

# What governance for primary forests conservation in Asia-Pacific ?

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Primary forests conservation in Asia-Pacific  
Online expert workshop (23-25 March 2021)



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# 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 responsibility
- Create an interest for them to reduce deforestation, 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 Fiji, Sri Lanka)
- Mangroves and coastal forests protection, restoration and sustainable management (NAPs Fiji, Kiribati, Sri Lanka, NDCs India, Vietnam)







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