



Overview of Global Trends

Next generation of Forest Agency Leaders Seminar

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Major Trends Affecting the Forest Sector



1. **Deforestation** continues, despite the international scrutiny
2. **Changing Global Marketplace** for forest products and amazing innovation
3. **Climate Change** wreaking havoc on forests (drought, fires, insects) and changing how people live with forests
4. **Race for Land** for food, fuel, fiber -- pressuring forests
5. **Democracy and Citizen Engagement** More demand from population to be involved in decision-making and policies that affect them, and for their rights to be recognized
6. **Population Trends:** overall growth, growing middle class, growing urban populations
7. **Forest Leadership/Governance:** are leaders stepping up?

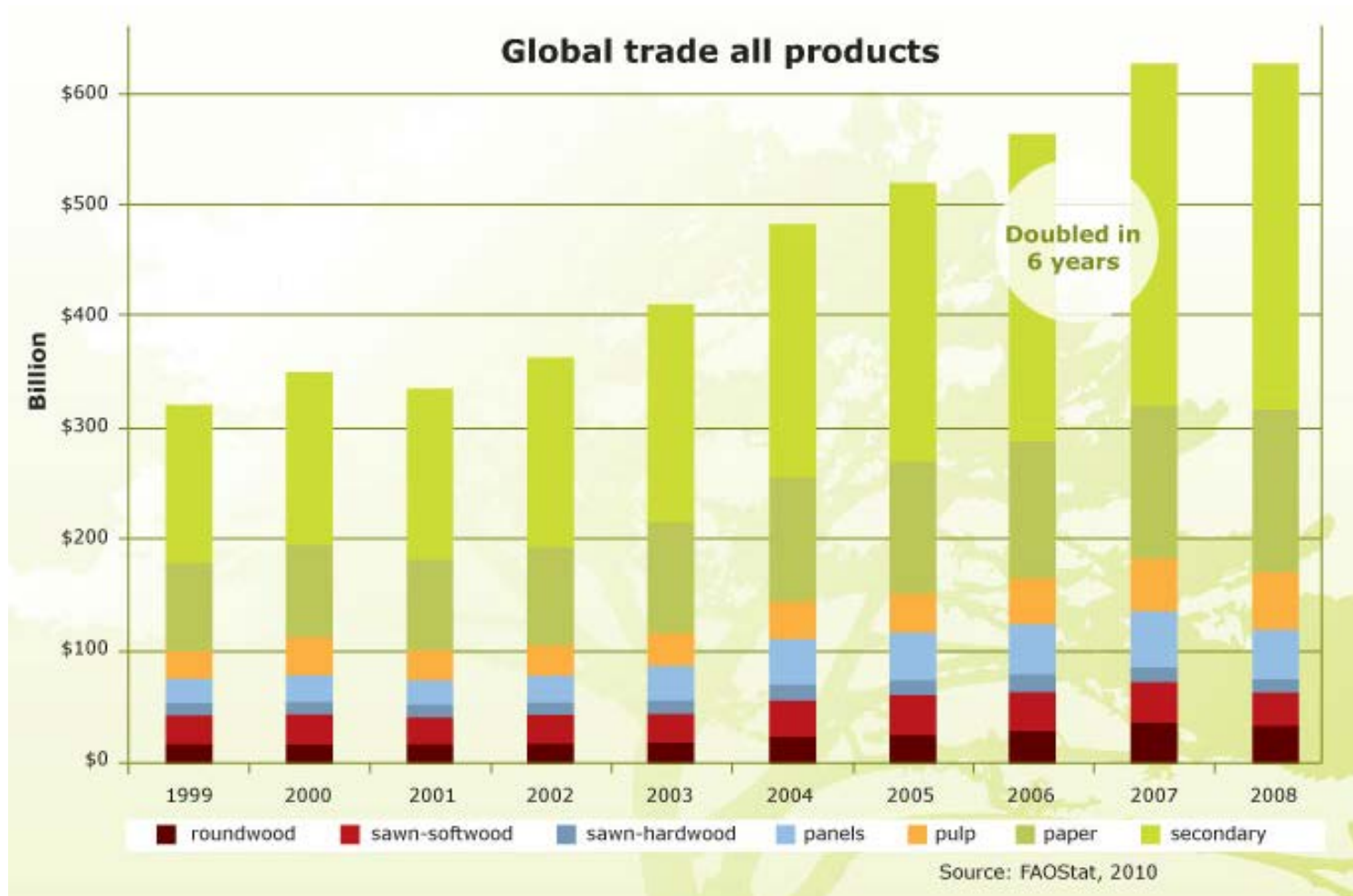
1. Deforestation is increasing



We are losing
50 football pitches
worth of forest
every minute

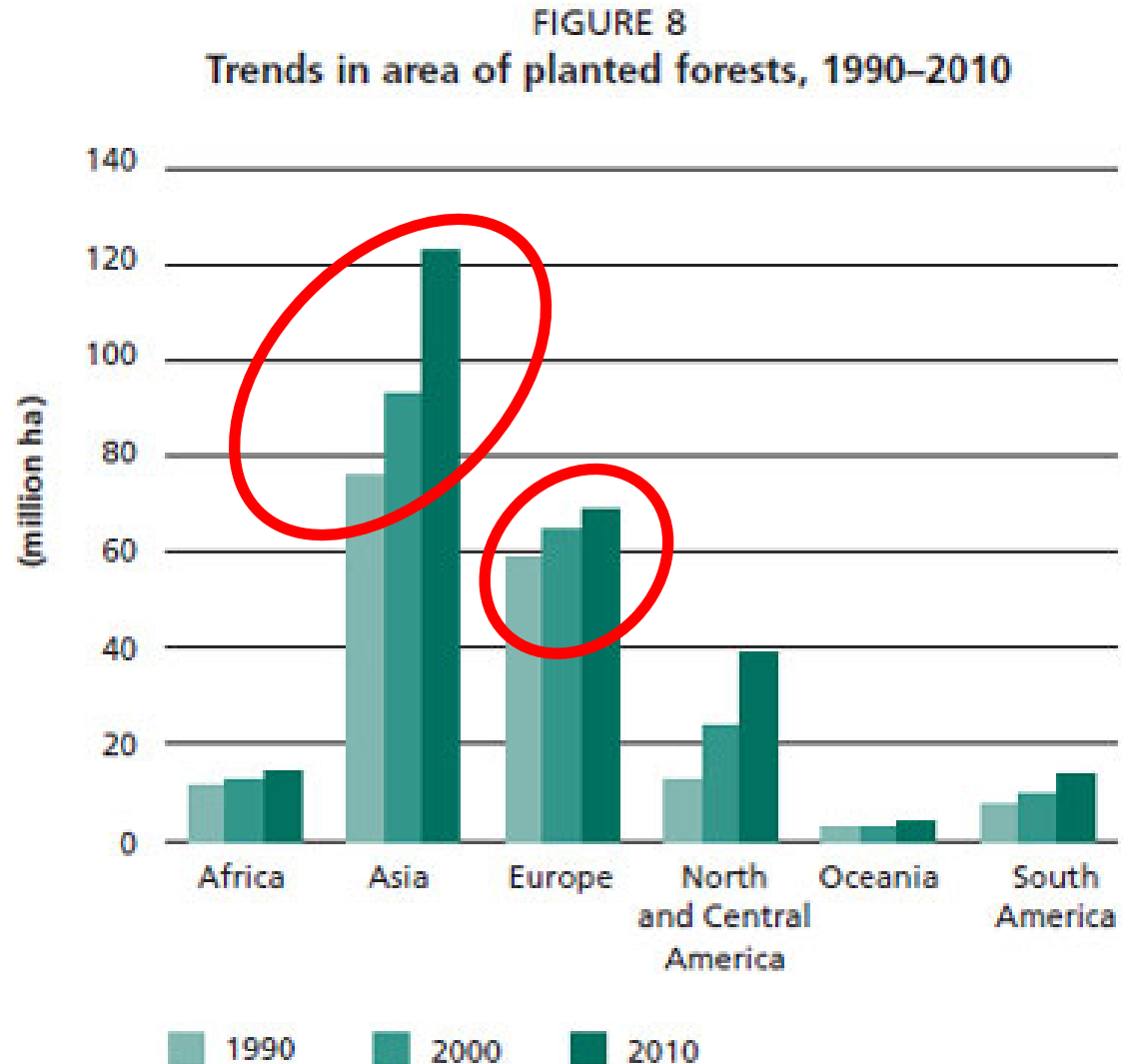
Large scale land conversion in other land uses (case of oil palm in Sarawak, 2011)

2. Global Marketplace: timber demand keeps growing



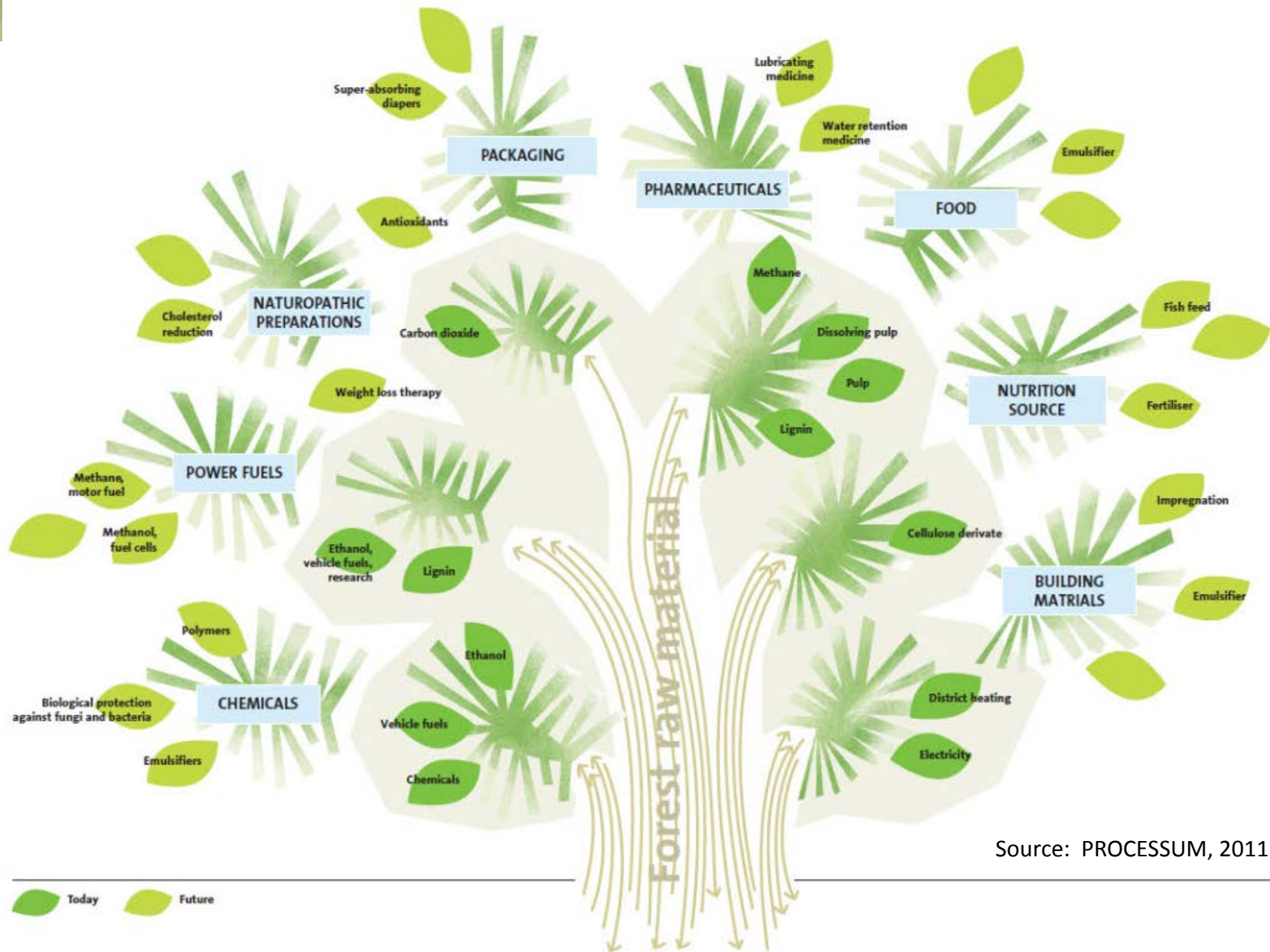
2. Cont.: Shift to Plantations

- Depending on economic growth
- Shift towards plantations as the leading source of commercial fiber
- Domestic markets continue to be largely overlooked, with some exceptions (i.e. China)



Source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment

2. Cont.: More innovation

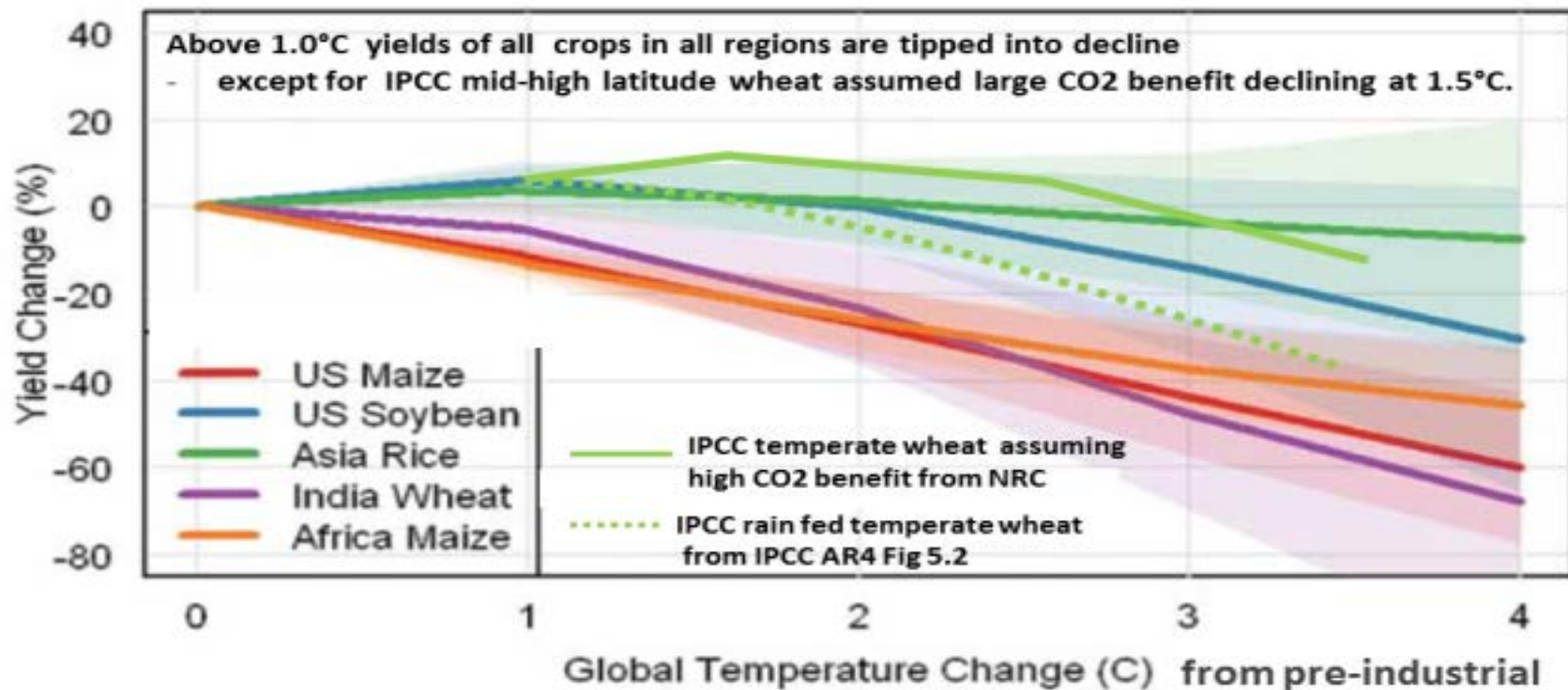


Source: PROCESSUM, 2011

3. Climate Change: expect more extreme weather events and low crop yields

National Research Council Climate Stabilization Targets 2011 5.1 p. 261-262 Food production

Loss of Crop Yields per Degree Warming



These plots are model projections that do not capture a large number of large adverse effects ... several processes have not been adequately quantified. These include weeds, insects, pathogens; changes in water resources for irrigation; surface ozone levels; flood frequencies; and responses to extremely high temperatures, changes in sustained droughts (which are likely to increase in many regions), or potential changes in year-to-year variability of yields. NRC 2010

4. Race for Land

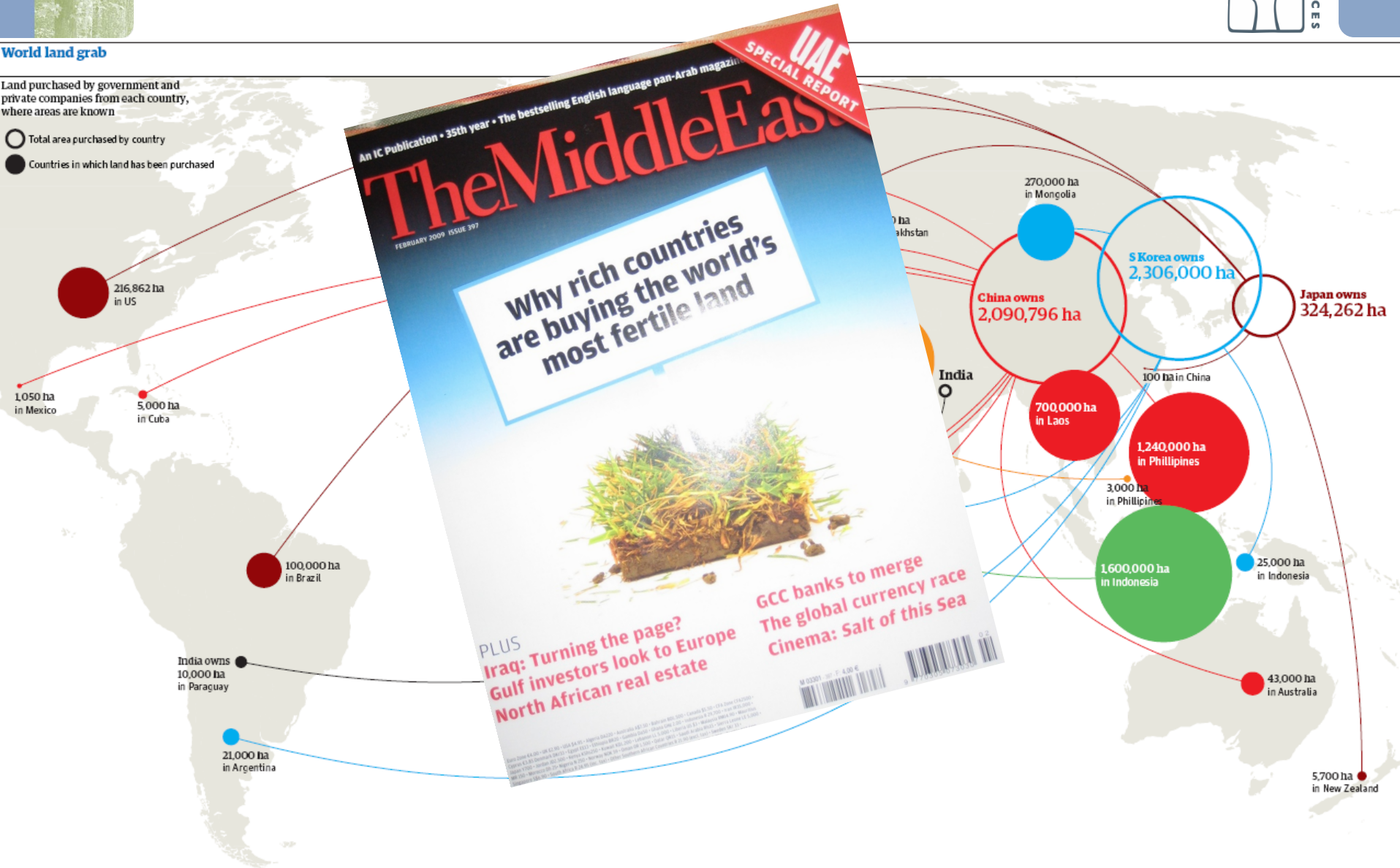
- **Agriculture:** With the world population growing (from 7bn today to 9.6 in 2050), especially in less developed countries, demand for food will rise by 50% by 2030; meat by 85%. But yields are showing diminishing returns.
- **Energy:** Energy demand will more than double by 2050.
- **Infrastructure:** From now to 2030, a projected 60 trillion dollars will be invested in new infrastructure

4. Race for Land: World Land Grab

World land grab

Land purchased by government and private companies from each country, where areas are known

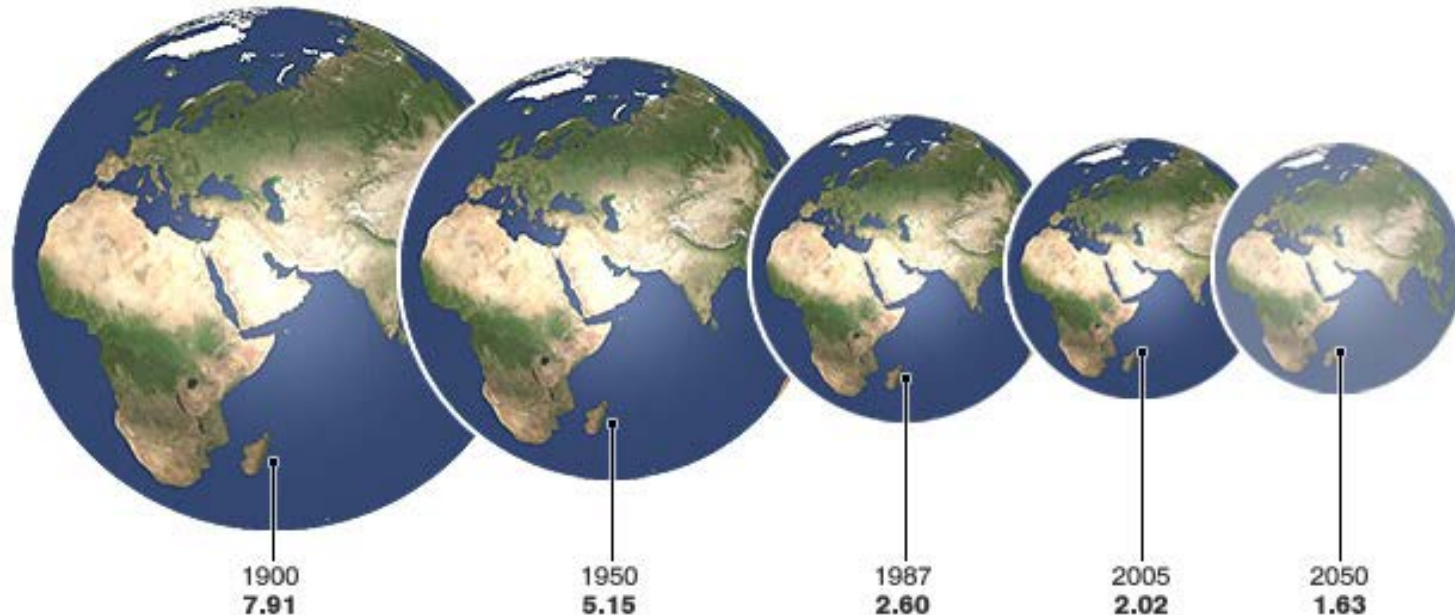
- Total area purchased by country
- Countries in which land has been purchased



4. Race for Land: Consequences

- Arable land getting more scarce, pricier;
- Almost all public forests/concessions are contested;
- Broad issue of overlapping of rights;
- Conflicts over resource rights intensify.

RISING POPULATION
Hectares of available land per person



5. Democracy and Citizen Engagement



NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 21ST 2014

5. Cont. – Increasing conflicts

Challenge – tired of being poor, governments promoting resource

ex **908 citizens** killed while defending rights

to land and environment between 2002 and 2013;

An average of **2 activists per week**

(Global Witness, 2014)

... January-June 2015: **3 persons were killed every 2**

weeks due to land conflicts with **90% of the**
victims being indigenous ([Land & Rights Watch](#))

■ Kenya – eviction of Sengwer Peoples Cherangany forest (September 2014)

5. Cont. International Indigenous Rights Movement built momentum

1957

Convention Concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (ILO Convention 107): the first international legal agreement on the obligations of governments to indigenous and tribal peoples is adopted.



1982

The Working Group on Indigenous Populations is formed. Its work is to develop international standards on indigenous peoples' rights. Thus begins the development of UNDRIP in 1985.

1989

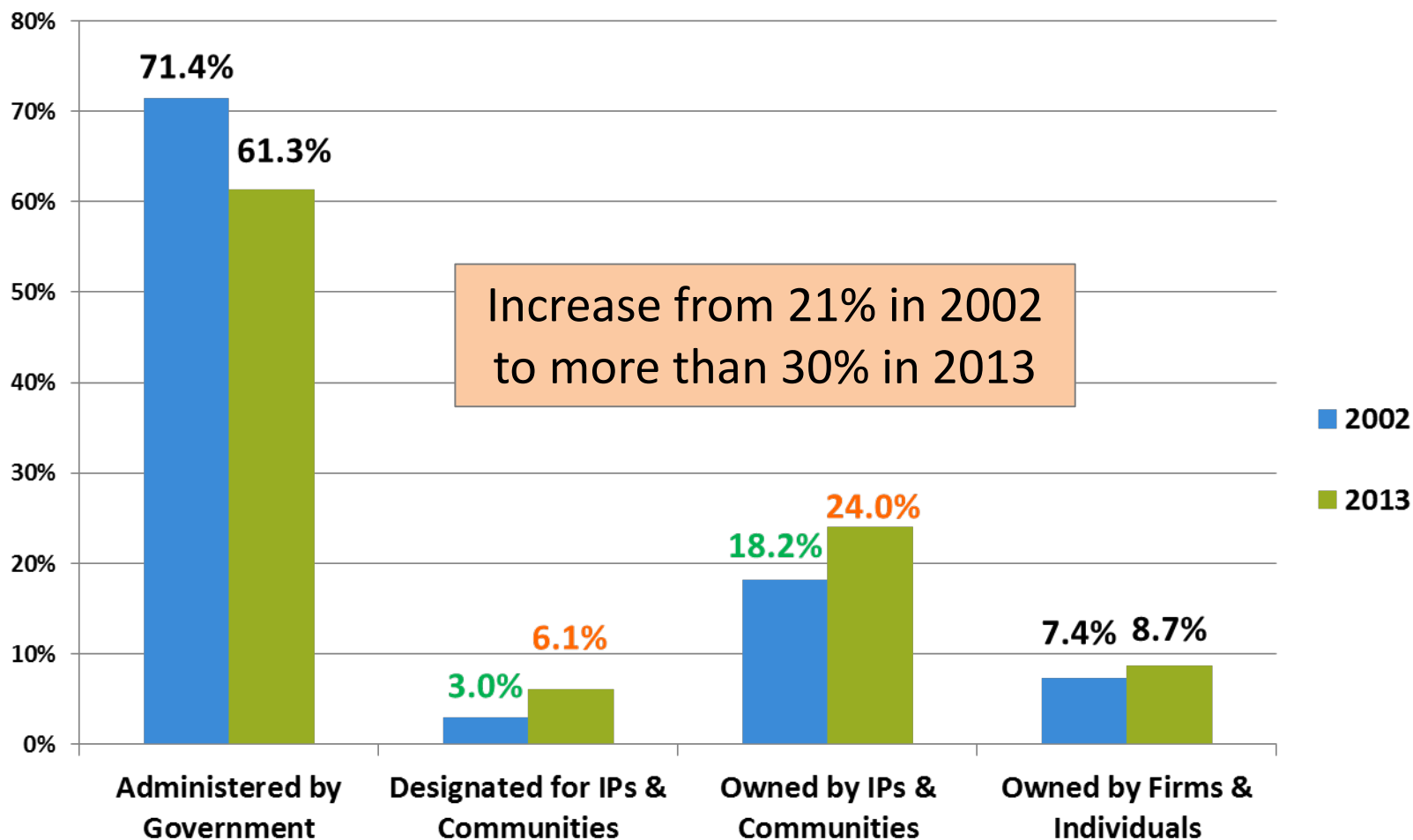
ILO Convention 107, which was criticized as assimilationist, is updated by the Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO Convention 169).

13 September
2007

UNDRIP is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The adoption of the Declaration shows that the international community has committed itself to the protection of indigenous peoples' rights as individuals and as a group.

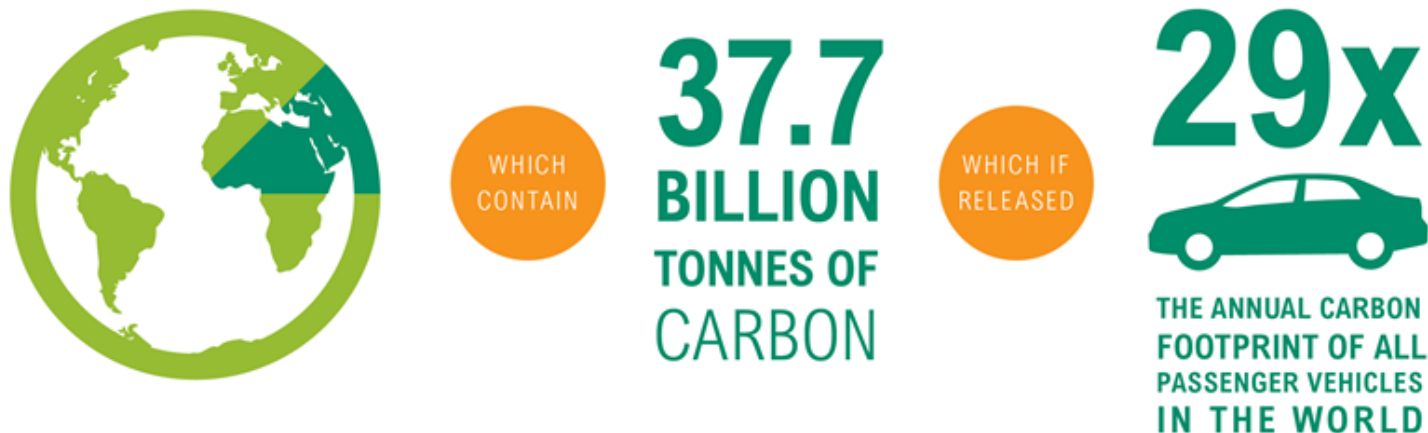


5. Cont.: Tenure Transition



5. Cont.: Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change

- 1/8 of the forests in the world are legally recognized community forests.
- Deforestation rates inside community forests with strong legal recognition and government support are significantly lower (11x in the Brazilian Amazon, 20x in Peten/Guatemala).
- **Securing community forest rights has been undervalued as a strategy for climate change mitigation.**



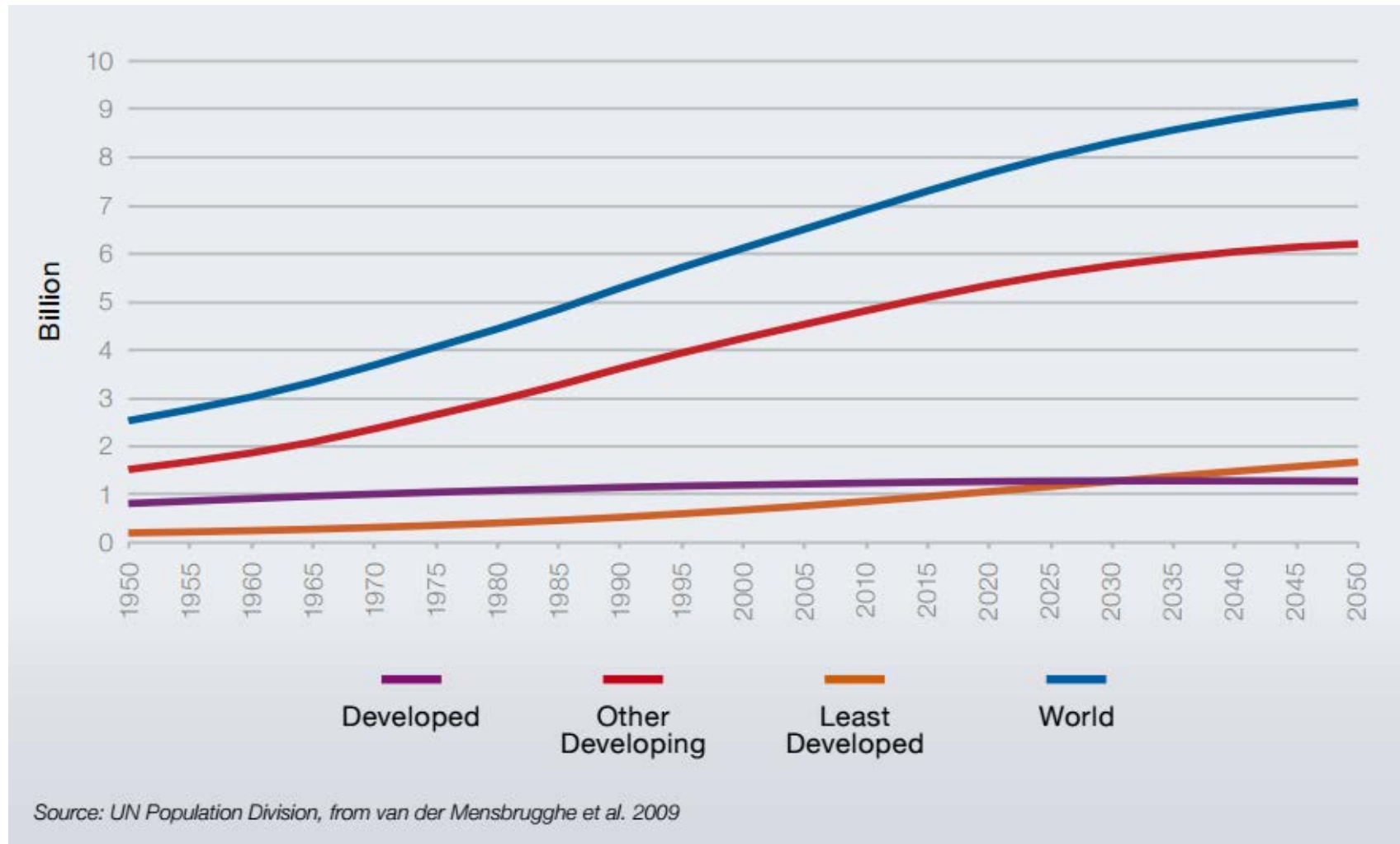
5. Cont.: And companies are starting to listen and act

More companies adopting free deforestation policies or cleaning up their supply chains



6. Population Trends:

Almost a 10bn population by 2050!



6. Population Trends: major shifts

- Increased middle class
- More urban (70% expected in 2050 vs. 50% now)
- Increased demand for a different lifestyle already seen.



7. Forest Leadership/Governance

- Forests will be much **more difficult and costly to manage**. Forest products will be less predictable, affecting the potential supply to markets, employment, the livelihoods of local people, and revenues to governments.
- Most of the big challenges to forestry come from outside the forest sector.
- **Unprecedented changes are on their way** and forest agencies really aren't prepared to cope with all of these changes.



Dale Bosworth, US Forest Service Chief 2001-2007

In one of his final speeches as Chief, 2007:

*The USFS is REALLY well organized for the 1950's
We are **not** well organized for this century, for the
global problems we face today—we need new
skills, tools, technology, systems and knowledge to
manage in a ever more complex world.*

In his closing remarks:

Our forest institutions don't produce change--at least not of the nature and the speed necessary. We are extremely conservative and are more protective of the past than able to deal with the future. Our forest institutions are resisting the change and urgency needed, and trying to use the same models that got us into this crisis in the first place to get us out of it; tweaking on the margins rather than making the fundamental changes necessary will not lead us to the future we need.

7. Cont.: 5 Principles for Effective Forest Governance in the 21st Century



Transparency
in governance



Evolving forest
agencies



Clarification of
tenure



Innovative
forest leaders



Inclusive
governance

*Forest agencies have 2 choices: **they can positively influence this future or be casualties of it.***

7. Cont.: The example of MegaFlorestais



Effective forums for forest leaders to share ideas, best practices, and methodologies have never been more urgent or important.



**We hope this
workshop is the
beginning of a global
adventure for you!**

Thanks

