



# **GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN TROPICAL PRODUCTION FORESTS**

**Yokohama June 15th 2010**

**Jeff Sayer**

**Senior Fellow IUCN , Switzerland  
Prof. Conservation and Development  
James Cook University, Cairns, Australia**





**International year of biodiversity – COP of CBD in Nagoya**





**Less than 12% of tropical forests protected**







**Encroachment is an increasing problem  
protected areas do not provide enough benefits to people**





**Logged forests are the habitat of many rare species**





**National parks are being cleared for more profitable uses**





**Even the most important protected areas are not safe -  
World Heritage site in DR Congo**



**Bongos on a logging road in Cameroon - well managed forests are important for many species**







# THE HISTORY OF THE GUIDELINES

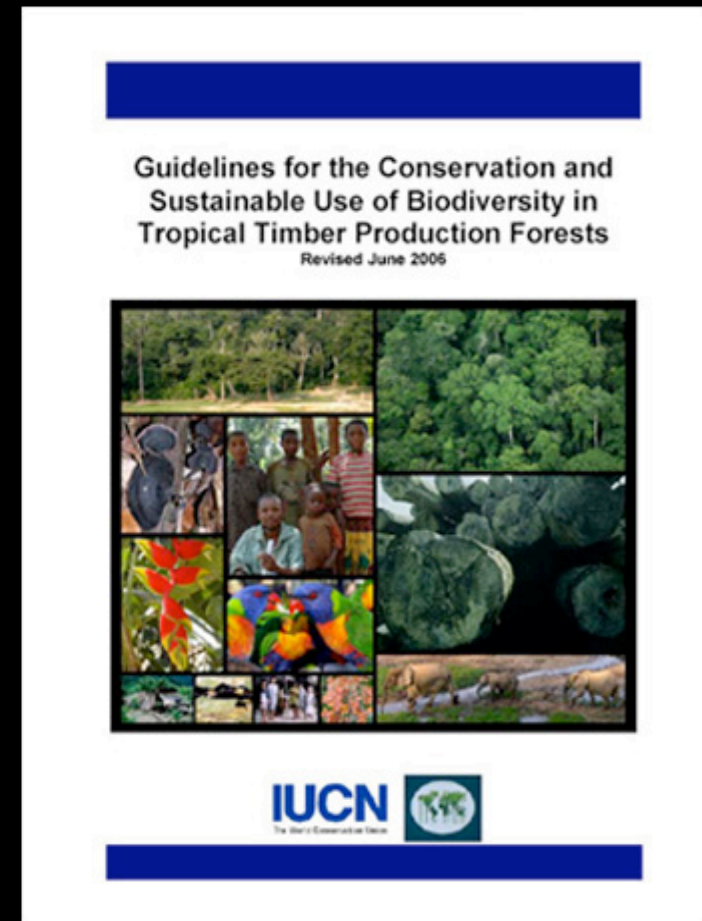
- 1988 – ITTO/IUCN Study of biodiversity in production forests
- 1989-92 Global literature review and consultations
- 1993 First Guidelines published
- 2003 Decision to revise and update the Guidelines
- 2005 Draft reviewed by ITTC – Decision to field test
- 2006 – 2007 Field testing
- 2009 – Revised Guidelines published





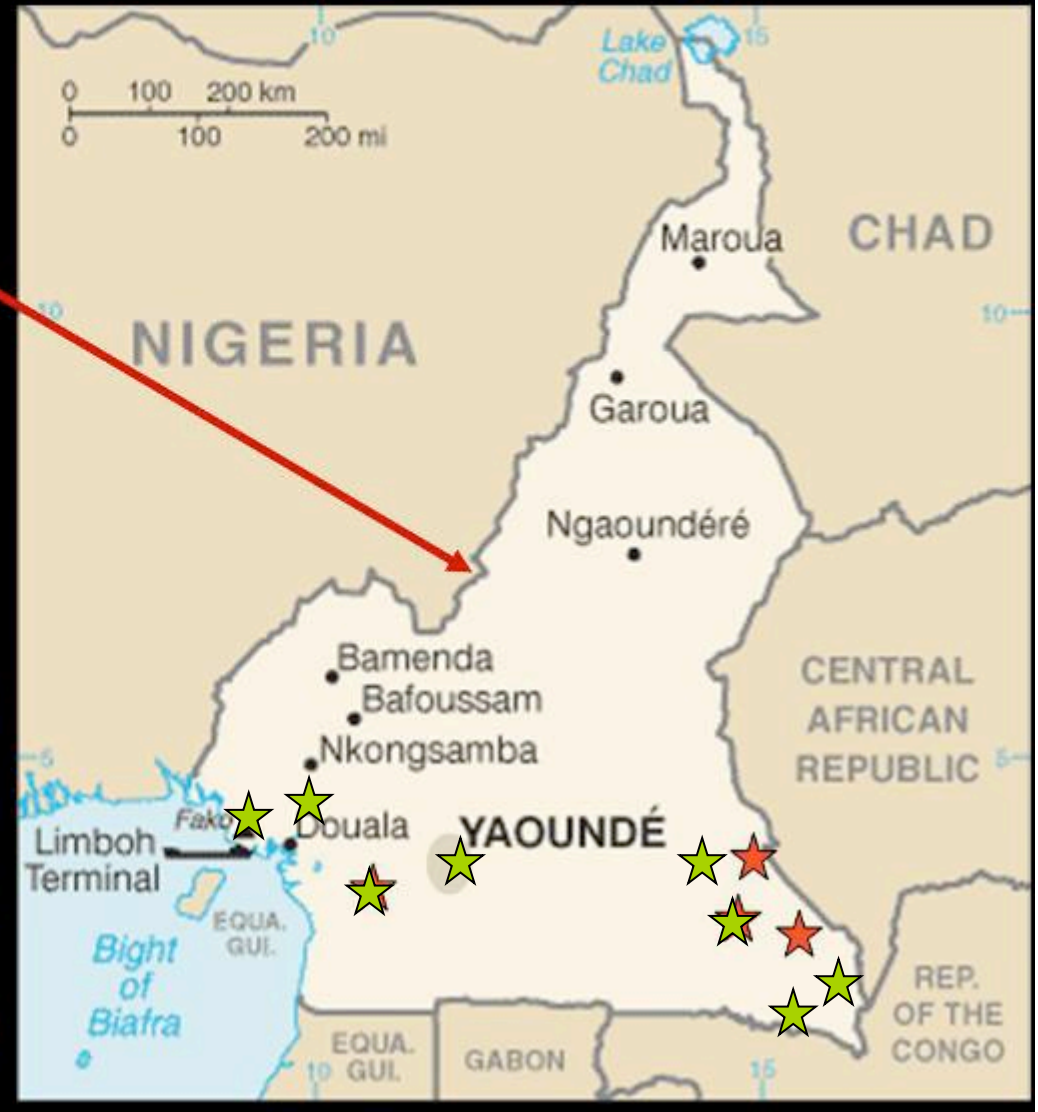
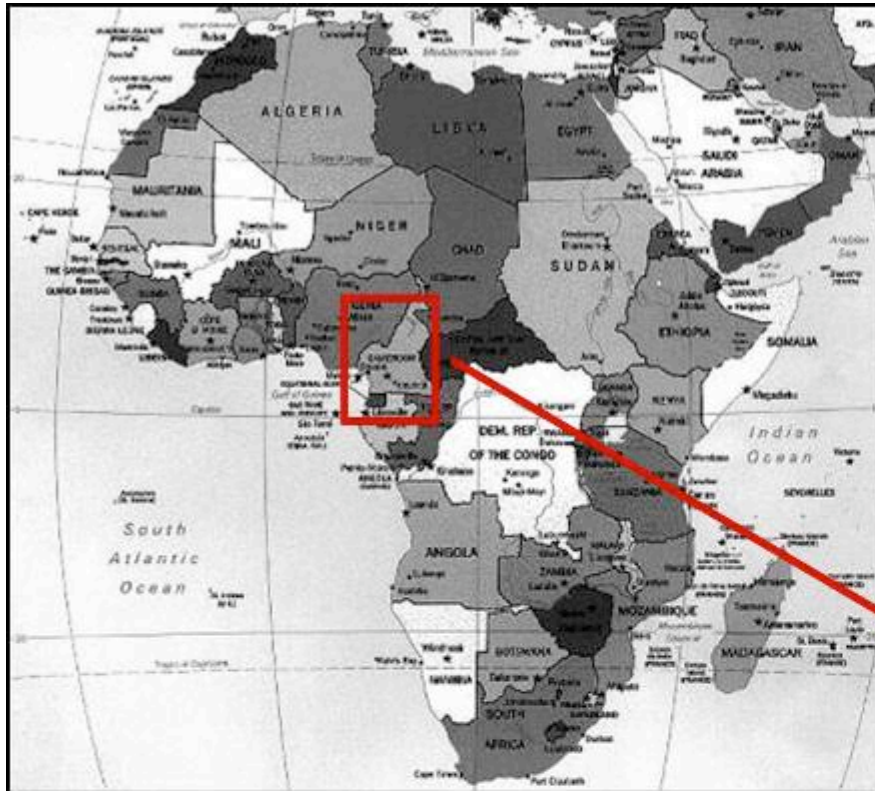


**Collaboration between CPF members (ITTO, CIFOR, FAO, CBD, UNESCO etc) forest companies, the main conservation organisations and many scientists**





# Cameroon





# Field testing by WWF

- 4 industrial concessions
- 1 community concession



intu





# Indonesia





# Field testing by WWF, CIFOR and TNC

- 3 industrial concessions
- 1 plantation company





# Guyana

## Field testing by Guyana Forestry Commission & the IWOKRAMA Centre

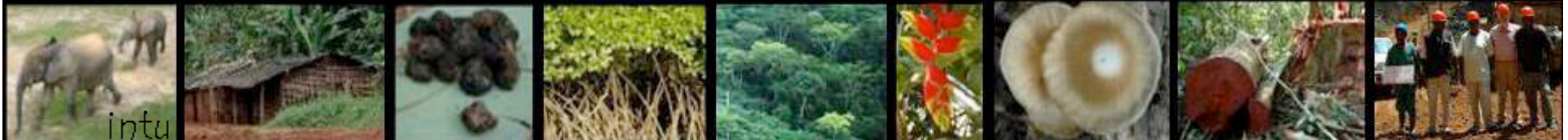
- Industrial concessions
- 1 large community concession
- IWOKRAMA sustainable use area





# Brazil

Field testing by WWF,  
IPAM and TFF

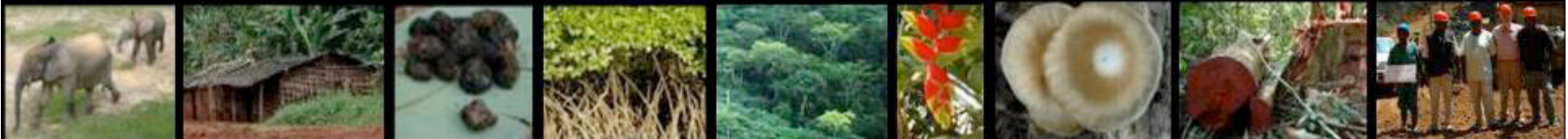






## Starting point

- **90% of forests not in protected areas**
- **Most studies confirm persistence of native biodiversity in logged forests**
- **Logged forests contribute to landscape-scale values**
- **Foresters are the main pioneers in ecosystem and landscape approaches on the ground**







# The Guidelines

- **11 Principles and 46 Guidelines**
- **Propose change**
  - **Government policy and laws**
  - **Information, research**
  - **Better silvicultural practices**
  - **Landscape approaches - Satoyama**





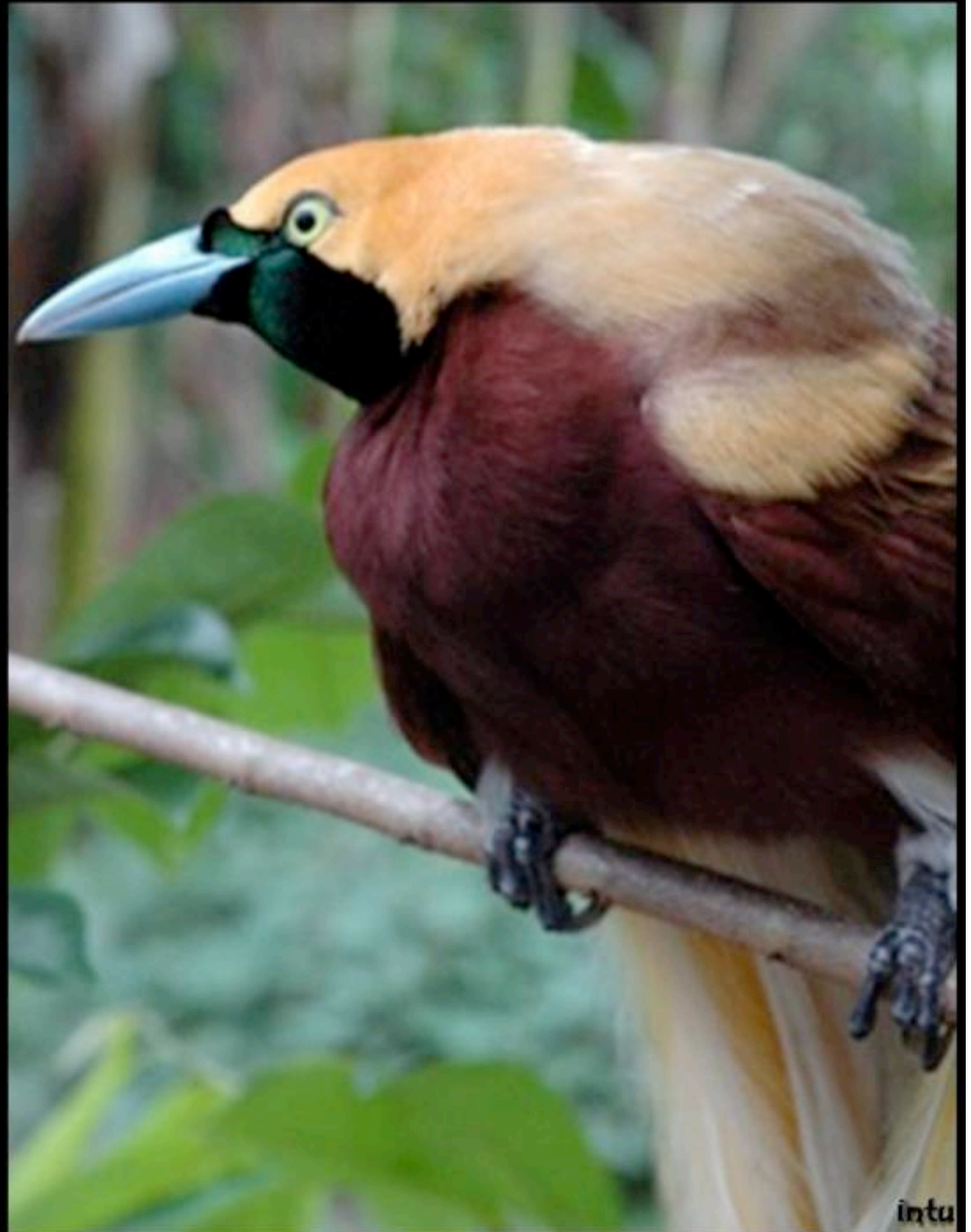


**Guidelines emphasise ‘landscape approach’**



## **Bird of Paradise in New Guinea**

- **Logged forests provide good habitat**
- **Protection of display trees**
- **Protection against capture**







**High conservation value areas**



# Elephants and Buffaloes in logged area in Central African Republic – law enforcement





## Appropriate silviculture

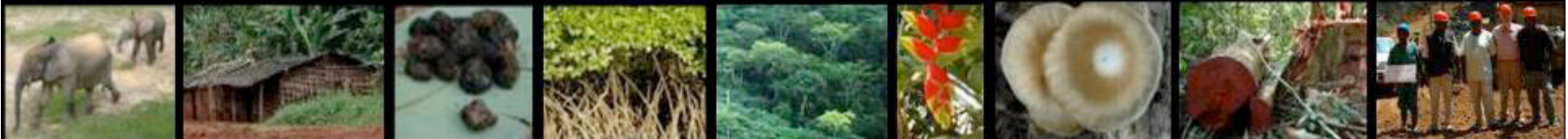






## Overall conclusions

- **Some forestry operations are better conserved than many national parks – and have better information on biodiversity**
- **Well managed production forests are not a threat to biodiversity and could make a major contribution to conservation**

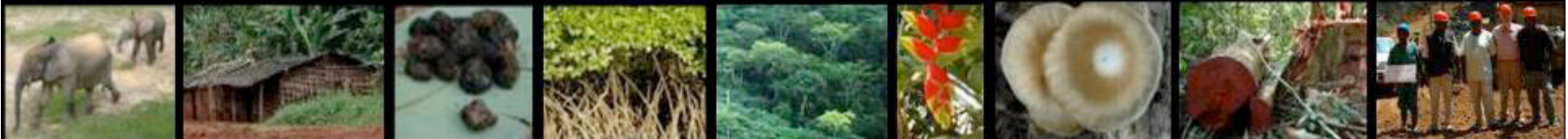






## MAJOR OPPORTUNITIES

- Many examples of companies doing good work – need to recognise and encourage them
- Several international and national NGOs with capacity – need to fund them
- Need for: More field programmes - More lesson sharing - More dissemination to conservation groups

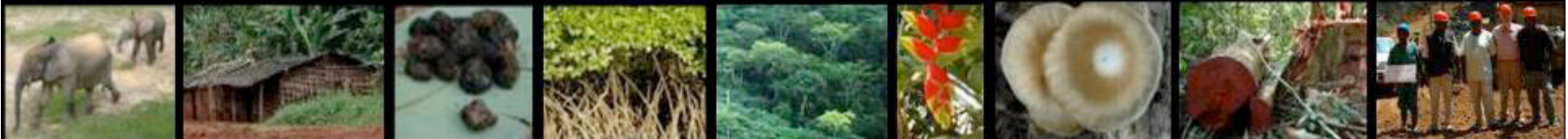






# THE WAY FORWARD

- **Implement Decision CBD 1X/5 – on Forest Biodiversity – focus on managed forests and landscapes**
- **ITTO work plan – disseminate and apply Biodiversity Guidelines**
- **Implement CBD/ITTO MoU and Concept Note on collaboration on forest biodiversity**
- **Develop programme at Nagoya**



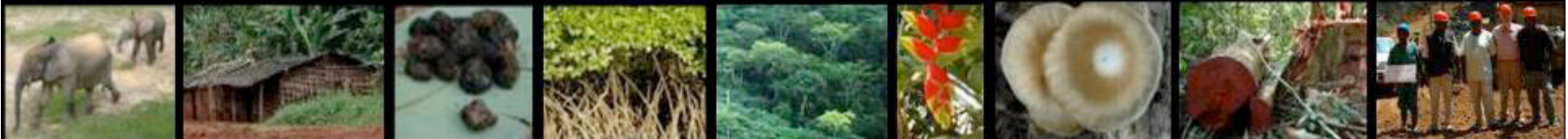




# PRIORITY ACTIONS

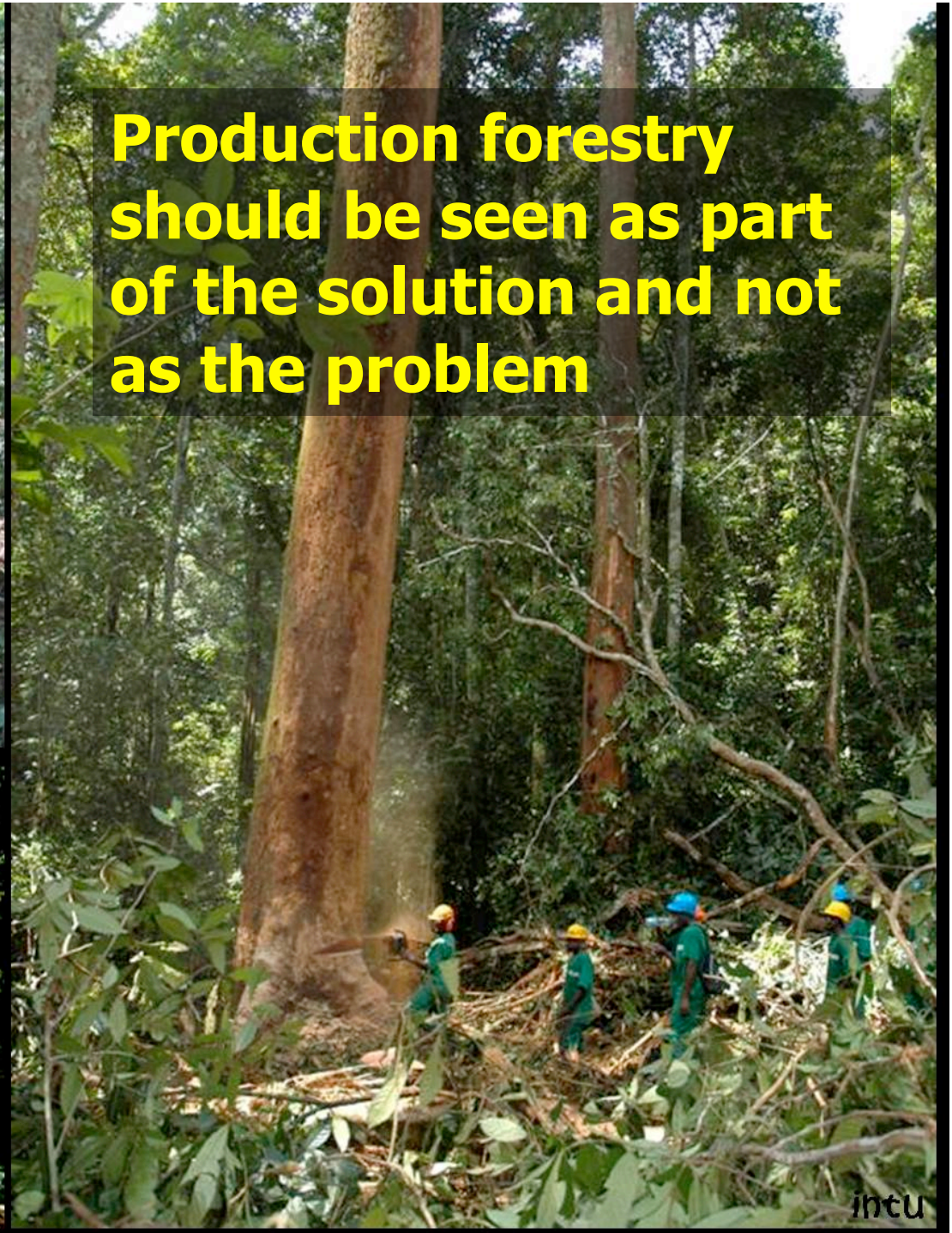


- **Inventory of production forests managed for biodiversity – data base and reporting framework**
- **Establish working group – industry, conservation NGOs – government conservation agencies**
- **Pilot projects – capacity building – training courses in biodiversity survey techniques, landscape approaches – Satoyama concept**
- **Promote inclusion in UN list of protected areas – as Germany and USA now do.**





**Production forestry  
should be seen as part  
of the solution and not  
as the problem**







**« BETTER A LOGGED FOREST THAN NO FOREST AT ALL »**

**Doug Sheil - *Science***

**Thank you**

