What governance for primary forests conservation in Asia-Pacific ?

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



<mark>research</mark> program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry











Main actors in forest governance

- Public actors and institutions: national governments, state authorities, intergovernmental organizations.
- Private sector
- non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
- civil society organizations (CSOs),
- academia and research
- Local communities and Indigenous Populations. (including community forestry, small holders...)



Forest governance: means

- International: Global goals, forest instruments and initiatives, transnational trade.
- **Regional and sub-regional:** Commissions, Associations, Community.
- National: Logging concessions and logging bans, legal incentives and market-based instruments, fiscal transfer mechanism, payment for ecosystem services, land tenure, protected areas, alignment of national policies and legislation.
- Local: Community-Based Forestry (CBF), participation of local communities, tenure security, institutional reform, actors, conflict.



Global objectives

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 15)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets
 - Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity
- UNFCCC
 - Paris Agreement
 - NDCs
 - NAPs
 - UN REDD+



Opportunities

- Commitments from governments (NDCs)
- Commitments from the private sector, including on zero deforestation, corporate social responsability
- Create an interest for them to reduce deforestaton, and conserve primary forests
- How to transform it in an interest for local actors?
- And in coordinated action for primary forest conservation



International trade

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT)

European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA)

Forest certification

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)



Examples from some NDCs

Mitigation

- Decrease deforestation rate (Nepal)
- Enhance coastal resilience and explore carbon sequestration in mangrove plantations. (Timor Leste)
- Reduce forest fires (Indonesia)

Adaptation

 Monitoring of forest health, improved ecological connectivity, restored ecosystem and species, control of invasive species (Nepal)





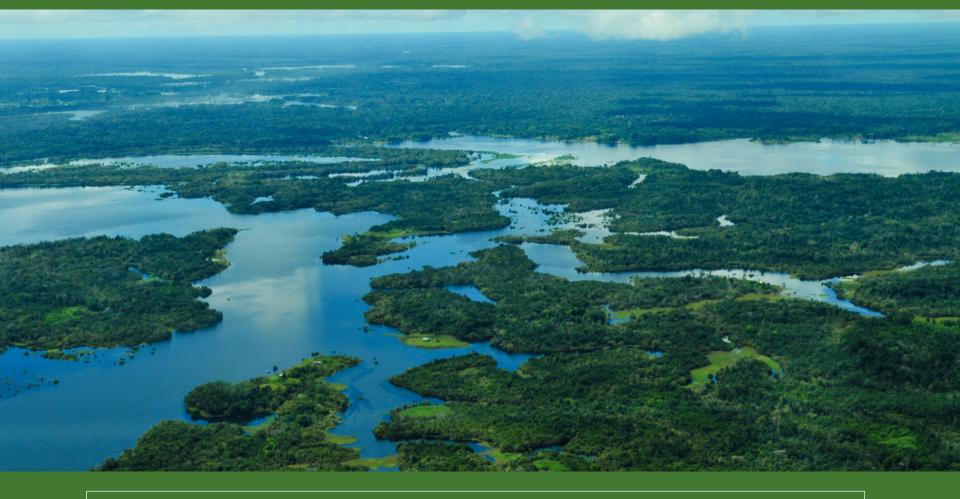


Examples from NAPs & NDCs

- Monitoring impacts of CC on biodiversity with local communities (NAP Sri Lanka)
- Forest fire watch and prevention (NAPs Fidji, Sri Lanka)
- Mangroves and coastal forests protection, restoration and sustainable management (NAPs Fidji, Kiribati, Sri Lanka, NDCs India, Vietnam)









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