



Planted Forest Code

**Framework, Guiding Principles
& Implementation Considerations**



PRIMARY FORESTS

36% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS

A photograph of a dense primary forest. In the foreground, a small stream flows through the center, surrounded by lush green ferns and moss-covered ground. The background is filled with tall, slender trees and thick foliage, creating a sense of depth and a vibrant green environment. The text '36% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

MODIFIED NATURAL FORESTS

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest covering a hillside. The trees are a mix of dark and light green, creating a textured, undulating appearance. The forest extends to the edges of the frame, with a dark green border at the top and bottom.

53% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS

SEMI-NATURAL FORESTS

7% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS

A photograph of a semi-natural forest. The trees are tall and thin, with some showing yellowing foliage, suggesting an autumn or early winter setting. The ground is covered with dry leaves and low-lying vegetation. The text "7% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

FOREST PLANTATIONS

4% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS

A photograph of a forest plantation. The trees are tall, thin, and have light-colored bark, possibly birches. The ground is covered in fallen brown leaves, and the path leads into the distance. The lighting is warm, suggesting autumn. The text "4% OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.



Continuum of Forests: FRA 2005

		← Planted Forests →					
Primary	Modified Natural	Semi-Natural (primarily native spp.)		Plantation Forests (primarily exotic spp.)			
<p>Forest of native species - clearly visible signs of human activities; ecological processes not significantly disturbed</p>	<p>Forests of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities</p>	Primarily Natural Regen.	Primarily Planted	Productive	Protective		
		<p>Forests of intensive silviculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weed •Fertilize •Thin •Selective harvest 	<p>Forest of primarily native species established through planting, seeding or coppice</p>	<p>Forests of primarily exotic species est. through planting or seeding mainly for wood or NWFP goods</p>	<p>Forests of primarily exotic species est. through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services</p>		
						← Code of Best Practice →	





Code Origin & Mandate

COFO 2005 & ACPWP 2004 requested a reference Framework – a “Code” for responsible planted forest development including:

- **International Framework**
- **Guiding Principles**
- **Key Implementation Considerations**





Objectives

Provide voluntary frameworks for

- economic,
 - cultural,
 - social &
 - environmental
- aspects of planted forests, whilst impacting positively on
- sustainable livelihoods,
 - land use &
 - forest management





Users

Primary Users - Government and Private Sector

- Policy makers
- Senior Decision Makers
- Senior Managers



Secondary Users

- Research scientists
- Education & training personnel
- Communities
- Donors & Funding Agencies





Management levels

Normative management

Strategic management

Tactical management

Operational management



Scope

- **Productive Purposes (Industrial)**
 - Corporate (public and private)
 - Small and Medium Scaled
- **Protective Purposes (Non-industrial)**
 - Protection/Ecological
 - Conservation
- **All Planted Forest Planning & Management**
 - Integrated land-use, social & environmental planning
 - Reproductive materials, nursery, site preparation, establishment, tending, silviculture, protection, harvesting etc
 - Links & Responses to Markets, Industry and Trade





Multi-stakeholder Participation

- IGOs (FAO, ITTO, CIFOR, IUCN, The World Bank)
- NGOs (WWF, FPP, IIED)
- Private Sector Associations (ICFPA - BRACELPA, AFPA, CEPI, JPA/JOPP, CORMA, SFOA)
- Governments of Selected Countries (NZ, Sth. Africa, India, China, Vietnam, Iran)
- International Fed. of Building & Wood Workers (IFBWW)





- **À propos de**
- **Processus**
- **PROJET DE CODE (1er mars 2006)**
- **Section A – Contexte**
 - Introduction
 - Portée du Code
 - Objectifs
 - Contexte additionnel
- **Section B – Cadre du Code**
 - Contexte international
 - Contexte national et sous-national
- **Section C – Principes directeurs**
 - Principes institutionnels
 - Principes économiques
 - Principes sociaux et culturels
 - Principes environnementaux
- **Section D – Considérations diverses au sujet de la mise en oeuvre**
 - Rôles institutionnels
 - Planification économique et stratégique
 - Relations avec les parties prenantes
 - Apprentissage et recherche
 - Planification et aménagement opérationnels
 - Biotechnologie et OGM
 - Herbicides, pesticides, fongicides et autres produits chimiques
 - Engrais
 - Forêts plantées et incendies

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CODE DES FORÊTS PLANTEES: À PROPOS DE

Les forêts plantées représentent seulement une partie de toutes les forêts (voir les images ci-dessous), mais fournissent plus de la moitié du bois rond industriel du monde et elles contribuent dans de nombreux endroits à la protection du sol et de l'eau. L'aménagement des forêts plantées et la transformation du bois fournissent une offre d'emploi considérable. Les bénéfices des forêts plantées pour les économies et les moyens d'existence sont très importants dans le monde entier.

En même temps, les forêts plantées doivent être planifiées et aménagées en gardant à l'esprit un large éventail de questions sociales, culturelles, économiques et environnementales. On s'interroge quelquefois sur les forêts plantées car elles modifient les fonctions de l'écosystème et ont une incidence sur les moyens d'existence.

En réponse aux demandes faites par les pays membres, la FAO, en collaboration avec les pays membres et une grande variété de partenaires, est en train de travailler sur l'élaboration d'un Code des forêts plantées. Ce Code comprendra des principes directeurs régissant les conditions de politiques, juridiques, réglementaires et autres afin de fournir un cadre pour la planification, la gestion et le suivi responsables des forêts plantées.

Le projet de Code sera présenté aux Commissions régionales des forêts qui auront lieu en 2006, ainsi qu'à d'autres réunions traitant de l'aménagement durable des forêts. Sur la base des recommandations et propositions découlant de ces réunions, le Code sera soumis à la dix-huitième session du Comité des forêts (COFO) en mars 2007.

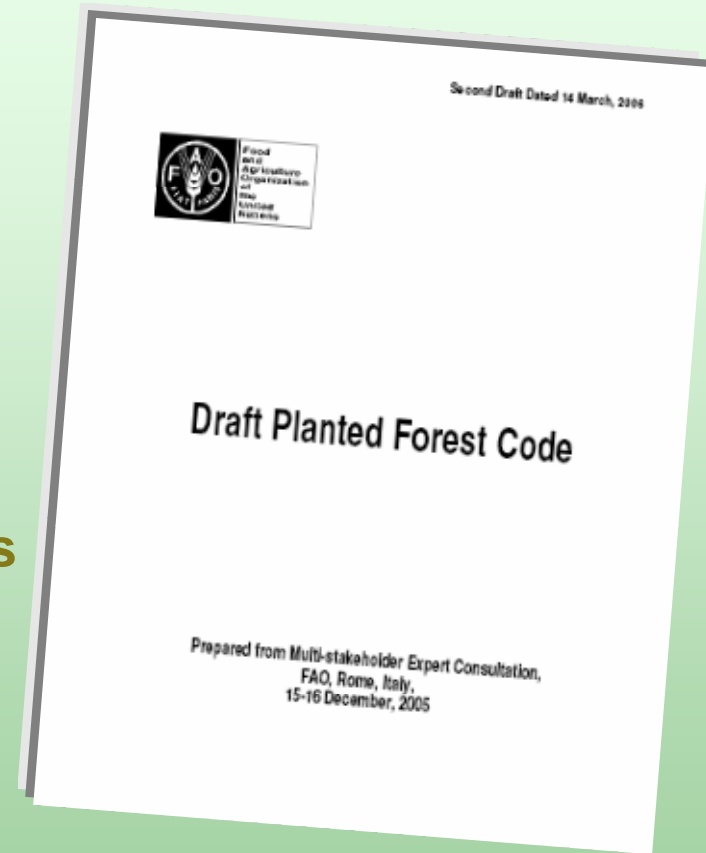
Le Code sera un instrument volontaire destiné tout d'abord aux gouvernements et aux bailleurs de fonds (secteurs public et privé), aux décisionnaires et aux planificateurs. La portée de ce Code comprendra la composante forêt plantée des forêts semi-naturelles et des plantations forestières, ainsi que l'ensemble des activités de planification, de gestion et de suivi aussi bien en ce qui concerne les fonctions relatives à la production qu'à la protection.





Structure of Code

- **A: Background**
- **B: Framework – International/National**
- **C: Guiding Principles**
 - Institutional
 - Economic
 - Social & Cultural
 - Environmental
- **D. Key Implementation Considerations**
- **Annexes**
 - Origin of Code
 - Glossary
 - Classification of Planted Forests
 - Important Conventions, Agreements and Declarations
 - Bibliography of references & websites





Draft Principles

Institutional Principles

1. Good Governance
2. Integrated Decision-making and Participatory Approaches
3. Enhanced Organizational Capacity

Economic Principles

4. Recognition of Value of Goods and Services
5. Promotion of Investment
6. Recognition of the Role of the Market

Social and Cultural Principles

7. Recognition of Social and Cultural Values
8. Maintenance of Social and Cultural Services

Environmental Principles

9. Maintenance and Conservation of Abiotic Environmental Services
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity
11. Maintenance of Forest Health and Productivity
12. A Landscape Approach





Process Questions arising

- How could a Code “Consortium” be organized?
- Are there alternative arrangements?
- Adoption by existing agreements?
- What capacity building at regional, national, sub-national levels for implementation – into policies & practices?
- What monitoring & reporting of implementation of the Code?



Discussion items

- **Contents**
 - Structure. e.g: section D needed?
 - Comments on individual principles
 - particularly on contentious issues
- **Process**
 - multi-stakeholder ownership and maintenance
 - outreach and capacity building
 - monitoring
- **Linkages**
 - certification schemes
 - broader development goals

