Forest owners’ and community forests point of view

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Norwegian Forest Owners’ Federation / IFFA
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Main messages

• The forest owners - family forest owners and the community foresters - want to actively take part in the forest and climate dialogue

• We represent the active forestry
  ⇒ The invisible forest – the invisible foresters

• Sustainable development is our joint mission

• Community forestry may considerably impact deforestation
  ⇒ impact REDD

• Forest owners may contribute by increasing sustainable harvest and forest productivity

• Forest owners’ organisation organisations is the main tool for reaching small forest owners
  ⇒ Sustainable harvest and productivity – Certification of forest and biomass
The International Family Forestry Alliance (IFFA) is the global voice of family forestry, representing more than 25 million forest owners worldwide. National forest owners’ organisations are united under the IFFA banner to promote sustainable forestry and to raise awareness about family forestry.
Family forestry - facts and figures

- 25% of the world’s population depends on forests
- Family forestry plays a significant role
  - but public ownership dominates
- No reliable global statistics of the number of family forest owners:
  25 million in Europe and North America
GACF in numbers

- Around 9 millions hectares of community forests.

- More than 9 millions persons approximately depending directly on products and community forest incomes.

- Important economical, ecological and social potential to reduce rural poverty
Characteristics of family forestry in Europe

- Over 60% of EU 15 forests are owned and managed by families – generation bridging management and experience
- 36% estimated share of private forestry in CEEC
- 16 million family forest owners (EU 25)
- Small scale forest holdings
  - (average size: EU15=5 ha; CEEC= 2 ha)
- Multifunctional forest management balancing economic, social, ecological and cultural requirements respecting the diversity across Europe
- Local ownership, contributing to economic and social sustainability of communities
Forestry and The Climate
Climate and forest

• Grow the carbon cycle
  ⇨ The larger the forest production and use of wood and forest biomass, the better for the climate
  ⇨ Do not over complicate

• Substitution effect important than sink effect
  ⇨ Wood and forest biomass

• Increased use of wood give sink effect as bonus

• “Climate service” not reflected in wood market price

• Forest play an important part in mitigating climate change regardless of the formal inclusion of forestry in the Kyoto process
Sustainable forestry

- Sustainable forest management is the key concept
  - Sustainable forestry = sustainable bio mass – wood and energy
  - Holistic approach necessary

- Important to link climate processes to other forest processes
  - UNFF, MCPFE, RES in EU, UNCCC COP 14/15

- EU has taken a climate policy decision that has spurred the forest and climate politics, knowledge and actions
  - Many lessons to learn from EU at the moment
European forestry

- 60% of the annual increment in European forests is harvested
Use of wood

- Cellulose ethanol
- Black liquor gasification
- Biomass gasification

Pulp and paper mills
- 46% pulp wood
- 36% pulp and paper
- 16% wood chip

Sawmill and board industry
- 20% wooden goods

Heat production
- 8% bark and shavings
- 46% sawn timber
- 8% firewood

16% energy

8% energy

46% pulp wood

LRF skogsägarna
NORGES SKOGEIERFORBUND
As well as Cellulose ethanol
Black liquor gasification
Biomass gasification

Pulp and paper mills
36% pulp and paper
23% energy

Sawmill and board industry
16% wood chip
20% wooden goods

Heat production
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8% bark and shavings

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8% Fire-Wood

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36% pulp and paper
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LRF skogsägarna

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Forest action elements

- Sustainable forest management a prerequisite
- REDD – reduce deforestation
- Increase harvest of available renewable resources
- Increase sustainable long term forest productivity
- Afforestation of available unused land
- Increase energy efficiency
  - Forest bio mass combination plants – bio refineries
- Cooperation and cooperatives
  - Form and develop forest owners organisations
  - Build central and local networks
  - Sustainable forest management and certification
Roundwood price 1946-2005 Norway

Average roundwood price delivered industry

Kr

Løpende kroneverdi
2004-kroner
The future is here
Definitions

- Agro forestry = small scale forestry = family forestry?
- Agro bio fuel ≠ forest based bio fuel?
  - Bio mass – bio energy – bio fuel – 2 generation bio fuel
  - Forestry bio mass ≠ agro bio mass
  - Non-wood = non-timber
  - Mix of property categories – mix of species
- Poor = small, but Small ≠ poor
- Sustainable forest management = balance between economic, ecologic and social elements
- Sustainable forestry require long term commitment, secure property and land tenure rights, economic viable market conditions and stable political framework
- Sustainable forestry = multiple use = multi dimensional
  - Conservation by sustainable use of renewable resources