
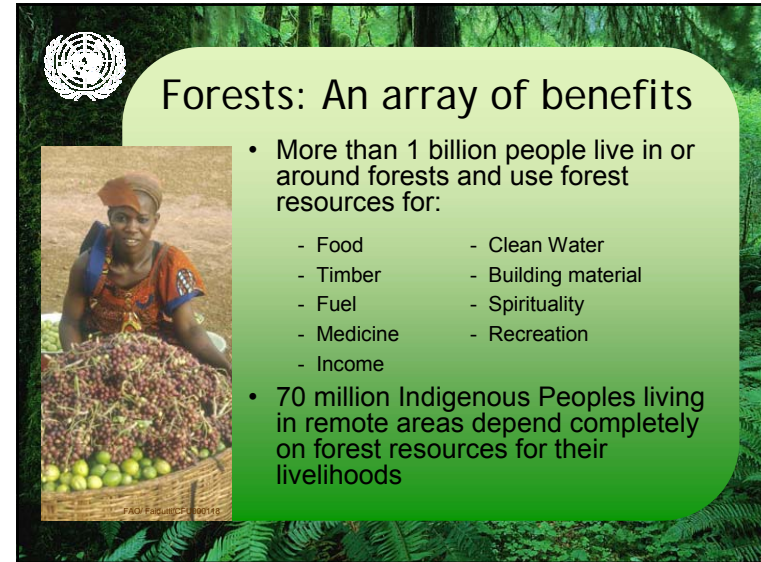



Forests and Climate Change:


Mitigation and Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management

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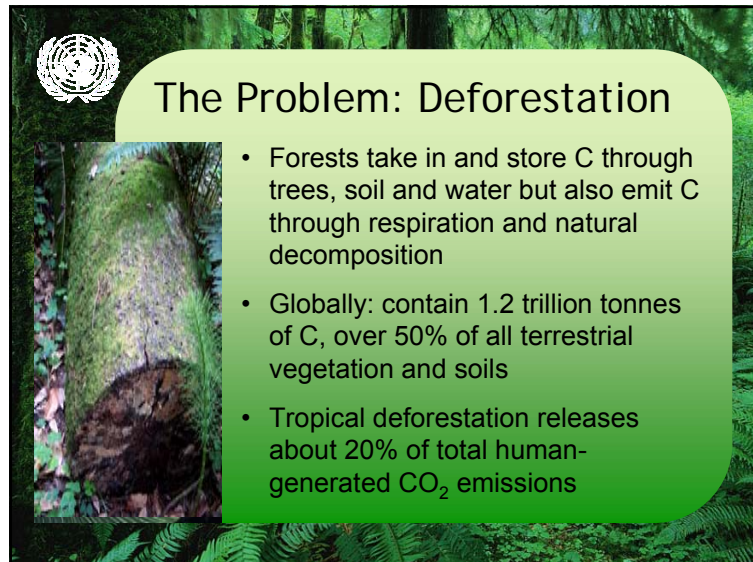

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Forests: An array of benefits



- More than 1 billion people live in or around forests and use forest resources for:
 - Food
 - Timber
 - Fuel
 - Medicine
 - Income
 - Clean Water
 - Building material
 - Spirituality
 - Recreation
- 70 million Indigenous Peoples living in remote areas depend completely on forest resources for their livelihoods

The Problem: Deforestation



- Forests take in and store C through trees, soil and water but also emit C through respiration and natural decomposition
- Globally: contain 1.2 trillion tonnes of C, over 50% of all terrestrial vegetation and soils
- Tropical deforestation releases about 20% of total human-generated CO₂ emissions




Causes of Deforestation



- Latin America: large scale agriculture and unsustainable harvesting of timber
- Africa: subsistence agriculture and local fuel-wood consumption
- N. America and Russia: unsustainable harvesting of timber
- Asia: combination of all of the above



Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests



Global Objective on Forest 1:

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;



Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests



- Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
- International Trade in Forest Products
- Protection of Forests
- Science and Research
- Public Awareness and Education
- Private Sector and Industry
- Indigenous and Local Communities
- Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting



SFM and Mitigation



Possible Actions:

- managing forests with high carbon uptake potential
- expanding such forests through reforestation and afforestation,
- reducing deforestation,
- providing an enabling environment for investments and market access to sustainable forest-based products, and
- increasing the use of forest-based products such as bio-energy and durable wood products, and substituting these for less eco-efficient materials



SFM and Adaptation



- Forests Vulnerable to changes in temperature: fire, disease, pests
- Can be part of national adaptation strategy:
 - Protect soil against floods and deflation
 - Rehabilitate degraded land
 - Maintain water quality



Policy Tools to promote SFM



- International and National Financial Incentives
- Regulations

Obstacles:

- *lack of capital,*
- *inadequate monitoring and*
- *law enforcement capacity*



Some Conclusions



- Forests have tremendous potential to mitigate climate change and support national adaptation efforts
- Forests protect both the environment and people
- Sustainable forest management provides the basis for action



Thank You



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