Progress Towards Implementation of the Forest Instrument and Global Objectives on Forests

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New approach to reporting

• Broadened scope:
  – Forest Instrument
  – Global Objectives on Forests
  – Millennium Development Goals

• Collaboration between UNFF and FAO
  – 5 regional workshops
  – Streamlined data collection
58 reporting countries = 52% of world’s forests
Progress on Forest Instrument

• Provisions reflected in national forests policies and legislation

• Pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines with support by Germany, Japan and FAO/UNFFS

• National workshops in China and India

• Technical support provided by FAO to Nigeria, Zambia, Swaziland, Mongolia, Gabon

• More calls for FAO/UNFFS assistance for implementation, monitoring and reporting
Global Objective 1:

- Progress in reversing the loss of forest cover
- Highest deforestation rates are still South America & Africa

Main actions reported by countries:

- Existance of national forest policies and forest laws: 90%
- Revised/amended forest legislation since 2007: 75%
- Established mechanisms for cross-sectoral cooperation: 90%
Global Objective 2

- Increasing importance of social and environmental benefits of forests
- Development of environmental taxes and REDD+ schemes and PES
- Strong interconnection with MDG1

Main actions reported by countries:

- User rights for indigenous people recognized by law: 90%
- Nfps amended to tackle poverty: 75%
- Established mechanisms for PES: 33%
Global Objective 3

• New legislation on protection of natural resources
• More forests in protected areas
• Rapid increase in areas of certified forests
• Increase of products from sustainably managed forests

Forests in protected areas (2010, FAO/FRA):

- Global: 12.5%
- Reporting countries: 14.2%
Global Objective 4

- Donor funds geared mainly towards forest/carbon funds
- Missing and/or scattered data on forest related ODA
- Some ODA cuts due to the economic recessions

At the national level:

- Funding for SFM from public sector: 90%
- Increase of financial resources for SFM: 51%
Contribution of SFM and Forests to MDGs

- Forests and SFM contribute to all MDGs
- Mostly reported Goals:
  - MDG1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
  - MDG7 (ensure environmental sustainability)
- Lack of indicators and data on forests & livelihoods
Variance in reporting

Developed countries

Developing countries
Conclusions - the good news:

- Instrument’s provisions are increasingly being incorporated into national policies and programmes
- Demonstrated progress towards GOFs
- Growing recognition of the socio-economic benefits from forests beyond the forest sector
- Substantial evidence that Sustainable Forest Management contribute to all MDG’s
Conclusions - challenges:

- Financial and human capacities to implement SFM continue to be an enormous challenge

- Lack of internationally agreed socio-economic indicators means lack of data

- Countries still can not report on and reflect the full and “real” contribution from forests
Recommendations:

- Make use of the forest instrument and further integrate SFM into policies on sustainable development by member states.

- Convene a technical expert group to develop methodology & MDG forest related indicators for UNFF11 by CPF.

- Further support regional/national capacity building activities by donor countries, UNFF and FAO.
Thank you for your attention!