

SWITZERLAND:

Non-legally binding instrument on sustainable management of all types of forests

Function of the instrument:

“Implement sustainable forest management all over the world”

NB: An instrument is only useful if it has an added value

1. Purpose:

- Increase the visibility of forests
- Strengthen political commitments towards sustainable forest management and improve the framework for sfm across sectors
- By providing guidance and reference points, improve implementation of sustainable forest management for all types of forests worldwide

2. Short Preamble, including explanation of context and relationship to other existing instruments,)

3. Principles (NB: should be included in preamble if refers to already agreed principles. If new principles: stay as a separate “3. Principles”)

Rio principles, forest principles, Chapter 11/Agenda 21...

4. Definitions

Sustainable forest management, environmental services, illegal logging, sector governance, tenure and use rights, access benefit sharing, certification, all types of forests, ...

5. Global Objectives on forests

(that should include **targets and indicators** for their implementation: ex: percentage of forest increase by 2010 such as in the MDGs: ¹

6. National policies and measures

Countries should take the following national policies and measures:

- § promote the development and use of voluntary codes by forest managers and industry, going beyond national legislation
- § implement transparent forest concession allocation systems
- § take measures to assess and control illegal logging
- § Address trade associated with illegal logging
- Initiate, complete, review and/or update forest inventories
- Develop national frameworks of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management
- Develop and implement national forest programs, forest management plans through an integrated, coordinated implementation with other policies and sectors (e.g. water, biodiversity, energy)
- Integrate traditional forest-related knowledge into forest management
- Safeguard forests as appropriate from fire, insects, diseases, pollution, alien species, degradation and potential effects of genetically modified organisms
- Require environmental impact assessments for projects with potential adverse effects
- Support the development of certification schemes
- Promote research, capacity building, education, information and public awareness
- Promote and implement schemes of payments for forest-related environmental services
- Promote access benefit sharing

7. Means of Implementation

If reporting or peer reviews reveal and assess what steps are to be taken in a country (institution building, capacity building, decentralisation, cross-sectoral institutional reform, land-use planning) in order to improve the management/protection of forests it is easier to allocate funding

- financial arrangements;
- capacity building;
- technology transfers

8. National modalities for cooperation

- Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation for national implementation as well as ensure coherent national position in international fora
- Education, research and development
- Public information and awareness raising
- Involvement of major groups and relevant stakeholders,
- Involvement of the private sector (Public Private Partnerships-PPPs)

9. International modalities for cooperation

- Peer reviews

10. Institutional modalities: Mechanism to review future effectiveness of the instrument

- The countries commit themselves to report on the implementation of the instrument
- UNFF is the recipient of the countries reports and responsible for the overall analysis
- The effectiveness of the instrument will be reviewed in 2015

11. Adoption / Endorsement/institutional arrangement

- Adoption by UNFF to ensure a universal membership