



Forest owners' and community forests point of view

Dialogue on Forests and Climate June 24-25, 2008

Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation / CEPF / 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 – “Want to be visible”
- **Sustainable development - our joint mission**
- **Community forestry may considerably impact deforestation**
 - ⇒ impact REDD – deforestation – degradation – secure sustainable forestry
- **Forest owners may contribute by increasing sustainable harvest and long term 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

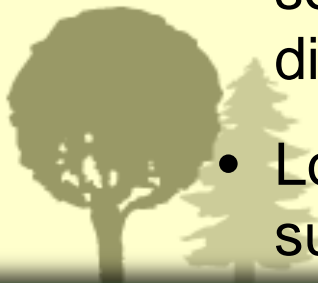
- 25 % of the world's population depends on forests
- Family forestry plays a significant role
 - but public ownership dominates
- No reliable global statistics of the number of family forest owners:
25 million in Europe and North America

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



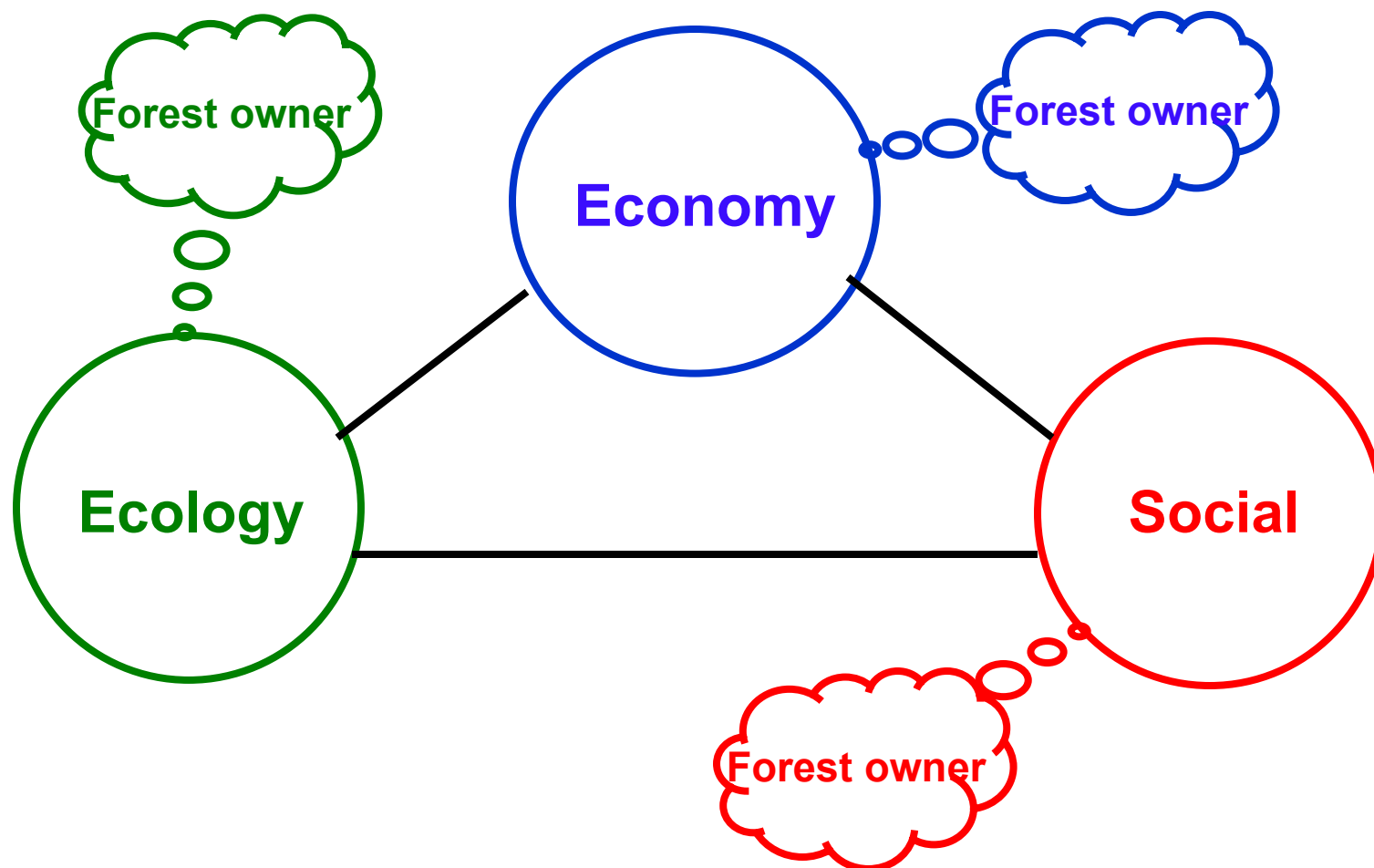


Definitions

- **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 (cultural 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



The sustainability concept



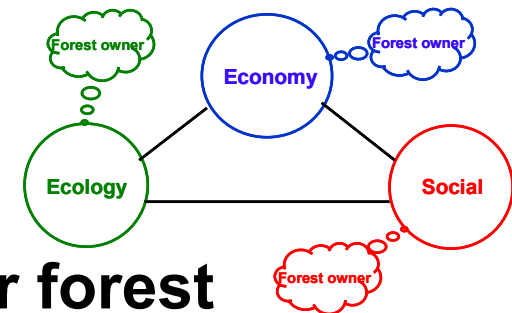


Sustainable forestry



- **Sustainable forest management is the key concept**

- ⇒ Sustainable forestry = sustainable bio mass – wood and energy
- ⇒ Holistic approach necessary
- ⇒ Group certification of small properties possible



- **Important to link climate processes to other forest processes**

- ⇒ UNFF, MCPFE, CBD, RES in EU, UNCCC COP 14/15

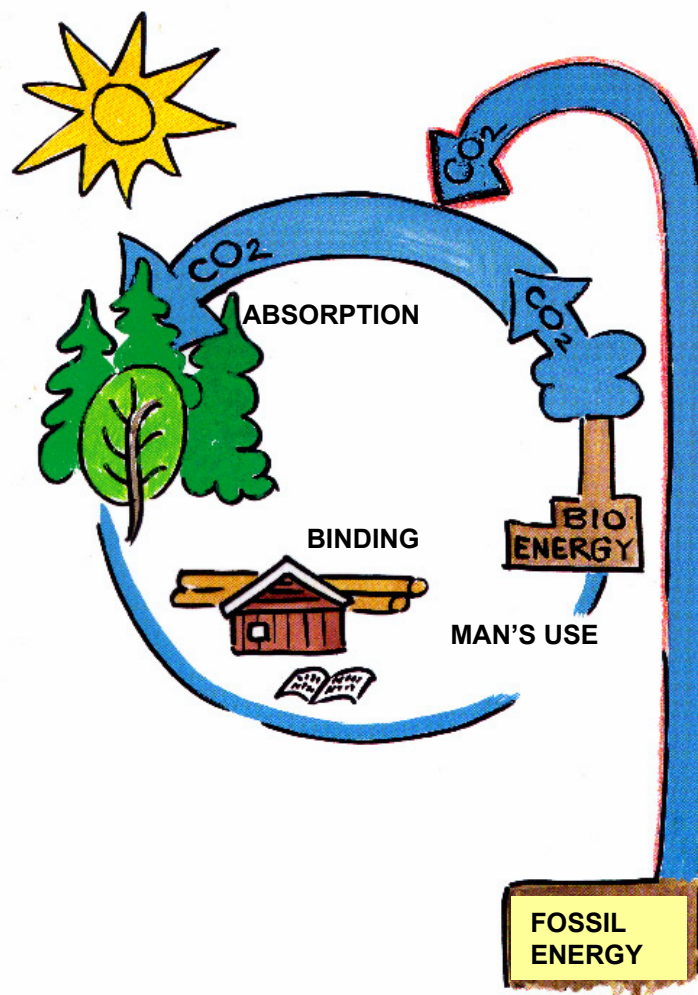
- **EU has taken a climate policy decision that has spurred the forest and climate politics, knowledge and actions**

- ⇒ Many lessons to learn from EU at the moment





Forestry and The Climate





Climate and forest

- **Grow the carbon cycle**

- ⇒ The larger the forest production and use of wood and forest bio mass the better for the climate
- ⇒ Do not over complicate

- **Substitution effect important than sink effect**

- ⇒ Wood and forest bio mass

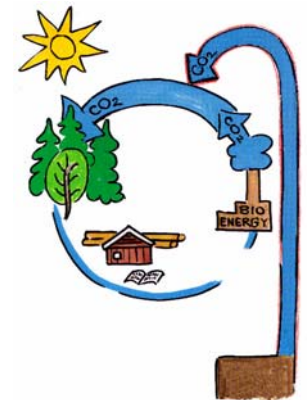
- **Increased use of wood give sink effect as bonus**

- **“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**

- **Mitigation and adaptation work in same direction**

- ⇒ Sustainable use promote forest health and productivity







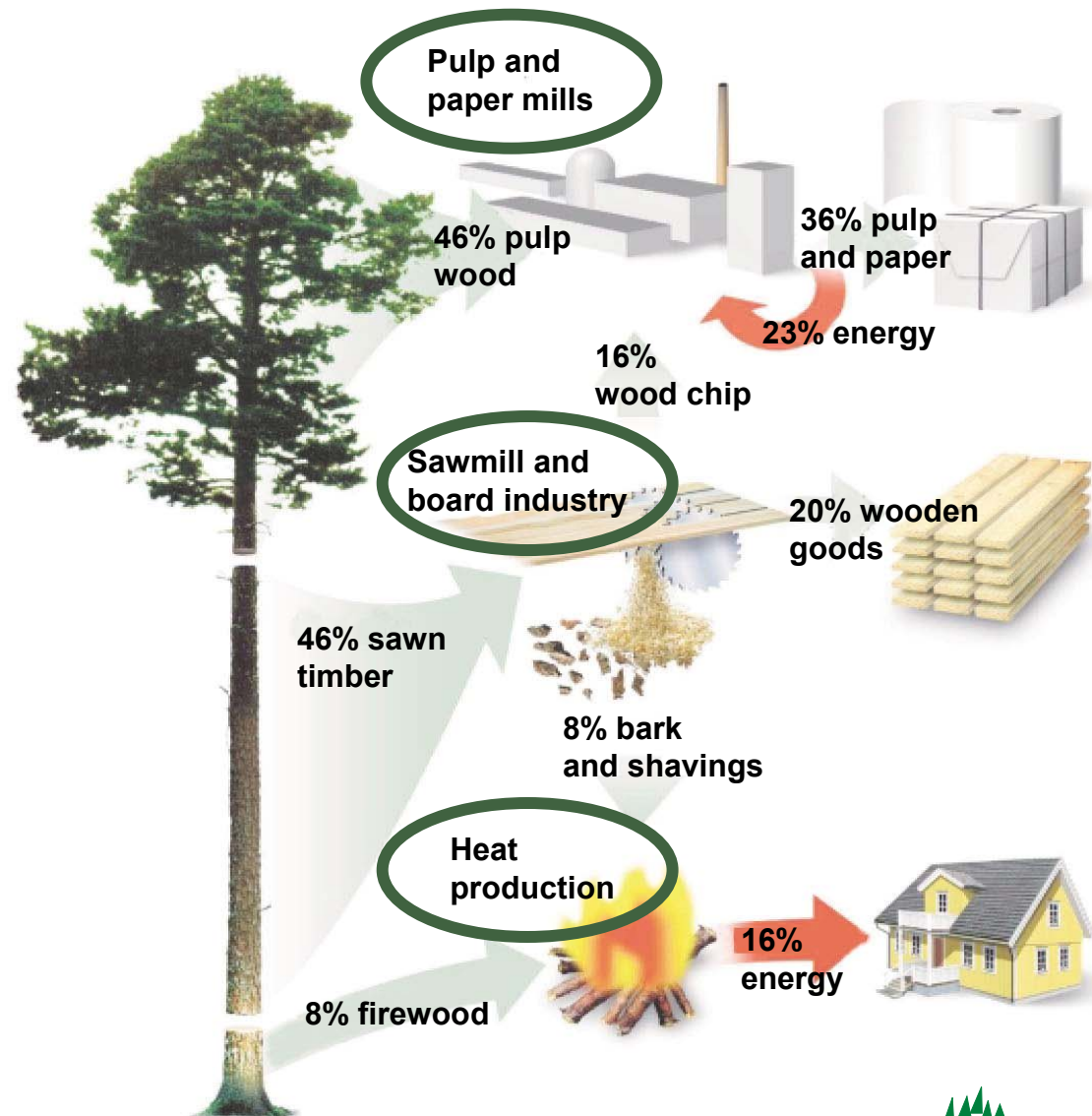
Cellulose
ethanol

Black liquor
gasification

Biomass
gasification

?

Use of wood





Cellulose
ethanol

Black liquor
gasification

Biomass
gasification

?

As well as

Pulp and
paper mills

46% pulp
wood

36% pulp
and paper

23% energy

16%
wood chip

Sawmill and
board industry

20% wooden
goods

46% sawn
timber

8% bark
and shavings

Heat
production

8% Fire-Wood

16%
energy

LRF *skogsägarna*

European forestry

- 60% of the (theoretical) annual increment in European forests is harvested
- Potential to sustainably increase 20 %
 - In short and long term

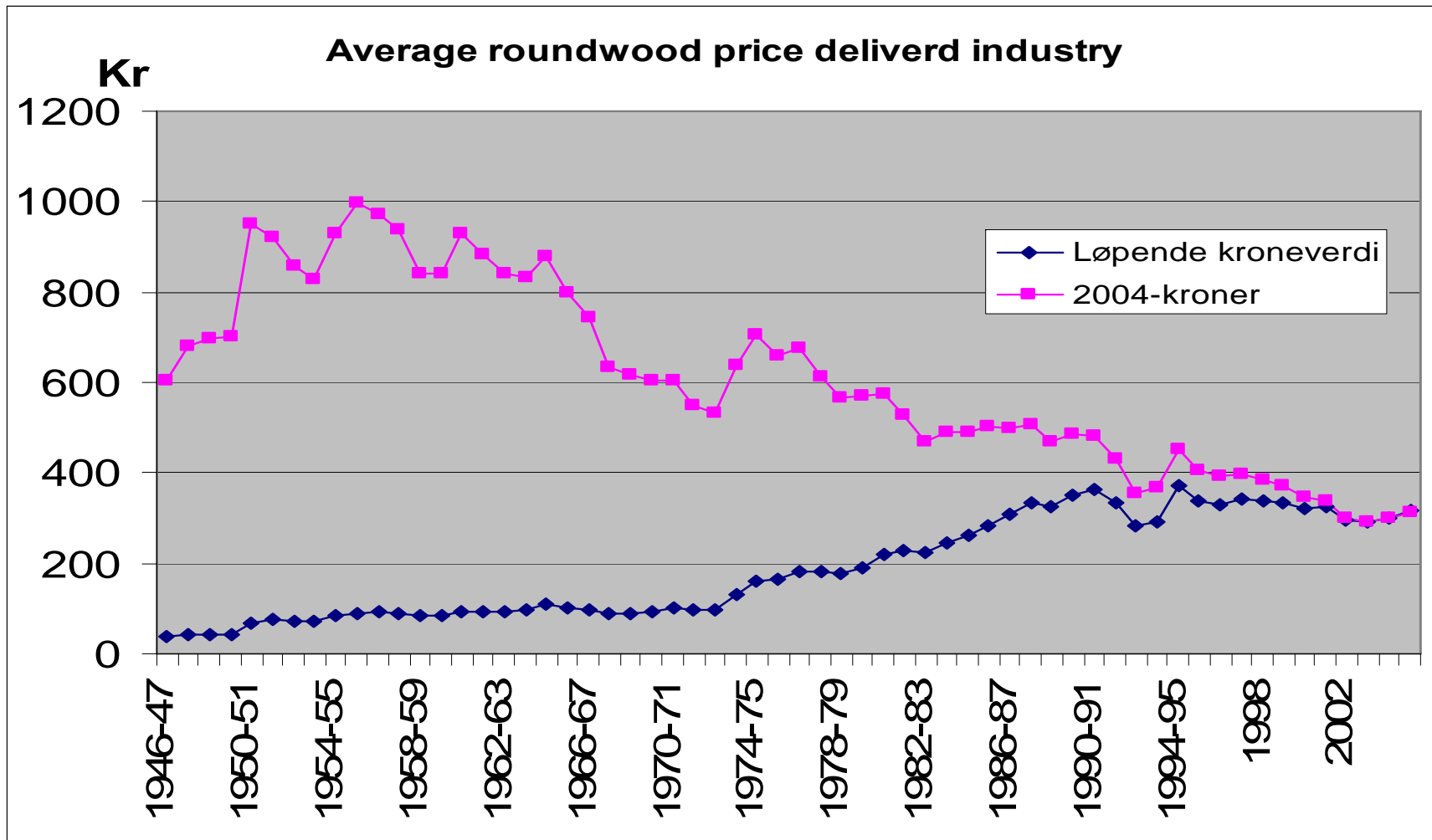








Roundwood price 1946-2005 Norway





m^3/dv

28

24

20

16

12

8

4

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

SKOGFORSK









The future is here





Forest action elements



- **Sustainable forest management a prerequisite**
- **REDD – reduce deforestation and degradation**
 - ⇒ Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- **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

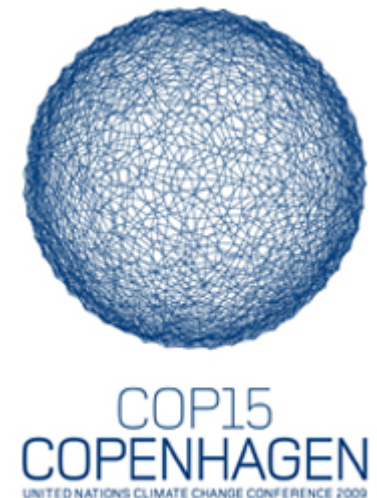




Influencing negotiations



- Huge complex to influence
- UN actions and national action plans
- Influence the mandate for negotiators and national policies
- Work through forestry and forest industry organisation network



A person wearing a dark jacket and a backpack is walking away from the camera down a path in a forest. The scene is dimly lit, but bright sunlight rays stream through the trees on the right side, creating a dramatic effect. The trees are tall and thin, and the ground is covered in forest floor debris.

www.nordicforestry.org

www.cep-eu.org

www.familyforestry.net