

Sustainable Forest Management and the Ecosystem Approach – Two Concepts, One Goal

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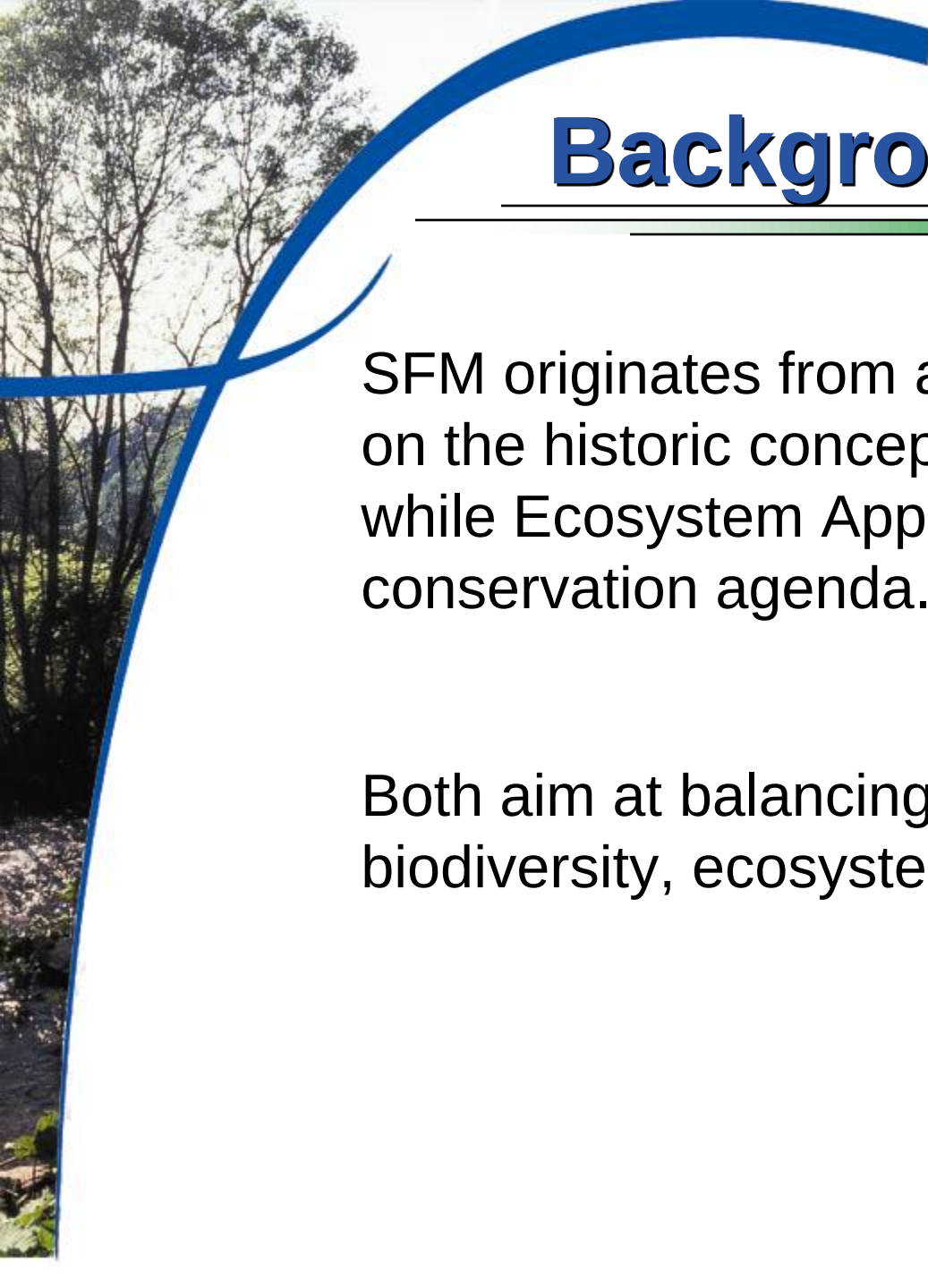


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Structure of the Presentation

- **What is Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)?**
- **What is the Ecosystem Approach and how is it applied in forests?**
- **Examples of complementarities**
- **Examples of good practice**
- **Challenges and Opportunities**



Background

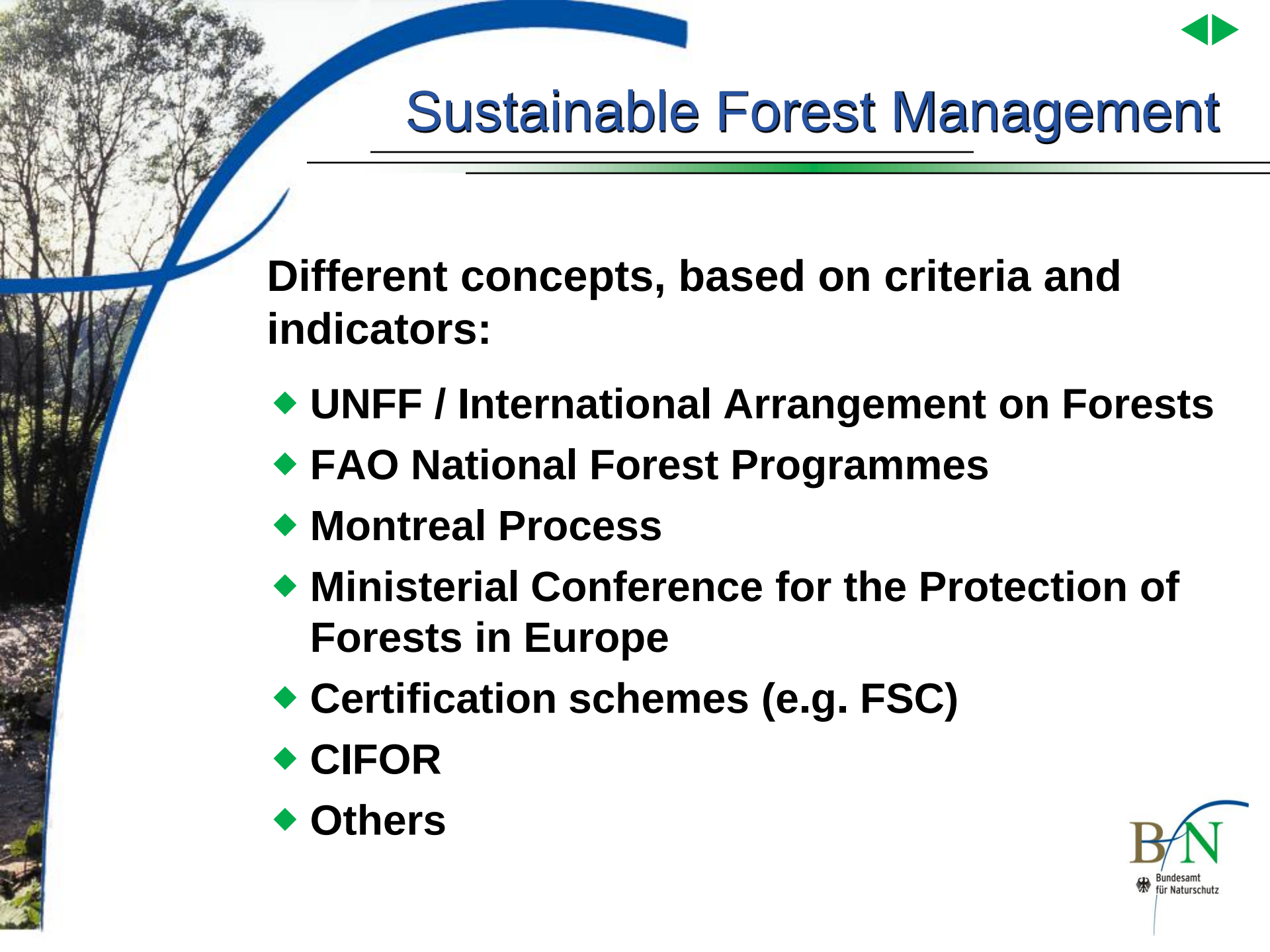
SFM originates from a production agenda, based on the historic concept of sustained yield forestry, while Ecosystem Approach was driven by a conservation agenda.

Both aim at balancing conservation and use of biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services.



What is sustainable forest management (SFM)?

“The stewardship [...] of forests [...] that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.” (MCPFE and FAO)



Sustainable Forest Management

Different concepts, based on criteria and indicators:

- ◆ **UNFF / International Arrangement on Forests**
- ◆ **FAO National Forest Programmes**
- ◆ **Montreal Process**
- ◆ **Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe**
- ◆ **Certification schemes (e.g. FSC)**
- ◆ **CIFOR**
- ◆ **Others**



Examples of SFM Indicators (e.g. on forest biodiversity)

Indicators	Description
Naturalness	Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by “undisturbed by man”, by “semi-natural” or by “plantations”, each by forest type
Protected Areas	Area of forest and other wooded land protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, according to MCPFE Assessment Guidelines
Number of threatened species	Number of threatened forest species, classified according to IUCN Red List categories in relation to total number of forest species

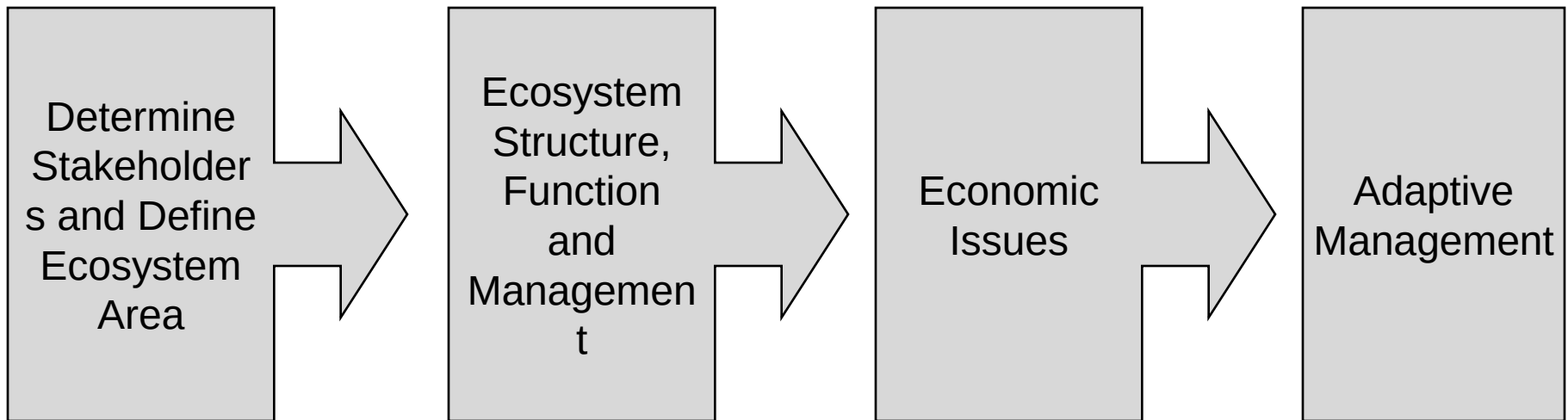


CBD's 12 Principles of the EA

1. Based on societal choice.
2. Decentralized management.
3. Considers Effects on other ecosystems.
4. Works in a socio-economic context.
5. Maintains ecosystem functioning and services.
6. Considers ecosystem limitations.
7. Considers appropriate spatial and temporal scales.
8. Thinks long term.
9. Works with (inevitable) change.
10. Balances conservation and use.
11. Considers all relevant knowledge, including indigenous and local knowledge.
12. Works cross-sectorally.

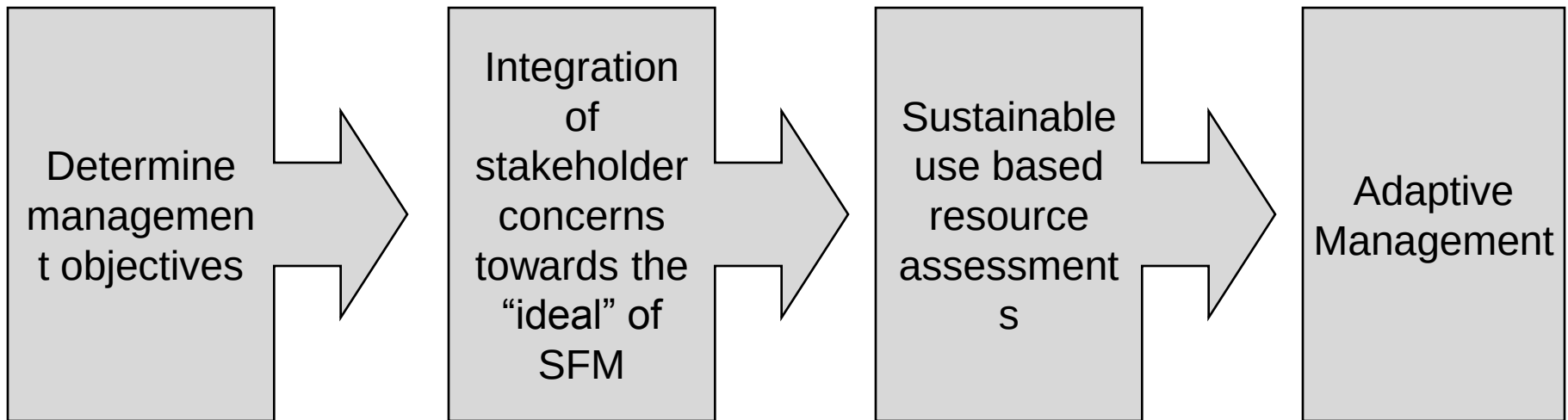


The Ecosystem Approach – cross cutting issue





Sustainable Forest Management – a sectoral approach





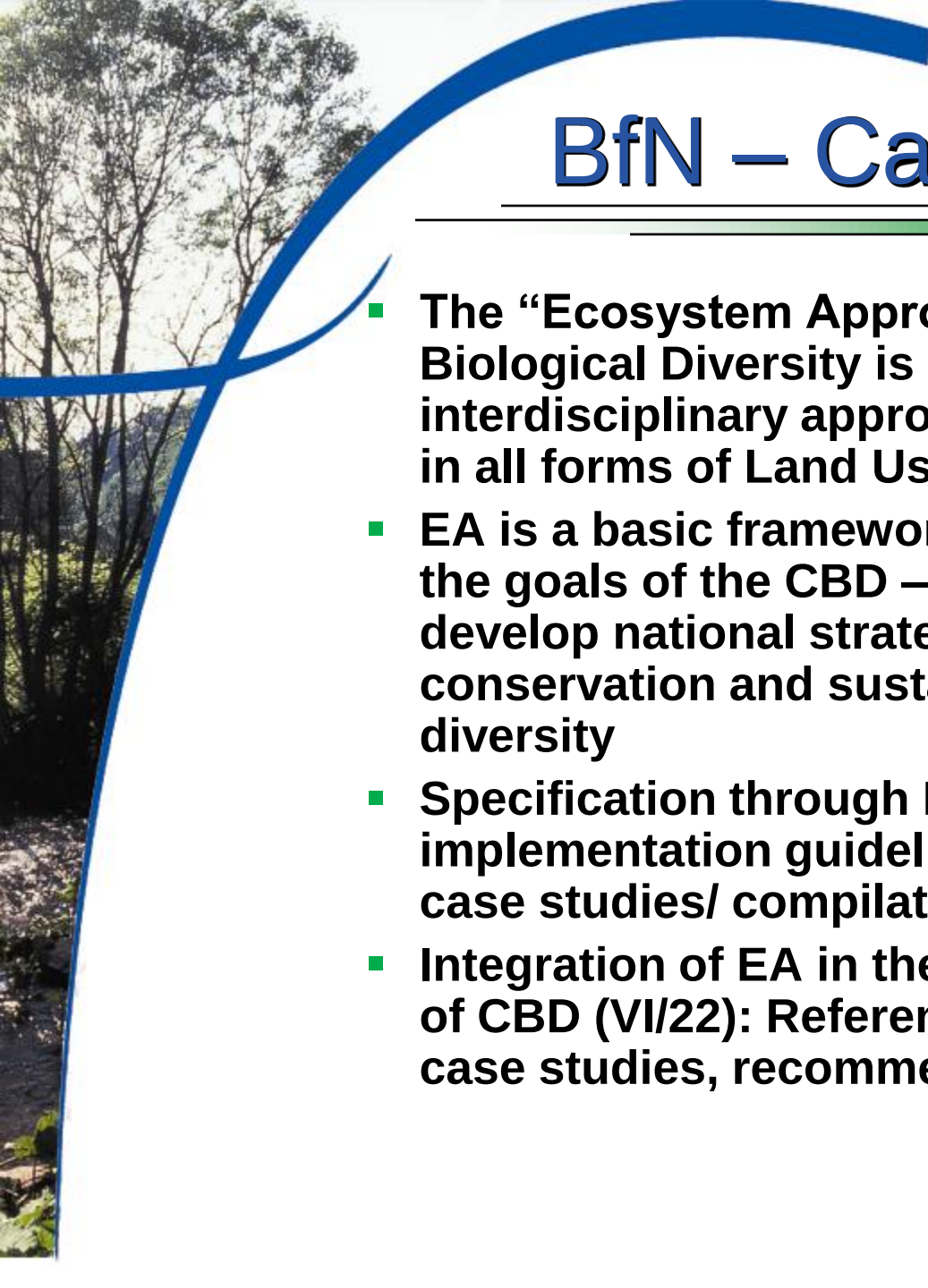
“Two Concepts, One Goal”

SFM	EA
Products and Services	Equity and Sustainability
Integrate environmental and social aspects	Matter of societal choice
“We manage, you participate”	“We are learning together”
Broadly focused	Cross-sectoral
Includes codes of forestry practice, criteria and indicators	No case law yet, needs practical testing



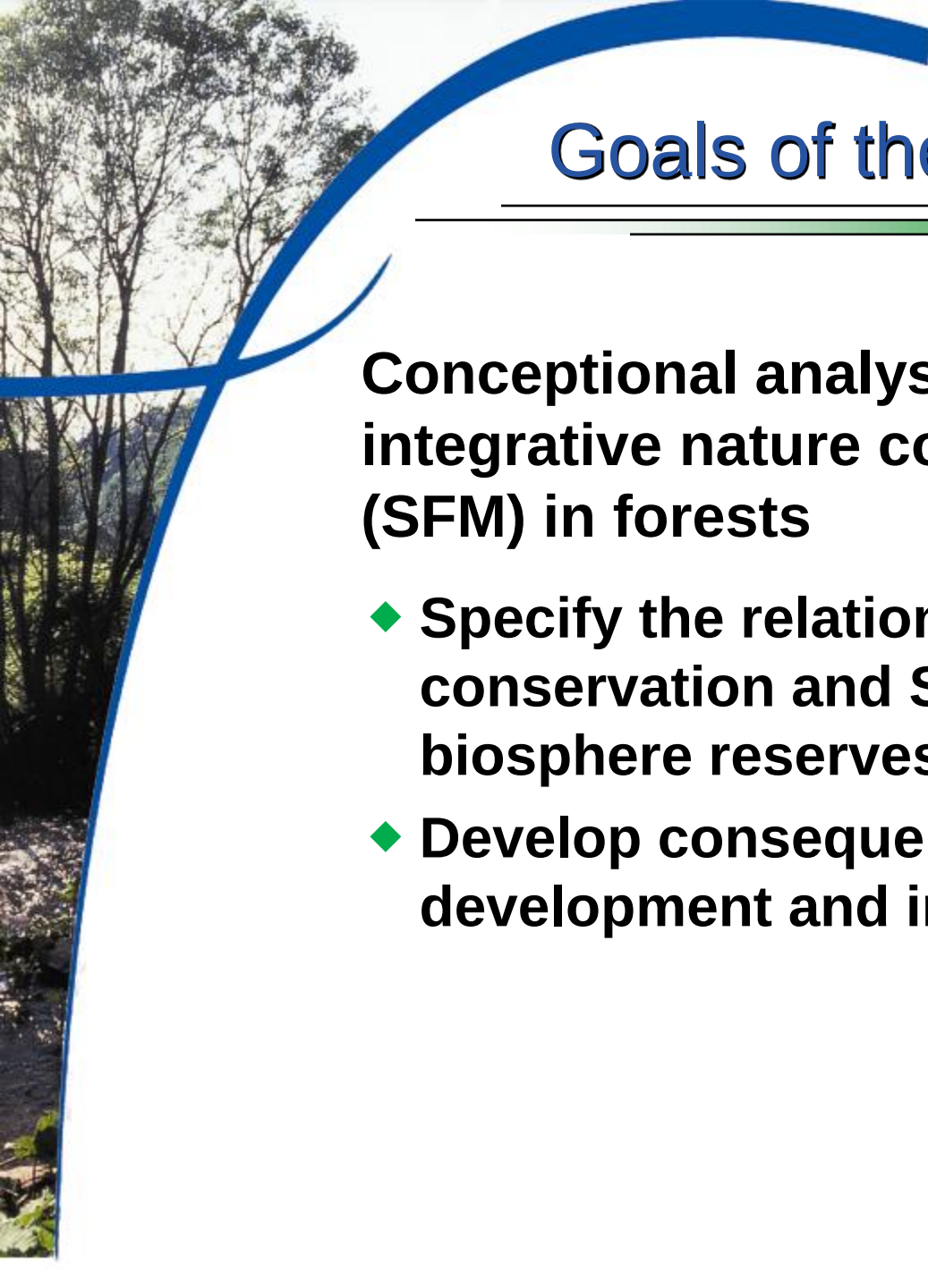
“Two Concepts, One Goal”

SFM	EA
Adaptive management, but within limits	Need for resilience, anticipation of change
Spatial scale considered at site level	To incorporate wider landscape linkages
Based on expert knowledge	Broad knowledge base, including indigenous and local knowledge



BfN – Case Studies

- The “Ecosystem Approach” (EA) of the Convention of Biological Diversity is a short hand for a holistic, interdisciplinary approach to implement sustainability in all forms of Land Use
- EA is a basic framework for measures to implement the goals of the CBD – member states are required to develop national strategies, plans and programs for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Specification through Malawi-principles and implementation guidelines – Task: Enforcement of case studies/ compilation of practical experiences
- Integration of EA in the programme of work on forests of CBD (VI/22): Reference to EA and SFM, analysis of case studies, recommendations for networking



Goals of the case study

Conceptional analysis of the EA in relation to integrative nature conservation strategies (SFM) in forests

- ◆ **Specify the relation between decisions for conservation and SFM in German forest biosphere reserves and the EA**
- ◆ **Develop consequences for the future development and implementation of the EA**

Case study: Forest dominated biosphere reserves



Fallstudien: Waldgeprägte Biosphärenreservate



FuE-Vorhaben
Der 'ökosystemare Ansatz' in ausgewählten Waldbiosphärenreservaten
gefördert durch das Bundesamt für Naturschutz mit Mitteln des
Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit



Landscape Case Study „Rhön“



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Case Study Pfälzerwald: Spruce „Forest“





Case Study Schorfheide: Beech Forest





Autochthonous Spruce: Harz (Lower Saxony)





Challenges and Opportunities

- Concepts aimed at (and applied by) different audiences
- Confusion over different terms – many can be used synonymously
- Need for practical demonstration, “best practice” examples for ecosystem approach
- Need to look “beyond the forest” for SFM
- Growing demand for sustainable resource use – at the heart of both concepts



Further information

- **Sustainable Forest Management and the Ecosystem Approach – Two Concepts, One Goal. FAO Management Working Paper (2003)**
www.fao.org
- **The Ecosystem Approach: Five Steps to Implementation (IUCN CEM Ecosystem Management Series No. 3, 2004)**
- **Changing Realities: Ecosystem Approaches and Sustainable Forest Management. ArborVitae Special Issue (2004).**
www.iucn.org
- **Forests in Landscapes. Ecosystem Approaches to Sustainability. Sayer, J. and Maginnis, S., (2005)**