SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE IN THE TROPICS

JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program
"TROPICAL FOREST MANAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION"

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INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

About me

Education:

- BSc. (Forest Management)- Mulawarman University Indonesia
- Diploma in Tropical Forest Survey- ITC Enschede, the Netherlands
- MSc. in Forest Sciences- ITC Enschede, the Netherlands
- PhD in Agriculture and Environmental Sciences- Wageningen University, the Netherlands

Work experiences:

- Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
- WWF, Indonesia
- Forestry Attache, Indonesian Embassy Tokyo, Japan
- ITTO, since 2008

Outline

1. Introduction to ITTO
2. 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
3. Sustainable Forest Management
4. Legal and Sustainable supply Chains
5. Forest Landscape Restoration
6. Forest Governance
7. Way Forward

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www.itto.int

- ITTO was established under the auspices of UNCTAD in 1983
- Consisting of 75 member countries, including EU:
  - 37 Producers
  - 38 Consumers

- The HQ is located in Yokohama
- ITTO, the only inter-governmental organization focused solely on tropical forest resources.

ITTO's twin objectives

- To promote the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests.
- To promote the expansion and diversification of trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests.

Scope of Work

Policies

- Criteria and indicators
- Biodiversity conservation
- Forest landscape restoration

Incentives

- Taxation/fiscal/ others
- Promote investments in SFM, landscape restoration, supply chains, etc.

Platforms

- Green Supply Chain
- Facilitate business exchanges

Capacity building & education

- Fellowships: strengthening expertise in SFM
- Latest technological developments
- Innovations

Assistance

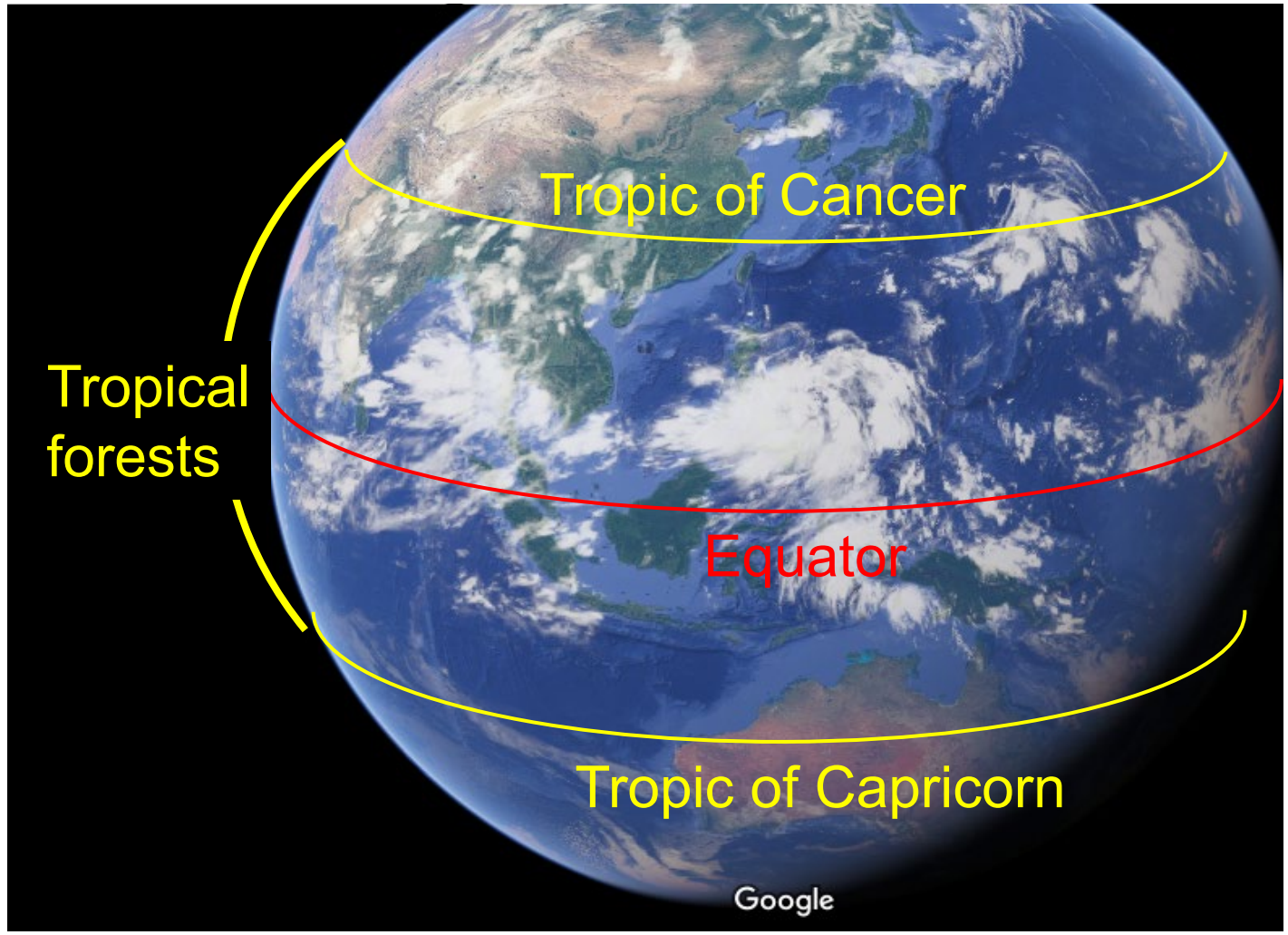
- ITTO project portfolio and business lines
- Biennial Work Programme
- Other field initiatives

Tropical forests

Total Land area: ±14.9 billion ha (30% of earth's surface)

Forests' area: ±4.2 billion ha (29% of land area)

Tropical forests: ±1.8 billion ha (45% of all forests)



SOME STARK FACTs:

Global deforestation continues at an alarming rate: in 2015-2020, 10 million hectares of forest were converted to other land uses every year, an area roughly the size of Iceland.

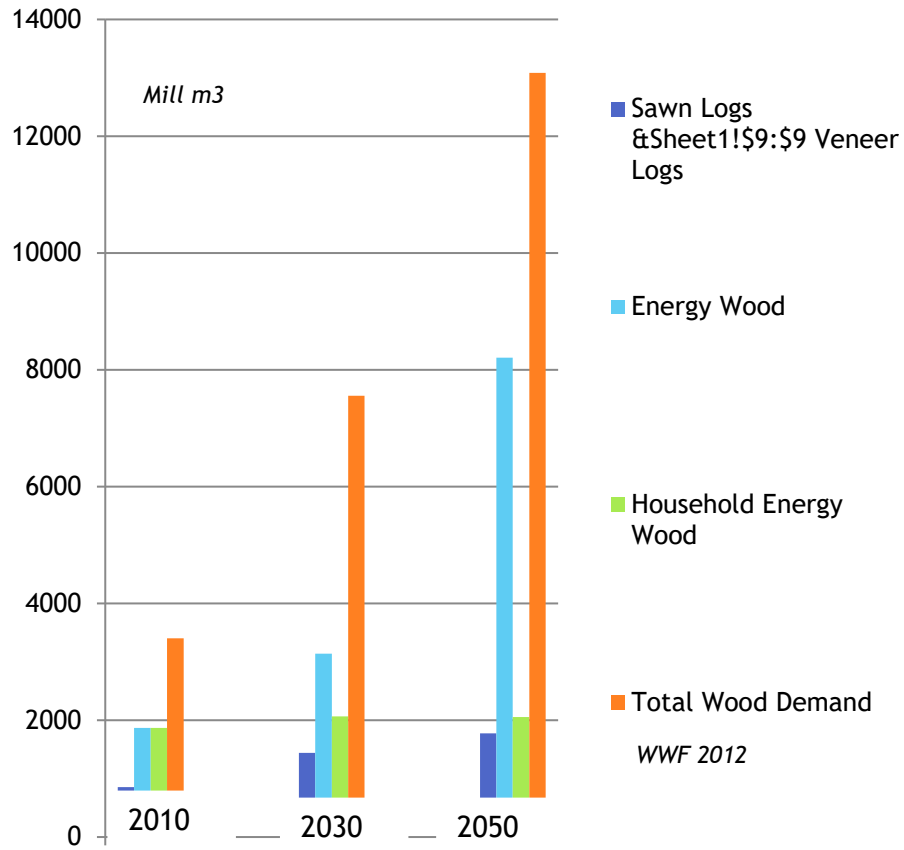
Agriculture still responsible for 80% of forest loss (conversion)

More than 50% of 193 UN member states have less than 20% forest cover

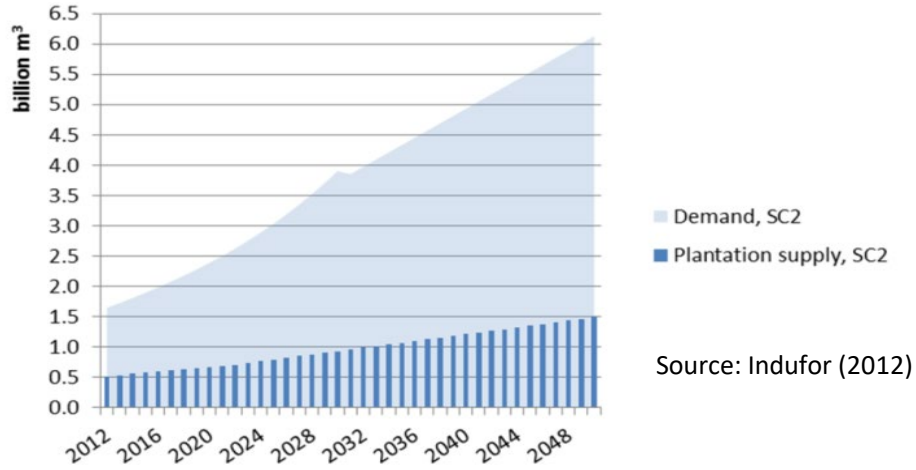
Global population ≥ 9 BLN 2050, = ↑ food, wood products, woodfuel, income

Increasing Global Wood Demand

(Expectation beyond Covid-19 pandemic)



Increasing Gap for Industrial Roundwood



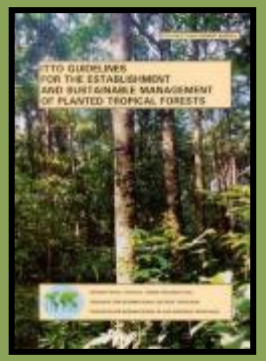
Source: Indufor (2012)

ITTO Policy Guidelines on Tropical Forest Management

ITTO C&I
1992, 1998, 2005, 2016

Guidelines
SFM
1990, 2015

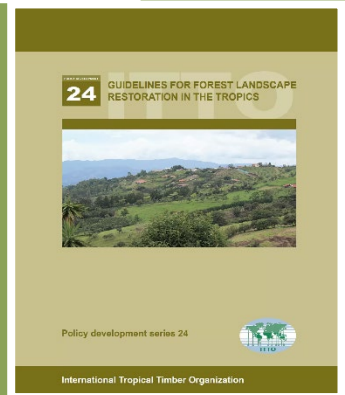
Guidelines for sustainable management of planted tropical forest (1993)



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 for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics (2020)



Guidelines on fire management (1998)

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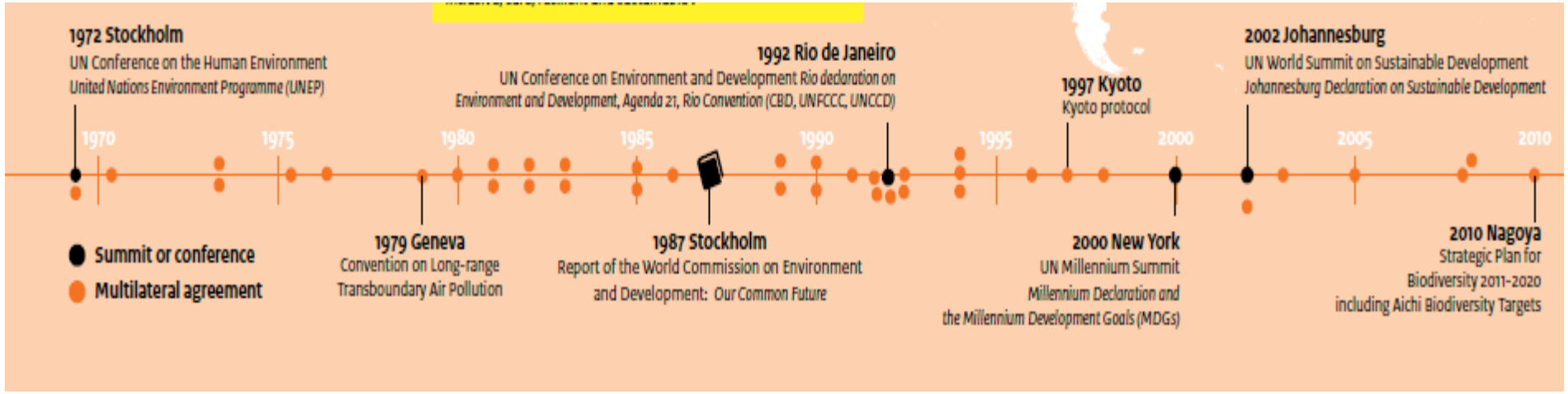
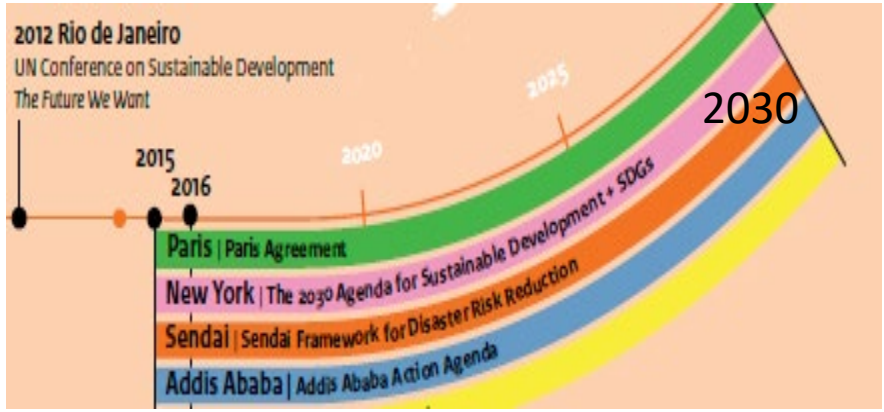
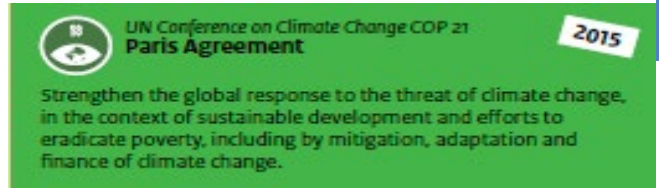
Global arrangements for sustainable development







2017- UNSPF
30% increase fof forest area by 2030

Copied from Int'l cooperation for the SDGs in 23 infographics at www.pbl.nl

Sustainability

- Sustainability is economic-development activity that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’(WCED 1987, Brundtland Commission – *Our Common Future*)
- Sustainability is a concept that focus on the condition of Earth’s biophysical environment, particularly with respect to the use and depletion of natural resources.
- The basic premise of sustainability is that Earth’s resources cannot be depleted, and damaged indefinitely.

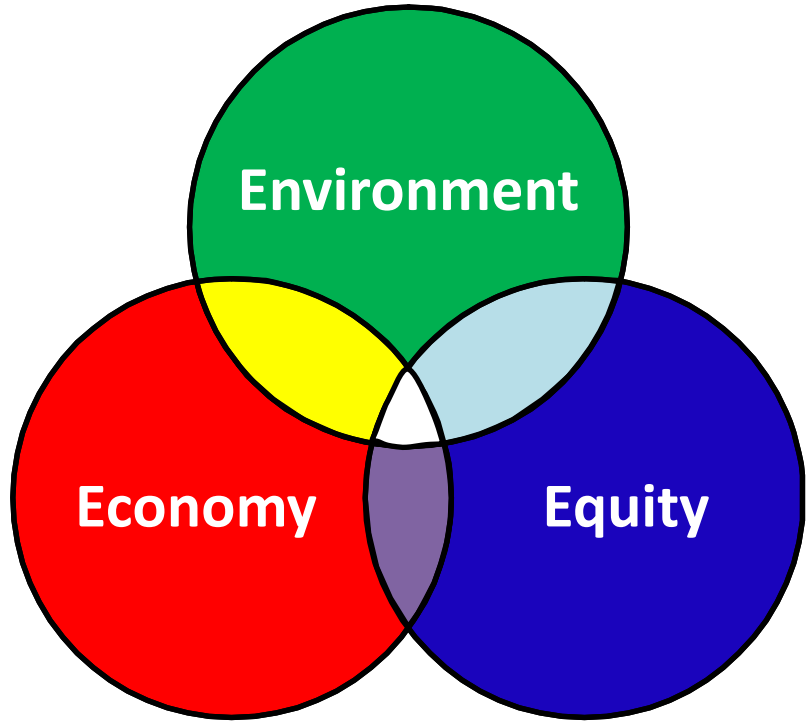
(Portnet 2015. Sustainability. The MIT Press)

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development (SD) is:
Economic Development that is
Socially Inclusive, and
Environmentally Sustainable

We are entering the age of Sustainable Development with the 2030 Agenda for SD and SDGs

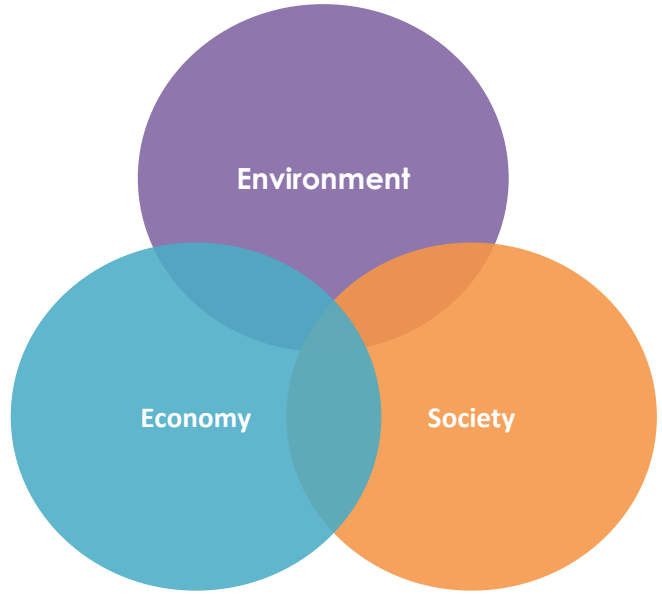
(Jeffrey D. Sachs 2015)



Three E' of Sustainability

Towards Sustainable Development

In 2015, UN adopted t**he Sustainable Development Goals: 2016-2030**

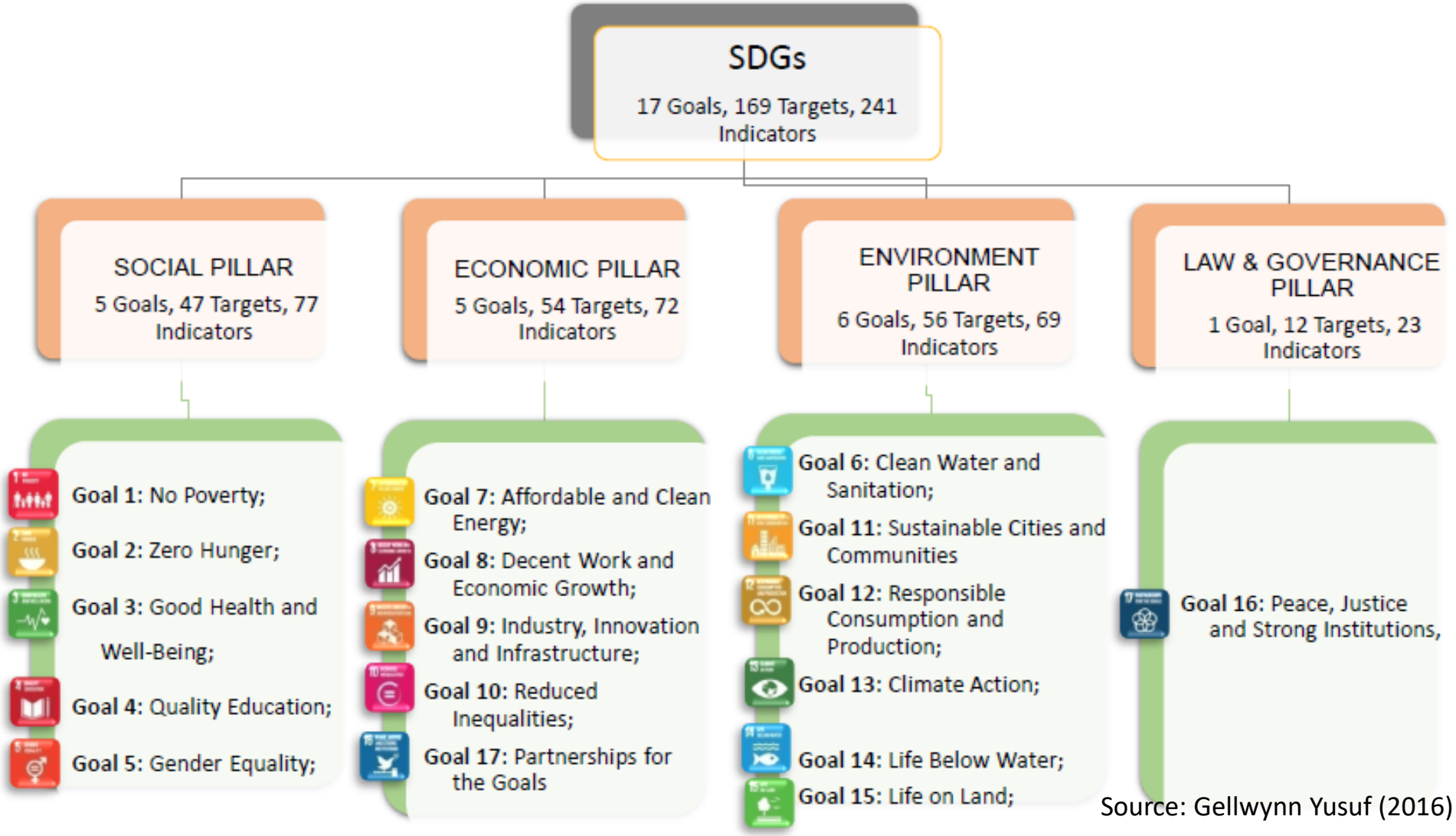


Integrated development paradigm encompasses and balances three axes:
Economic growth, Social equality, Environmental protection

Universal, integrated and transformative vision for a better world

We must **leave no-one behind said**, Ban Ki-moon, Former SG of UN

4 PILLARS OF INDONESIAN SDGs



Source: Gellwynn Yusuf (2016)

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Forests Link to the 2030 Agenda on SD

Integrated development paradigm encompasses and balances three axes: Economic growth, Social equality, Environmental protection

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

15.2 'promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation'

15.b 'mobilize significant resources to finance sustainable forest management and provide incentives to developing countries'

Sustainable forest management (SFM) is a global goal

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

Definitions

FAO definition

A “dynamic and evolving concept, which aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations”

ITTO definition (2002)

“The process of managing forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undue undesirable effects on the physical and social environment”

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
Objectives

Continuously satisfying needs for goods and environmental services from forests

Ensuring the conservation of forest soils, water and carbon stocks

Conserving biodiversity

Maintaining the resilience and renewal capacity of forests, including for carbon storage

Supporting the food-security, cultural and livelihood needs of forest-dependent communities

Ensuring the equitable sharing of responsibilities in forest management and of the benefits arising from forest use

Photo: Compiled by STCP (2020)

Application Scale of SFM

An important dimension of SFM is the scale at which it is applied

Global Scale

- Contribute to the management, conservation and sustainable development
- Environmental services should be addressed at a global level

Landscape Scale

- SFM at landscape scale offers a means of various forms of land use on an integrated manner;
- The growing awareness of the broad role of forests has led to new approaches to SFM, considering economic, social and environmental objectives

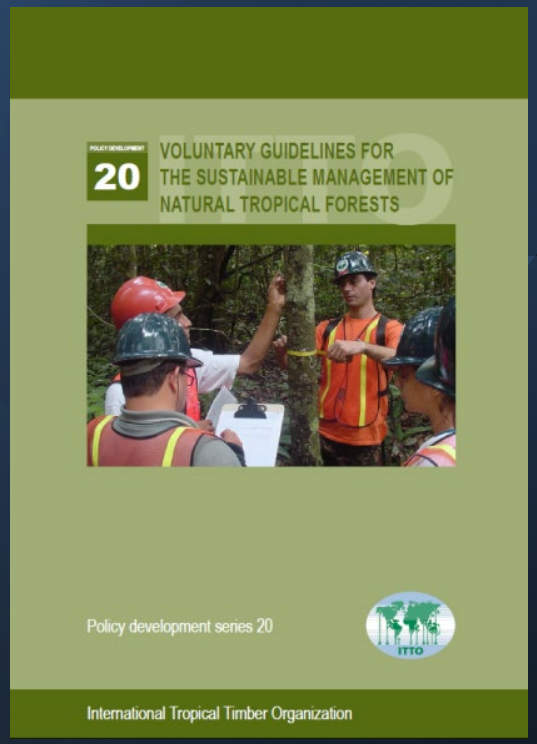
Forest Management Unit (FMU) Scale

For SFM at the FMU scale, three factors are critical:

- Management of forests for multiple purposes
- Balance between products instead of maximizing one or the other; and,
- Design and implement management practices compatible with the sustainability of forest resources.

Photos: SFB and FAO

Voluntary guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests (ITTO)



7 Principles of SFM

Principle 1: Forest governance and security of tenure

Sample guideline: Empower communities and civil society institutions and women to collaborate in SFM as part of good governance for SFM

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

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

Sample guideline: Restore degraded forest ecosystems to improve habitats for native species, forest structure, biodiversity, productivity and ecosystem functioning

Principle 4: Multipurpose forest management

Principle 5: Silvicultural management

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

Principle 7: Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments

https://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=4330&no=0&disp=inline

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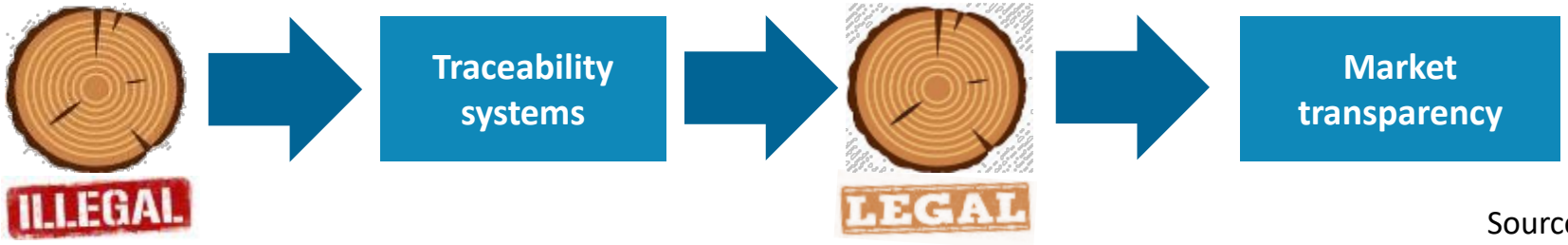
Typical Timber Supply Chain



Source: ITTO (2012)

- The basic characteristics of traceability systems are:
  - -Identification of units/batches of all inputs
  - -Lot identification of processed products
  - -Information on when and where they are moved and/or transformed (Documentation) and
  - -A system linking this data

Chain of custody verification: Physical product identification

Photos: ITTO and FAO

Paint Markings

- Paint markings are medium in reliability, because it provides information, not log origin
- It is commonly used method due to its low cost, easy application and durability
- The practice is labor-intensive and prone to misreading and forgery

Barcodes

- It consists of a machine-readable code in the form of numbers
- Information include production location, date, transportation details, entrepreneur's name, others; transferred electronically to the timber tracking database
- The system offer a relatively low cost mechanism but often detaches from the product

QR Codes

- QR code is a two-dimensional barcode that can be read using a QR barcode reader, camera or smart phone
- It is capable to carry information both in vertical and horizontal direction;
- It expands the data storage capability compared to simple barcodes

Tropical Timber Market Issues

- Efforts to ensure the legal origin of timber and trade in timber products have brought many initiatives (information about raw material origin; risk assessment; risk mitigation)
- Timber legality is a necessary first step in ensuring SFM and the initial step in the international timber trade control
- Certification processes presents many advantages. However, as a whole tropical forests are still lagging behind in forest certification
  - Financing of indirect (compliance) and direct (auditing) costs of certification

Four aspects of legality:

- Legal right to harvest and trade within legally gazetted boundaries
- Compliance with legislation related to forest management, environment, labour and welfare, health and safety
- Compliance with legislation related to taxes and royalties
- Compliance with requirements for trade and export procedures.

Tropical forest products

1) Commodities produced in tropical countries are not always viewed in a positive light → associated with deforestation, forest degradation, illegality, etc.

2) Degraded forests will reduce their capacity to supply local, national and global market with essential forest products

3) The COVID-19 crisis has affected tropical timber and timber product trade and amplified the economic slow down in its both producer and consumer countries.

4) Tropical timber producer countries need to regularly assess the situation of competitiveness of their products in international markets to ensure continued maintenance of production and trade of sustainably managed tropical timber products.

5) Ensuring sustainable tropical timber trade requires optimizing the utilization and improving productivity of production forests, which will, in turn, benefit conservation and protected forests, in terms of reducing pressures and disturbances.

6) A key requirement of sustainability is compliance with all relevant legal frameworks.

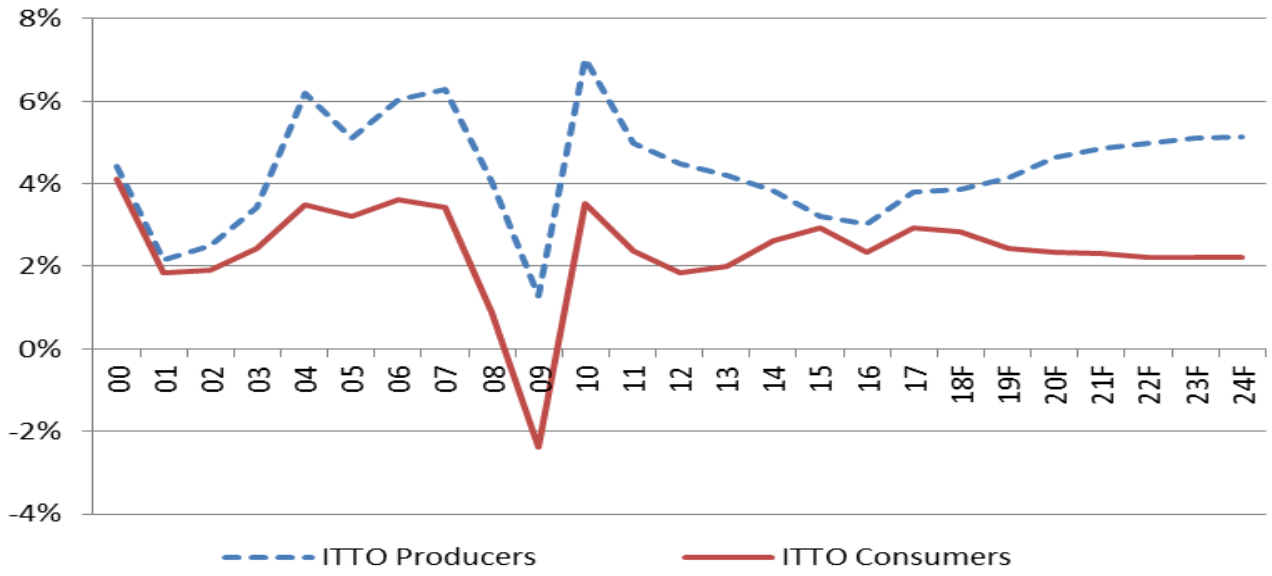
Market developments of tropical timber and timber products

3 important factors:

Economic trends, Building and construction indicators, and Market policy trends and access

Economic trends: major indicator of indicator of demand for tropical wood; GDP is an important measure of a country's economic outputs

2000-2024



Market developments of tropical timber and timber products

3 important factors:

Economic trends, Building and construction indicators, and

Market policy trends and access

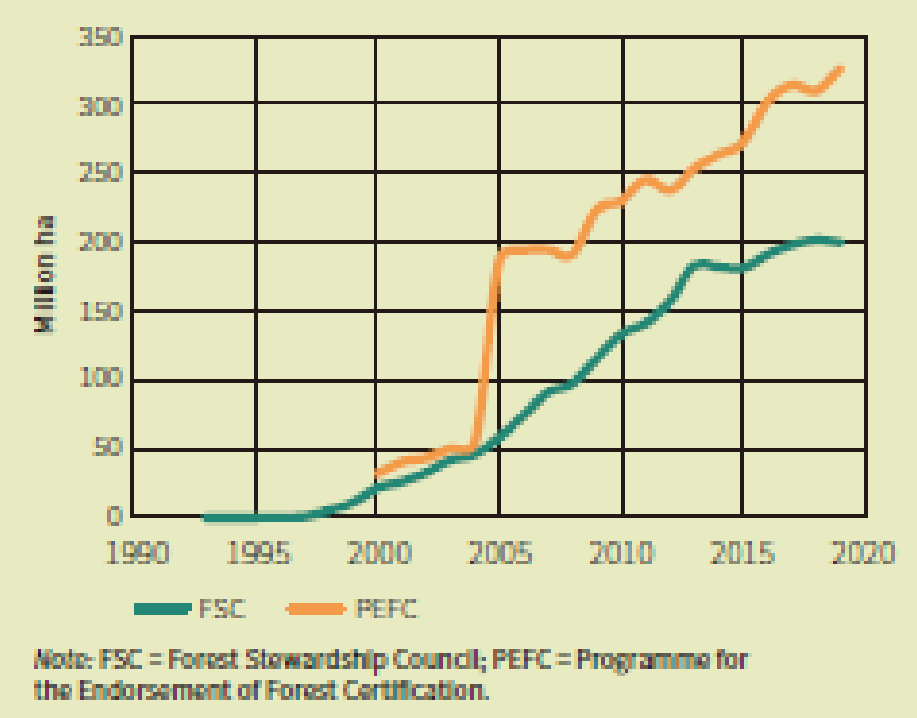
Building and construction trends

- Global housing and construction trends are important indicators of tropical wood products demand
- Major countries: USA, China, Japan, and EU

Market policy trends and access

- Numerous policy measures are now being implemented to improve forest law enforcement and governance and counter the trade in illegally harvested timber: EU Action Plan on FLEGT (VPA, EUTR), US Lacey Act, the Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill 2012
- Certifications, procurement policies , and CITES species protection
- EU Environment Council votes for deforestation-free supply chains. New rules are intended to prevent timber, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, beef, soy and derivative products from entering the EU internal market in future if their production has caused deforestation

Forest certification



Source: FAO. 2020. *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: Main report. Page 75.* Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9825en

- Voluntary tool for promoting SFM and trade; independently certifying the quality of forest management
- Two types of forest certification
  1. Certification of forest management, which assesses whether forests are being managed according to a specified set of standards;
  2. Certification of the chain of custody (referred to as CoC certification), which verifies that certified material is identified or kept separate from non-certified material through the production process, from the forest to the final consumer.
- Two int'l certification schemes: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
- Total net certified forest area in 2019 was 426 million ha – proportion of tropical forests is very low.

International Timber Trade Policies

US Lacey Act Amendment

- 1900 US law that bans trafficking in illegal wildlife;
- Amended in 2008 to include plants and plant products, such as timber and paper
- Required specification of timber species origin and scientific name of any species used

European Union (EU) Timber Regulation

- Since March 2013; prohibition of illegally harvested timber and associated products in the EU market. → recent policy on Deforestation Regulation

Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act

- Established in 2012, amended in 2013;
- Requires due diligence - an importer before importing regulated timber product should get evidence of compliance with the law of any foreign country; and evidence that the product has not been illegally logged

Japan Clean Wood Act

- Operational since 2017
- Requires “Confirmation of Legality”, showing that registered companies that timber products they handle are harvested in compliance with the national regulations

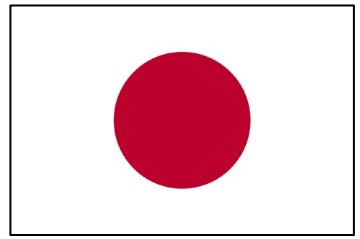


Table 1: Consumer–producer dynamics in the trade of tropical wood

Consumers	Producers
• Public and political acceptance of tropical wood has declined substantially (illegal practices, deforestation, etc.)	• Tropical wood producers find it difficult to compete with illegal, unsustainable operators
• Consumer countries (e.g. Australia, European Union member states, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America) have toughened their legality requirements	• The European Union Timber Regulation and the United States of America's Lacey Act are having an effect, and tropical timber has less access to Western markets
• Proof of legality and sustainability is becoming the norm in a growing number of consumer countries	• China's Green Supply Chain Initiative has further reinforced legality and sustainability requirements
• The wood industry is increasingly shifting investments to "safe" tropical countries to meet legality and sustainability requirements	• Balance-of-trade deficits are increasing due to bigger imports to meet demand for wood in tropical countries
• Major consumer countries (e.g. China and India) are seeking self-sufficiency by investing in their own forest resources	• Countries are shifting towards the use of non-renewable resources as forests are depleted
• Demand for tropical hardwoods has declined due to improved mechanical and chemical wood-processing technologies for non-tropical softwoods	• Pressure on forests is increasing from local communities
• Private-sector initiatives for deforestation-free supply chains are putting tropical producers under pressure	• Conflicts and migration flows are increasing as means to secure access to wood resources
	• There is a lack of skilled labour, knowledge and technology

The world needs more forest products

"…….rapidly growing population……."

Requiring:

Greater attention to sustainable supply chains

& Sustainable management of productive forests

Productive forests: forests harvested sustainably for their many products

ITTO's flagship programme 'Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains (LSSC)'

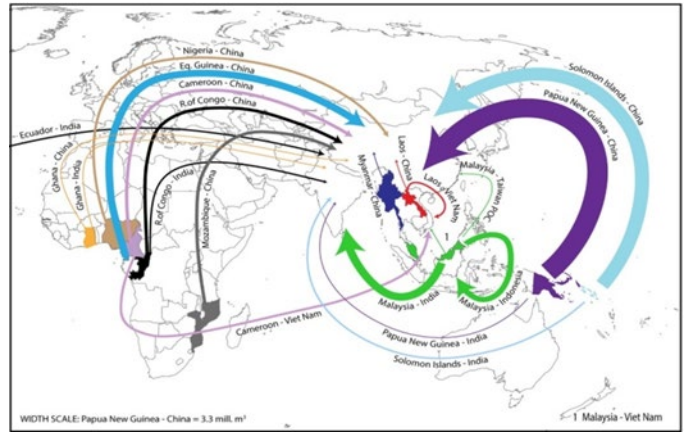
- Promoting deforestation-free and degradation-free global supply chain

- The concept of sustainable tropical timber supply chains captures many of the elements of sustainability that ITTO has been promoting since its inception. At its most fundamental, it requires that timber is harvested and traded legally. Improve capacity of community and small and medium-sized enterprises to implement and demonstrate that timber produced and traded comes from legal and sustainable sources

ITTO program on **LSSC**

Scope:

- Focus on value and supply chains
- Increase markets for sustainable products
- Build capacity
- Provide transformational incentives
- Step up international support



https://lsscourse.com/

ITTO program on
Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains

- Promoting deforestation-free and degradation-free

  global supply chain

- IPCC report (2018): we need massive investment in landscape restoration, productive forests, use of forest-based products → circular economy

Multiple wins from Sustainable Productive Forest Supply Chains

- Economic Growth
- Poverty reduction
- “Wood Security”
- Additional climate mitigation benefits: Emission reduction + Co2 removals+ Substitution + Storage:

  Potential is up to 8GtCO2/year
- Increased environmental/biodiversity benefits
- Global water regime

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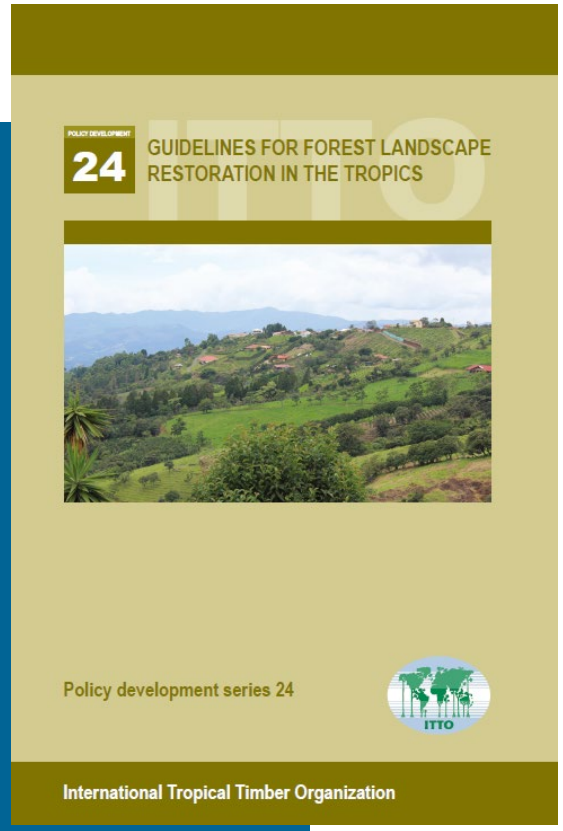
Definition of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)



FLR is defined as *"an ongoing process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human wellbeing across degraded and deforested forest landscapes."*

The process has three key elements: 1) participation; 2) adaptive management; and 3) a consistent monitoring and learning framework.

- An inclusive, whole-of-landscape approach that can help reverse land degradation, increase carbon storage, conserve biodiversity and create sustainable livelihoods for local communities
- A forward-looking approach that can help strengthen the resilience of forest landscapes

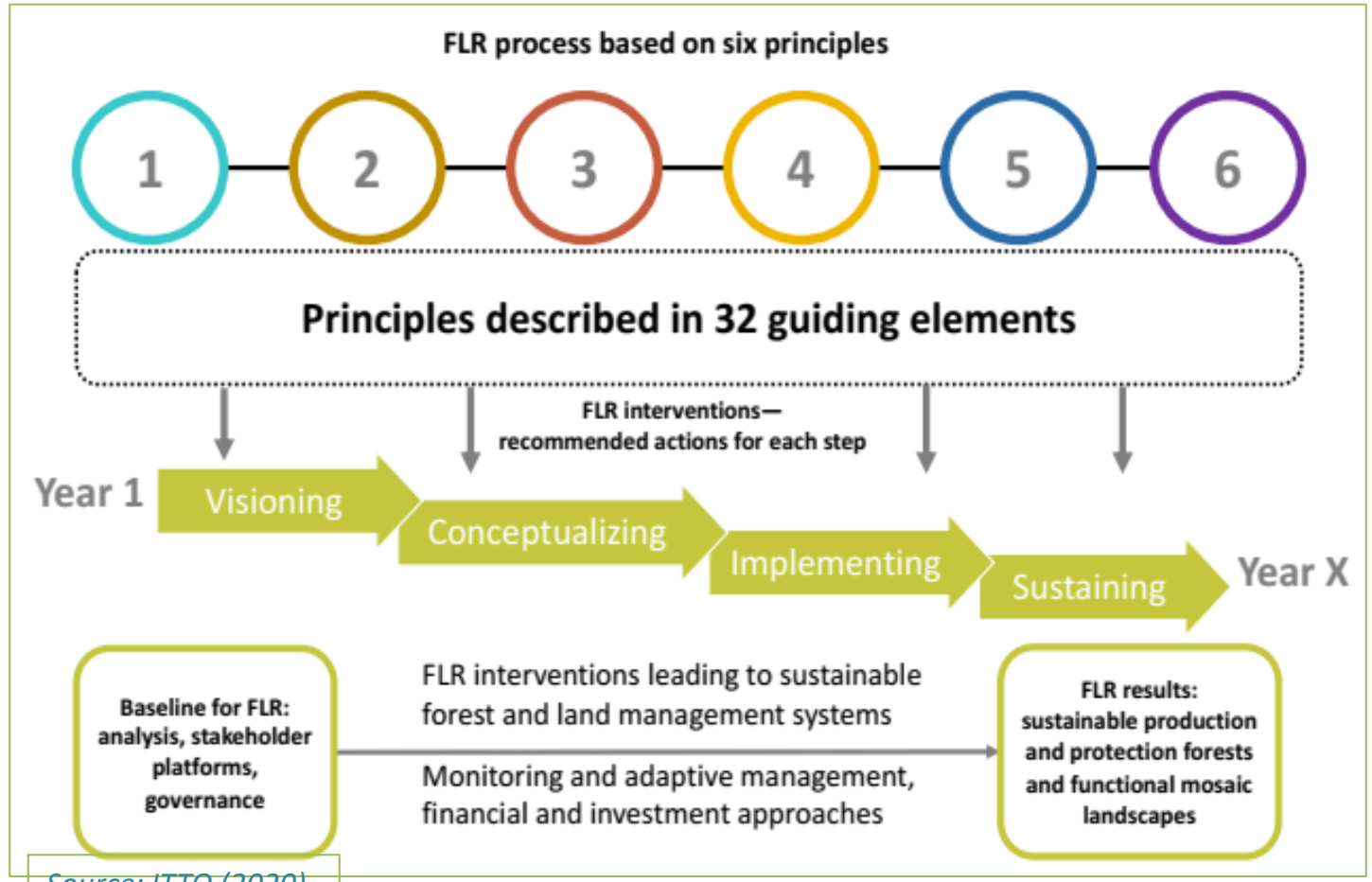
Source; ITTO 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics: Developed in collaboration with CIFOR, FAO, IUFRO, IUCN, AFoCO and others

Six Principles of FLR:

Principles and guiding elements for forest landscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics

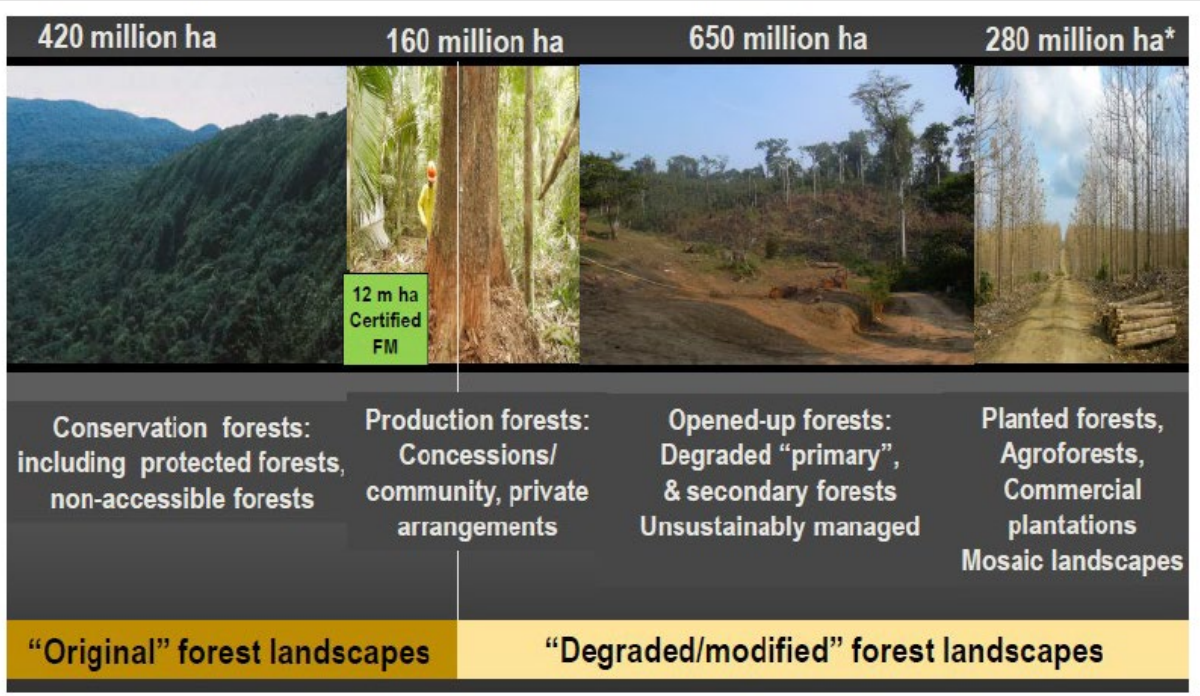
The Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Tropics (ITTO, 2020): Contain **6 principles and 32 guiding elements** (GEs) with recommended actions for each phase of FLR (from visioning to sustaining).

- P 1: Focus on landscapes.
- P 2: Engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance.
- P 3: Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits.
- P 4: Maintain and enhance natural forest ecosystems within landscapes.
- P 5: Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches.
- P 6: Manage adaptively for long-term resilience



Source: ITTO (2020)

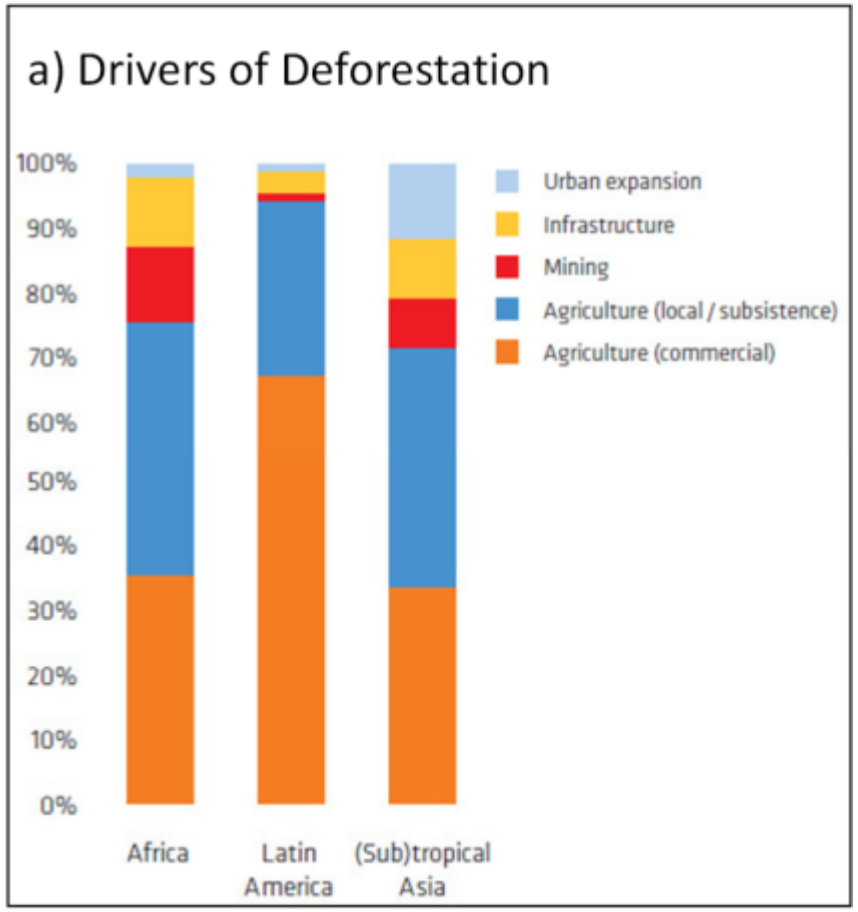
Tropical Forest landscape : A variety of forest-land use options



*Area estimates are by J. Blaser and C. Sabogal.

- World's forest area = 4.06 billion ha, representing 31% of the total land area (FAO, 2020)
- Tropical forest area =1.8 billion ha,
- 45% of the world's forest area
- Degraded forest area
- =0.8 – 1 billion ha (estimated)

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation



- Key driver of deforestation is **large-scale commercial conversion of forest** for agriculture or ranching
- Key driver of **forest degradation** is unsustainable extraction of forest products by **local populations**; **Commercial selective logging**
- **Key causes** related to: Population growth with land use change for food production, poverty, weak governance, and climate change (2^0 C increase in the Amazon – 11% reduction in rainfall)

Source: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2012, Kissinger et al, Lexeme Consulting & Wageningen University

Tropical forest degradation

- Forest degradation is more challenging to address than deforestation because it occurs in dispersed patterns across large areas of land, and it is more difficult to assess reliably, even with advanced remote sensing technology.

- Recent study published in Science (Baccini 2017) suggests that degradation is contributing more than two-thirds of all greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forests and that tropical forests might have become net emitters as a result.

- If not addressed, the supply deficit of timber and other harvested forest products could reach several billion cubic metres per year, as suggested by various studies, including Indufor (2012), which projects a deficit of plantation roundwood of 4.5 billion m3 per year by 2050. This figure could be even higher if woodfuel demand is taken into account.

Forest degradation reduced productive capacity

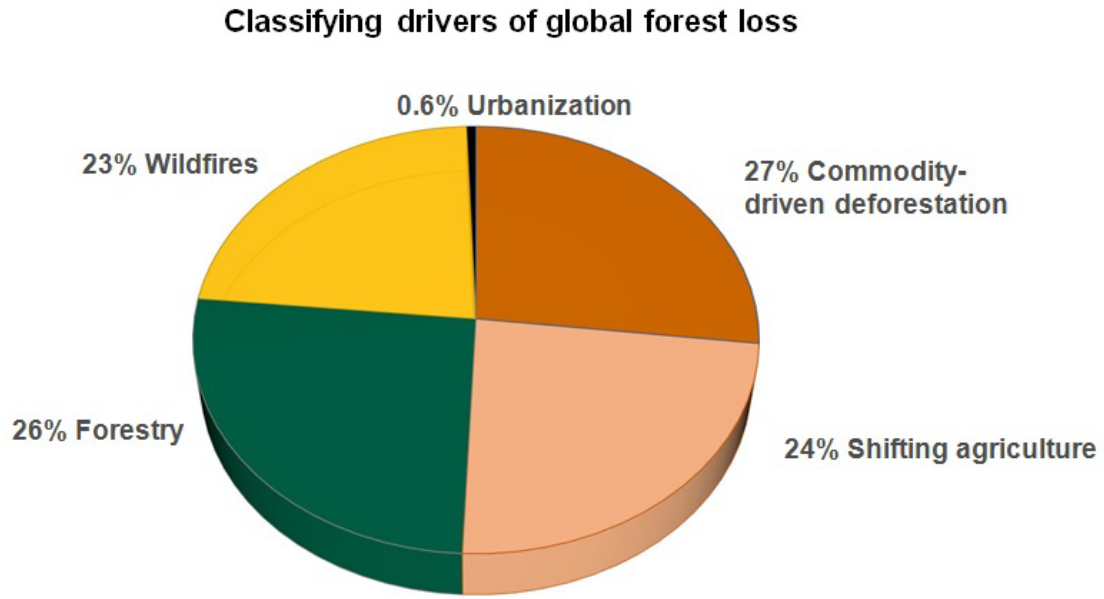
- Degraded forest have a reduced capacity to supply local, national and global markets with essential forest products.

- Supply deficit of timber and other harvested forest products could reach several billion cu.m per year

Producers and consumer should ensure the supply of the commodity contributes to sustainability and equitable growth

Drivers of global forest loss

Forests under Pressure – Is Forestry a Threat?



Source: G. Curtis, Philip & M. Slay, Christy & Harris, Nancy & Tyukavina, Alexandra & C. Hansen, Matthew. (2018). **Classifying drivers of global forest loss**. Science. 361. 1108-1111. 10.1126/science.aau3445.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements supporting FLR

i. UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Since the Bali conference in 2007, UNFCCC has evolved in REDD+ programs and developed countries are increasingly committing themselves to financing REDD+ activities and are currently submitting their national post-2020 climate action commitments, known as NDCs.

ii. UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Established in 1994. The UNCCD promotes: (i) the prevention of land and forest degradation through sustainable land and forest management practices; and (ii) the restoration of already degraded land and forests.

iii. CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

In 1992, the Parties to the CBD committed to "*rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems, and promote the recovery of threatened species*".

Global Policy Initiatives on Forest Landscape Restoration

i. Bonn Challenge

Established in 2011. The Bonn Challenge was established calling for the restoration of 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.

ii. New York Declaration on Forests

Endorsed in 2014. It aims at restoring 150 million hectares of degraded landscapes and forestlands by 2020 and includes the restoration of an additional 200 million ha of forests and croplands by 2030.

iii. UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030

On 1 March 2019, the UN General Assembly officially adopted the resolution. It aims at preventing, halting and reversing the degradation of ecosystems worldwide. Restoration of natural habitats can contribute to the reduction of GHGs need by 2030.

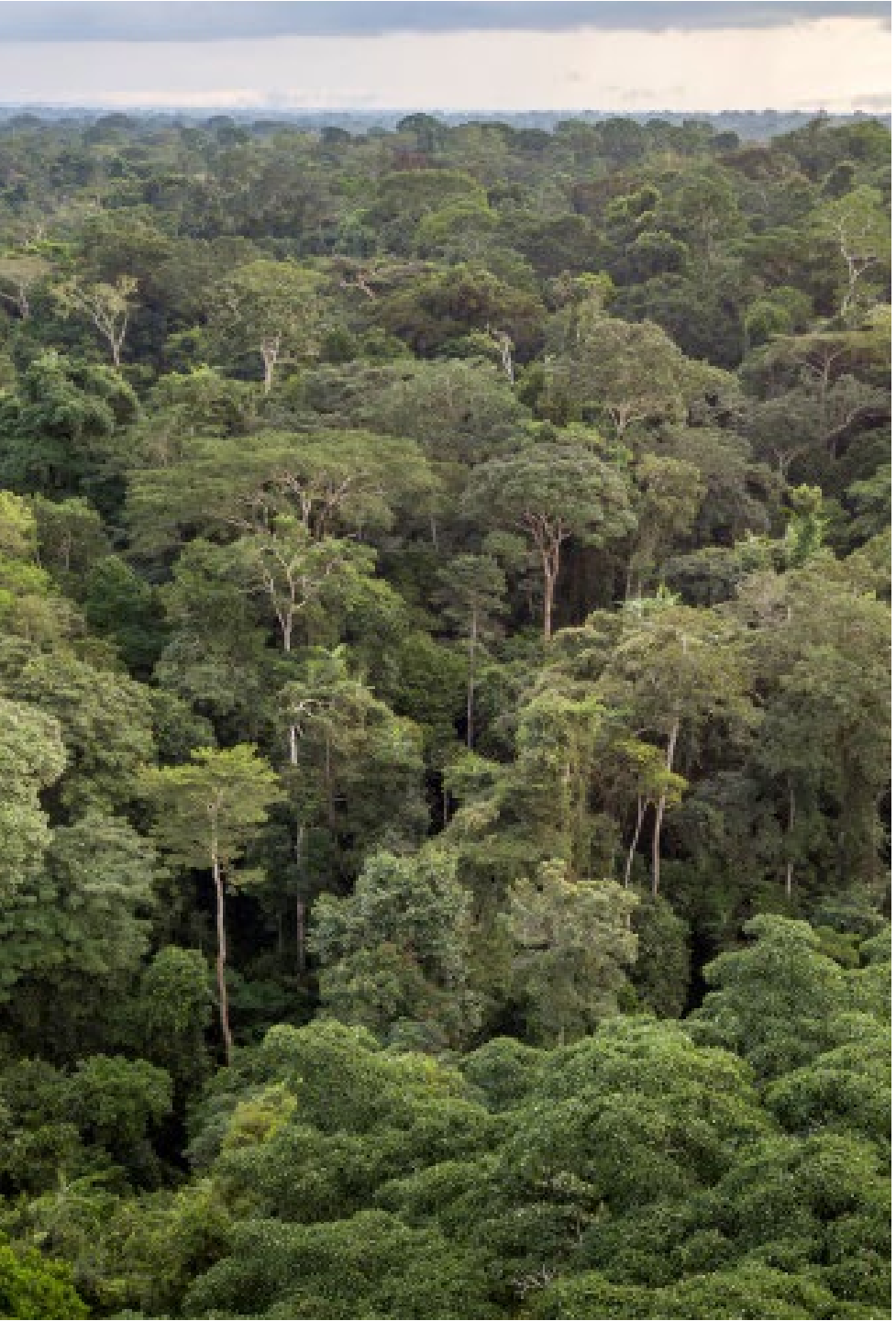
How much financing is needed?
Examples of the scale of financing need for FLR

TABLE 2
Estimated financing needed to meet internationally agreed restoration targets

Initiative/target	Land area (million ha)	Time frame	Estimated budget required (billion USD)[a]	
			Total	Annual
Bonn Challenge	150	2011–2020	359	36
New York Declaration on Forests	350	2014–2030	837	49
Land degradation neutrality (SDG Target 15.3)	2 000	2015–2030	4 780	318

[a] Based on an estimated cost of USD 2 390 per hectare (following TEEB, 2009)

UN-FAO. 2015. Sustainable financing for forest and landscape restoration. UN-FAO; Rome.



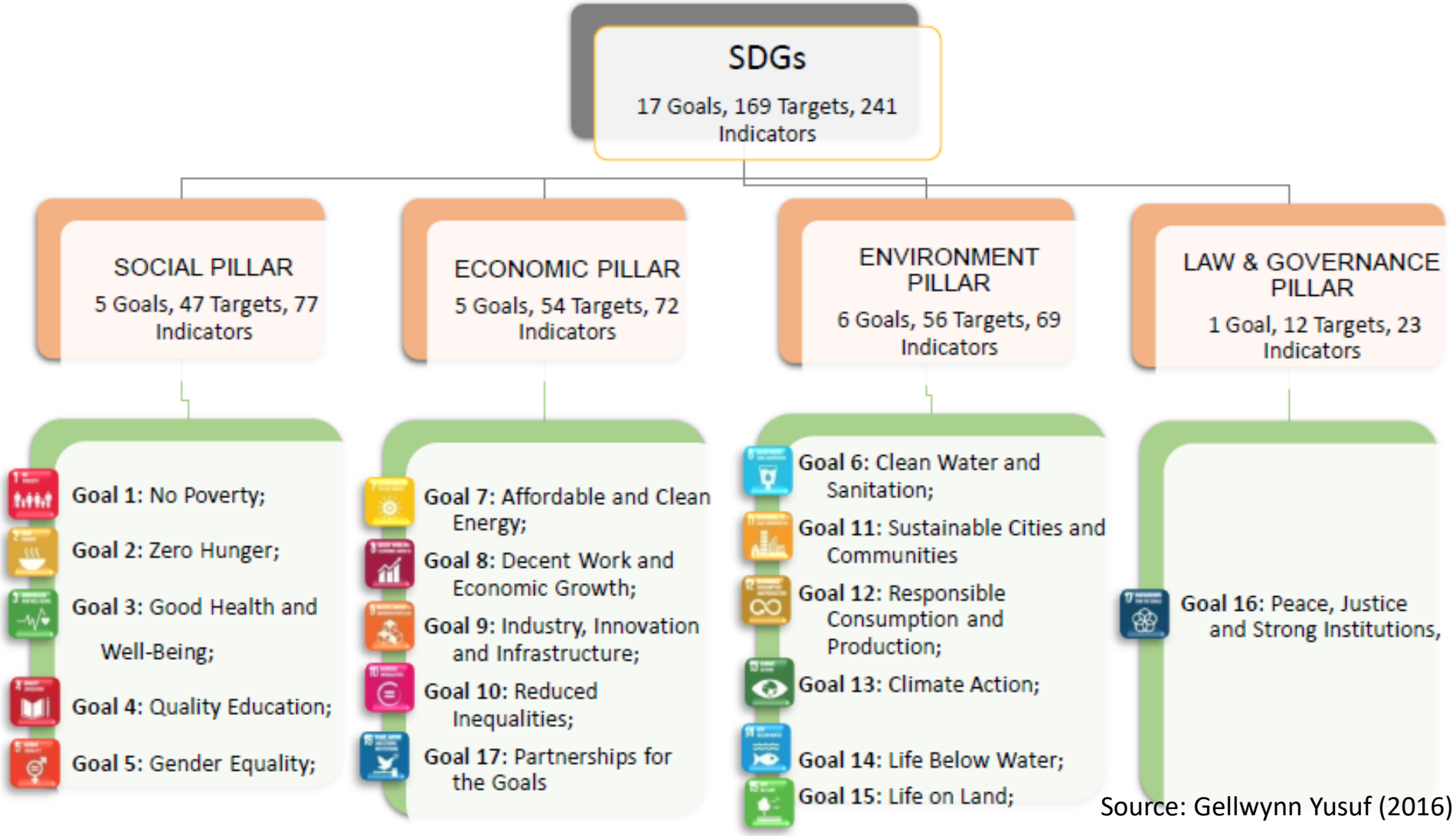
What are needed for successful Forest Restoration?

- **Governments**, to establish land and tree tenure as well as national policies, laws and regulations for incentive mechanisms and management support for integrated and inclusive FLR
- **Smallholders,** farmer groups to work together for FLR and to build relationships with markets for sustainable supply and value chains
- **Science**, including technical schools, universities and research institutions, to provide good silviculture knowledge and practices
- **Private Sector**, to support benefit-sharing mechanisms, value-addition and domestic and export market opportunities
- **International cooperation agencies**, to scale-up mobilization of expertise and funding for FLR development for UN SDGs

Outline

1. Introduction to ITTO
2. 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
3. Sustainable Forest Management
4. Legal and Sustainable supply Chains
5. Forest Landscape Restoration
6. Forest Governance
7. Way Forward

4 PILLARS OF INDONESIAN SDGs



Source: Gellwynn Yusuf (2016)

Forest governance

- Key requirement of sustainability is compliance with all relevant legal frameworks.
- ITTO began work on forest governance and legality almost three decades ago to counter the negative impacts of illegal practices in tropical forests on the attainment of the Organization’s objectives.

Challenge to improve forest governance: noncompliance with forest laws

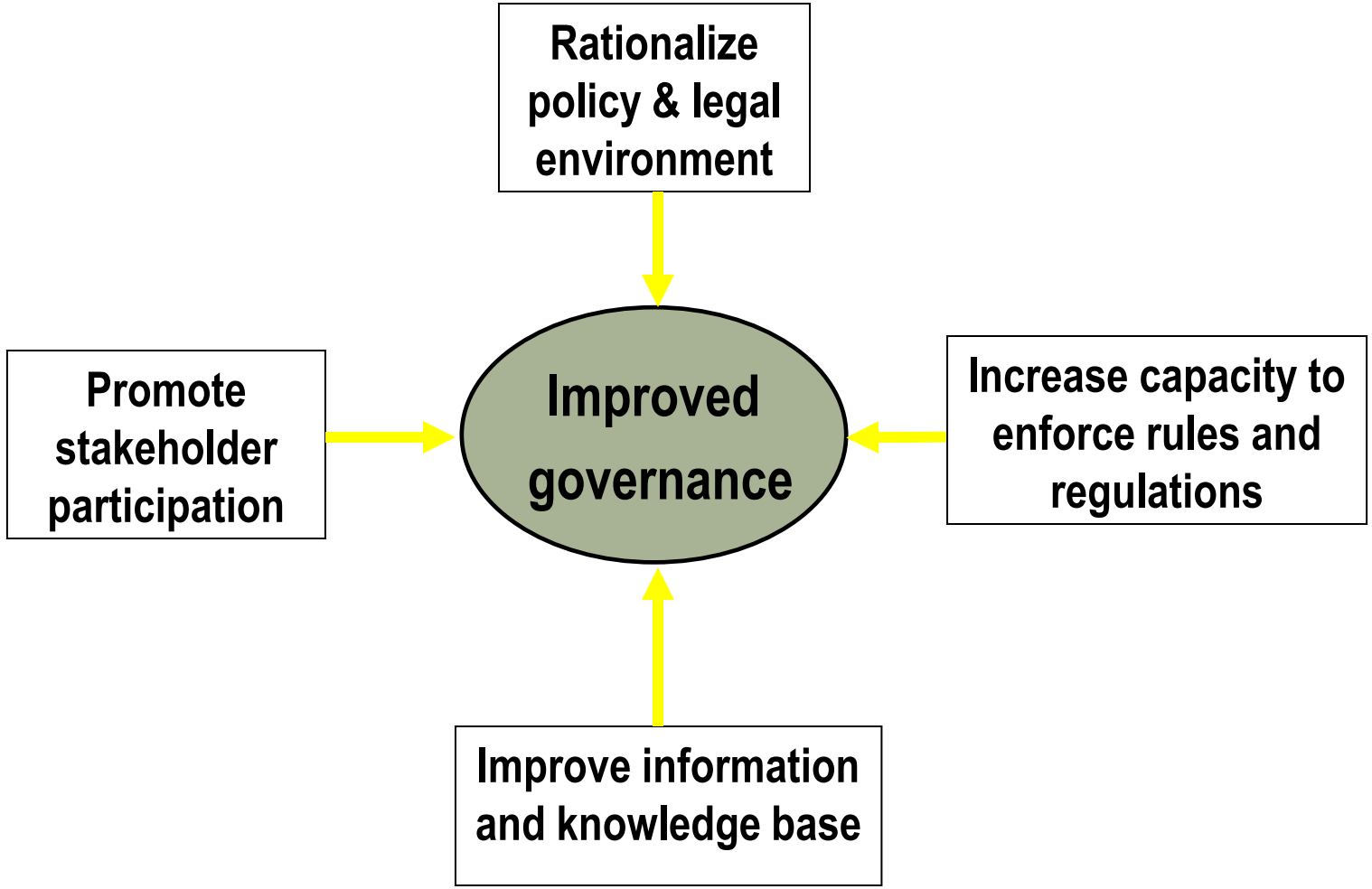
Impacts:

- Demotivates good actors already implementing SFM and complying with rules and regulations.
- Puts a brake on forest investment.
- Creates market distortions—illegal forest products do not reflect the real value of sustainable and legal timber and other forest products.
- Diminishes government revenues through a lack of taxation and other fees.
- Hampers efforts to promote sustainability among consumers.
- Has negative impacts on the environment and the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

Opportunities to improve forest governance

In recent years, major markets for tropical timber and timber products have sent strong signals to importers on the need to demonstrate that forest products are from legal or sustainable sources. For example, the Lacey Act in the United States of America, the European Union Timber Regulation, Australia's Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and the Japan Clean Wood Act. All require evidence of the legality of imported timber.

ITTO's approach to forest governance



Rationalizing policy/legal environment

- Case studies on FLE (Forest Law Enforcement)/illegal trade in many countries found conflicting laws and/or incoherent policies.
- Projects in several countries have assisted in identifying underlying causes of illegality and drafting coherent, consistent, enforceable forest legislation.
- Country diagnostic missions also identified problems, promoted improved policies for FLE.
- Programme to improve implementation of CITES requirements for listed tropical timber species, ensure forest laws consistent with CITES.

Capacity building

- FLE Best Practices workshops (jointly organized with other intl. organizations).
- Large training programs to:
  - improve forest statistics
  - promote use of C&I and auditing framework
- Promoting phased approaches to certification.
- Promoting NGO/civil society involvement in forest monitoring.
- Encouraging countries to engage with international initiatives (e.g. FLEGT) and in bilateral discussions/agreements, share experiences.

Improving data and knowledge

- Bi-monthly *Tropical Timber Market Report* providing prices, market and trade news.
- *Annual Review of the World Timber Situation* provides detailed information on trade flows.
- Trade discrepancy studies and production/ capacity comparisons; IMM project to monitor FLEGT-licensed timber entering EU.
- Log tracking projects funded in many countries, “Tracking Sustainability” report (2012).
- Several projects using satellite imagery with GIS (containing details of approved concessions, roads, etc.) to spot illegal forest clearing and track legal timber.

Promoting stakeholder involvement

- **Civil society – Private sector partnership grants** to contribute to SFM and verifiable legality in many countries, some led to efforts to certify concessions.
- Private sector, as an important forestry stakeholder, has been taking steps to ensure that they exclude unsustainable and illegal wood from their supply chains.
- Many companies recognize the increasing need to understand and manage the environmental and social impacts embedded in their operations, supply chains and investments.

Remarks on forest governance

- Forest governance involves multi stakeholders to negotiate, make and enforce binding decisions about the management, use and conservation of forest resources
- It may include rules about how forests should be governed, governmental regulations about who benefits from forest resources, and traditional and customary rights
- Forest governance—fast track to sustain tropical forest—better social welfare

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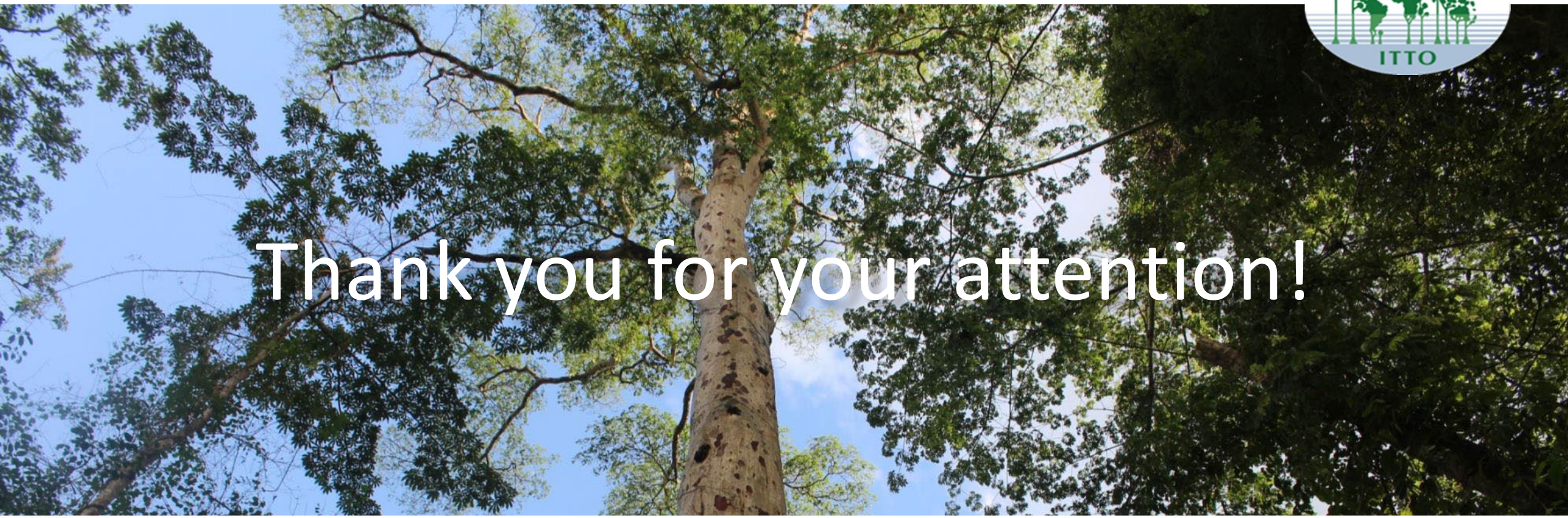
Way Forward

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) for a Sustainable World

- SFM is crucial for post-pandemic green recovery, and ambitious action to achieve climate and biodiversity targets for a sustainable world
- Planning, implementation and evaluation of SFM is essential to address the policy, legal, institutional, ecological, social and economic issues
- Need to enhance safeguard systems to ensure strong protections for people and the environment
- Challenges include the forest sector's contributions to alleviate poverty - economic growth balancing conservation, sound social and environmental health



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