

# Ex-post review of: CBD-ITTO Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity, 2010-2020

Ian Thompson and  
Jürgen Blaser



UNFF, New York  
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# The Collaborative Initiative

- Agreement between CBD and ITTO during COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan
- Support to ITTO member producer countries to reduce the loss of biodiversity
- Funding (13.4 million USD) provided by: CBD, Japan, Switzerland, USA, and Korea





# Objectives



1. Enhance the local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests; Includes implementing the ITTO/IUCN biodiversity guides
2. Improve the conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas, and transboundary conservation;
3. Safeguard tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; and
4. Improve the welfare of local communities and indigenous groups through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

# Summary of projects completed

- 26 countries involved overall
- Africa - 4, Central/South America - 5, Southeast Asia - 7
- 8 SFM, 6 transboundary conservation, 2 education/capacity

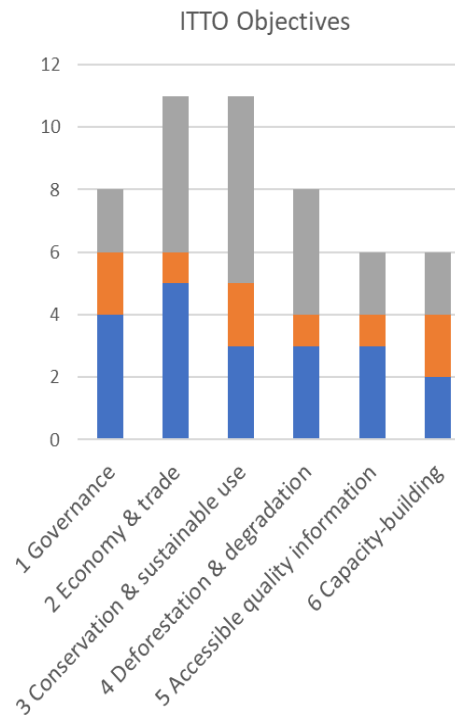
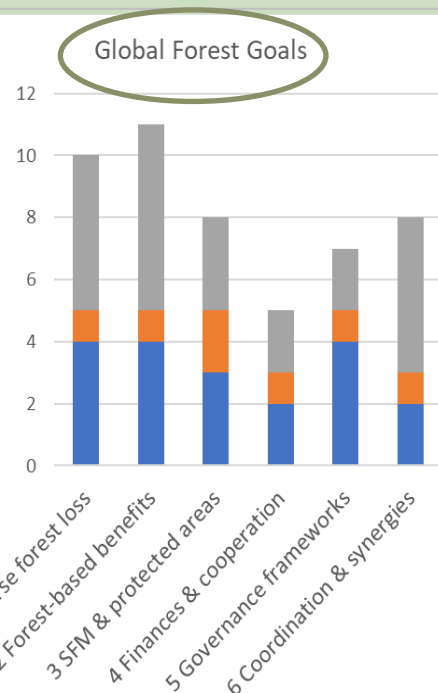
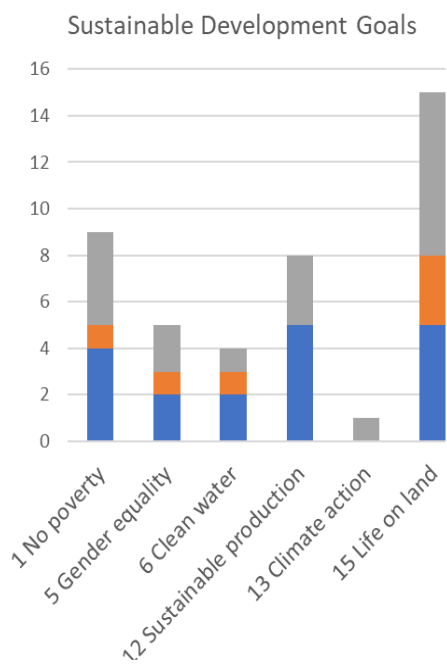
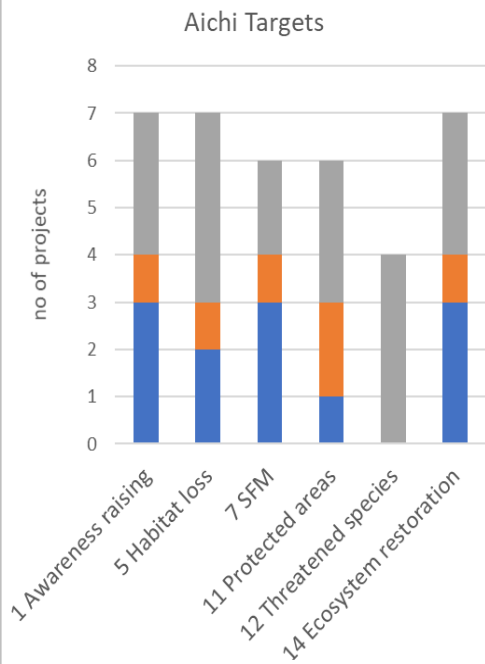


# Locations of the 16 funded projects





# Addressing global forest initiatives



## Some key results

- SFM improved in all countries that participated
- More than 400 foresters received FM training in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Required countries to add clear biodiversity objectives to forest plans
- Assisted local communities through capacity-building
- Livelihoods improved for many communities through new businesses – reduced forest use
- Fostered and improved transboundary cooperation, e.g., Thailand and Cambodia





## Lessons learned (1)



- Benefits must be derived for local communities, especially where management of PAs is to be improved
- Pre-project consultation with communities is critical for project development and sustainability
- Capacity building and awareness-raising for local communities and local government officials is essential to improve forest management
- Local research and monitoring of biodiversity benefits immensely from local knowledge
- Community-based monitoring and patrolling can support conservation efforts and provide ownership to the communities




## Lessons learned (2)

- Political support from higher levels of governments is essential for success of transboundary forest management
- Transboundary projects require regular meetings of the project management committee, including senior staff
- Communities such as those in Guatemala and Mexico are eager and willing to work together on cross-border issues
- The international nature of both ITTO and CBD positions them favourably to foster transboundary conservation and management





# Prospects for scaling-up

- Focus on a few highly impactful areas for projects:
    - Protected areas, especially transboundary, as well as in buffer zones where there is production forestry
    - Capacity building/education in governments and communities
  - Forest landscape restoration – can readily build on existing/past ITTO work, and REDD+ projects
    - including the new policy guidelines on forest landscape restoration in the tropics
  - Strong potential to work with GEF proposals for increased impacts
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## Conclusions



- Highly effective programme for very limited funds available – highly efficient
- Positive effects on all of the Global Forest Goals
- Transboundary work had strong impact, especially between Cambodia and Thailand, and between Mexico and Guatemala
- Even small projects can have large positive effects on local communities through improved livelihoods
- Programme should be extended owing to high effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and local impact

# A stand of mangroves successfully planted under Project PD696/13 in Fiji.







# Questions?

