

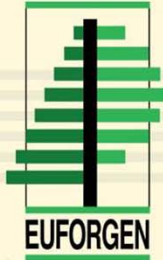


Implications of global, European and national policies for the conservation and use of forest genetic resources

Kjersti Bakkebø Fjellstad,
Norwegian Genetic Resource Centre

Cuenca, Spain, 3 November 2014





“Genetic diversity is our hidden jewel, we should treasure every bit of it”

FAO, 29 Oct 2014

Maintaining biodiversity for food and agriculture, including forest genetic resources, is a global – and a European – responsibility



EUFORGEN Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources related policies

Explore ways to promote incorporation of forest genetic resources (FGR) conservation and use

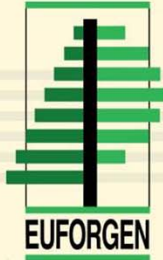
Into:

- National forest programmes (NFPs)
 - Other relevant policies and strategies
-
- Identifies the most relevant international, European and national policies
 - Recommendations for countries and further work of EUFORGEN



Global agreements and commitments

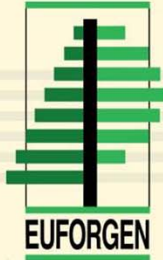
- CBD
- Nagoya Protocol - Access and Benefit Sharing
- Global Plan of Action-FGR
- FAO State of the World-FGR



European initiatives

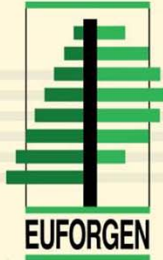
- FOREST EUROPE
- EU Forest Strategy
- EU Rural Development Programme

- EU Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change
- EU Regulation Invasive and alien species
- EU Revision of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC on harmful organisms
- (EC Directives on Plant reproductive material)



National-level implementation of relevant policies and commitments

- National Forest Programme
- National Biodiversity Action Plan
- National Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change

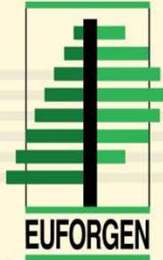


National Forest Programme incorporation of FGR

- NFP as a participatory process – an excellent tool for FGR!

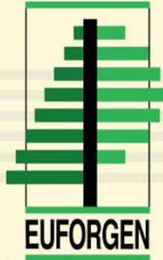
But:

- FGR is treated very differently in the countries
- Incorporation into NFPs and wider policies still not obvious for all countries
- Communication on FGR has proved challenging
- International commitments not clearly reflected in national legislation



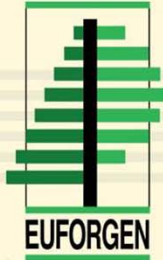
CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- The forest sector – and FGR - is often caught up by policies of other sectors
 - e.g. environment and energy sectors
- There are both legally-binding and non-legally international commitments on FGR
 - CBD and Nagoya protocol
 - Global Plan of Action



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS continues...

- There is a trend in using “forest biodiversity” in the CBD and other policy documents instead of specifically referring to “forest genetic diversity/resources”.
 - Forest genetic resources – *the biodiversity within species* – needs to be specifically highlighted
 - Communication on the state of and importance of forest genetic resources is needed
- Many policies are in the “state of flux”, making it rather difficult to evaluate their implications on the conservation and use of FGR
 - Invasive and alien species
 - Plant reproductive material – forest seeds out (or in?)



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS cont...

- Incorporation of FGR aspects into NFPs and other national strategies is slow
- The SoW-FGR report, including country reports, provide useful information for further analyses of policies and priorities
 - For development of national programmes on forest genetic resources (FGR)
- Still need for communication, awareness-raising and networking on FGR in EUROPE
 - Still a role for EUFORGEN!



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Thank you!