Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management under Climate Change Regime

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Outline

- Harmonization of SFM and mitigation of GW
- Qualification of forests under KP
- Conclusions/Issues to be tackled

Capacity of Forests as Carbon Sinks assessed by IPCC TAR

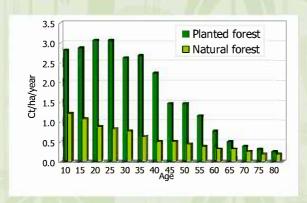


100Gt of carbon could be sequested by biological sinks over 100years



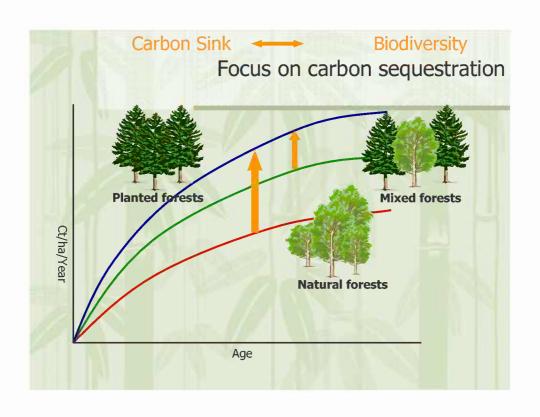
Forest ecosystem has various functions and services

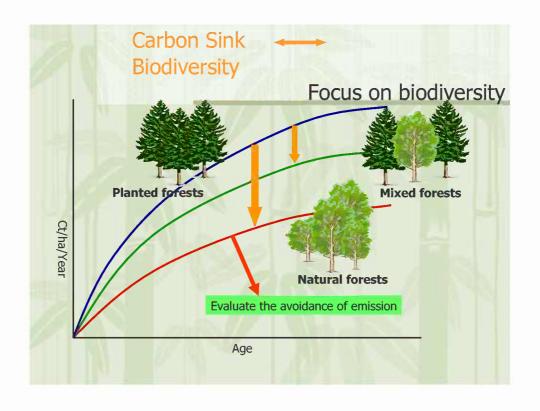
Capacity of Forests as Carbon Sinks

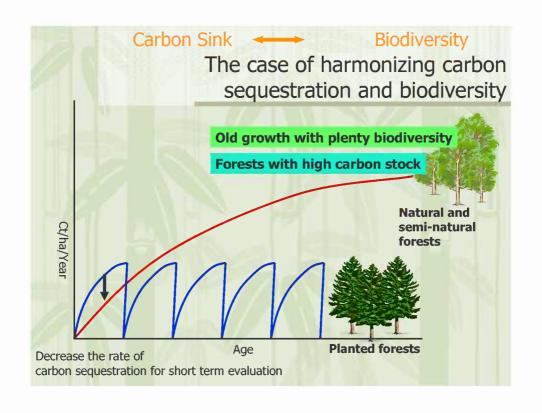


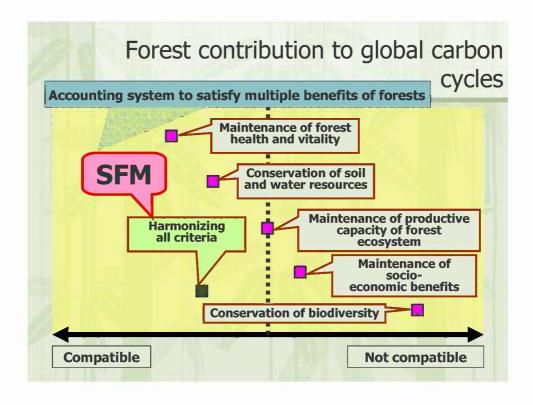
Carbon sequestration capacity of plantation and natural forests in Japan

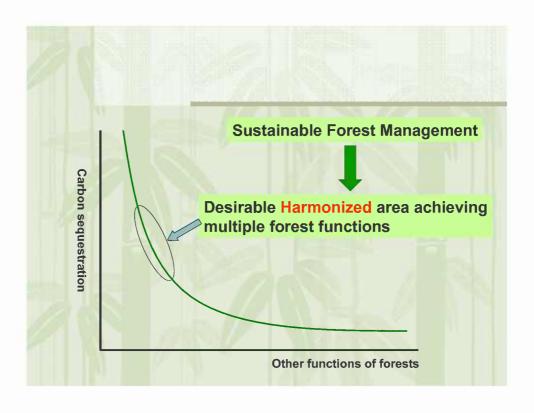
 Capacity of carbon sequestration is higher in planted forest than natural forest











Common Understanding on SFM

- WSSD, Plan of Implementation (2002)
 - ❖ Para. 45: Sustainable forest management is essential to achieving sustainable development as well as significantly reduce deforestation, halt the loss of forest biodiversity and land and resource degradation and improve food security and access to safe drinking water and affordable energy; in addition, it highlights the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity.

Recent Discussions on SFM

UNFF5 (2005)

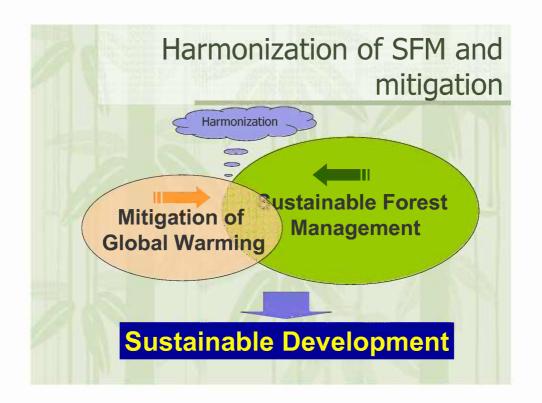
- Reviewed progress and consideration on future actions
 - Para 12. The challenges of the alarming rate of deforestation and forest degradation remain serious. ... Further action is needed to promote sustainable forest management, clarifying the positive role of forests for socio-economic development of countries, especially for forest dependent people. ...

UNFF6 (2006)

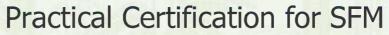
Agreed on four shared Global Objectives on Forests, focusing sharply on the timely and urgent priorities for the practical implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM).



UNFCCC, a member of Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), needs to work to support the work of the UNFF and to foster increased cooperation and coordination on forests.







-A case study from Japanese experience-

- State of planted forest is always transforming;
- Which means forestry activities are fundamental to maintain "appropriate" state for SFM.
 - "appropriate" state : fulfills multiple functions of forest
- How the appropriate state should be taken into account.
 - The forest state could not always be maintained appropriately, even if a certain forest activity had been taken at a certain time in the past.



Appropriately managed Forest with decades species of floor vegetation

(Planted forest, Sugi Cedar age 40)

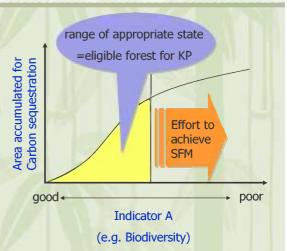


Inappropriately managed Forest without floor vegetation

(Planted forest, Sugi Cedar age 20)

Concept

- Introduction of indicator to detect appropriate forest state for multiple functions, and
 - Activities to maintain the state



Conclusions

- Forest ecosystem has various functions and services.
- Sustainable forest management is essential to achieving sustainable development.
- Appropriate and timely forest management activities are necessary to maintain forest functions and services
- Forest carbon sinks under KP must be designed to keep up multiple benefits derived from forests simultaneously.
- Present KP does not always fully work to provide incentive towards SFM.
- Need introduction of concept to evaluate forest C stocks as sinks/reservoirs.

Issues to be tackled

- Development of simple indices to evaluate forest management efforts for both forest C sinks/reservoirs and SFM
 - Policies and measures
 - Target based on criterion and indices of carbon sinks and SFM
 - Others

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