



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO) Division of Forest Management (DFM)

Presentation for Tsukuba University
Students

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**Polycarpe MASUPA
KAMBALE
Projects Manager / DFM**

OUTLINE



- **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)-related Work of DFM**
- **ITTO Criteria and Indicators (C&I) as a technical tool for SFM implementation**
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+): definition, requirements and link to SFM**
- **ITTO's approach to Community-based SFM practices**
- **Conclusion**



SFM-related Work of the DFM

Promoting sustainable forest management (SFM) in ITTO member countries by putting into practice policies and guidelines approved by Council sessions (Members), in conformity with the objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement of 2006 (ITTA-2006)



Voluntary Guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests

ITTO C&I
(1992, 1998, 2005, 2016, 2023)

Criteria for the Establishment of Sustainable Tropical Forest Reserves

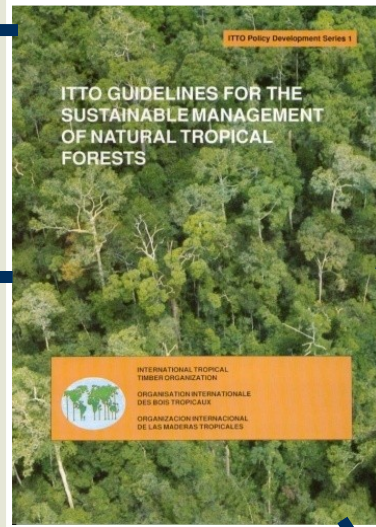
MANUAL FOR THE APPLICATION OF CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL TROPICAL FORESTS

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of tropical forests including logging forests

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TROPICAL FORESTS

ITTO criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of African tropical forests

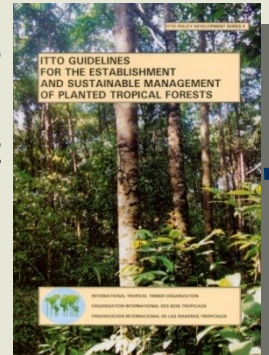


Guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests (1990)

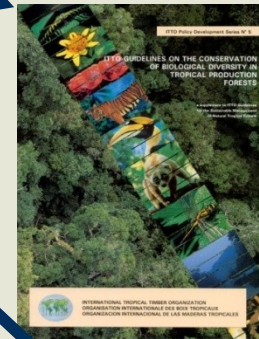


Voluntary Guidelines for SFM (2015)

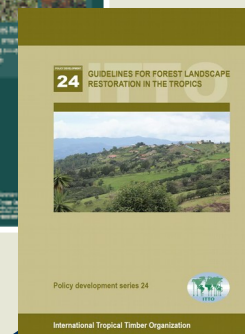
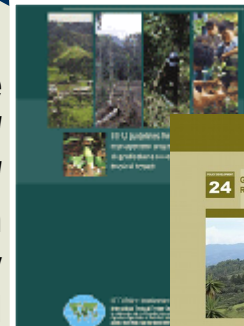
Guidelines for sustainable management of tropical plantations (1993)



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



Guidelines for the management / restoration / rehabilitation of secondary and degraded tropical forest landscape (2002, 2020)



Guidelines on fire management (1998)



Main SFM-related Working Areas of DFM

- Forest Rehabilitation / Landscape Restoration / **Community-based** forestry participation
- Inventory / Remote Sensing, GIS / Forest Management / Reduced Impact Logging
- Conservation of Genetic Resources / CITES Timber Species
- Forest Fire
- Mangroves (Bali International Conference, April 2017)
- **Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for SFM**
- Biodiversity Conservation / Transboundary Conservation
- Climate change and Environmental Services (including CDM, **REDD+**, Carbon markets)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



Policies and Guidelines
[ITTC]

Projects and Pre-projects (Regular Cycle and Thematic Programmes)
[Country]

Collaboration / Synergy (Organizations, Institutions & Fora)
[Int. Community]





HISTORY OF ITTO C&I

1992

(5 Cs & 27 Is)

Earth Summit (Rio) / Pioneer

1993

Pan-European
Process

1994

Montreal
Process

ITTO

1995

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2016

(7 Cs & 58 Is)

Seven Thematic Elements of SFM \leftrightarrow ITTO-C&I



Safeguards for social and environmental aspects constitute a basis for SFM implementation



ITTO 2016 Revised C&I reporting

International reporting
Status of Tropical Forest
Management standards

National level: compilation of reports from FMUs and, where appropriate, at landscape level
Consolidated, and used for monitoring, assessment and reporting towards SFM
Fulfill national reporting requirements to ITTO and other international fora

Landscape level (where appropriate)

FMU1
(forest concession)

FMU2
(planted forest)

FMU3
(community forest)

FMU_





USE OF ITTO C&I

- **Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) for timber statistic (FAO, UNECE)**
- **Harmonization of C&I with other C&I processes (Africa, Tarapoto Process)**
- **Collaborating Partnership on Forests (CPF) Task Force on Streamlining Forest Reporting**
- **FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) / 2025**
- **Certification / Legality Entities (FSC, PEFC, EU-VPA, MTCC-Malaysia, etc.)**



REDD+ Definition

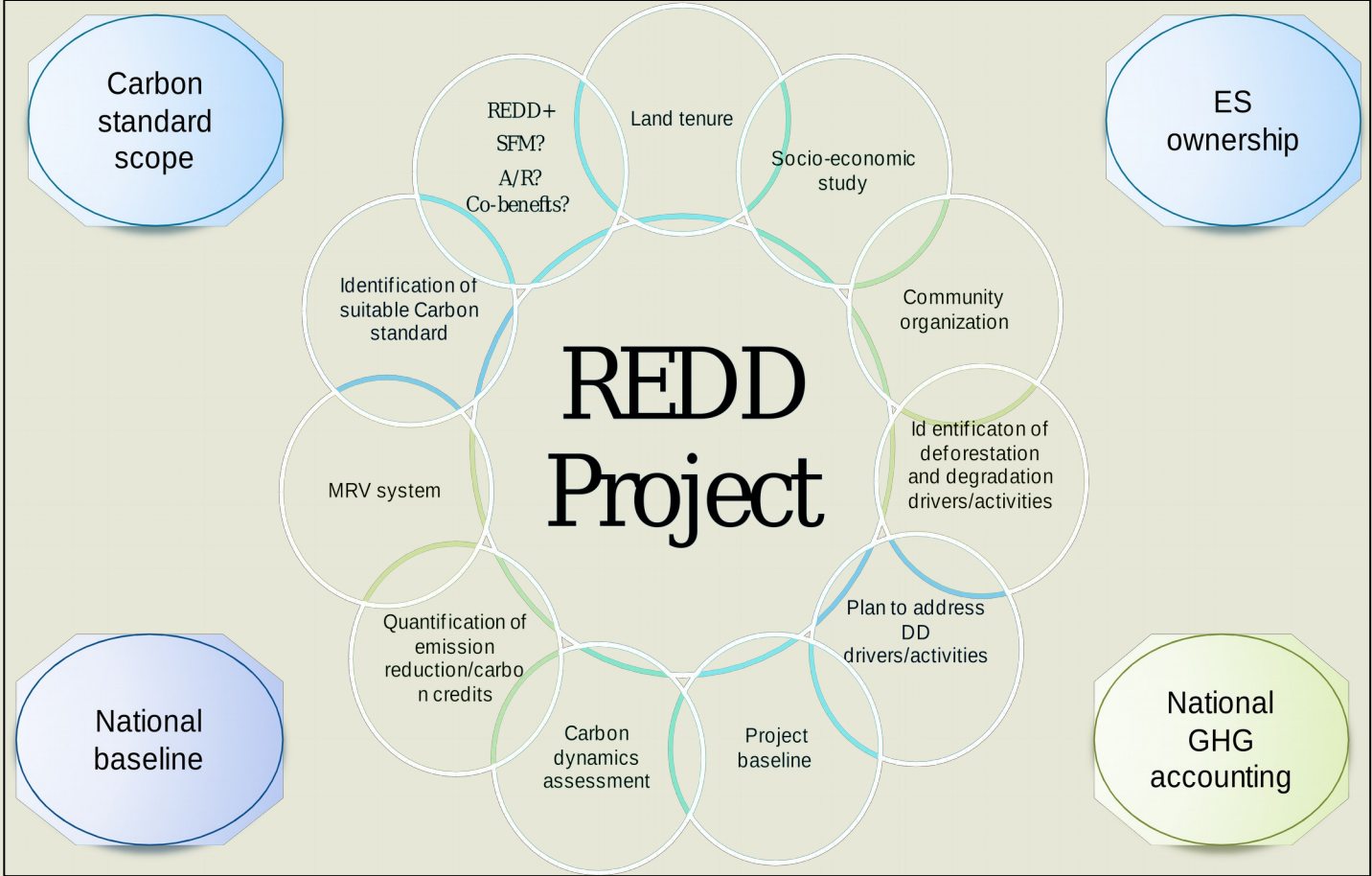
(UNFCCC- Bali Action Plan, 2007)

“**Policy approaches** and **positive incentives** **[100B US\$ / year]** on issues relating to **reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation** in developing countries:

- ➔ the role of conservation
- ➔ sustainable management of forests and
- ➔ enhancement of forest carbon stocks”



REDD+ Challenges: “Clock-Conditionality”



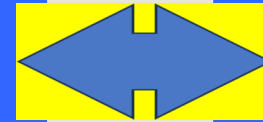


Addressing Biodiversity and REDD+ through SFM

**Kunming-
Montreal
G.B.F.**



**Sustainable
Forest
Management**



REDD+

GOAL B for 2050

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, ...

TARGET 2 for 2030

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under restoration, ...

TARGET 3 for 2030

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ...

7 Elements

Extent of forest resources

Forest biological diversity

Forest health and vitality

Productive function of forest resources

Protective function of forest resources

[Socio-economic functions of forests] -cross cutting

[Legal, policy and institutional framework] -cross cutting

1. Reducing emissions from deforestation
2. Reducing emissions from forest degradation
3. Conserving forest carbon stocks
4. Sustainable management of forests
5. Enhancing forest carbon stocks

ITTO Approach to Community-based SFM

Based on the following
fundamental assumptions:

- Communities are sometimes pointed as part of causes/problems leading to forest degradation;
- Communities should be part of solutions through a participatory approach;
- Communities' interests/benefits (in short, mid and long term) should be internalized in solutions agreed by all relevant SFM parties, including women groups



ITTO Work on Community-based SFM

The main achievements of ITTO Community-based projects can be summarized as follows:

- Facilitating the **consultation among key relevant parties**, including communities, for the promotion and implementation of SFM participatory approaches;
- Contributing to establishing **mechanisms to provide solutions** to key problems faced by communities (land tenure, forest products ownership, market access, etc.);
- Ensuring tangible **benefits for communities** involved in SFM practices, **including women groups**, as a way to contribute to poverty reduction, through **sustainable livelihood**.





Conclusion

SFM good practices are contributing to Green Economy through the social, economic and environmental benefits of tropical forests.

This is also the vision promoted by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) through Global Forest Goals and Targets of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) by 2030.

However, SFM central/main challenge remains the lack of sustainable financing mechanism to be part of the agenda of main important financial sources (bilateral, multilateral and private sector).



Thank you for your attention!

masupa@itto.int

www.itto.int