Implementing criteria and indicators of SFM

France

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“Implementing criteria and indicators of SFM”
Working definition

1. Provide a framework for dialogue and communication between policy makers, inside and outside the forest sector, and other relevant stakeholders, on SFM and forest policy development,

2. Monitor and report on the state and trends of the forest sector,

3. Assess progress towards sustainable forest management and identify emerging issues

4. Formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate national or subnational forest programmes, policies and/or plans,

5. Provide information and/or assessment to indicator sets outside the forest sector e.g. For sustainable development or biodiversity, or the forest sector in other regions e.g. Montréal Process.
C&I in France

- 35 indicators (SoEF) + 21 national indicators
  (Basal area per tree species, Progression of wild ungulates in forest areas, Forests under urban influence, etc.)
- Large steering committee
- IGN expertise, data collection and treatment
- 30 different data providers
- Published in French and English
France specific indicator example: « Forests under urban influence »

- 1/5 of the total area
- 606 000 Ha
- 114 cities > 50 000 Inhabitants
- 32 Millions Inhabitants
1. Provide a framework for dialogue and communication

- 30 stakeholders representing the forest sector, forest owners, environmental NGO's, scientists, administrations
- National report available on a public website
- Shared reference used for strategic guidelines and provides key data
- Conference on forest indicators and sustainable management organised in December 2011, Montargis.
2. Monitor and report on the state and trends of the forest sector

- National report available on a public website
- SoEF commitments
3. Assess progress towards SFM and identify emerging issues

- The set is directly used to monitor forest area, biodiversity, landscape, employment, etc.
- The scientific group GIP ECOFOR is in charge of the analysis of the indicator's trends since 1995.
- The results are regularly presented and discussed at the steering committee of the national report on sustainable management indicators.
4. Formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes

- Used as a common data set reference while elaborating forest policies
- The set is a great tool providing structured data, for a common and shared information among the forest sector and relevant stakeholders.
- Not used as such in the current NFP
5. Provide information to indicator sets outside the forest sector

- Some data sources are the same for Millenium development goals, CBD, LULUCF, etc.
- No direct link, IGD are not a data sources by themselves for other sectors indicator sets.
- The observatory of biodiversity will use 2015 indicators to calculate an « indicator of potential biodiversity » for each forest region and find trends between 2010 and 2015.
C&I in France: next steps
How to build on C&I for communication and interpretation

- A shift from a statistical description to a strategic vision

- A coherence in the detail levels among indicators in terms of temporal, spatial and others categories

- Synthesis attempts according to criteria or stakes and towards composite indicators

- An extension of the institutional framework towards: Qualitative indicators + Overseas territories.
Amendments to the Forest Act

- National forest and wood programme would include a selection of Indicators, monitor them and define targets when applicable.
- Framework sub national plans would adapt the indicators list and targets (implies a regional scale data treatment).
- In some cases to be further developed, specific indicators could be derived from sub national level and used in management plans.
From C&I to decision making and policy tools

- From statistics to strategy: trends analysis
- Indicators should be monitored for long term uninterrupted statistical series
- Each indicator could be described and analysed in a specific sheet with:
  - Policy issues
  - Methodology
  - Composite data
  - Interpretation
8 main policy issues

- Active management of forest resources
- Climate change mitigation
- Climate changes adaptation
- Forest health
- Contribution to economic activity
- Biodiversity preservation
- Social welfare
- Multifunctionality
Example:

**active management of forest resources**
Overseas territories
Overseas territories

- 5 departments, 7 collectivities
- Area: 9.3 Mha (37% of French forests), Production: 90,000 m³ (0.4% of French roundwoods)
- Large diversity of forest situations: 1,000 ha to 8.2 Mha (13% to 98.3%)
- Biomes: rainforests, dry forests, mangroves, swamp forests, mountain forests, taïga
- Forest sectors: 0 to 900 peoples
- Damages: aliens, mining, fires, deforestation, urban sprawl, hurricanes
IGDOM project
Implementing CI-SFM in French Oversea 2013-2015, GIP Ecofor, Paris

- **Overview of Overseas Forests**
  - Preliminary descriptions
  - Networks of stakeholders
  - Balance of available datas

- **Feasibility analysis of implementing CI-SFM**
  - Enrichment of Forest Europe CI-SFM
  - Selection of suitable CI through stakeholders consultation

- **Publications**
  - Territorialised frameworks
  - Complement to the next French CI-SFM publication
  - Complement to the next SoEF publication ?
CI-SFM Hedgehog:
CIFOR, FAO, ITTO, Montréal, SoEF and IGD indicators

- CIFOR (1999)
- FAO (2010)
- OIBT (2009)
- PM (2009)
- Forest Europe (2011)
- IFN et MAAPRAT (2011)