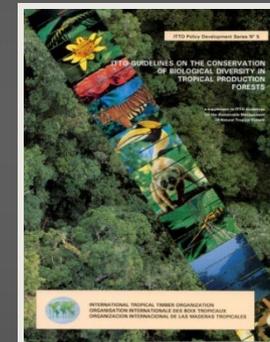
ITTO C&I
1992, 1998, 2005,
2016



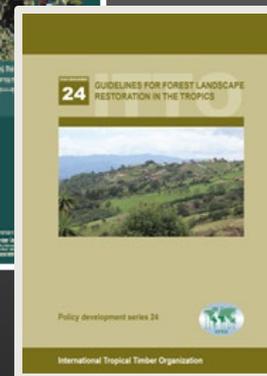
• Guidelines for sustainable management of planted tropical forest (1993)



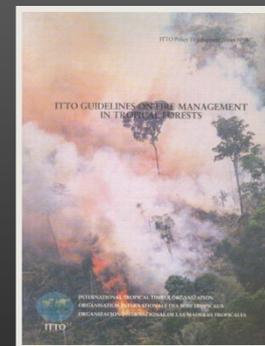
• Guidelines for conserving biodiversity in production forests (1993, 2008)



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

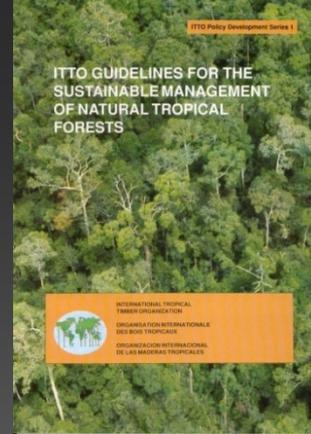


Guidelines on fire mgm. (1998)



1990 SFM Guidelines

- ⇒ Very innovative at the time
- ⇒ Highly controversial (Guidelines? International norms?)
 - ⇒ First guidelines vs international reference standards
 - ⇒ Draft elaborated with 1988, ITTO Working Group on “Guidelines for “Best Practice” and Sustainability in the sustainable management of tropical forests”
- ⇒ Initiated the development of new concepts:
 - ⇒ **Criteria & Indicators** for the measurement of progress towards SFM
 - ⇒ **Forest Management Certification** (→ creation FSC)
 - ⇒ And others such as **Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)**; **FLEG**



The changing context of SFM in the tropics

1 Developments that have affected the use and management of tropical forests since 1990

- Increased competition for forest land.
- Increased societal demands, expectations on forests and environmental and social awareness about tropical forests and the need to manage them sustainably.
- Increased recognition of the role of tropical forests in delivering “global” environmental services, including those related to biodiversity, water, carbon and ecosystem resilience.
- Increased recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over forests and forest use, and the need to safeguard those rights.
- Increased decentralization of control over forests, including privatization and the transfer of ownership to indigenous and local communities.
- The emergence of forest certification as an important driver of SFM.
- Increased awareness of illegality and corruption as major impediments to SFM.
- The increased role of the informal sector and its lack of visibility in national statistics and development plans.
- The increased role of non-governmental organizations in forest management and forest policy development.
- The loss of silvicultural knowledge and practice and a lack of research, leading to overly optimistic cutting cycles and a lack of silvicultural management.
- Increased vulnerability of tropical forests to abiotic and biotic threats attributed to climate change and climate variability.
- The development of REDD+ as part of a global climate-change mitigation agenda and the increasing recognition of forests in the climate-change adaptation agenda. The role of tropical forests in climate-change mitigation and adaptation has raised their visibility to the highest political level.
- Increased demand for wood and wood products, including in domestic demand in many tropical countries.
- The increased role of planted forests in meeting demand for wood products and fibre.
- Increased demand for renewable energy, including forest-based energy.
- An increasing trend to proclaim more protected areas and ban harvesting in natural forests.
- An increased focus on urban forestry and forest recreational areas.

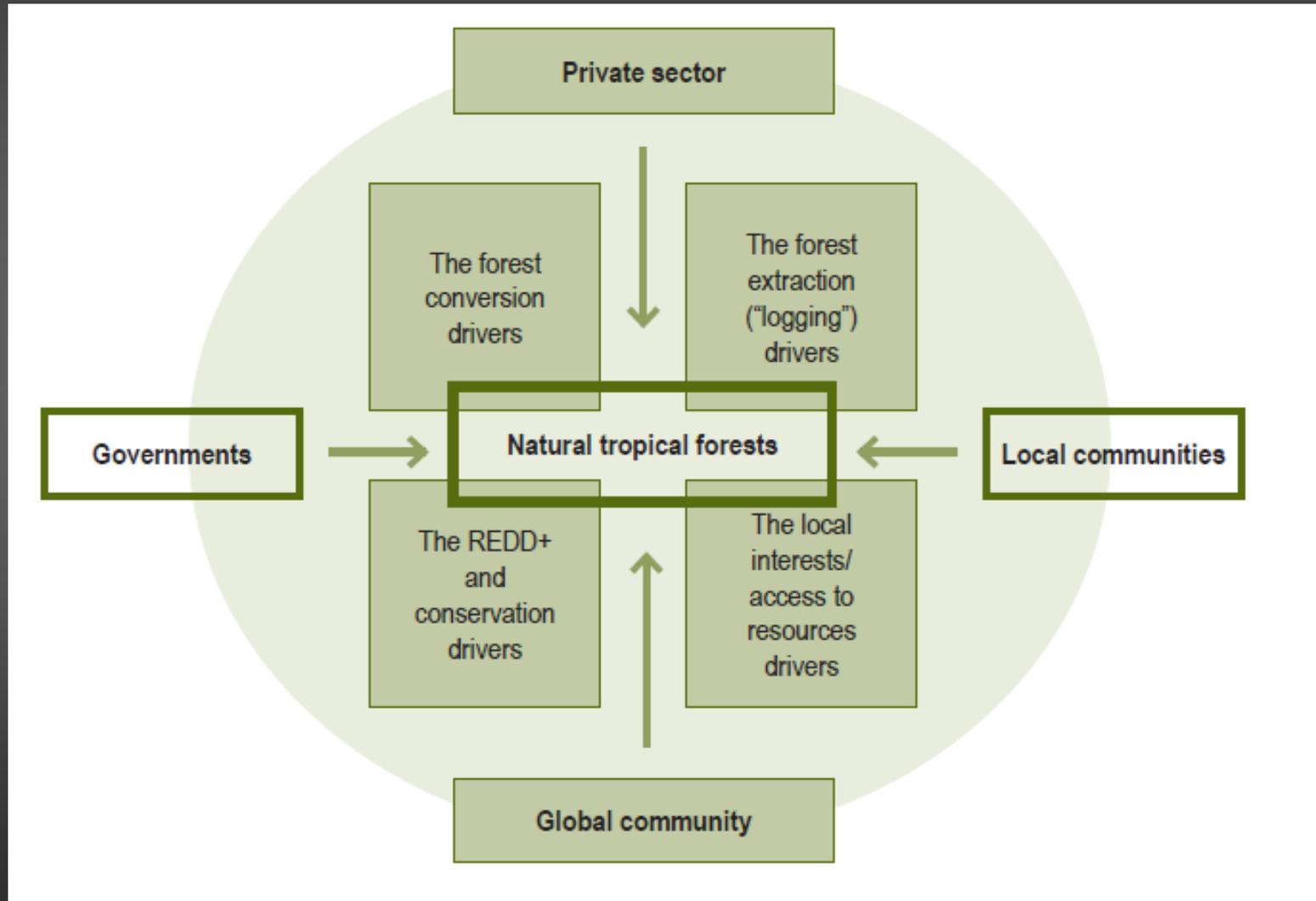
Joint exercise in plenum

PAGE 11 of the C&I:

17 statements, one by one read by a participant;
Short assessment if agreement or disagreement, joint rating, registering of votes

Also, extra point:
Anything substantial statement missing?

2015 SFM Guidelines: Widened scope



SFM Objectives and Principles

1. Providing the enabling conditions for SFM

Principle 1: Forest governance and security of tenure

Principle 2: Land-use planning, permanent forest estate and forest management planning

2. Ensuring forest ecosystem health and vitality

Principle 3: Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation

3. Maintaining the multiple functions of forests to deliver products and environmental services

Principle 4: Multipurpose forest management

Principle 5: Silvicultural management

4. Integrating social, cultural and economic aspects to implement SFM

Principle 6: Social values, community involvement and forest-worker safety and health

Principle 7: Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments.

Linking SFM Guidelines 2015 to ITTO C&I 2016

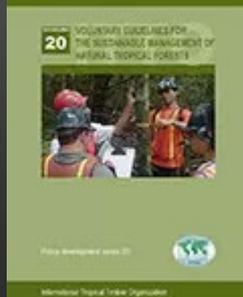


Table 1: The ITTO C&I as they relate to the management of tropical forests

SFM objective	Criterion	Principles for managing tropical forests:	
		Principle	Observations
1. Providing the enabling conditions for SFM	Criterion 1: Enabling conditions for SFM	Principle 1: Forest governance and security of tenure	Political commitment, supportive national policies, strong institutions, laws and regulations, appropriate governance, security of forest tenure and clearly defined access and use rights, including customary and traditional rights, are all necessary conditions for SFM
	Criterion 2: Extent and condition of forests	Principle 2: Land-use planning, permanent forest estate and forest management planning	Managing tropical forests sustainably requires that land allocation and spatial planning within and outside forests maintain or enhance the economic, social and environmental values of forests at a landscape scale. This requires the adoption of a forest planning framework at the national, subnational or landscape scale
2. Ensuring forest ecosystem health and vitality	Criterion 3: Forest ecosystem health and resilience	Principle 3: Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation	Resilience is a key tenet of SFM in tropical forests; it is essential that it is maintained or enhanced to reduce risks to sustainability. Climate change is likely to affect tropical forests and the people who depend on them. It is essential to identify, prevent, monitor and manage threats to forests and to protect them from destructive agents and stresses. There is a close interrelationship between criteria 3 and 5
3. Maintaining the multiple functions of forests to deliver products and environmental services	Criterion 4: Forest production	Principle 4: Multipurpose forest management	The role of tropical forests as providers of multiple goods and environmental services should be safeguarded by the application of sound planning and management practices that maintain or enhance ecosystem functions and the potential of the forest to yield the full range of benefits to society. In timber production forests, it is essential to have an approved management plan with clearly stated objectives and the silvicultural measures required to help meet those objectives
	Criterion 5: Forest biodiversity	Principle 5: Silvicultural management	
	Criterion 6: Soil and water protection		
4. Integrating social, cultural and economic aspects to implement SFM	Criterion 7: Economic, social and cultural aspects	Principle 6: Social values, community involvement and forest-worker safety and health Principle 7: Investment in forest management and economic instruments	SFM needs to accommodate forest-based production (particularly of timber), environmental protection and local development concerns. Natural tropical forests in particular perform a wide range of socioeconomic and cultural functions, which must be recognized and maintained

Source: Modified from ITTO (2015).

Scope of Tropical Forest Management

Protective/Protection
Forest Management



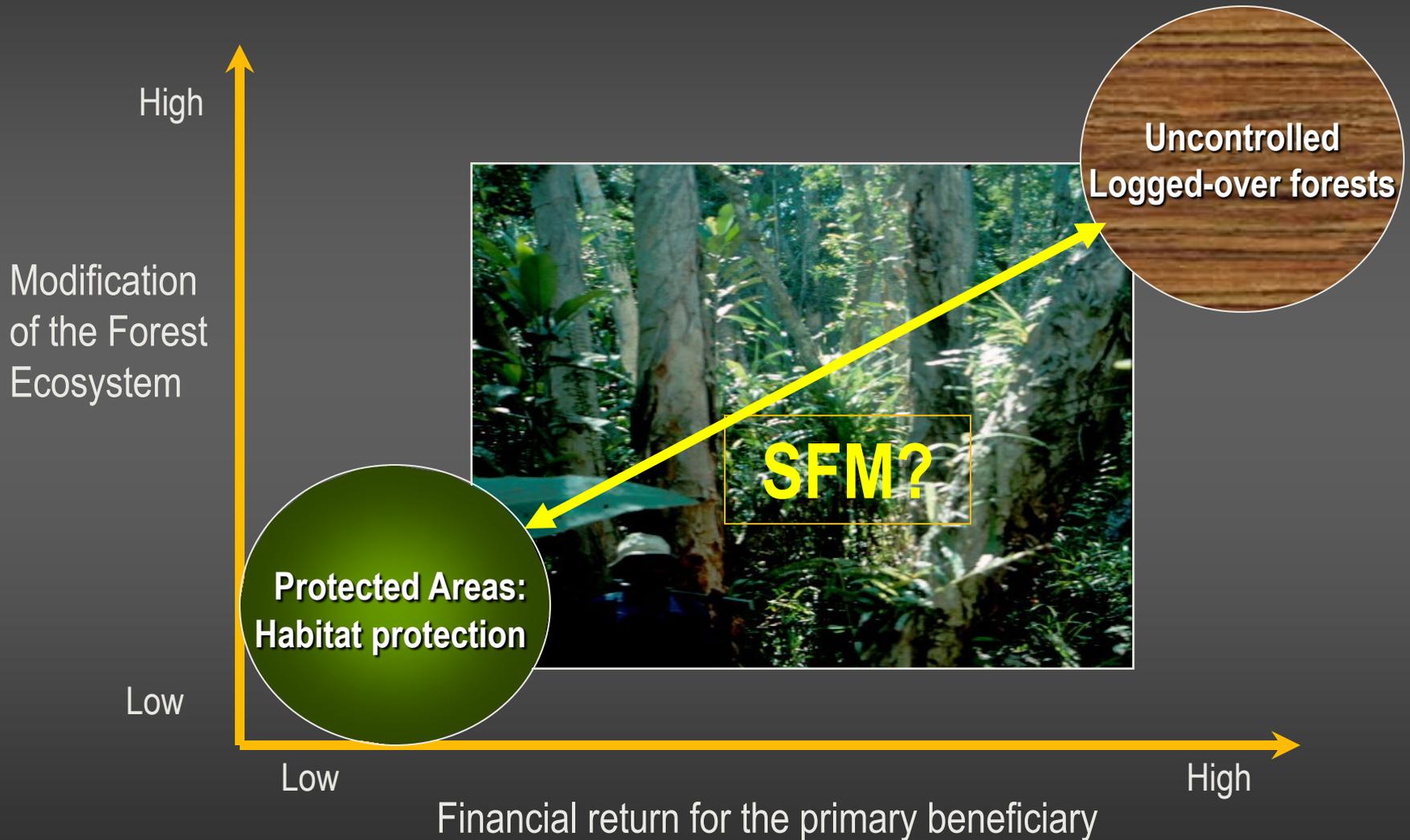
Multiple use forests:
Integrated forest
management



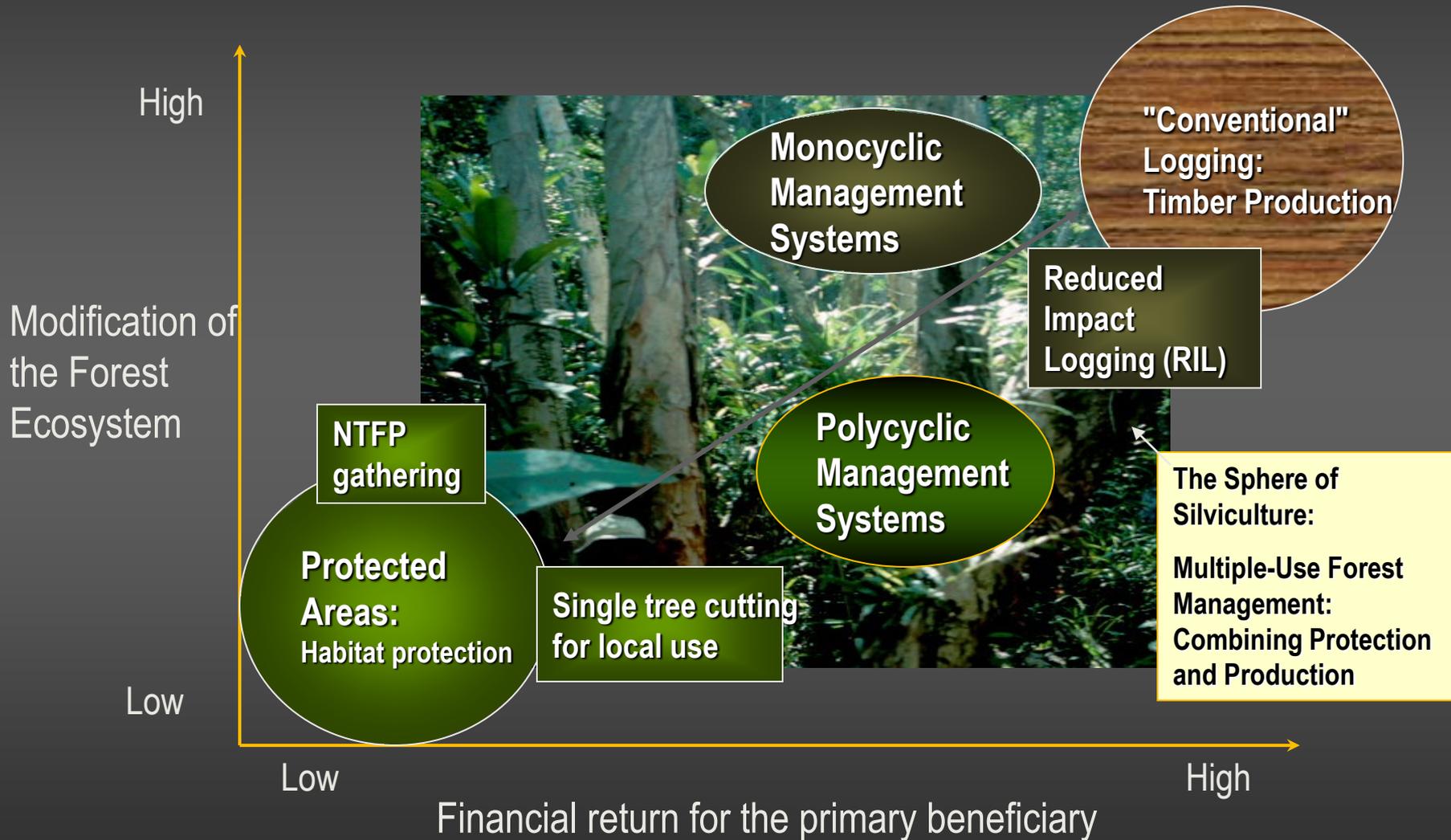
Timber production forests
(concession) mgmt.
("sustained yield")



SFM Tropical Natural Forests: what is meant?



SFM/Silvicultural Management



C&I entire forest landscape

SFM Tropical Natural Forests: a subset



Non-accessible
old-growth forest,
Forest Protected
Areas in the
Tropics

Multiple-Use Forest Area:
Opened-up forests,
Accessible forest reserves,
Degraded old-growth forests,
Secondary forests in
all succession stages...

Timber production
forests

Degraded forest
land,
Forest plantations,
agroforestry, small-
scale agriculture,
etc.

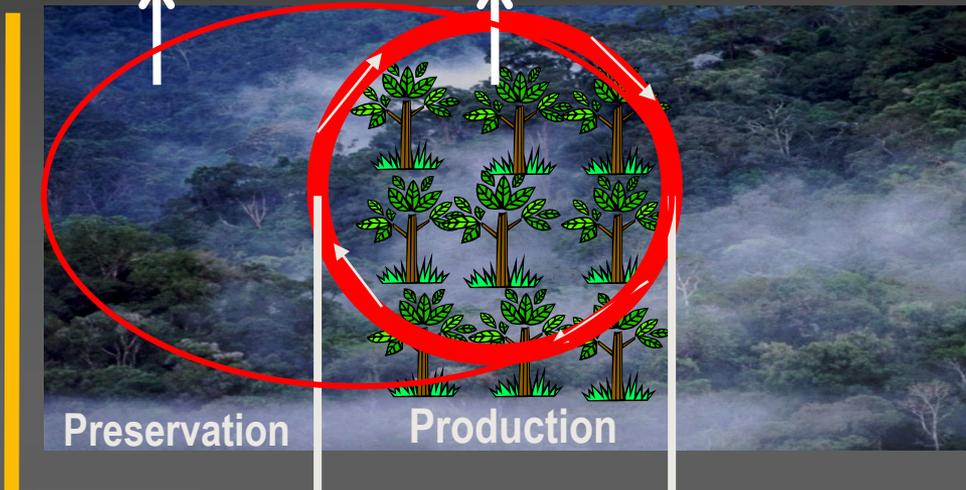
“Tropical Natural Production Forest”

(Sustainability managed) Forest

Non-Forest

100 m³ or tC/ha → 65 m³ or C tC/ha

Maximum / optimum carbon stock



Reducing/Avoiding Deforestation
(land-use change)



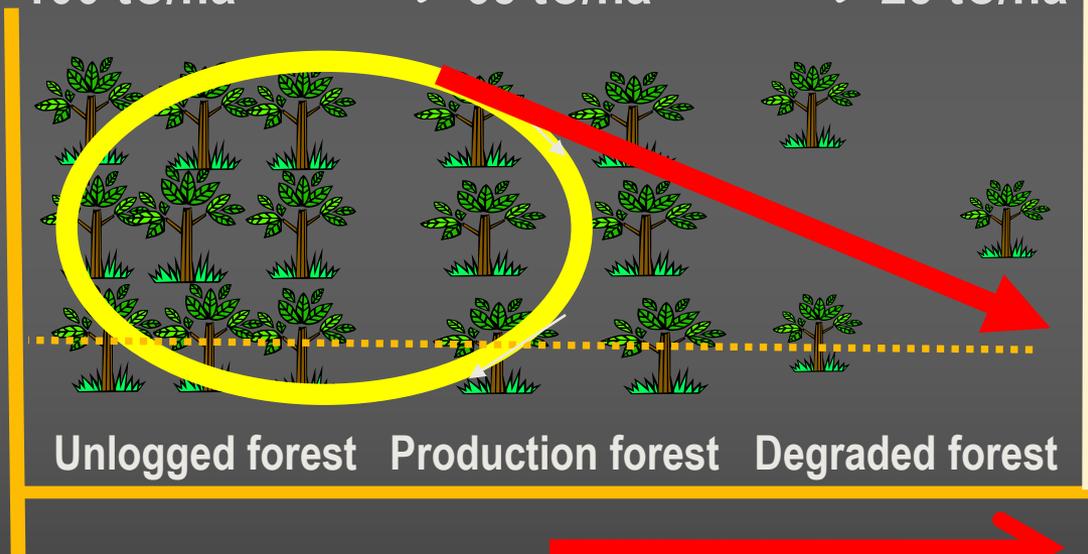
Conservation of existing forests and sustainable use of existing forest:
“sustainable forest management” (at FMU level)

SMF versus degrading natural forest...

Carbon, timber	+++	→	+
Protective functions	+++	→	+
Biodiversity	+++	→	+

Deforestation
(land-use change)

100 tC/ha → 65 tC/ha → 25 tC/ha

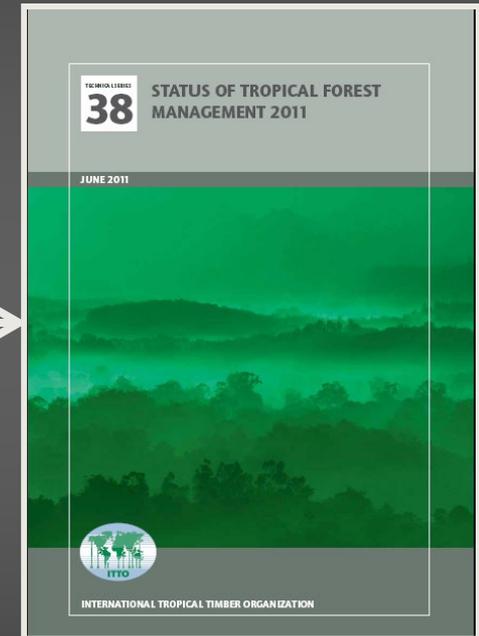
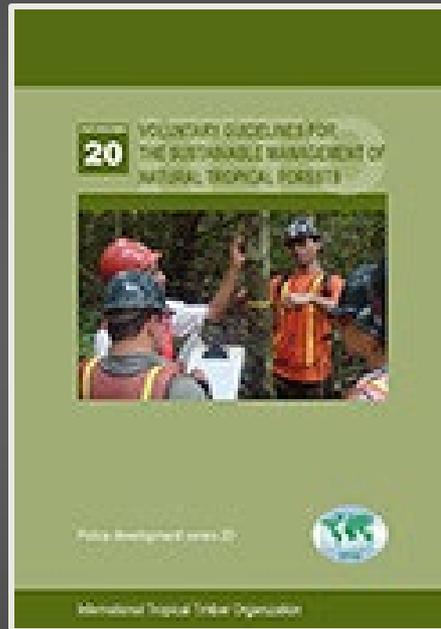
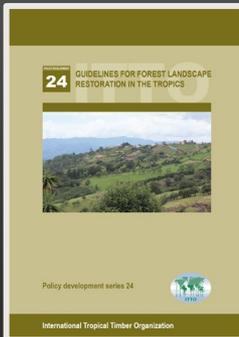
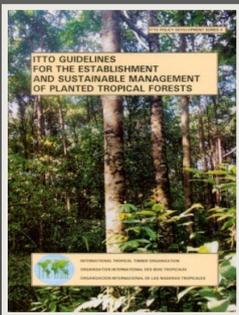
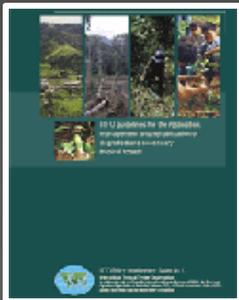
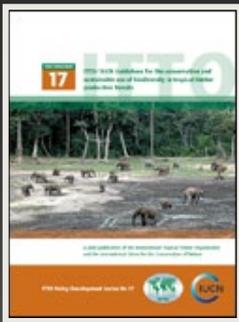


Forest Degradation



Sustainable Forest Management at FMU level

ITTO Guidelines, C&I and SFM Reporting

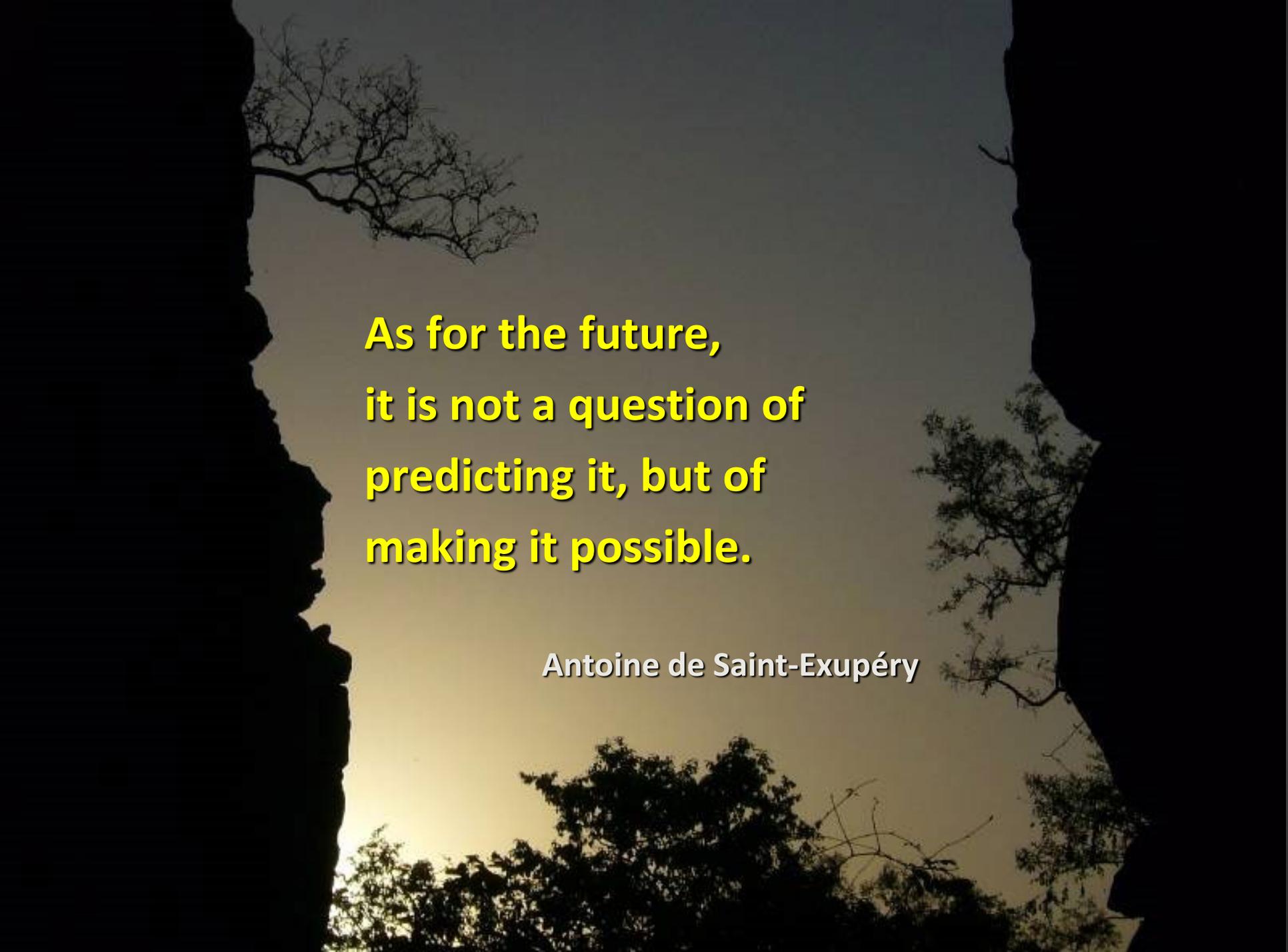


2015 Natural Tropical Forest Guidelines:
Integration in a wider capacity building/reporting context
Standard development, checklist, support for reporting

ITTO SFM Guidelines – the team...



the process... 2011 – 2014...



**As for the future,
it is not a question of
predicting it, but of
making it possible.**

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry