Importance of Asian Forest and its Current Situation

Hwan-Ok Ma Reforestation and Forest Management Division ITTO

COP 18 Side Event

Public-Private Partnership for Forest Rehabilitation & Sustainable Forest Management in Asia

Doha, 1 December 2012

Outline

- Introduction to Global Forest Landscape
- Forest Degradation and REDD+
- Global and National Restoration Targets
 - Aichi Biodiversity Target and Bonn Challenge
 - India: National Mission for a Green India
 - Public-Private Partnership REDD+ in Indonesia
 - Conclusion

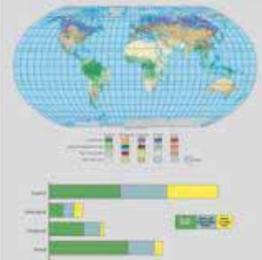


THE WORLD'S FORESTS 2000



Forests in Asian Countries

FOREST COVER BY ECOLOGICAL ZONE



Global Forest Coverage

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Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000

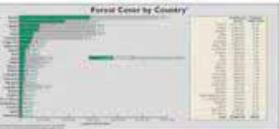
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Global Forest Area: 4033 million ha One third of the world's land area is forest

Distribution of Forests by Region 2010 (source: FAO FRA 2010)

Region	Forest area	
	1 mill ha	% of total forest area
Africa	674	17
Asia	593	15
East Asia	255	6
S and Southeast Asia	294	7
W and Central Asia	44	1
Europe	1005	25
North and Central America	705	17
Oceania	191	5
South America	864	21
World	4033	100

Asian countries have 593 mill ha (ASEAN countries; 210 mill ha)

Tropical Forest landscape: A variety of forest-land use options

250 mm ha



Non-accessible old-growth forest, Effectively Protected Areas

ASEAN:

~65 million ha

Openly accessible Forest Area: Opened-up forests, Degraded old-growth forests, Secondary forests, Degraded forest land Timber production forests, with or without concessions "Forest areas" in a multiple landscape, tree plantations, agrofor, small wood lots

ASEAN: ~90 million ha ASEAN: ~55 million ha

ASEAN: ~100 million ha

Source: Blaser and Sabogal (2002): ITTO Guidelines for Forest Restoration and Secondary Forest Management

Extent of degraded forest

Only rough estimates exist, no thresholds

ITTO (2002): about 850 million ha

	ASIA 17 COUNTRIES	TROP. AMERICA 23 COUNTRIES	AFRICA 37 COUNTRIES	TOTAL
Degraded primary and secondary forest	145	180	175	500
Degraded forest land	125	155	70	350
Total	270	335	245	850

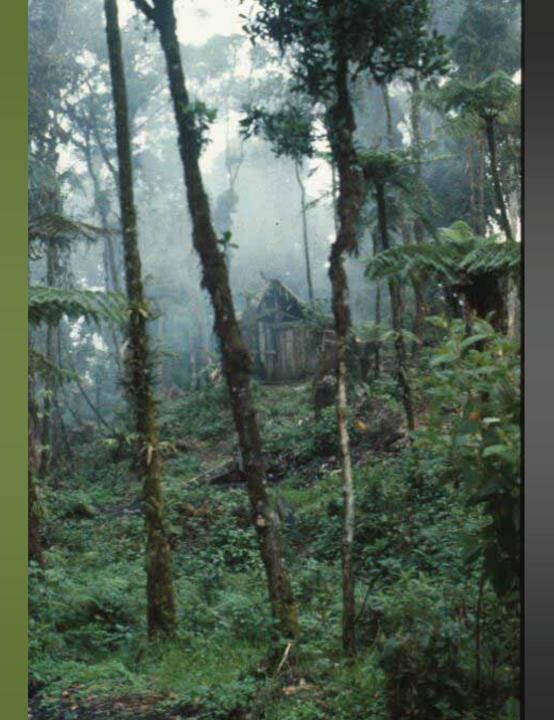
Source: Blaser and Sabogal (2002): ITTO Guidelines for Forest Restoration and Secondary Forest Management

Laestadius and Potapov (2009): More than 1 billion ha



Intensive livelihood supporting activities on non-suitable sites

"unsustainable logging"





highly degraded forest

Strage



Rotational agriculture \rightarrow secondary forests

Forest Degradation: An essential element of REDD +

Our past experiences are not directly linked to « degradation »

We have not emphazised on ecological restoration in the past

We have to develop the thresholds, the criteria and its indicators

 \rightarrow some good attempts from the past:

→ITTO Guidelines 2002
 →ITTO-IUCN Handbook 2004,
 →IUCN driven Forest Landscape Restoration since 2002

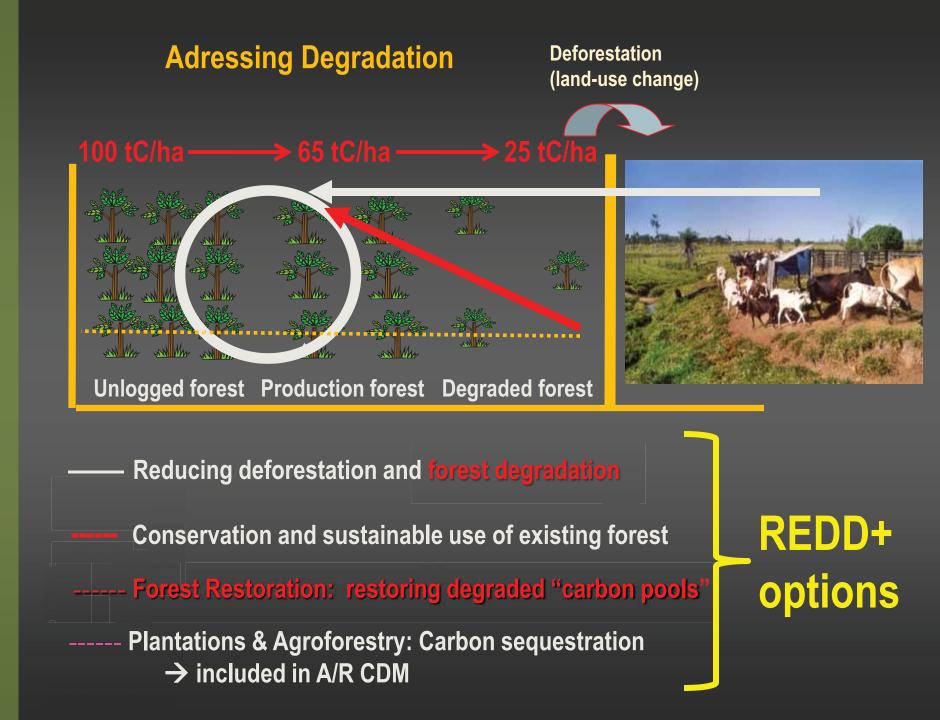


Guidelines for the management of secondary tropical forests, tropical forest restoration and the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands (2002)



Mitigation Options in Forestry: REDD+

Mitigation option	Mitigation objective	Mitigation policy instrument	Forest/Land Management Option	
Reduce GHG emissions	Reducing deforestation	REDD ("first D")	(1) Committing forests as carbon pools	
	Reducing degradation	REDD ("second D")	(2) Restoring lost carbon pools	
Increase CO2 sequestration (removals of CO2)	Enhancing existing (degraded) forests (restoration of lost carbon pools)	REDD Plus	(through various forms of sustainable/multiple-use forest management such as sustainable timber yield management, community forest management; PES in the form of credits per ton carbon sequestered, ecological restoration of degraded foreste	
	Creating new forests and tree cover	CDM A/R (outside forests)	(3) Creating new carbon pools (through planted forest; agroforestry; rehabilitation of degraded lands; agro- sylvo-pastoral systems	



Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020

- To halve the rate of deforestation (Target 5)
- To bring all forests under sustainable management (Target 7)
- To bring 17% of land areas under protected area management (Target 11)
- To restore 15% of degraded ecosystems (Target 15)



CBD COP10 Nagoya, Japan, Oct 2010





Photos: IISD

IUCN- Bonn Challenge Target



- Launched at a Ministerial Meeting in Bonn in Sep 2010
- A core commitment to restore 150 million hectares of lost forests and degraded lands worldwide by 2020
- IUCN analysis estimates that restoring 150 million hectares would be worth US\$ 85 billion per year

More info on Bonn Challenge/Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFL) will be presented at Forest Day 6 on 2 Dec – Discussion Forum on "FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION: ENHANCING MORE THAN CARBON STOCKS" jointly organized by ITTO and IUCN

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National Mission for a Green India

□ launched to enhance ecosystem services including carbon sinks as one of the eight missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

- □ The principles under NAPCC for Green India Mission
- Achieving National growth objectives through a qualitative change in direction that enhances ecological sustainability.
- Effective implementation through unique linkages, including civil society and local government institutions.
- Protecting the poor and vulnerable sections of society through sustainable development strategy sensitive to climate change.







More information http://www.naeb.nic.in/GIMission.html



Ministry of Environment and Forests GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

National Mission for a Green India: 10 Mill ha

	Sub-Missions		Area in mill ha	
	Enhance quality of forest cover and improve			
1	ecosystem services	4.9		
1a	Moderately dense forest		1.5	
1b	Eco-restoration of degraded open forest		3.0	
1c	Restoration of grasslands		0.4	
2	Ecosystem Restoration and increase in forest cover	1.8		
2a	Rehabilitation of shifting cultivation		0.6	
2b	Restoring scrublands		0.8	
2c	Restoring/planting seabuckthorn		0.1	
2d	Restoration of Mangroves		0.1	
2e	Ravine Reclaimation		0.1	
2f	Restoration of abandoned mining areas		0.1	
3	Enhancing tree cover in urban areas	0.2		
4	Agro-forestry and social forestry	3.0		
5	Restoration of wetlands	0.1		
	Total	10.0		



Public–Private Partnership REDD+ in Indonesia



Title:

Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia

Partners:

- -7&i Holdings Ltd, Japan
- -Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
- -Local gov't and university
- -LATIN (Local NGO)
- **Duration & ITTO budget:**
- 4 yrs (2010-2013), US\$900,000



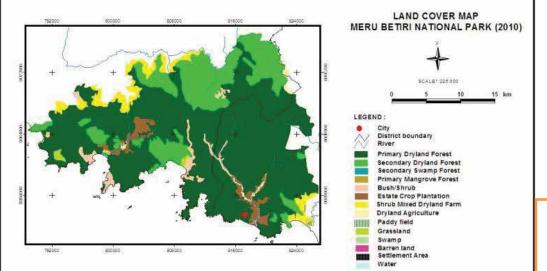
Determining Boundary

LULUCF

- LULUCF occurred in Meru Betiri National Park
- Driving force



Land cover of Meru Betiri National Park



Total area: 58,000 ha

- Conservation zone: 48%
- Forest zone: 39%
- Rehabilitation zone: 7%
- Buffer zone: 6%



2. Change of C-stock





MRV training and Field measurements – 5 pools

- Biomass: Shoot and roots of Trees, Understory
- Necromass: dead wood, fallen tree, tree trunk, surface litter
- Soil: Soil organic matter









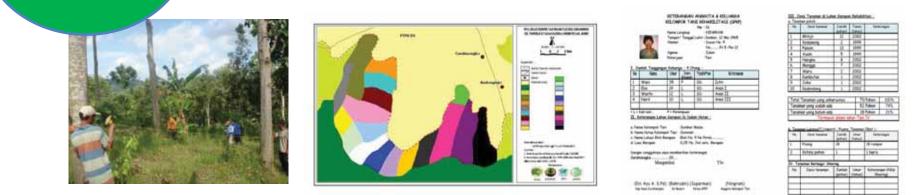




(IPCC guidelines, 2006)

3. Rehabilitation

Sustainable Livelihood Improvement



Participatory mapping of agro-forestry in rehabilitation zone in MBNP; mapping results with a map of individual Groups (17 groups)



Women's Medicinal Plant Group

In the past, we were very poor and landless.
But we worked hard in the rehabilitation lands.
I became a member of Women's medicinal
plant group. [Now] I am not rich, but I am not
poor either. I own a house and I am
participating in decision-making confidently...

Siti Maemunah, Curahnongko Village, Jember District, Java, Indonesia

Conclusion: •Addressing forest degradation and restoration is a key element of CC/REDD+, biodiveristy and local comunities • Time to scale up partnerships





attention