

ANNEX 1 SUMMARY TABLE OF TRENDS IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND FORESTRY AGENDA

In the table, some of the most important international milestones, decisions and meetings related to development cooperation in general and to forests and forestry specifically are presented.

GLOBAL		
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<i>1980s Overview</i>	1980, concerns over rapid rate of deforestation of tropical forests brought to the global agenda by FAO's Global Assessment of Forest Cover.	1980, concerns over rapid rate of deforestation of tropical forests brought to the global agenda by FAO's Global Assessment of Forest Cover.
	1985, Tropical Forestry Action Program (TFAP) launched by FAO, WB, UNDP and World Resources Institute. FAO's Tropical Timber Action Plans central in global agenda. – Seeing forestry in a broader context of land-use including different management systems. 1983, International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), which remained in force for an initial period of five years and was extended twice for two-year periods. 1986, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). 1987, the WB announces that it will create an Environment Department in the Bank, engage in a continent-wide initiative against desertification and destruction of forests in Africa, and in a program to conserve tropical forests. Concerns over deterioration of environment and natural resources; global warming, deforestation, species loss, toxic wastes.	1985, Tropical Forestry Action Program (TFAP) launched by FAO, WB, UNDP and World Resources Institute. FAO's Tropical Timber Action Plans central in global agenda. – Seeing forestry in a broader context of land-use including different management systems. 1983, International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), which remained in force for an initial period of five years and was extended twice for two-year periods. 1986, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). 1987, the WB announces that it will create an Environment Department in the Bank, engage in a continent-wide initiative against desertification and destruction of forests in Africa, and in a program to conserve tropical forests. Concerns over deterioration of environment and natural resources; global warming, deforestation, species loss, toxic wastes.

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	– “Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” - Policy-based aid becomes prominent with thinking that countries are ultimately responsible for their own development. - Structural Adjustment Programmes by IMF and World Bank.	
	Awareness on limits of growth and limited global resources emphasize development cooperation as an important element for economic and social security. – Sustainable development viewed from environmental, economic, social and governmental standpoint. – How to make environment a cross-cutting issue in all development cooperation?	1990, ITTO's Year 2000 Objective. – Strive for an international trade of tropical timber from sustainably managed forests by the end of the century. – Large part of the ITTO program of projects and activities devoted to achievement of the objective.
<i>1990s Overview</i>	End of Cold War gives a possibility for a new viewpoint of mutual interdependence between nations. – No economically and politically homogenous developing world anymore. Globalization and climate change appear in the agenda. Growth in humanitarian assistance. Negative effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes recognized.	Consensus on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). – The aim of the United Nations to develop coherent policies to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. Development towards partnerships with local people in forest management. – Interest in common property resources management evolved through better knowledge on indigenous management methods. Forestry Master Plans and Action Plans.

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<i>1991</i>	Establishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio. – UN Agenda 21(the Global Action Plan to achieve the Rio Declaration). – Coherence underlined; food security, equality, environment, human rights, poverty etc. are interdependent and affect development. – Countries committed themselves to ecologically sustainable development. – UNFCCC and UNCBD were signed. Establishment of the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Tropical Forests (IATITF).	Forest Policy Paper published by World Bank, announcing that – The Bank will not finance commercial logging in primary tropical moist forests (TMFs). – The financing of infrastructure projects which may lead to the loss of primary forests will be subject to rigorous environmental assessments by the Bank.
<i>1992</i>		– Forests were a controversial issue, polarizing developing and developed countries. – Chapter 11 under the Section II (Conservation and Management of Resources for Development) of the Agenda 21 titled: Combating Deforestation (UN 1992a). – Forest Principles, “Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests,” were achieved (UN 1992b). – The concept of SFM articulated in the Forest Principles. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) established.
<i>1993</i>		

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1994	COP1 for UNCBD in Nassau. Declaration of Principles of Human Rights and Environment. – First international instrument that comprehensively addresses the linkage between human rights and the environment. – “Accepted environmental and human rights principles embody the right of everyone to a secure, healthy and ecologically sound environment.” First Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Barbados. - Adopted the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA).	– Started a process of identifying concrete actions to conserve biodiversity. – Recognized the importance of forests for biodiversity and emphasized conservation, management and sustainable use of forests.
		Forest Stewardship Council officially formed. The 15 priority areas of action in BPoA included (United Nations General Assembly 1994), for example, – Management of wastes – Natural and environmental disasters – Freshwater and Land Resources – Biodiversity resources

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1995	COP2 for UNCBD in Jakarta.	Adopted a decision on Forests and Biological Diversity (UNCBD 1995), which – Stressed the importance of forests for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. – Recognized that the loss of forest biological diversity is linked to the substantial deforestation, fragmentation and degradation of all types of forests. – Addressed specifically the need to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Foundation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), to continue the intergovernmental forest policy dialogue after UNCED 1992. COFO's twelfth session to discuss the role of the FAO in forestry, particularly with regard to sustainable forest management (SFM). – Considered the development of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM, trade and environment, and a possible FAO role in the IPF.

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<i>1996</i>	Release of report on “Poverty Reduction and the World Bank: Progress and Challenges in the 1990s”. – WB commits to redouble efforts to ensure success in helping developing countries reduce poverty. OECD Development Cooperation Strategy 1996 “Shaping the 21st Century”. – All OECD countries commit to respect for human rights, democratic government and rule of law. The UNCCD enters into force.	
<i>1997</i>	COP3 to UNFCCC in Kyoto. – Kyoto Protocol	According to the Article 2, Annex I countries, shall protect and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, promote sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation (UNFCCC 1997). Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities limited to afforestation and reforestation (Article 3). The Successor Agreement to the ITTA entered into force, including – Provisions for information sharing, incl. non-tropical timber trade data. – Consideration of non-tropical timber issues as they relate to tropical timber. – The Year 2000 Objective to enhance members’ capacity to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000.

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	The Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) from 1997 to 2000. – Established by ECOSOC to continue work on intergovernmental policy dialogue on forests, under the auspices of the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD). UN Earth Summit +5 to review the process of the Earth Summit 1992 agreements. The WB President urges revitalization of environmental goals prioritizing climate change, protecting biodiversity, ozone depletion, desertification, and clean water as key activities to meeting human needs and reducing poverty (UN 1997). World Bank and World Wildlife Fund announce partnership for forest conservation and sustainable use.	The Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) from 1997 to 2000. – Established by ECOSOC to continue work on intergovernmental policy dialogue on forests, under the auspices of the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD). The WB President urges revitalization of environmental goals prioritizing climate change, protecting biodiversity, ozone depletion, desertification, and clean water as key activities to meeting human needs and reducing poverty (UN 1997). World Bank and World Wildlife Fund announce partnership for forest conservation and sustainable use.
<i>1998</i>		
<i>1999</i>		Rome Declaration on Forestry (FAO 1999a), which – Emphasizes the importance of forests to the welfare, livelihood and food security of all people. – Embraces the concept of SFM. The Strategic Framework for FAO 2000–2015 (FAO 1999b). – Highlights integrated approach to development. – Recognizes the importance of sustainable management of forests in achieving sustainable agriculture and food security. EU Council Resolution on Forests and Development. – NFPs are the principal mechanism for stakeholder coordination, and coherent forest-related development.

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<i>The 21st Century Overview</i>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) as a framework for planning development. – Countries' ownership in the planning process emphasized. A shift from a policy of development cooperation to a more comprehensive approach to development, emphasizing development countries' ownership of their own development. Official development aid nearly doubled during the first decade of the 21st century. However, quality and effectiveness of aid increasingly important alongside monetary volume of aid. Rapid economic growth in many developing countries has increased demand for energy and natural resources. – Dilemma of economic growth and sustainable use of natural resources challenges also developed world. – Importance of renewable natural resources is increasing Interlinkages between security, development and human rights increasingly emphasized.	International treaties call for mutual work towards saving the world's forests. – Sustainable forest management as a means to preserve and utilize forest resources in a sustainable way gains attention. – Role of forests in renewable energy production through, for example biofuel production and wood-based products, in the agenda. – Forest governance and ownership issues high on the agenda. – Development towards comprehensive idea of forest management reinforces. – The role of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation grows in importance.

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2000	UN Millennium Assembly. – The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (UN 2000). – Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. – Target 2: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. Assessment on ITTO's Year 2000 Objective. – Tropical countries have made significant progress in the formulation and adoption of policies compatible with the Objective, but less evidence was found of progress in implementing such policies. – ITTO members re-stated their commitment to moving towards achieving the Objective and renamed this commitment as 'ITTO Objective 2000'.
	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. COP4 for UNCCD in Bonn.	– Launching of reforestation/afforestation programmes and intensification of soil conservation programmes was defined as a specific thematic area in the Declaration on the Commitments under the Convention. – The Convention also called for increased support by the donors to Reforestation and forest conservation to combat desertification caused by drought as well as by deforestation due to population increase, overgrazing, illegal and excessive logging, bush and forest fires (UNCCD 2001).

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2001	COP7 to UNFCCC in Marrakech. – Establishment of the Least Developed Countries Fund (managed by GEF). – Served as a meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.	Adopted a decision (UNFCCC 2002a) according to which – The eligibility of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) project activities under the CDM is limited to afforestation and reforestation. – Invited the IPCC to develop definitions for direct human-induced 'degradation' of forests and methodological options to inventory and report on emissions resulting from these activities (UNFCCC 2002b). Establishment of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) as a subsidiary body of ECOSOC and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) to support its work. The first regional Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in the East Asia and the Pacific region. Draft Code of Conduct for Forest Sector Development Cooperation for EU Member States drafted by the European Tropical Forestry Advisors Group (ETFAG) (Wells <i>et al</i> 2002).
2002	The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), a.k.a. Earth Summit 2002 in Johannesburg	Governments committed themselves to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. – The EU also set itself the objective of halting the loss of biodiversity on its own territory by 2010. The Plan of Implementation of WSSD (World Summit 2002) promoted and called for – Programmes of sustainable land-use, incl. forestry.

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	UN General Assembly, Monterrey Development Funding Conference. – Monterrey Consensus (UN 2003). – Highlights the importance of coherence among the economic, social and environmental agendas. COP6 for UNCBD in Hague.	– Programmes to address land degradation (desertification and deforestation). – SFM as a means to achieve sustainable development, eradicate poverty and improve food security, among others. – Political commitment to take full account of forest sector through integrated approach to achieve SFM. – Action on illegal forest products trading and domestic forest law enforcement. – Support to indigenous and community-based forest management systems. Adopted an Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (UNCBD 2002), which urges parties to – Incorporate relevant objectives of the Programme of Work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes. – Address the effectiveness of forest-related laws and to recognize the vital role that women in indigenous and local communities play in the sustainable use and conservation of forest biological diversity- Workshop “Forests in Poverty Reduction Strategies-Capturing the.

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		Potential” in Tuusula, Finland (Oksanen <i>et al</i> 2003). – Focus on improving the contribution of forests and the forest sector to the Poverty Reduction Strategy processes The World Bank adopted a new Forest Strategy titled Sustaining Forests: A Development Strategy (World Bank 2004). – Embraces integrated approach to promote poverty reduction, economic development and environmental conservation.
2003		FAO workshop “Forests for Poverty Reduction: Opportunities with Clean Development Mechanism, Environmental Services and Biodiversity” (Sim <i>et al</i> 2004) concluded that enhancing carbon sequestration in forests and reducing fossil fuel demand present opportunities for small landowners of the developing countries to increase their incomes, however, – Policies and guidelines needed. – CDM must be integrated with other environmental goods and services to maximize income for rural poor and make tree growing an economically attractive option. – Measuring, verification and certification of carbon sequestration, and meeting the legal, procedural, methodological and technological requirements of the Kyoto Protocol related to the issues of leakage, additionally and biological diversity, are beyond the capacity of the individual small landholders. The governments would need to assist to meet these requirements by laying out appropriate guidelines.

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	EU Commission publication “Climate change in the context of development co-operation” (Commission of the European Communities 2003).	FLGT (prevention of illegal logging and trading in timber) – Proposal for an EU action plan (EUR-LEX 2003). – One of the European Commission’s most important follow-up measures to Johannesburg Summit (WSSD). EU Commission publication “Climate change in the context of development co-operation” (Commission of the European Communities 2003) recognizes – The threat that climate change poses to ecosystems and natural resources, including mangrove forests, humid tropical forests and forest-dependent-people. – The role of forests in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Proposed Actions to promote adaptation include the development of policies/ strategies, and supporting databases, for forest conservation and/or sustainable management of forests.
<i>2004</i>		
<i>2005</i>	The Paris Declaration. – Countries and organizations commit to increasing efforts towards enhanced aid effectiveness. World Summit 2005. – Sustainable development consists of economic development, social development and environmental protection, which have to be linked.	

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2005	European Consensus on Development (Official Journal of the European Union 2006). – Defines the framework of common principles within which the EU and its Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity. – Sustainable development includes good governance, human rights and political, economic, social and environmental aspects. COP11 on UNFCCC in Montreal.	According to the Consensus (Official Journal of the European Union 2006), the EU commits to – Increasing the resilience of fragile states in front of natural disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. – Assist Developing countries in implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements. – Give particular attention to implementation of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) as regards to sustainable forest management. REDD-mechanism “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries and approaches to stimulate action” was first introduced.
	Report by the UNDP on progress towards achieving the MDG7 “Environmental sustainability” published (UNDP 2005). – Country reporting shows disappointing levels of progress. Overall, less than 5% of countries indicate that they would achieve environmental sustainability by 2015.	A country-led initiative “Future of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF)” or “the Guadalajara Report” in support of UNFF (UNFF 2005), identified future challenges including – More effective coordination of IAF. – Insertion of forests in the global agenda for sustainable development at the same rank as water, poverty alleviation. – Strengthening of the CPF. – Increasing financial resources for SFM.

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2006	GEF-4 (2006–2010) Climate Change Strategy: COPI3 on UNFCCC in Bali.	LULUCF activities as one of the Strategic Programmes that specifically aim at protecting carbon stocks and reducing GHG emissions. Agreement on Four Global Objectives on Forests by UNFF (UNFF 2006), which seek to, inter alia, – Reverse the loss of forest cover through SFM. – Improve the livelihoods of forest-dependent people. – Reverse the decline in ODA to SFM.
2007	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the General Assembly. COP8 for UNCCD in Madrid. A Guide to the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy published.	A Non-Legally Binding Instrument for international cooperation on all the world's forests adopted by the UNFF7 (UN 2008). Bali Action Plan/ Bali Road Map. – REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) endorsed by policy makers. – REDD+ The Conference called for Parties to strengthen sustainable forest management and integrated water management in critical watershed areas in order to maintain ecosystem services in affected mountain areas, to prevent soil erosion and flooding, to increase the size of atmospheric carbon sinks, and to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity (UNCCD 2007).

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2008	COP14 for UNFCCC in Poznan.	Strategic Framework for Forests and Climate Change (Collaborative Partnership on Forests 2008b) presented by FAO, CIFOR and CPF members including key messages that – Emphasize the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation. – Recognize the importance of alternative livelihoods, economic incentives, capacity building and governance reform in reducing deforestation and forest degradation.
	COP9 for UNCBD in Bonn.	Parties decided to continue to strengthen implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. – As matter of priority major human-induced threats to forest biodiversity, including unregulated and unsustainable use of forest products and resources, climate change, desertification and desert creep, illegal land conversion, habitat fragmentation, environmental degradation, forest fires and invasive alien species.
	Foundation of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) of the World Bank comprising of two trust funds. – The Clean Technology Fund (CTF). – The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) with 8 key points – Predictability, Ownership, Country Systems, Conditionality, Untying, Aid fragmentation, Partnerships, Transparency.	The Forest Investment Program designed under the SCF (World Bank 2009) to – Support Development countries' REDD-efforts. – Promote improved sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs.

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2009	World Forestry Congress in Argentina.	– Forests' are high on the agenda in relations to climate change talks. – Sustainable Management of forests is seen as a vital element in alleviating poverty, safeguarding biodiversity, providing of goods and services for present and future generations, in the context of a changing climate. – Produces a message to the COP15 of the UNFCCC. A Country-led Initiative in support of UNFF: Forests and People –the Role of National Forest Programs and the Non-Legally Binding instrument on all Types of Forests (International Institute for Sustainable Development 2009b), discusses on - How to use NFPs to achieve Sustainable Forest Management and implement NLBI. – How NLBI and NFPs can help to eradicate poverty. GEF-5 Replenishment, Strategy for GEF Investments in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and LULUCF (GEF 2009). – Proposed Focal Area Objectives for GEF-5 include conserving and enhancing carbon stocks through sustainable management of LULUCF. What will be the role of forests in the post-2012 climate agreement?
	COP15 for UNFCCC in Copenhagen	