



ITTO's Objective 2000: Snatching Success from the Jaws of Failure



FAO Workshop
Manila, Philippines
7 December 2016



ITTO Background

- Created by and operates under international treaty (ITTA 1983, 1994 and 2006)
- Currently 73 member states (35 tropical) accounting for 80% of tropical forests and almost all trade in tropical forest products
- Over \$400 million in project grant funding from voluntary contributions (mostly from developed country governments) over 30 years to promote SFM in the tropics



ITTO's Objectives

ITTA objectives are focused on:

- providing framework for dialogue on the forest products trade between members
- contributing to sustainable development through conservation and sustainable use
- achieving exports of tropical timber from sustainably managed sources





ITTO Objective 2000

‘Enhance capacity of members to implement strategy for achieving exports from sustainably managed forests by 2000’

- Adopted in 1990
- Enshrined in ITTA 1994 (as “Target 2000”)
- Re-emphasized in ITTA 2006 (and renamed)
- Not achieved so far....





Implementing Objective 2000

Diagnostic visits to countries:

- Identify bottlenecks in achieving Objective 2000
- Define adequate actions to achieve the Objective 2000
- Establish Objective 2000/ITTO Boards

Project support:

- Bali Partnership Fund and other sources

Monitoring progress:

- Development of C&I and country reporting using C&I
- Assessment in 2000
- Status of Tropical Forest Management 2005 and 2011 reports



Why did it fail?

- Insufficient human and financial resources made available/competing land uses more attractive
- Many policy improvements including “adoption” of various ITTO policy guidelines but few changes in the forests (goal setting/policy adoption an end in itself?)
- Insufficient/inconsistent implementation of laws, regulations and policies (within and between sectors)
- Problems with tenure, especially for forest communities and indigenous people
- Lack of interest and motivation to make changes



What successes can we snatch?

- New policies, strategies and institutional arrangements in many member countries
- Permanent Forest Estate (“committed forest”) concept established in almost all ITTO producer member countries
- Improved participation of non-government stakeholders at local and regional level
- Extension of the area of community owned forests
- Extension of forest protected areas
- Use of C&I in nearly all member countries
- Standards for monitoring and auditing of forest mngt
- Forest management certification
- Increased secondary processing in many countries



Conclusions

- Setting ambitious goals can motivate positive change even if actual goals are never met
- Desirable to have concrete implementation plan laying out responsibilities and at least short-term funding commitments established when goals for international cooperation are agreed
- Lack of funding and/or political will can sap motivation and interest in international goals at all levels



THANK YOU

johnson@itto.int

www.itto.int