PLANTED FORESTS OF THE FUTURE:
A contribution to sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity, and food and nutrition security

Planted forests must help foster biodiversity, improve rural livelihoods, and support climate change mitigation if we are to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of the United Nations (UN) Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. To make these contributions, planted forests must be established and managed using good practices within a landscape context. FAO is leading the UN’s efforts to provide the technical assistance and monitoring necessary to ensure these principles and practices are implemented.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE PLANTED FORESTS

**GOOD GOVERNANCE**
- Before preparing the soil or selecting trees, establish:
  - A landscape plan ( broader land tenure policies and forest management plans)

**ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT**
- The sustainable management of a planted forest takes into consideration the maintenance of ecological functions and services (such as carbon sequestration, wood production, and biodiversity)

**ECONOMICS**
- Planted forests are an important asset with the potential to increase household income and improve food security

**LANDSCAPE**
- Landscapes should include a variety of management regimes and balanced management intensities

**FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT**
- Forest management is an important part of forest management units (FMUs) that integrate land-use planning and management

**GENETIC RESOURCES**
- The conservation and sustainable use of tree genetic resources, both planted and non-planted, is essential

**KEY APPROACHES TO GOOD PRACTICES IN PLANTED FORESTS**

1. **Design and implementation of a landscape plan**
2. **Establishment of a forest management unit**
3. **Utilization of high-quality planting stock**
4. **Establishment of a mobile seed system**

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