



Sustainable forest management & applicability to REDD activities

- Japan's initiatives & challenges -

UNFCCC Workshop on Methodological Issues relating to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, 25-27th June 2008, Tokyo, Japan

Yuichi Sato, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, JAPAN

■ *Japan's Current initiatives towards REDD*

■ *On-going efforts for SFM on the ground*

■ *Approaches extracted from the on-going efforts*



Japan's current initiatives towards REDD, e.g.

**Call by Deputy DG of
Forestry Agency at COP13**



In late 2007

- *Contribution to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) launched by WB*
- *Emergency call for tackling deforestation at COP13*

In 2008



- *Series of workshops on forest fire as an element of REDD*
- *“Japan-Asia REDD seminar” for capacity building of selected Asian countries for REDD readiness*
- *“2nd GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium” for coordination of global forest observation*
- *Co-hosting ITTO International Expert Meeting on climate change & tropical SFM*
- *Hosting UNFCCC Workshop on methodological issues for REDD*

SFM

*“.....Recognizing that **sustainable forest management**, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations, ...”*

(NLBI, UNFF7, 2007)

On-going efforts for SFM on the ground

Research & conservation



Prevention of further expansion of shifting cultivation



Rehabilitation of degraded forest land



Prevention of desertification



Farm forestry for income generation & environment



Training & field workshop



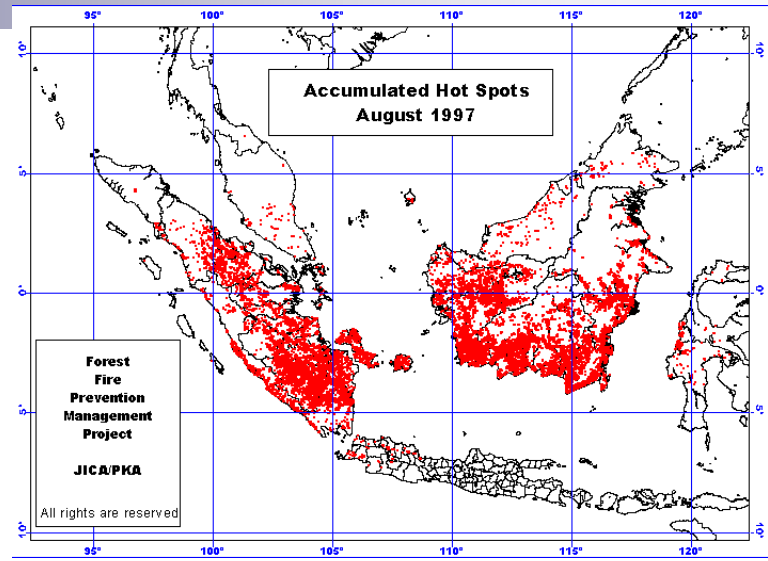
Log tracking system to prevent illegal logging



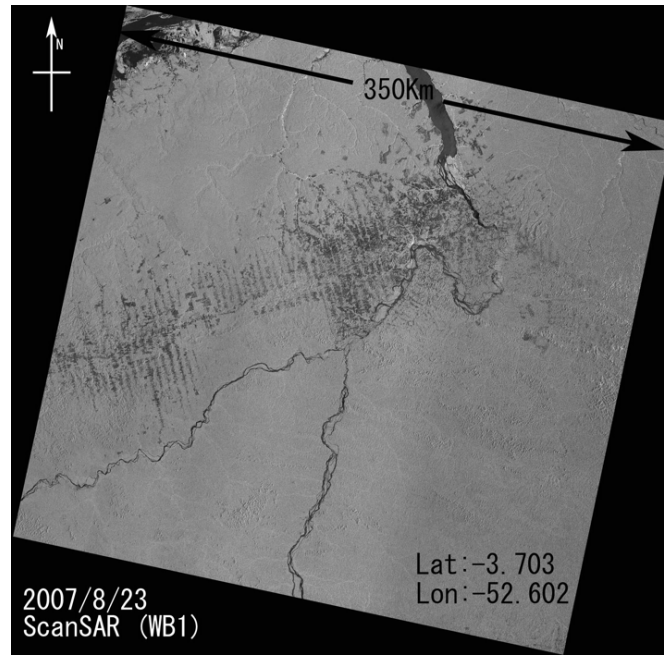
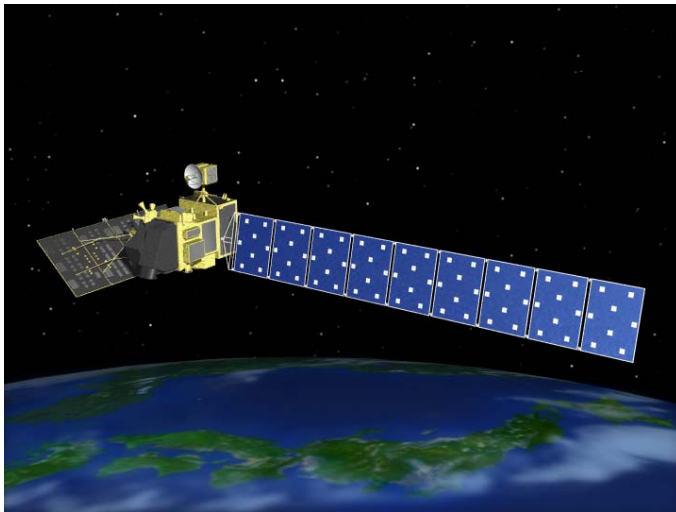
Policy development & coordination



Hotspot detection to prevent forest fires



Control of illegal logging by latest satellite technology (JAXA)



Three(3) key problems in on-going efforts

- **Limited human, infrastructural & financial resources**
- **Numerous causes & stakeholders involved**
- **Difficulty in institutionalization**

Approaches to overcome the problems

- **Limited human, infrastructural & financial resources**
 - *On-going & required action coordination*
 - *Use facility & material available in local communities*
 - *Use human resources available materials*
- **Numerous causes & stakeholders involved**
 - *Consultation & coordination among multi-sectors & stakeholders*
 - *Dev. Individual program specific to local condition*
- **Difficulty in institutionalization**
 - *Necessary steps to institutionalize*
 - *Program planning based on existing resources*

Limited infrastructural & financial resources



Facility & material available in local community

Farms
as school facilities



Activities on farm
as textbooks



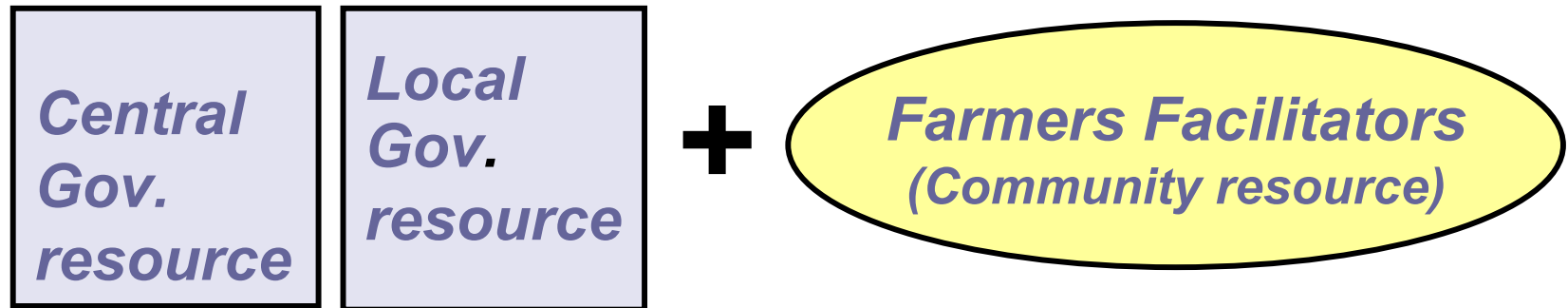
No cost, full participation, timely and visible.

Limited human resources

➔ *Human resources available in local communities*

Fostering farmers in local community
as *“Farmer Facilitators”*

for extension, patrolling & forest management



Numerous causes & stakeholders involved



Consultation, coordination

among multi-sectors & stakeholders

Forest Donors

Forest Dept.

*Local communities
in model areas*

Decentralization

Multi-sector issues

Full participation

*Provincial
& district
Gov.*

*Other
Ministries*

Private sector

*Local communities
In wider areas*

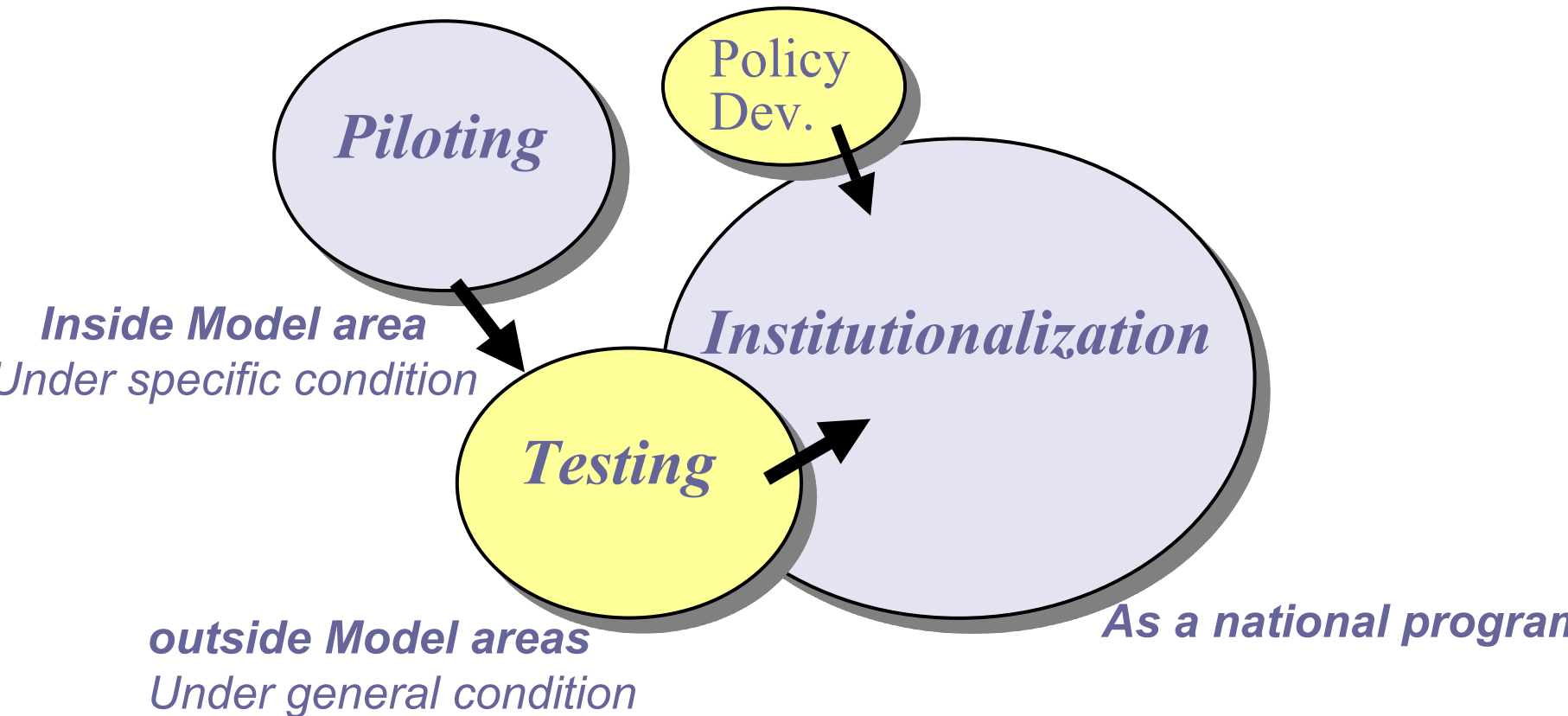
Economic development

Government' & local revenues

Fill in gaps on interests, needs & priorities among stakeholders

Difficulty in institutionalization

➔ *Necessary steps to institutionalize*



*In addition to reducing emission,
need synthesizing various benefits from forests*

Criteria & Indicators (C&I) for monitoring & reporting - the Montreal Process -

Participating countries:

**Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Korea,
Mexico, New Zealand, Russian Federation, USA & Uruguay**

Major achievements

- *Dev. 7 Criteria & 64 Indicators to monitor & report the extent of SFM*
- *Dev. associated Technical Notes*
- *Publish 1st MP member countries' reports*
- *Japan is hosting **Liaison Office***



MP TAC meeting in China, 200

C&I initiatives for SFM in the world

- *African Timber Organization (ATO) process,*
- *the Dry forest in Asia process,*
- *the Dry-zone Africa process,*
- *ITTO process,*
- *Lepaterique process of Central America,*
- *the Montreal process (MP),*
- *the Near East process,*
- *the Pan-European forest process (MCPFE) ,*
- *Tarapoto proposal for the sustainability of the Amazon forest*

- *FRA 2010(FAO)*

**MP working group meeting
in Argentina, 2007**



Experiences in SFM are valuable;

Effective use of available resources, intensified coordination & consultation, efforts for institutionalization, development of national forest programmes, monitoring & national reporting including C&I and certification.....

Lessons & knowledge

extracted from the application of SFM

are to be incorporated into REDD strategies.

*“ ... In the long term, **sustainable forest management** strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual yield of timber, fibre, or energy from the forest, **will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit.**”*

(IPCC AR4, WGIII, page 549)

Thank you for listening