

FAO's Draft Planted Forests Code Overview

***Forestry and
Governance?***

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What are Planted Forests?

- Forests in which trees have been established through planting or seeding
- Both native and introduced species
- Planted forests cover:
 - **the planted forest component of Semi-Natural forests,**
 - **Productive plantations, and**
 - **Protected plantations**

Users of the Code

- Governments
 - Policy, legal, regulatory, and planning
- Investors
- Forest Managers
- Stakeholders

What will the Code Cover?

- Global scope
- All aspects of planted forests, including
 - policy development,
 - Planning
 - Management
 - Supply chain links for marketing, industry and trade
- Complements and supplements forest certification schemes
- Voluntary and non-binding

Objectives

- Promote positive contribution of forests
- Codify generally-accepted Principles
- Contribute to international and national agreements
- Promote investments in SFM of planted forests
- Balance social, cultural, environmental and economic dimensions

Principles

- Governments will...
- Investors will or must...
- Planning, managing, utilizing, and monitoring of planted forests will...
- Take into consideration...
- Must be adopted, must incorporate, must adopt, must encourage

Institutional Principles

1: *Good Governance*

- Stable government, precautionary approach, rights of land and crop access, equitable distribution of benefits

2: *Integrated Decision-making and Multi-stakeholder approaches*

- Free participation, informed consent, conflict resolution

3: *Enhanced Organizational Capacity*

- Strengthen capacity and capabilities of knowledge and technology, through research, extension, etc.

Economic Principles

4: *Recognition of Value of Goods and Services*

- market and non-market benefits and full values, balance tradeoffs, equitable benefit sharing

5: *Promotion of Investments*

- long-term, clear policies, use incentives, avoid perverse incentives, equity between uses, avoid econ distortions

6: *Recognition of the Role of the Market*

- Stable climate, access to information, monitoring, recognize carbon markets

Social and Cultural Principles

7: Recognition of Social and Cultural Values

- Recognize customary rights, strengthen groups to participate, recognize smallholder investors, provide employment, recognize and collaborate in education, health, services

8: Maintenance of Social and Cultural Services

- Impact assessments, avoid adverse impacts, baselines, conflict resolution processes, ancestral rights, safe working conditions, protect archeological/cultural sites, avoid displacement and resettlement

Environmental Principles

9: *Maintenance and Conservation of Environmental Services*

- environmental assessments, ecosystem functions, watershed approaches, inclusion of carbon sequestration

10: *Conservation of Biological Diversity*

- Maintain, conserve, and protect biodiversity, impact assessments, appropriate silvicultural systems

11: *Maintenance of Forest Health and Productivity*

- Appropriate, consistent policies, laws, reforestation, pest management, reduce chemicals, invasive species

Environmental Principles

12: *A Landscape Approach*

- Adopt environmental standards, ensure planning & management consider upstream and downstream impacts and monitor
- Retain riparian reserves, design corridors, designate scientific and cultural reserves and community buffer zones
- Road locations
- Outreach with communities
- Recognize both productive and protective functions of forests.

Implementation Considerations

- Institutional Roles
- Strategic and Economic Planning
- Stakeholder Relations
- Learning and Research
- Operational Planning and Management-next slide

Operational Planning and Management

- Biotechnology and GMO's
- Herbicides, Pesticides and other Chemicals
- Fertilizers
- Fire
- Invasive Species
- Biodiveristy
- Water
- Rights of indigenous people and community customary rights
- Land tenure
- Employment
- Incentives

Concerns About A “Code”

- Definitions of Planted Forests
- Concept of a “Code”
- Role of Science
- International, national and local applications
- “Must” versus “Shall or Encourage”
- Expectations: public, government, international organizations, NGO’s, financial aid organizations

Concerns Continued

- Social Justice Groups:
 - Desire for a Code that seeks to drive social change rather than just plantations
 - Proposed standard-setting process
 - Need for a “best practices” standard
 - Expansion of “best practices” beyond country’s legal requirements

Forestry Concerns

- Increased misunderstanding of the technical forestry considerations and aspects of plantation development
- Constraints on private land owners ability to make decisions and investments
- Relationships to certification systems and “best practices” standards
- Monitoring and evaluation

Forestry and Governance?

- Vast differences in the legal frameworks from country to country-How to implement?
- Influence and promote sector-wide reforms
- Use of “Ethics” in the Code
- Risk analysis vs. precautionary principle
- Code vs. Criteria & Indicators & Certification

Process and What Next

- Regional Forestry Commission Dialogues
- Revision of Code
- FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO)--March, 2007
- www.fao.org/forestry/plantedforestcode