



Food and Agriculture Organization  
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# Status and trends on (forest) biodiversity in the world (and in the region)

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San Marino, 22-23 November 2023

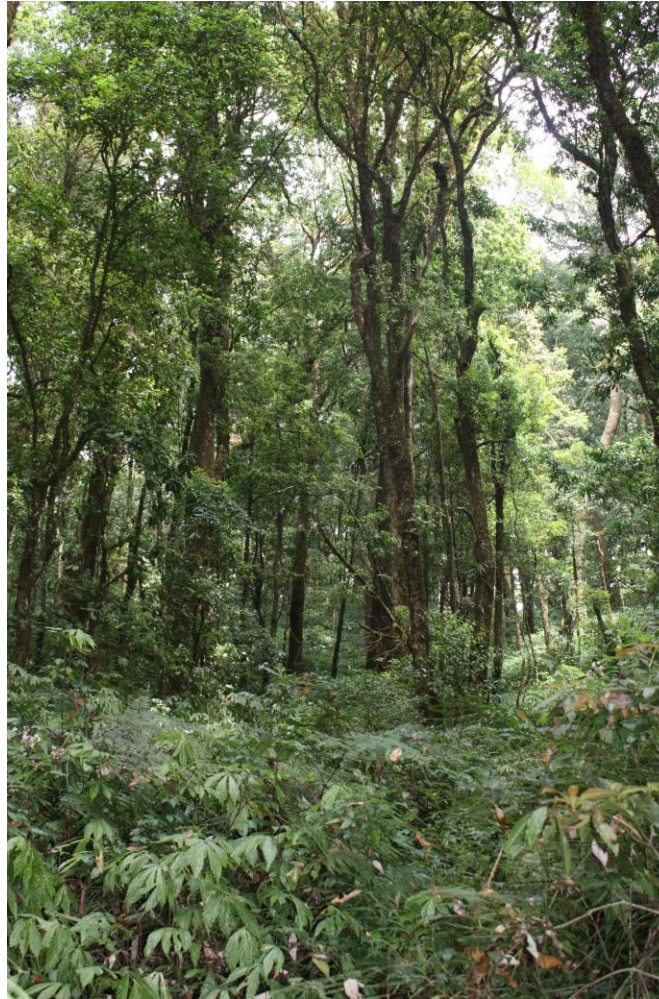


# Rationale for the attention to Forest Biodiversity Mainstreaming

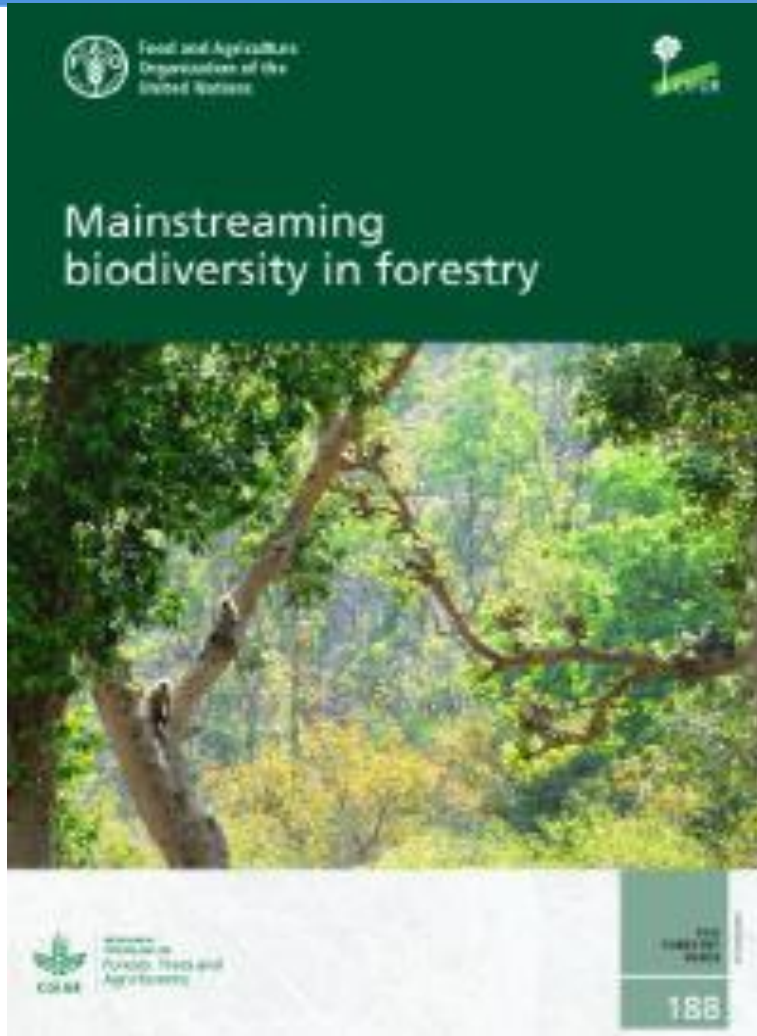
Forests harbor **most** of the earth's terrestrial biodiversity.

Forests and their biodiversity are **essential to ecosystem and human health** and they provide a wide range of **products and services**.

Forest biodiversity continues to be **lost** at an alarming rate.



# CIFOR-FAO study



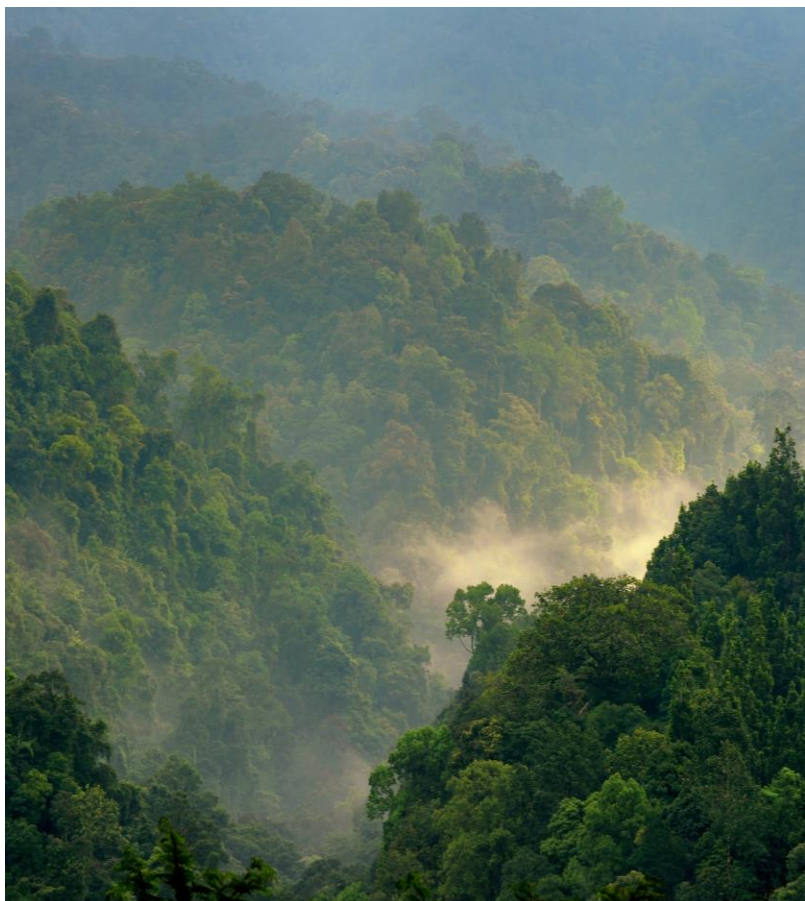
## COFO 25 (2020) requested FAO to:

- conduct a **review** of biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry and share **good practices** on **solutions** that **balance conservation and sustainable use** of forest biodiversity

**Study was prepared by CIFOR and presented at WFC and COFO 26 (2022)**



# CIFOR-FAO study: key findings (1)



- **Effective interventions** are needed to **better mainstream** biodiversity within the forest sector;
- Sustainable forest management **for production** (outside PAs) has a **critical role** in biodiversity conservation - a search for **optimal outcomes** across **multiple objective and benefits**;
- Biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry involves **harmonization** of **environmental policies and regulations** and **identifying synergies** with other areas of government policy;
- NBSAPs, NDCs, restoration commitments, sustainable procurement policies, and zero-deforestation pledges **provide opportunities** to **leverage** biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry;

# CIFOR-FAO study: key findings (2)



## A wide variety of **approaches & tools** are available for forest biodiversity mainstreaming

- spatial-based approaches;
- species-based approaches;
- regulatory instruments;
- economic instruments;
- participatory forest management;
- support to knowledge and capacity development;



# CIFOR-FAO study: barriers to forest biodiversity mainstreaming



- Continuing deforestation
- Illegal forest activities and corruption
- Low profile of conservation outside protected areas
- Insufficient capacity
- Lack of Indigenous Peoples and local community participation



# CIFOR-FAO study: 10 key recommendations



1. Combating **illegal and unregulated** forest activities;
2. Recognizing **forest tenure** of IPLC;
3. Preventing **conversion** of natural forests into monospecific forest plantations;
4. Ensuring sustainable management of **harvested species**;
5. Managing **invasive and over-abundant** species;
6. Leverage global momentum on **restoration** to enhance biodiversity;
7. Adopting a **multi-sectoral** perspective;
8. Providing **economic incentives** (and removing perverse incentives);
9. Facilitating **market-based** instruments;
10. Investing in **knowledge and capacity** development;



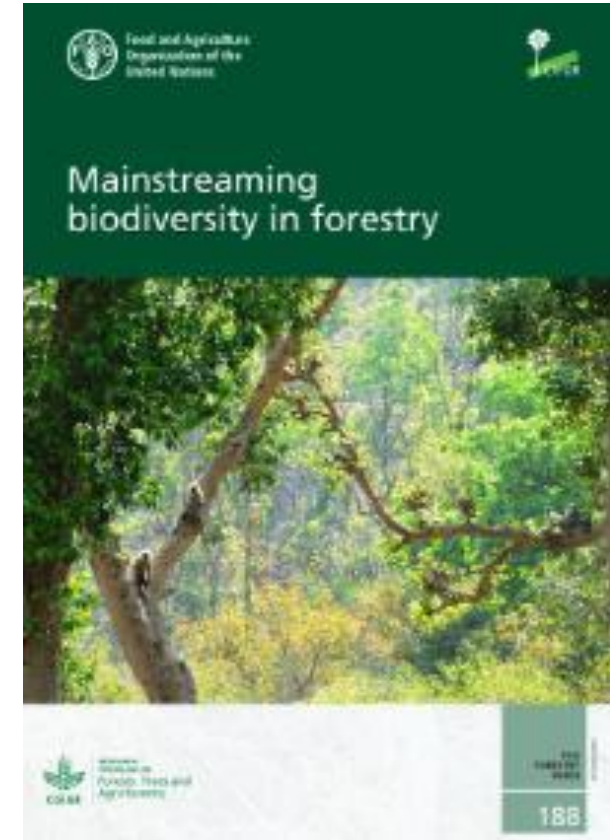
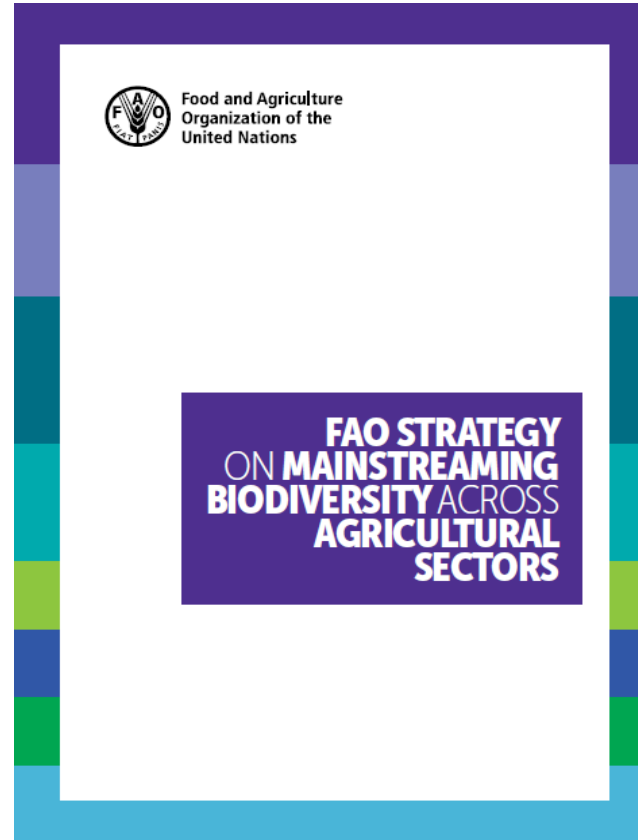
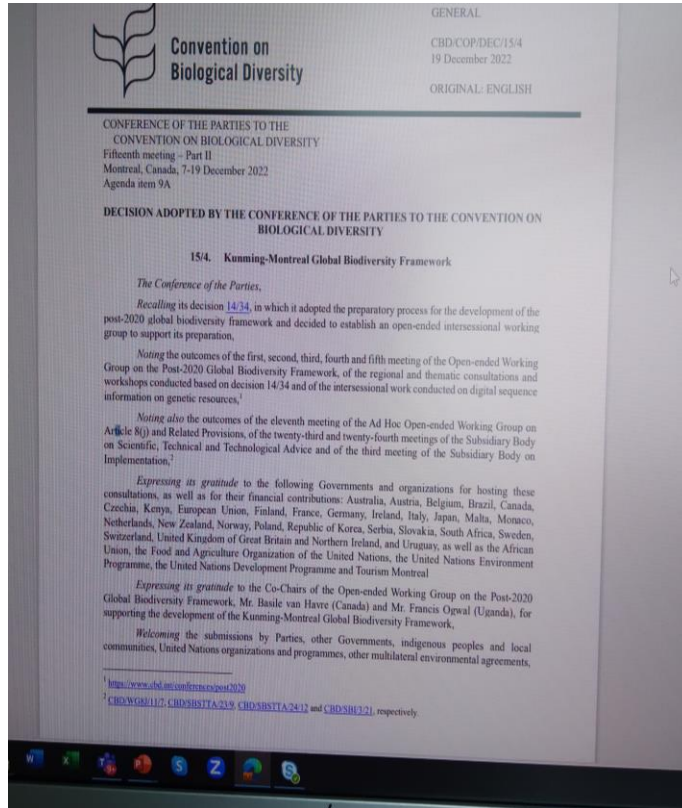
# CIFOR-FAO study: case studies



- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ethiopia
- **Finland**
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Peru
- **United Kingdom**



# Global Program on Forest Biodiversity Mainstreaming (GPFBM)



# GPFBM: Impact



By 2028, biodiversity is main-streamed and sustainably managed, conserved, restored, and used in at least XX ha of forest areas in 10 countries / biomes



# GPFBM: components



- 1) Policy, institutions and governance;
- 2) Practical approaches, tools and instruments;
- 3) Implementation of the landscape approach;
- 4) Knowledge management and innovation;

# GPFBM: outcomes



- **At least 10 countries** adopt **coherent, cross-sectoral policy frameworks**, for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest biodiversity;
- **Technical capacities and financial mechanisms / incentives** for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest biodiversity are in place in **at least 10 countries**;
- Stakeholders **manage** forest landscapes and frontier areas **sustainably**. Participatory monitoring systems **inform decision making**, including IPLCs;
- **Innovations, best practices and knowledge** on forest biodiversity mainstreaming are used within broader **integrated landscape management and land use systems**;



# GPFBM: principles



- Modular structure of the program, demand driven;
- National, regional and global components;
- Landscape approach;
- Integrated management;
- Focus on indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Partnerships;

# GPFBM: State of work

- Programme framework **cleared** by NFO management
  - **CBD Secretariat** and **CIFOR/ICRAF** as core partners
  - **Baseline** being established
  - **RM drives** (bilateral, EU, GEF...)
  - **Regional consultations** in 2024
- Please express your interest to join the initiative!**





# Forest biodiversity and the restoration agenda (1)



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON  
**ECOSYSTEM  
RESTORATION**  
2021-2030

The **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** (hereafter the Decade) is a **global effort** aimed at **restoring** the planet and **ensuring** One Health for people and nature. The Decade **unites** the world behind a **common goal**: preventing, halting and reversing the degradation of ecosystems worldwide.



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# Forest biodiversity and the restoration agenda (2)

TREE PLANTING ON SLOPES

ASSISTED NATURAL  
REGENERATION

PLANTATION OF  
LOCAL TREE  
SPECIES

HOME GARDENS

TREES MIXED WITH  
CROPS

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF  
NATURAL FORESTS AND  
PLANTATIONS

NATURAL REGENERATION IN  
BUFFER ZONES OF  
PROTECTED AREAS



# Forest biodiversity and the urban agenda



- **Target 10** in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- Urban forests can contain relatively **high levels of biodiversity** (vegetation along urban streets and in urban parks, woodlots, abandoned sites, and residential areas);
- Efforts at **mitigating global biodiversity loss** should also be an important goal in the **urban environments**, not just in large, intact natural habitats;

# Conclusions



- **All stars are aligned;**
- **Landscape approach;**
- **Sustainable use;**
- **Responsibility;**
- **FAO is available as partner to support;**





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# Thank you for this opportunity!

San Marino, 22-23 November 2023

