



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة للأمم  
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Food and  
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Продовольственная и  
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Organización  
de las  
Naciones Unidas  
para la  
Alimentación y la  
Agricultura

## ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY COMMISSION

### TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

Clark Freeport Zone, Pampanga, Philippines, 22-26 February 2016

### GLOBAL POLICY PROCESSES

### SECRETARIAT NOTE

#### Background

1. 2015 was a decisive year for forests and forestry witnessing the culmination of a number of global policy processes related to, and/or affecting them. In May, the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) reviewed the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF) and decided on its future. Between January and September, member countries of the United Nations negotiated a new, post-2015 development agenda, including a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that will replace the Millennium Development Goals. In December, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Paris Agreement, a legally-binding, universal agreement that aims to limit the rise of global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

2. The outcomes of these processes influence global forest governance, but also impact forest management at country level. This paper describes the key expected outcomes and analyzes their potential impacts on forests and forestry as well as the need for action by countries.

#### Main expected outcomes of global policy processes

##### 11<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF UNFF

3. During its 11<sup>th</sup> Session in May 2015, UNFF adopted a Ministerial Declaration, the International Arrangement on “The Forests We Want beyond 2015”, in which Ministers responsible for forests committed to, *inter alia*, implementing and integrating sustainable forest management (SFM) into poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development strategies; and strengthening and building a more effective post-2015 arrangement on forests.

4. In addition, the Forum adopted the draft ECOSOC resolution titled “International Arrangement on Forests beyond 2015”, in which member States:

- Extended the mandate of the IAF and the timeline of the global objectives on forests to 2030 and called to strengthen the IAF through various measures, including annual UNFF sessions with

alternating focus on policy development and discussions on implementation and technical advice;

- Requested UNFF to draft and operationalize a strategic plan covering the period 2017-2030;
- Emphasized the need to strengthen and catalyze the implementation of the Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests (now called “United Nations Forest Instrument”), using it as a framework for forest-related aspects of the post-2015 development agenda;
- Agreed to strengthen the Facilitative Process and rename it the “Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network”;
- Proposed measures to strengthen the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

### ***POST-2015/SDG PROCESS***

5. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets developed by the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group were adopted at the UN summit in September 2015 as part of Agenda 2030. Forests are specifically addressed under two of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals:

- **SDG 6:** *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;*
- **SDG 15:** *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.*

6. Under SDG 15, two specific, forest-related targets address implementation of SFM, restoration of degraded forests and afforestation and reforestation. One target under SDG 6 calls for protection and restoration of forests as water-related ecosystems. SDG indicators are under development and are expected to be finalized in 2016. These will focus on a limited number of measurable parameters, for which statistical data are available. Beyond the official indicators, countries may wish to consider indicators reflecting the contributions of forests to other SDGs, such as those focusing on food security, poverty reduction, etc.

### ***UNFCCC COP21***

7. The Paris Agreement, which supersedes the Kyoto Protocol, is due to take effect in 2020. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, this legally-binding, universal agreement applies to all signatories. The goal of limiting the rise of global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue an even more ambitious limit of 1.5°C must come from strong actions in emission reductions. Prior to the Paris negotiations, 186 countries submitted plans, so-called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), for reducing their emissions and, in some cases for adaptation measures. The majority of the INDCs include actions in the land sectors, in particular forestry and agriculture. Countries will update their INDCs every five years, setting more ambitious emissions reductions goals, and will regularly report on progress. The agreement also calls for strong action in adaptation, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It further reiterates the call made in Copenhagen in 2009 to attract at least \$100 billion for climate-related financing annually by 2020.

8. Article 5 of the agreement recognizes the central role of forests in achieving the 2°C goal through the suite of mitigation options covered by REDD+<sup>1</sup>. Countries are encouraged to take action to implement REDD+, in line with the existing framework (i.e. the Warsaw Framework on REDD+ agreed at COP19 in 2013, supplemented by a decision taken in Paris on reporting information on REDD+ safeguards). The article acknowledges forests' potential for joint mitigation and adaptation approaches and their importance for yielding non-carbon benefits.

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<sup>1</sup> REDD+ refers to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

9. Article 7 calls for enhanced action on adaptation in all sectors, stemming from a country-driven, participatory planning process. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) provide a valuable framework for this.

### **Implications of global policy processes for forests and forestry**

10. The post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs will guide efforts towards sustainable development during the coming 15 years. It is expected that the SDGs will become a major reference point for forests and forestry and will have a strong influence on global forest policy. The SDGs are ambitious and aspirational and encompass a wide range of sectors. Many are interrelated and will require intersectoral coordination and collaboration. Through the SDGs, closer linkages are expected between forests and other areas of sustainable development.

11. UNFF11 emphasized the economic, social and environmental contributions of all types of forests to the achievement of the post-2015 development agenda and the draft ECOSOC resolution includes strengthening these as a specific new objective of the IAF and as a new core function of the CPF. UNFF has been called upon to contribute to the implementation, follow-up and review of the forest-related aspects to the post-2015 development agenda, using the UN Forest Instrument as a framework, and to consider this role in the context of the development of its strategic plan for 2018-2030.

12. The new climate agreement will give new impetus for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector. Moreover, the climate change policy process and related initiatives have wider implications for the sector; they furnish new opportunities in forest financing and heightened political and stakeholder commitment to support sustainable forest management (SFM). The third forum of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) of UNFCCC, held 8-9 September 2015, in conjunction with the World Forestry Congress in Durban, South Africa, focused on enhancing coherence and coordination of forest financing. The results were presented at COP21. SCF seeks to strengthen coordination between climate financing and broader financing for sustainable forests management, work on which is on-going under UNFF and is supported by various members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

13. The New York Declaration on Forests adopted at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014<sup>2</sup> provides a key example of how climate change concerns are leveraging stronger support for SFM. The Declaration, drawing on, but amplifying some existing global targets, includes commitments to halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 (and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030), to restore 150 million hectares of degraded landscapes and forestlands by 2020 (and to restore at least an additional 200 million hectares by 2030), and to remove deforestation from commodity supply chains. Concerted and careful work by governments, the private sector and civil society organizations to achieve these targets will contribute to overarching goals in sustainable forest management.

### **Moving towards implementation**

14. Even though forestry is not specifically mentioned in all SDGs or targets, due to their multi-functionality forests have a role to play in achieving many of the SDGs, especially those related to ending poverty, achieving food security, promoting sustainable agriculture, ensuring access to sustainable energy for all, achieving gender equality and sustainable economic growth, ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns and combating climate change.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf> . The Declaration has been signed by 179 governments, civil society organizations and private sector entities.

15. For forestry, implementing the SDGs will require a much stronger emphasis by countries on the economic, social and environmental contributions of forests to sustainable development. For this to happen, closer integration of forests with other mainstream processes will be required at both international and national levels. In addition, the availability of information on the actual and potential socio-economic contributions of forests needs to be strengthened so that policy makers have the evidence needed to make decisions in line with the SDGs. In accordance with the UNFF11 recommendation, the UN Forest Instrument should serve as a framework to guide implementation.

16. The new climate agreement and associated climate financing can be expected to stimulate investment in forest-based mitigation and adaptation and to support the sector's contributions to the global move toward a green economy. The Paris Agreement should help trigger results-based REDD+ payments<sup>3</sup> and will reinforce developed country efforts in forest-based mitigation. REDD+ and forest-related adaptation actions in developing countries will be facilitated by financing from the Green Climate Fund and other sources, including the Global Environment Fund, the Forest Investment Program under the World Bank and important bilateral support.

17. The challenge for developing countries will be to manage the transition from early action in REDD+ (including the strengthening of national forest monitoring systems; enhancing forest governance, including stakeholder rights and engagement; and establishing systems to ensure social and environmental safeguards are identified and respected) to results-based payments for REDD+. All countries are faced with the need to ensure that their climate change goals and commitments are well articulated within their broader goals for sustainable forest management. REDD+ has so far dominated the dialogue on forests and climate change; it is time to devote greater attention to optimizing forests' contributions to resilience and climate change adaptation.

18. The recent developments in UNFF, the post-2015/SDG process and UNFCCC, make it imperative and create unique opportunities for countries to build strong and sustainable forest sectors that meet national objectives and the needs of their diverse stakeholders while contributing to global sustainability goals. This will entail investing in capacity and institutional development, creating an enabling policy environment, and ensuring sustainable forest financing that together will create a robust, self-sustaining forest sector.

### **Points for consideration**

19. The Commission may wish to consider:

- Encouraging countries in the region to actively engage in the implementation of the SDGs as they relate to forests by strengthening the socio-economic contributions of forests and to monitor progress, using the UN Forest Instrument as a framework for implementation.
- Encouraging countries to continue efforts to integrate climate change into their national forest programmes and to reflect forests adequately in their climate change strategies and plans, including their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as well as in their INDCs.
- Requesting FAO to assist in identifying appropriate indicators for forests' contributions to the SDGs and efficient ways of measuring them, and, jointly with other CPF members, provide support to country implementation of the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda as they relate to forests.

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<sup>3</sup> In fact, some developed countries announced pledges of financial support at substantial levels, for results-based REDD+ action.

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- Requesting FAO to continue to provide support to countries, through providing tools and technical assistance, to integrate climate change into their forest and related sectors, including through, *inter alia*, its programmes in forest and landscape restoration, dryland forest management, mountain development, climate smart agriculture, and policy and institutional support; to work on vulnerability assessments for forests and forest-dependent people and on indicators related to adaptation; and to continue to assist in strengthening national forest monitoring systems for climate change mitigation (i.e. REDD+) and adaptation.