



The contribution of sustainable forest and land management policies to the fight against climate change

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Outline

Introduction: why forest and land management matter?

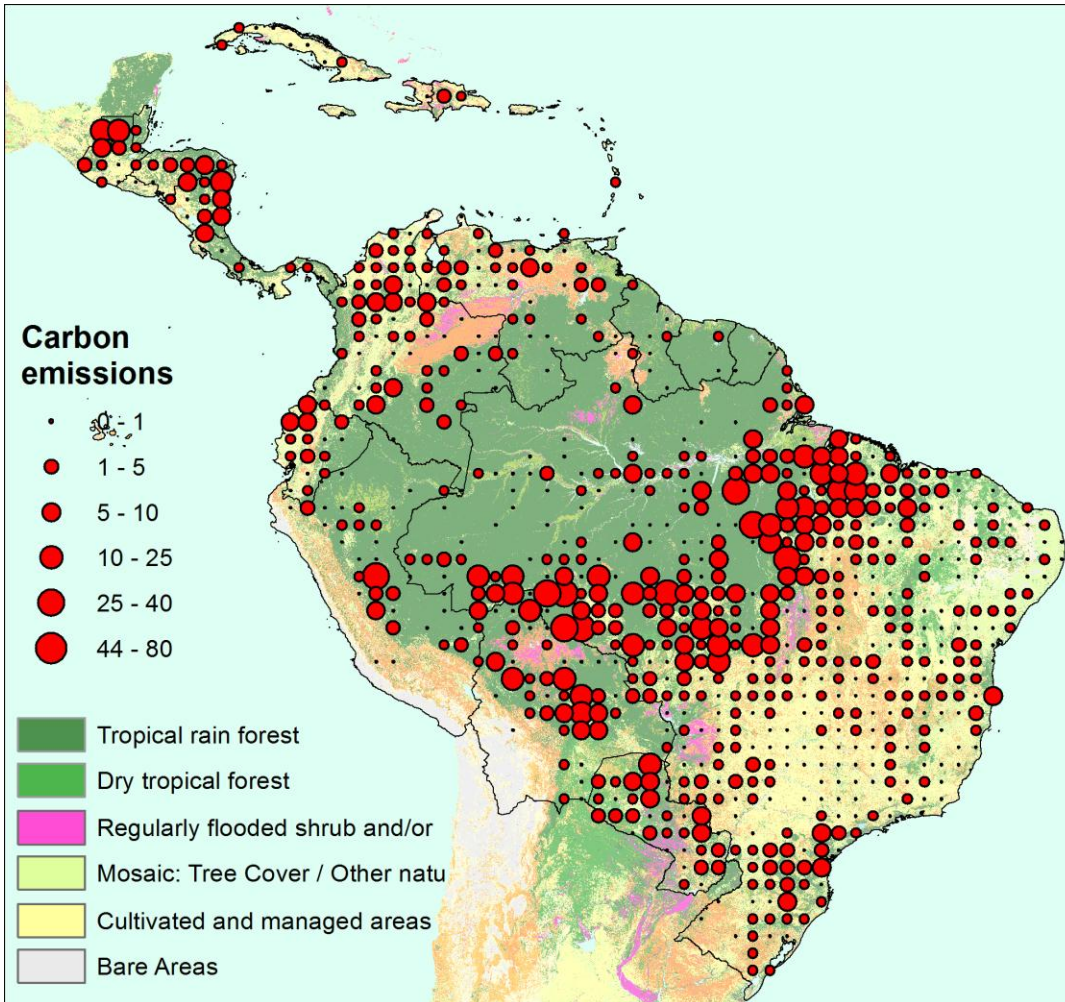
1. Deforestation and land use changes in LAC
2. Drivers of deforestation
3. How to address deforestation and land use change: the landscape approach
4. How the EU can support your efforts

Conclusion

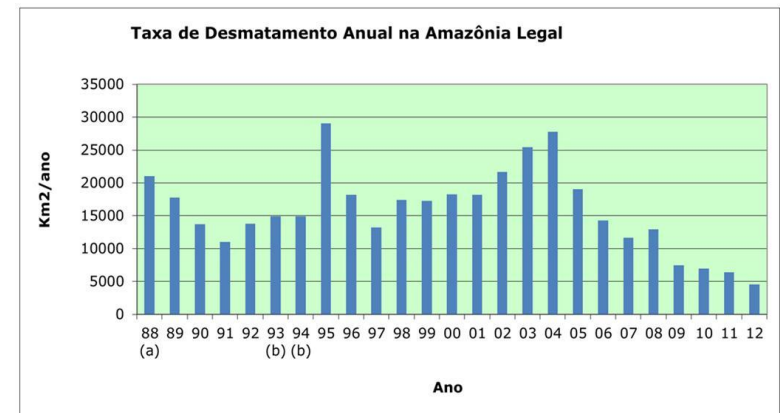
Why forest and land management matter

- **Addressing deforestation and forest degradation is key to tackling climate change:**
- **Forests and land provide a broad range of goods and services that need to be maintained; they also make a key contribution to resilience to climate change**

Deforestation in Latin America & Caribbean



Latin America & Caribbean	Area (10 ⁶ ha)	Rate (% yr ⁻¹)
Forest Area	753	
Annual Forest Loss 1990-2000	3.77	0.5
Annual Forest Loss 2000-2010	3.83	0.51



Main deforestation drivers in Amazon Basin

Direct drivers

- **Agro-business:** wide range of commodities such as beef, soy, maize, oil palm, sugar, rice, cacao, coffee, pulp & paper, tobacco.
- **Subsistence agriculture** (+ fuel wood)
- **Forest exploitation** (timber extraction, artisanal logging...)
- **Extractive industries** (mining, oil)
- **Infrastructure and urbanisation**



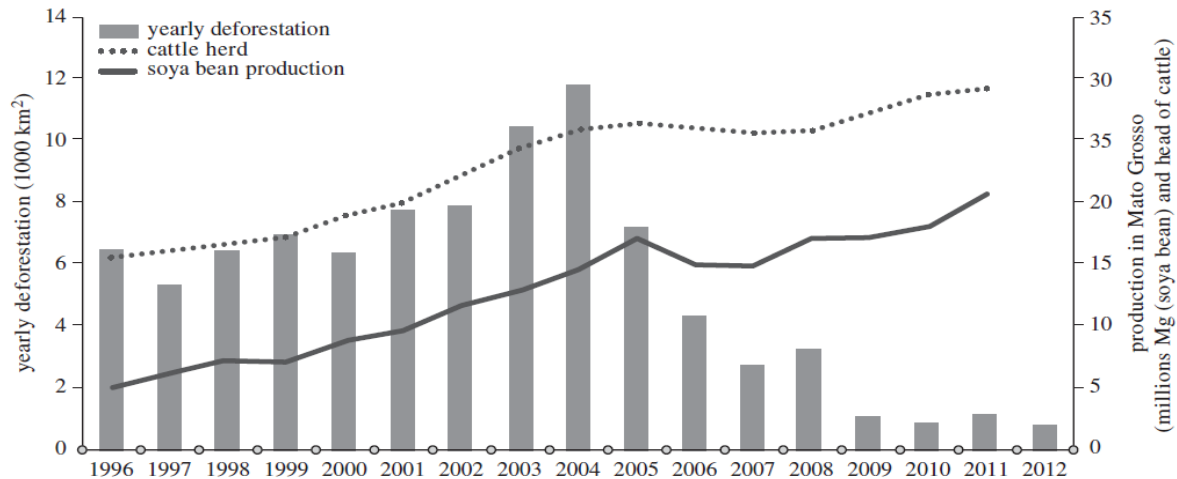
Underlying drivers

- **Population growth and local economic development**
- **Global demand for commodities**
- **Weak governance structures and law**



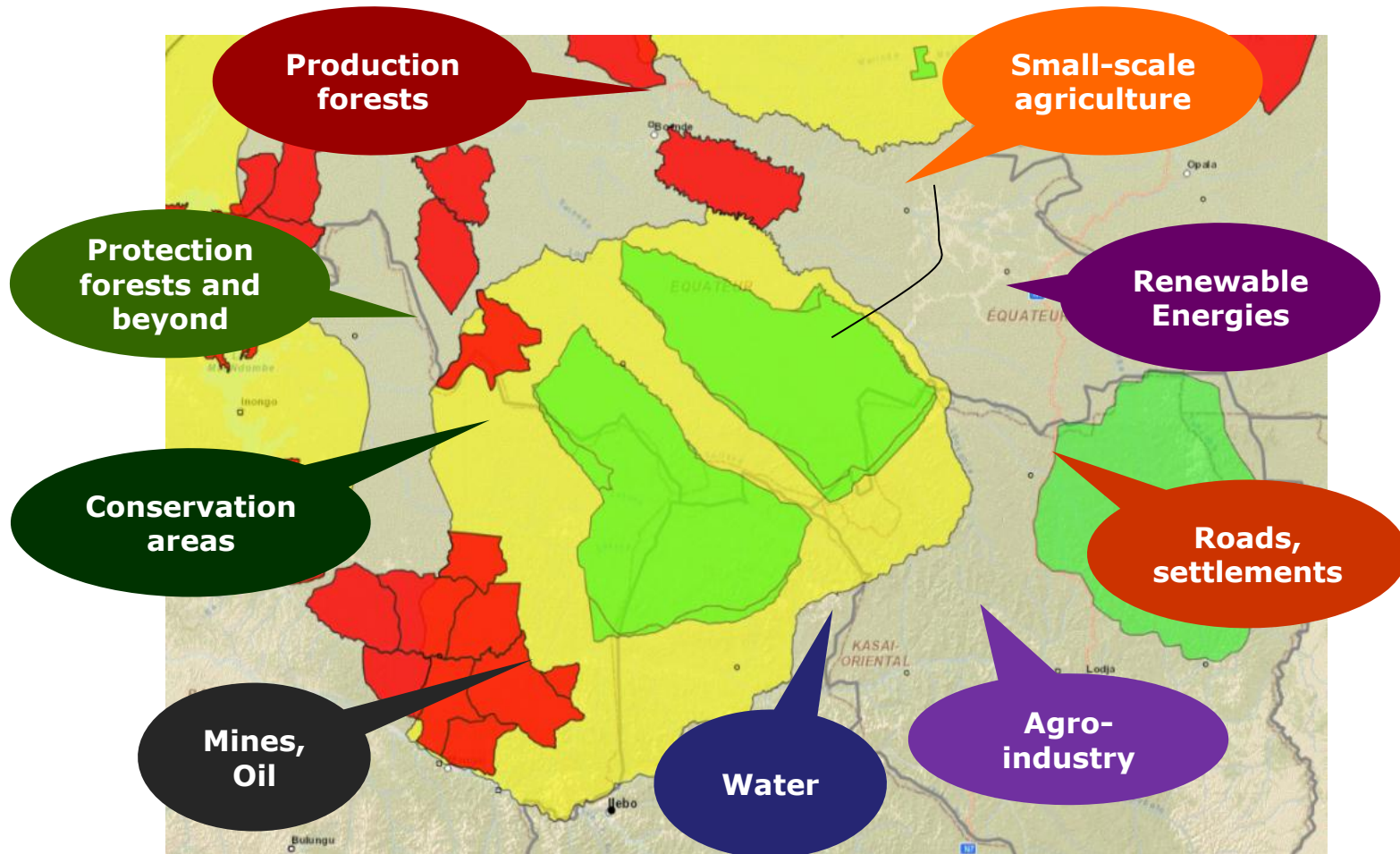
Agriculture growth does not necessarily lead to deforestation

Growth in the agricultural sector can be decoupled from deforestation if other indirect drivers addressed (land tenure, land use planning, law enforcement...)



Addressing these key agricultural driver requires policies and measures at both the supply and demand side

The landscape approach





Key EU initiatives related to sustainable natural resources management outside the EU

- The EU Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT).
- REDD+ for forest ecosystems and beyond (carbon sequestration)
- Biodiversity for protected areas (various development cooperation projects)
- EU Water Initiative
- Assessment of the impact of EU consumption on global deforestation
- Energy facility (development cooperation actions)
- Rural development, agriculture and food security
- National and regional Indicative Programmes

Conclusions

Deforestation and land use change represent a significant part of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

Addressing them requires integrated responses that are cross-sectoral, consider the different land uses, involve the diversity of land users and seek to maximise benefits and ecosystem services.

A number of EU initiatives and instruments can support your efforts in this area.

Climate change (adaptation and mitigation) not just a threat: it is also creates opportunities for the transition to a greener, more sustainable economy.