



FORESTS:  
A GREEN PATHWAY  
FOR HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT

*Delivering  
adaptation and  
mitigation  
through  
sustainable  
forest  
management*

COFO 21  
WORLD FOREST WEEK



# Presentation will cover:

- Why SFM is key to addressing CC
- How forest management practices are changing due to CC – examples of FAO activities
- The importance of fragile forest ecosystems and of TOF
- The need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to forest management and CC

# Good forest management: a key to tackling climate change

Well-managed forests:

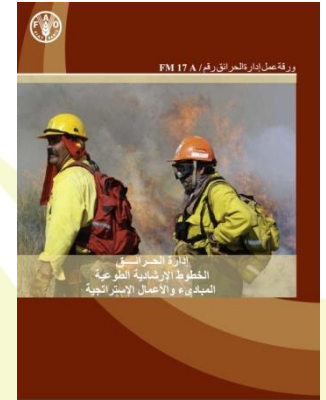
- help store carbon while increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability to threats
- assist forest-dependent people adapt to changing conditions caused by CC
- contribute to SFM - the foundation for tackling climate change, while maintaining a balanced approach to achieve multiple economic, social and environmental objectives

# Integrated Fire Management

- Increased risk of wildfires and consequent greenhouse gas emissions – 350 million ha/yr and 300,000 deaths/yr
- Fire prevention can protect carbon storage and sequestration capacity
- FAO is addressing changing capacity development needs and how we deal with fire management through a broader landscape approach

# Integrated Fire Management

- Capacity Development
- Greater community involvement
- Project support: FAO-Finnish programme in Tanzania



# Forest Health and Vitality

- CC is affecting forest pests and the damage they cause
- Major pest outbreaks throughout the world are creating devastating economic and environmental damage and affecting the carbon source or sink status of large landscapes

# Forest Health and Vitality

## FAO action:

- direct technical assistance to countries to control and prevent outbreaks of pests and disease
- Control of pest movements by improved implementation of phytosanitary standards



# New Guide



[www.fao.org/forestry/foresthealthguide](http://www.fao.org/forestry/foresthealthguide)



# E-learning courses

## *Preventing intentionally introduced tree species from becoming pests*

The forest sector uses **non-native** species to provide a variety of benefits.



## Preventing pest spread through woodfuels

### Regulation

The problem is that though some import regulations require heat treatment to reduce pest spread in fuelwood, in some cases fungal pathogens can survive deeper inside.



## *Preventing pest spread through plants for planting*

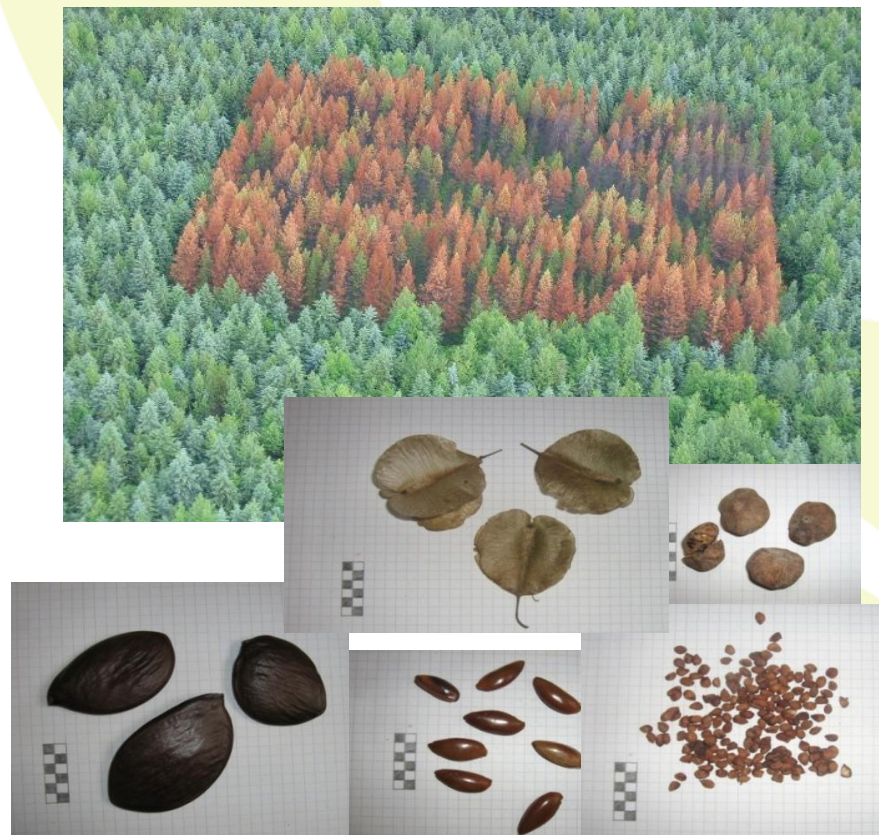


Plants for planting may **include** roots, stems, branches and leaves; rhizomes, suckers, bulbs and sometimes even fruit.



# FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

- Genetic diversity and processes
- *State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources (2013)*
- Based on Country Reports and Thematic Studies
- Information base, gaps, needs, priorities, framework for action
- *Link with FRA, synergy and cooperation with CBD and other programs*



# Some forest ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to CC

- dryland forests
- mountain forests and watersheds
- coastal forests (e.g. mangroves)

These fragile ecosystems require special attention and management measures to reduce vulnerability and facilitate their adaptation to CC

# The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative



An African response to climate change and other environmental and socio-economic challenges – building resilience

- 13 countries
- integrated landscape approach



# Mountains

Strategic Initiative on Climate Change Impacts,  
Adaptation and Development in Mountain Regions

- linked to the Mountain Partnership



# Mangrove conservation Congo and Cameroon





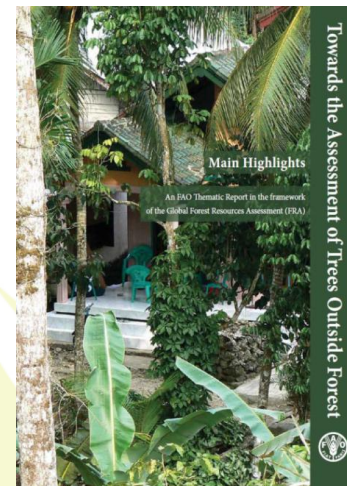
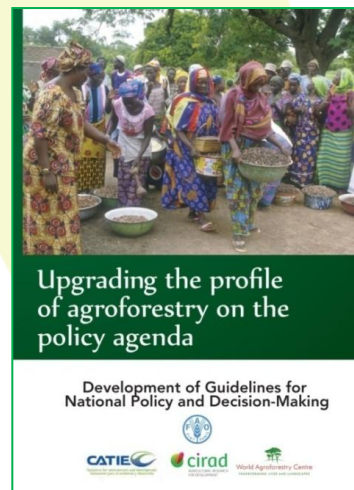
# Trees outside forests

- Significant but undervalued contribution to CC mitigation and adaptation
- Reduce vulnerability, enhance resilience and contribute to diverse objectives: food security, livelihoods, income, wood/non-wood products, etc.

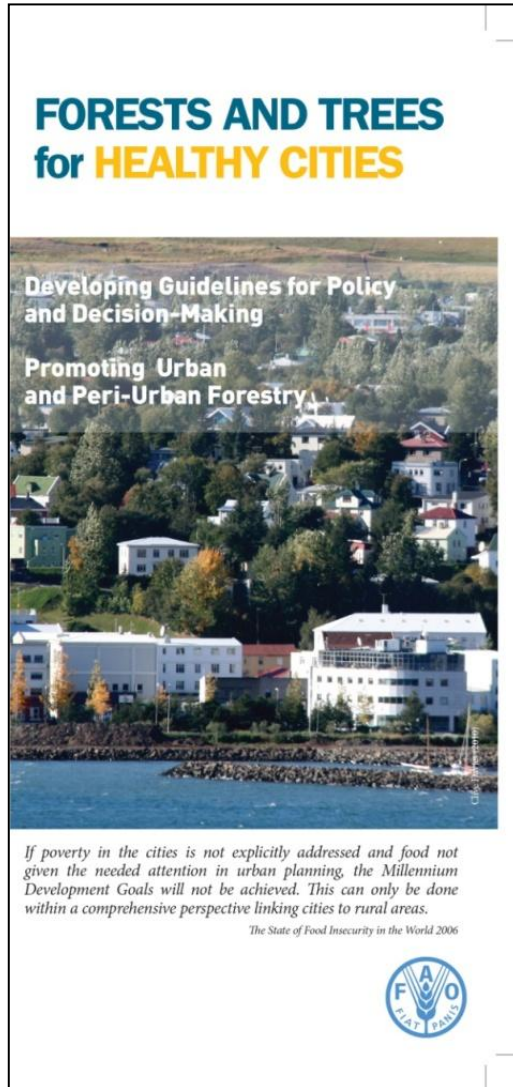
# Agroforestry

**Building resilient  
landscapes and  
farms**

**A key element in  
adaptation and  
reducing risk**



# Urban and peri-urban forestry



## Resilient cities

- Adaptation to climate change
- Greener economy
- Employment
- Urban-rural linkages

# An integrated and comprehensive approach for SFM and climate change

- placing forest management in a broader context of landscape management
- ensuring that all aspects of SFM are addressed to support good management
- SFM Toolbox

*Thank you!*

