

Avoiding Deforestation: US Lessons Learned on the Ground

For SBSTA Workshop
FAO/Rome
August 31/September 1, 2006



Reducing Deforestation Matters

- 20-30% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation
 - Results in significant impacts on local climate, biodiversity and economics
 - Leads to increased vulnerability to climate change
- Reducing deforestation will require an integrated response
 - Needs to include economic development, poverty reduction, biodiversity, and climate change concerns
- Deforestation needs to be controlled within a larger societal context
 - Needs to also address poverty, slow economic growth, poor governance and corruption.

Ongoing USG Forestry Programs

Africa

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, and Sao Tome/Principe, Ethiopia

Asia and the Near East

- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Europe and Eurasia

- Albania, Bulgaria, Russia

Latin America and the Caribbean

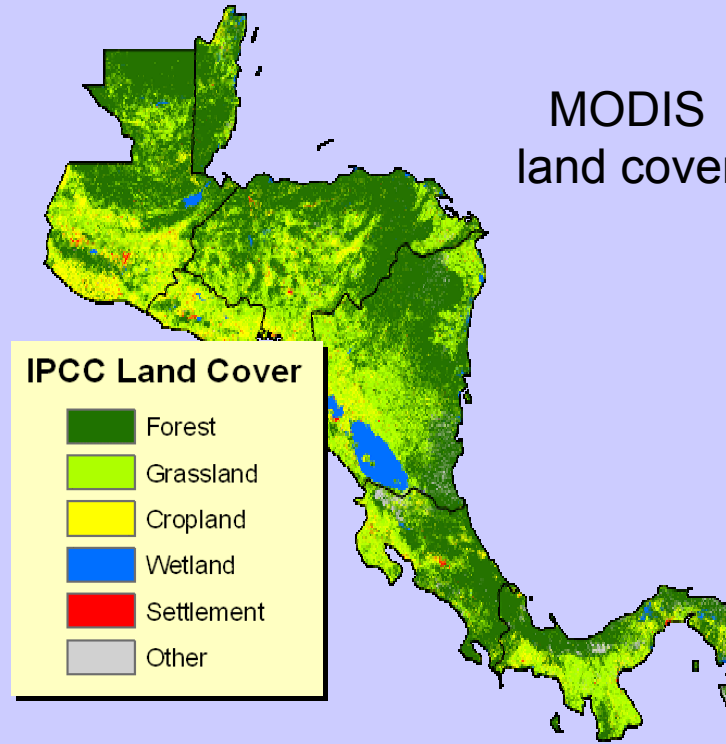
- Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica

Public/Private Partnerships

- Creating partnerships ensures sustained success into the future
 - Shared interests in success and shared risks of failure helps increase effectiveness of funding
- A variety of entities can be partners
 - These include government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, stakeholder groups and the private sector

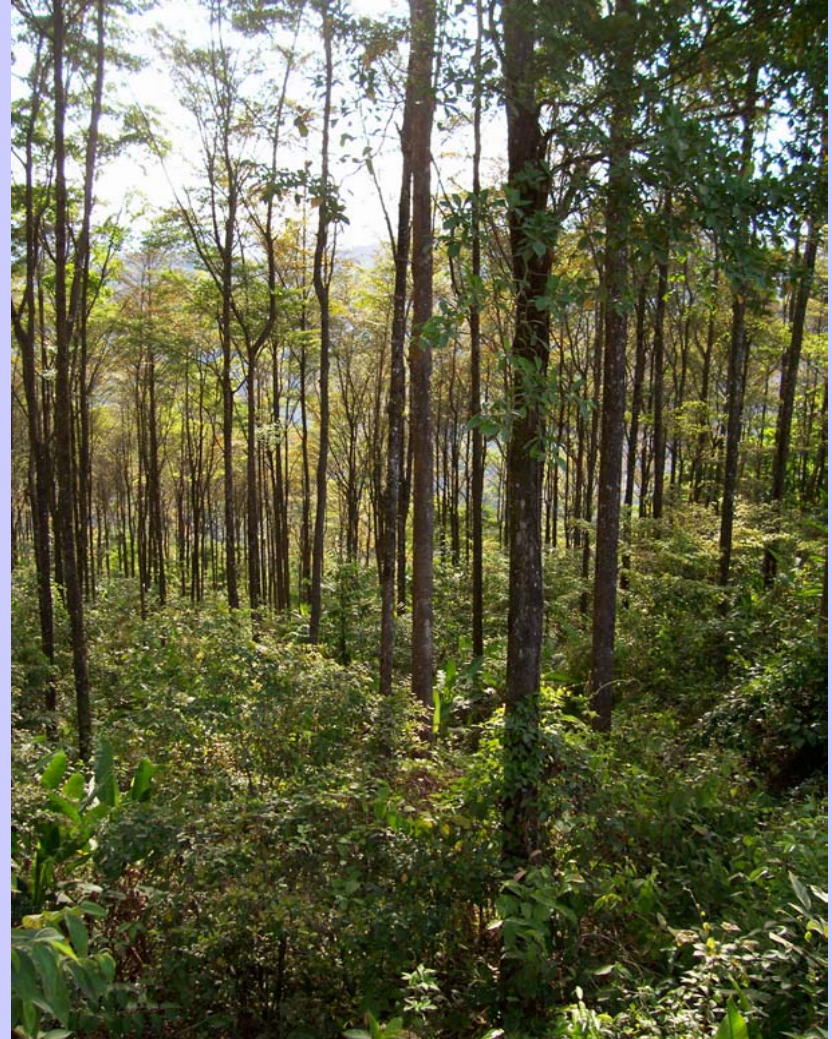
Measurement & Monitoring

- Important tool for decision support
 - land use
 - land management
 - assess concerns
- Technical assistance and capacity building
- “You cannot manage what you cannot measure”



Approaches to Avoiding Deforestation

- Poor management of any natural resource is usually a result of deeper challenges and needs within a society
- The “3 C’s” of addressing deforestation
 - **C**ommercial/market based approaches
 - **C**ommunity forest management
 - **C**onserving forests



Commercial/Market Based Approaches

Actions that work:

- Transparent timber harvesting concessions
- Enforcement of forestry laws
- Better forest management planning
- Improved harvesting technologies
- Improved remote sensing and monitoring technologies.
- Forest certification & log tracking systems



Commercial/Market Based Approaches

Key lessons learned:

- Better performance in the forest sector can help with retaining forests and reducing deforestation pressure
- Transparency is critical to encourage the sale of legal and sustainably harvested timber
 - This transparency is critical in concession allocation, revenue collection, chain of custody processes and marketing strategies.

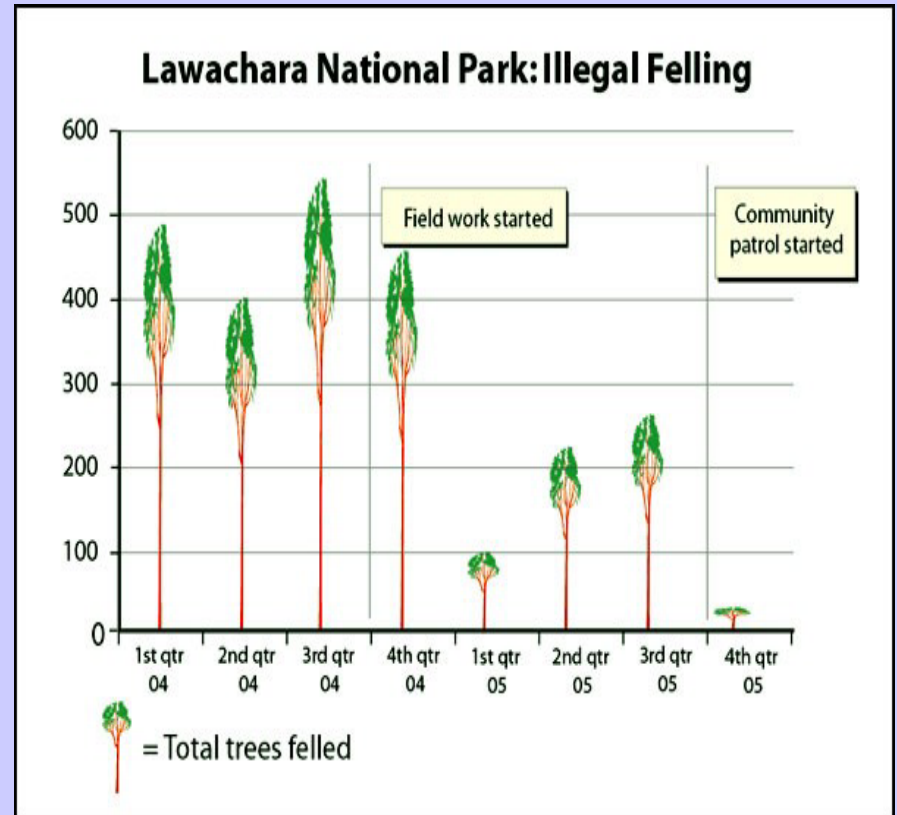
Example:

- The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance (SFPGA)
 - This public-private partnership uses transparency in marketing to increase demand for certified forest products that guarantee legal and sustainably managed wood sourcing

Community Forest Management

Actions that work:

- Small businesses based on Non-Timber Forest Products
- Community run logging and sawmill businesses
- Ecotourism
- Community efforts to stop illegal logging
- Community managed concessions
- Rights and Resources Initiative



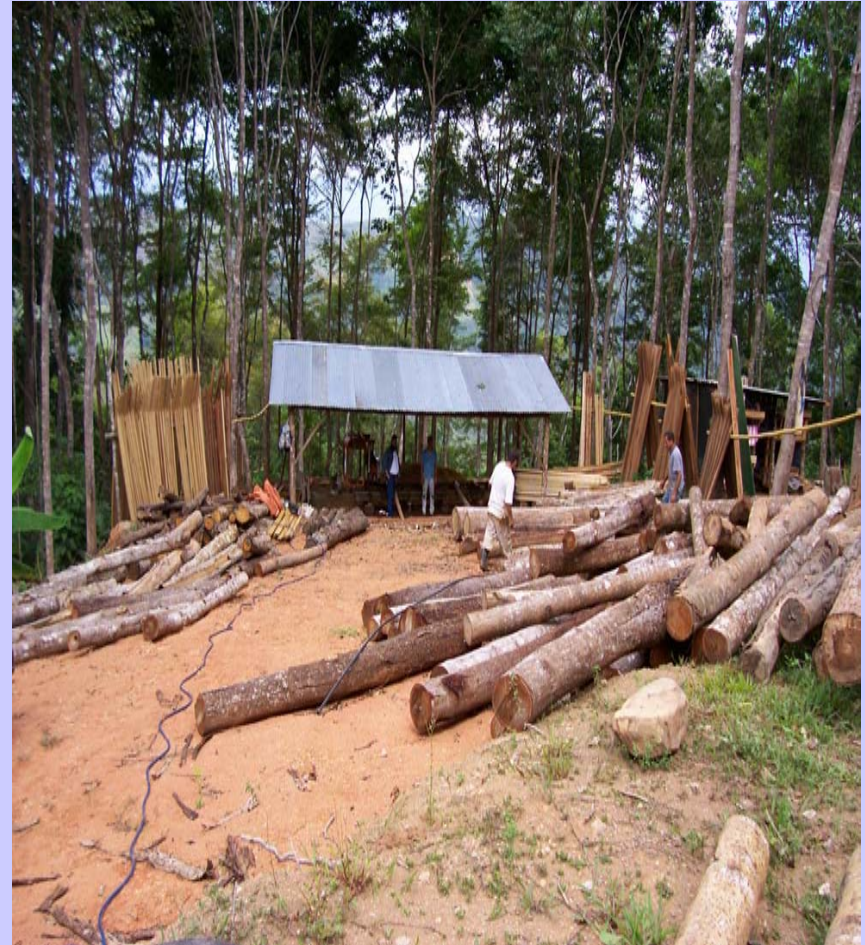
Community Forest Management

Key lesson learned:

- Community involvement reduces illegal and/or unsustainable logging
 - Communities with rights to manage (and benefit from) forests are incentivized to curtail illegal/unsustainable logging.

Example:

- Maya biosphere reserve.
 - Communities granted legal concessions
 - Satellite monitoring documented that incidents of forest fires and illegal logging in community concessions were less than in nearby national parks.



Conserving Forests

Actions that work:

- Innovative financing for the purchase of land for conversion to protected areas
- Building capacity in protected area management
- Developing alternative livelihoods near protected areas
- Supporting the development of policies that conserve forests
- Leading international forest conservation initiatives such as PIAIL, CARPE, ABCI, LFI

Conserving Forests

Key lesson learned:

- Innovative and long-term financing mechanisms are critical to forest conservation
 - These include financing from the private sector, NGOs and governments

Example:

- Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA)
 - The USG has signed ten TFCA agreements, the most recent with Paraguay on June 7, 2006
 - Signed TFCA agreements will generate over \$105 million USD for forest conservation over the next 10 to 25 years

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