

a platform for stakeholders in African forestry



WHY INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT ON FORESTS-IAFs

IAFs established through ECOSOC Resolution 2000/35:

To promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end

Catalyse, mobilize and generate financial resources, as well as mobilize and channel technical and scientific resources to implement activities identified at IPF, IFF and UNFF.

Provide a forum for continued policy development and dialogues to foster a common understanding on SFM and address forest related issues in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner.

WHY INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT ON FORESTS-IAFS

Enhance cooperation on forest-related issues among relevant international and regional institutions.

Foster international cooperation, including North-South and public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at national, regional and global levels.

Monitor and assess progress at national, regional and global levels.

Strengthen political commitment to the management, conservation and development of all types of forests.

Validity of the objective, purpose and functions of the current IAFs

New and emerging issues related to forestry that require modifying the objectives and/or purpose or even coming up with a completely new global IAFs.

PROMINENCE OF FORESTRY ISSUES ON THE GLOBAL SCENE

Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)-14 institutions

Mission remains : " to promote sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end"

UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC , FAO and UNFF shape the policy and

PROMINENCE OF FORESTRY ISSUES ON THE GLOBAL SCENE

Any future IAFs has to, in addition, examine at least:

How individual CPF members operate:

- Carved from SFM as stand-alone activities,
- Are delinked from other activities that contribute to SFM,
- Are funded and implemented in a free-standing manner

e.g. climate change, illegal forest activities, biodiversity,

Distortions to compliance to plans by IAFs:

- Funding agencies have own priority areas and countries for funding
- Unfunded areas often not be taken up by private sector and governments
- "Dedicated global forest fund" for issues that "fall in the cracks"?

MAKING THE IAFS MORE RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE

Country-led Initiatives (CLIs) and Ad-hoc Expert Group (AHEG) meetings/sessions and side events; they:

are informed by technical input by linking science with development,

provide a good platform for a more technical and open discussion of issues,

focus on key issues in forestry development,

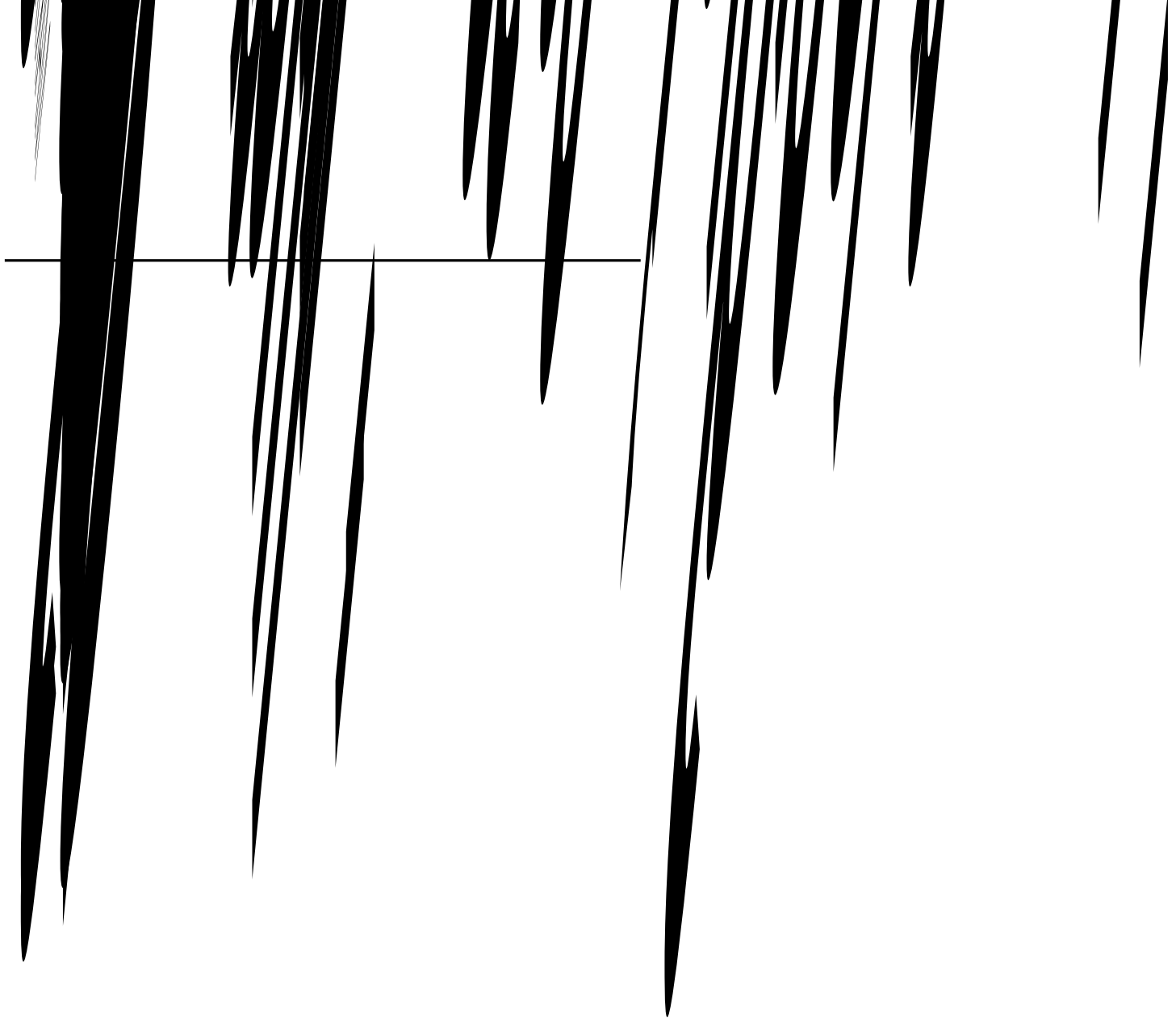
provide a basis for countries and relevant groups to raise issues they feel are important to forestry in their countries or institutions/groups,

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MAKING THE IAFS MORE RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE





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FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In implementing the MDGs it became increasingly clear that:

More attention needs to be given to air--its quality to support life was increasingly being impaired - a great challenge to humanity.

Availability of quality water in sufficient quantities to human beings is emerging as a very serious issue, let alone the

The loss of forest cover continues to increase, diminishing its capacity to improve air quality, and support other environmental services like quality water supply.

Achievement of the MDGs in many countries comes with other immense challenges of restoring and proper development of these resources: water, air and forests.

FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SUD) (GFO)-BA

FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Will the SDGs now focus on the three most abundant and life supporting resources: water, air and forests?

Will forests and trees feature in SDGs on basis of their utility roles and values?

Which SDG will house/secure the development and management aspects of forests and trees in order to sustain the availability of its products and services to the other SDGs

FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Some ideas on SDGs and forestry

1. As a stand-alone or specific goal on forests

Based on the great potential benefits forests have on sustainable development

Would require considerable promotional efforts by institutions and initiatives dealing with or interested in forestry issues

2. Forests and trees in the SDGs as cross cutting issues

The utility aspects of forests and trees will be highlighted in SDGs

FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The case of no specific goal or a sub-goal on forests

There is a universal appreciation of the role forests in lives of people and the

THANK YOU!