# APF Net Curriculum 3 INternational dialogue on forestry issues

## **Lecture 11 Global policy issues affecting the sustainable management of forests (Part 2)**

## **Part 1TranscriptsDuration: 00:18:05**

### Slide/Screen 1:

This is lecture number 11, the second lecture on Module IV, and we will continue talking about the global policy issues affecting sustainable management of forests. In the previous lecture, we outlined the issues related to forestry and six global forest policy issues.

### Slide/Screen 2

This lecture we will address three more equally important, which include financing sustainable forest management, forest and food security, and forests as a source of bio-energy.

### Slide/Screen 3

From the financing side, there is, as I mentioned in the previous lectures, in the global forest policy discussions, there's always this discussion, actually it's been going for more than 20 years now, is that OK we need, I'm talking about developing countries now, we developing countries need to implement sustainable forest management but this is not easy. Technically it could be done but it needs a lot of finance and the global discussion is about finance or they put it under different terminology which is means of implementation, how to implement it. Means of implementation is mainly about financing sustainable forest management and this is the central issue of global discussion of sustainable forest management. To put it sort of simply, directly, it is who's paying for sustainable forest management, how much, who is receiving the money and what is the accountability, this is direct. That was part of the ECOSOC, economic and social council of the United Nations resolution back in 2006, when they, the U.N. decided to establish the United Nation Forum on Forests and they signed on the countries signed on the united nation or the non-legally binding instrument, and it was closely related to finance, which read, ECOSOC urgent countries to make concrete efforts to secure sustainable high level political commitment to strengthen means of implementation including Financial Resources to provide support to developing countries in order to achieve the global objectives and to promote sustainable forest management. So this is the U.N. language but what it means is that countries should make political commitment to strength the means of implementation including finance and there is a commitment there.

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Now where's the money coming from to implement sustainable forest management? There's the domestic financing, means that the country itself creates Financial Resources to help funding the implementation of sustainable forest management and the 4 global objectives agreed on the non-legally binding instruments Each country in the world, I'm sure your country also is included, whether it's a donor country or a recipient country, don't want this terminology because we are all a global community, we should be all equal but there's a lot of domestic national funding for that. The second source of funding for or Financial Resources for sustainable forest management is the official development assistance ODA. And these are the institutions in the world, like the World Bank and others, they make available finances for sustainable forest management, most of the cases it's not their own money, it's money donated by the countries, the rich countries to the developing countries but to manage it, is done through the World Bank, that's an example. It's not, most of the cases, it's not direct money to the countries, it's going to the World Bank to be managed for the developing countries. There is also Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, that's when the countries' donors and recipients got together and see what are conditions for giving money and how this money is used and where is the monitoring and reporting. And in the Paris Declaration rich countries pledge a large amount of money for that, but the tie to effectiveness, you know they want to know where's the money spent and how effective is this money. There is also the Global Environmental Facility that we talked about in couple of lectures. This is where the donor countries, the rich countries deposit money in the GEF and it is administrated from projects, donations and so on for developing countries. There's also the private investment, you know the private companies they have a stake holder, so they allocate money to help countries to implement sustainable forest management. Well, there are some what is known as catalytic resources which means to catalyze the process, not to pay for it but to catalyze implementing it, to facilitate it, to make it easy because it's not like money coming from one country going to the other and spent directly, there are a lot of conditions related to this, how to spend the money, how to account for it, what is the effectiveness, what is the efficiency of the spending and there are several resources for this. There is one, the Bali Partnership Fund, when the countries got together a few years back in Bali in Indonesia, and pledged the money and they tried to organize it. There is also the national forest program facility which is hosted by FAO where the money goes to the facility and from the facility to the countries to facilitate the process of developing national strategies or national plans for implementing sustainable forest management which means that any developing country, more or less any can apply for this money, say to the facility in FAO which is independent by the way, but it's host there, the secretary. They say, we need certain amount of money to facilitate as a student of this program is to know where is this money and how to actually access it. And there is also the program on forests, PROFOR in the World Bank, these all are funds, are facilities to start the process. It does not pay for the process because paying is a huge amount of them, but you know that you prepare projects and to negotiate it, and obtain the money you need some, what they call seed money or facilitating money. I did this work sometime back ago with FAO couple of people, back in 2007 to show where is this money and how it is coming.

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You'll see this in the reference as well. Second source, or other sources emerging now is the payment for ecosystem services, or for environmental services, and there is money allocated for reducing deforestation, the REDD+, there's the REDD+ program in the three agencies got together, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, they got together to implement this program and the rich countries, the donor countries are allocating substantial amount of money for that. There's also the watershed service I talked about in the last lectures, that is those who are receiving the water in certain parts of the world from the forest, they pay for those who are living on the or managing the watershed, or the source of water. There is also money allocated for biodiversity because there are so many agencies in the world, I mentioned some of them before, they pay for conservation of biodiversity and that this money could be used for the sustainable management of the forest where biodiversity exists. And there is also the landscape value. There's money in the world, this you have to know how to apply for it, it's allocated for the landscape value. There are also the private-public or public-private partnerships where the private sector, the big companies like you know the food companies, the timber companies, the oil companies, these are, they allocate, take for example a big car manufactory. They allocate some money or big oil company Shell, Standard oil, Chevron, whatever. They allocate a certain amount of money to help developing country to conserve and sustainably manage their forest. And they go into partnership with the public which means with the government. So the government pays some, the private company pays some and they implement sustainable forest management. Again it's not direct like this, there are conditions for it, there are negotiations and so on. Now more recently, there's the green development funds where some countries put money in a kind of a fund to be accessed by developing countries for green development.

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The next subject, which concerns global subject, global policy issue, addressed by practically all the countries in the world, rich and poor, developed and developing which is the relationship between forest and food security. You know that food security is very important for everybody in the world. There are estimated, very close to nine million people in the world go hungry every day, means that they don't have enough food. By the year 2050, something like 35 years from now, the number of people in the world would be nine billion, and there is estimation, a study, a research shows that the agricultural output must expand by 60% to meet these needs, that's a very simple thing. Between now and 2050, the number of people would reach now it's about 6, 7, it would be about 9 which is a huge number, and these people would need agricultural output, food and other things, but mainly food to be increased by 60%. Well, where is this coming from? it would come from mostly clearing the forest because the urban land now is quite limited so the countries want to expand the agriculture output, they want to grow more rice, more cones, more whatever, soil, they would have to go to the forest and that's the conflict between agriculture and forestry as we will show later on. On the other hand, existing forests and potential forests provide a lot of food, coming from the leaves, seeds, nuts, honey, fruits, mushrooms, insects, and game animals, these are all important components of the rural diets. There are so many communities around the world and I'm sure you would know some places where people depend almost 100% on the forest where they live for to eat, to find food. We have to manage that, not we, I mean they have, the national governments would have to manage this. But it's in the forest, in other words, if you degrade the forest, if you cut the forest, if your do deforestation, those communities would not find anything to eat. On the other side also, you have the medicinal plants in the forest. So many communities depend on the forest to extract these in the plants for the health and well-being. And many pharmaceutical companies around the world, they go to these forests to get either directly the medicines or collect information about medicines, and there is a prize for that, by the way because in the past, those companies used to go and extracted all these information and even planted the materials, they moved seeds and so on, and they never pay the local communities. Now it's regulated, they have to pay.

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So this is human food. On the other side there are so many forests and planted forests around the world, they are important sources of fodder for animals, livestock. The animals graze in the forests, so its indirect contribution to the well-being of people because they eat these animals, people eat them. So they have to know. Related to this, the firewood, especially in dry lands because people cannot eat bush meat, raw, or some do but the old animals, the old food extracted from the forest must be cooked, water has to be boiled. So they use firewood for that. In fact, more than half of the wood harvested in the world, according to FAO statistics, more than half of the wood extracted from the forest is used for fuelwood, whether heating or cooking. So forests play a very important role related to Food Security, although it's underappreciated because people take it for granted. We have a forest, we go and extract food and we cut the trees for fuelwood and nobody can really appreciate how important it is. And many many millions of people in the rural area do this, and it goes fine, they live in the forest, they have the right to use it, but it is not regulated. Parallel to this, forests serve as a safety net for rural communities in terms of times of hardship. What means is that if there are a certain community living in the forest or near the forest and they have a small piece of land to grow food, and for some reasons or other, there is drought, there is flood, there is fire, they lose their sources of livelihood, they lose the food, so they go to the forest because that's why we call it safety net, because if you cannot find cultivated food and crops, they go to the forest to extract food.

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On the other side also, the ecosystem services provided by the forest can help agriculture thrive by securing water, maintaining soil health, providing a range of natural protections. So one side, you extract the food directly from the forest or you have your animals grazing in the forest and extract firewood. But on the other side also, forest is a very good protection for agriculture because they provide the food, the water for that and they maintain soil fertility and health because there is a cycling of nutrients, in other words, without these, it's a very difficult for the forest or for the forest communities and outsiders as well, to maintain good food production. And I mentioned before that the forest is a main source of fuelwood for many communities around the world, 90% of the energy consumption in Africa is coming from wood and wood by-products, so this shows your how important the forest as a source of preparing food. Imagine that in Africa, there are no more trees to be cut for fuel wood, 90% of the people would not have any means of cooking for the food. Of course this is just a theoretical example, but it shows how important food is for the African.

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[End of Module IV, Lecture 11, Part 1]