



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Forest biodiversity mainstreaming: Agenda item 6 (f)

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Importance of forest biodiversity



- Habitats and refuges for wildlife species
- Improve habitat connectivity
- Essential to ecosystem health and human well-being
- Products & services by forests and their biodiversity (watershed functions, disaster risk management, carbon storage, wood and non wood products, regulating climate, preventing soil erosion, etc.)
- Support food security and livelihoods
- Recreation
- Preserving cultural heritage

Threats to forest biodiversity



Forest biodiversity continues to be lost at an alarming rate due to:

- Deforestation
- Forest degradation
- Unsustainable forest & landuse practices
- Illegal harvesting
- Overexploitation of wood and NWFP
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Encroachment of agriculture
- Climate change → shift of ecological zones
- Spread of invasive species

Global level initiatives on forest biodiversity by FAO



- **Global Programme** on forest biodiversity mainstreaming;
- 2nd global report on the **State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources**;
- **Global information system** on forest genetic resources to facilitate national reporting;
- **Case studies** documenting good practices in addressing **human wildlife conflicts**;
- Sustainable **Wildlife Management** Programme;
- Secretariat of the **Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management**
- Support to **CBD, IPBES, CITES**

Regional and national initiatives on forest biodiversity by FAO (I)



- **Regional:** support to countries to the implementation of forest biodiversity mainstreaming through capacity building and operational work;
- **Sub-regional:** improving biodiversity and sustainable forestry;
- **Central Asia & Caucasus:** guidelines on forest biodiversity monitoring methodologies;
- **Serbia:** contribution of SFM to a low emission and resilient development;
- **Armenia:** forest resilience enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation;

Regional and national initiatives on forest biodiversity by FAO (II)



- **Azerbaijan**: strengthening network of protected areas through advanced governance and management;
- **Azerbaijan**: integrating pollinators into SFM plans (completed);
- **Türkiye**: improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in Kaz Daglari region;
- **Türkiye**: post fire restoration activities and Maquis Ecosystems in Mugla Province;
- **Türkiye**: conservation and sustainable management of Türkiye's Steppe Ecosystem (Completed);

Important principles



- Forest biodiversity integrated into other landuse systems;
- Landscape approach;
- Sustainable use concept (conservation and production);
- Stakeholder participation;
- Policy coherence;
- Overcoming administrative boundaries;

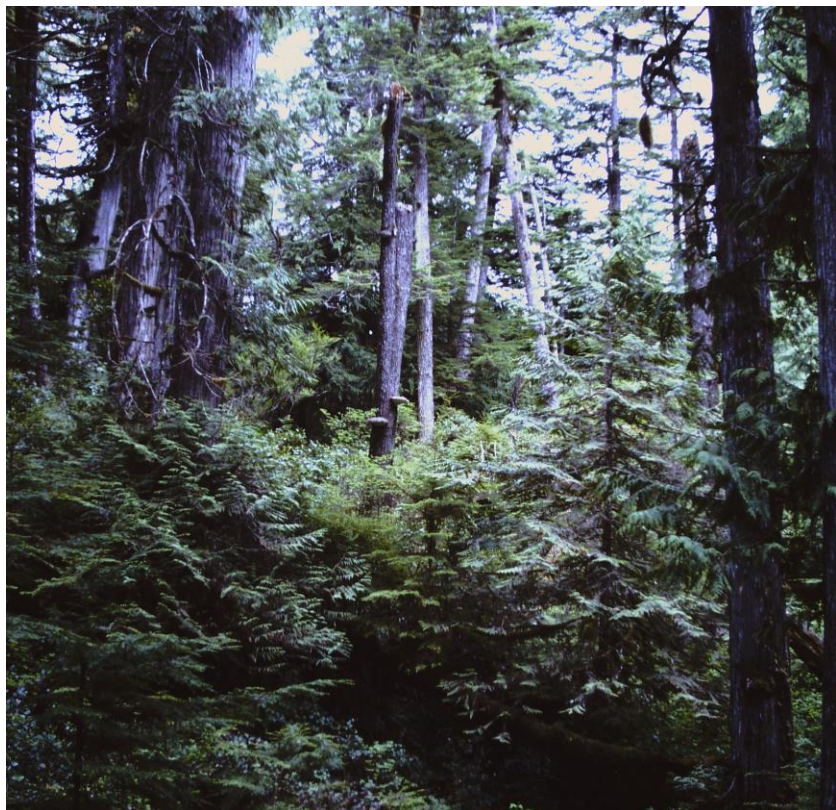
Points for consideration (I)



The Commission may wish to invite Member Nations to:

- (a) Take note of the KMGBF and its recommendations;
- (b) Take all possible efforts to implement the targets of the KMGBF at national level by mobilising the required political attention, technical knowhow and financial resources;
- (c) Consider, as appropriate to their circumstances, what further actions they can take (i) to promote efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems that consider the sustainable use of forest biodiversity; and (ii) to minimize deforestation associated with agricultural commodities.

Points for consideration (II)



The Commission may wish to invite FAO to:

- (a) Further develop and implement the programme on forest biodiversity mainstreaming;
- (b) Provide technical support to member countries for the implementation of the KMGBF;
- (c) Further support the process of mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of agricultural production landscapes;
- (d) Continue developing innovative approaches to manage Human Wildlife Conflicts, share country case studies and disseminate knowledge products from the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme;

Points for consideration (III)



The Commission may wish to also send a message to European Regional Conference on the application of biodiversity mainstreaming into the integrated landscape management and land use systems such as food production, land restoration / rehabilitation, and enhanced nutrition, and food security



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**Thank you for this
opportunity!**

