



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
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the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

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FAO STRATEGY FOR FORESTS AND FORESTRY

1. The *FAO Strategy for Forests and Forestry* was formulated based upon consultations with FAO members and other stakeholders with final adoption by the FAO Governing Conference in November 2009. The Regional Forestry Commissions provided valuable inputs and guidance during its preparation. The draft strategy was presented to COFO for consideration in March 2009. Subsequently, the strategy was endorsed by COFO and then incorporated within FAO's Strategic Framework (2010-2019) and Medium-Term Plan (2010-2014).

2. FAO's *Strategy for Forests and Forestry* has been prepared within the context of the broader reform of the United Nations and FAO. It supports the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the goals established by member states for FAO, and the Global Objectives on Forests agreed by the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). It also contributes to the implementation of the international agreements, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests adopted by UNFF and subsequently by the United Nations General Assembly.

3. The time frame of the strategy is 10 years. However, it will be dynamic so that it can be regularly updated to reflect new priorities and changing expectations of society.

A BROAD VIEW OF FORESTRY

4. In this strategy, forestry is considered to be a broad, multi-disciplinary concept that encompasses social, economic and environmental aspects. Forestry is about people. Forestry includes social issues, policies and institutions, the production of goods and services and the jobs

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associated with them, and livelihoods and markets related to forests and trees outside forests. Forestry is inter-disciplinary; it takes into consideration the complexity of the many different forest ecosystems in the world, as well as the social and ecological complexities of the broader landscapes within which forests and trees exist.

GLOBAL GOALS FOR FORESTS AND FORESTRY

5. Three global goals for FAO's work in forests and forestry were identified:
 - a) Decision-making across sectors is informed, better coordinated, transparent and participatory.
 - b) The benefits from trees, forests and forestry are increasing, widely recognized and appreciated.
 - c) Forest resources are increasing in a majority of countries and ecosystem services are increasingly recognized and valued.

CORE FUNCTIONS OF FAO IN FORESTRY

6. Future challenges for forests and forestry are multi-faceted. Through the FAO Conference, the member countries of FAO have agreed on a set of core functions that provide the means of action to underpin the work of FAO at global, regional and national levels. Among others, these include the provision of a comprehensive set of global statistics, support to independent global fora on issues of global interest and strategic outlook studies.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOR FORESTRY

7. In defining a framework for FAO's work, the FAO Conference adopted eleven strategic objectives including one specific for forestry:

Sustainable management of forests and trees

8. The sustainable management of forests and trees (SFM) is understood to be a strategic objective of FAO member countries. FAO is expected to offer services in support of its member countries that would facilitate their achievement of this objective. *Organizational results* represent the desired outcomes of FAO contributions and efforts to support countries. These could be considered the enabling conditions needed to make SFM more attainable. FAO is to focus its efforts in forestry to help its member countries in these key areas. The FAO Conference adopted these six *organizational results* that guide our work in support of forest and forestry.

Organizational Result 1.

Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information.

Organizational Result 2.

Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate.

Organizational Result 3.

Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into national development plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses.

Organizational Result 4.

Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Organizational Result 5.

Social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and trees are enhanced, and markets for forest products and services contribute to making forestry a more economically viable land-use option.

Organizational Result 6.

Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests, and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources; climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented.

Copies of the FAO Strategy for Forests and Forestry can be found at FAO webpage:
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/49435/en/>