



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 6 countries are:

- Failure to comply with forest management plans
- Insufficient management plans for private plantations and community forests
- Conversion of natural forests into specific or fast-growing mono plantations
- Cuts that do not comply with the permitted quotas
- Poor traceability of the wood harvested and marketed
- Insufficient or poorly monitored reforestation
- Forest degradation through agriculture, grazing or multiple removals.

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Cross-cut

- Revision of forest codes and management plans
- Capacity building, controls, sanctions, inspections and means of forest administrations
- Implementation of multi-stakeholder governance frameworks

Sustainable forest management and restoration

- Exploitation quotas by gasoline and monitoring of levies
- Restoration of degraded areas and ecological corridors
- Reforestation with native species
- Protection of HCV areas⁽²⁾, riparian and natural forests

Certification, traceability and market access

- Certification (FSC⁽³⁾) and national sustainable management standards
- Timber traceability, plantation registers and zone codes.
- EUDR⁽⁴⁾ Compliance
- Local transformation to increase added value

Economic incentives and financing

- PES⁽⁵⁾ and biodiversity certificates
- Green funding for certification
- Tax incentives for biodiversity-friendly practices
- Development of additional income: NTFP⁽⁶⁾, ecotourism

KEY FIGURES



6 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



4 SECTORS
concerned

Timber, forest plantations, community forests, non-timber forest products (NTFP)



19 SPPI
associated



5 PILOT PROJECTS

(co-constructed at landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004. ⁽²⁾ High Conservation Value. ⁽³⁾ Forest Stewardship Council. ⁽⁴⁾ European Union deforestation and forest degradation regulation. ⁽⁵⁾ Payments for environmental services. ⁽⁶⁾ Non-timber forest product.

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS



CAMEROON - Cameroon segment of the TRIDOM landscape (Trinational Dja-Odzala-Minkébé)

Sustainable cocoa and promotion of ecosystem services

Sectors: community forests, NTFPs

Main activities: revision of community forest Simple Management Plans, implementation of PES, strengthening local governance, support for NTFP value chains, ecotourism and community micro-enterprises, raising awareness about forest legality



Budget

€1,5M

5 years

Dja Wildlife Reserve Forest, TRIDOM forest landscape, Cameroon. © C. Hance / UNESCO



CONGO - ETIC Zone, Sangha Department

Strengthening the sustainable management of the forest sector through a biodiversity and PES certificate mechanism

Sectors: forest plantations, community forests

Main activities: mapping of priority forests and HCV zones, community protected areas, biodiversity and PES certificates, restoration, ecological corridors, traceability, local governance



Budget

€984K

5 years

Alima River banks, Republic of the Congo.. © Bsm15



VIETNAM - Central Annamite Landscape, Quang Nam

Hiep Thuan Agricultural Cooperative - Sustainable forest management plan 2026-2030.

Sectors: forest plantations, NTFP

Main activities: extension of FSC certified areas, lengthening production cycles, protection of riparian corridors, planting native species, monitoring biodiversity, EUDR compliance



Budget

USD 4,3M

4 years

Forest landscape, Hiep Thuan agricultural cooperative, WWF Vietnam.

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PUBLIC SECTOR

Governments, Ministries of Forestry, Ministries of the Environment, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Land Use Planning, forest administrations, environmental control agencies, decentralized services, territorial communities, research institutes, universities, multilateral donors and embassies.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Forest operators, wood processing companies, sawmills, private forest plantations, forestry cooperatives, NTFP producers and collectors, transporters, timber buyers and traders, consulting firms, certification bodies, banks, foundations and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) schemes.



CIVIL SOCIETY

NGOs, local communities and indigenous peoples, community organizations, associations of forest producers, local forest management or monitoring committees, representatives of forest resource users and local media.

