



Resources

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Climate Change for Forest Policy-Makers

An approach for integrating climate change
into national forest programmes in support
of sustainable forest management



National Forest Programme
FACILITY
nurturing the process





[FAO \(2011\) Climate Change for Forest Policy-Makers: An approach for integrating climate change into national forest programmes in support of sustainable forest management](#) [1]

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[Brummana Declaration](#) [2]

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Climate-Smart Forestry: mitigation impacts in three European regions



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in climate change strategies



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[FAO \(2013\) Climate change guidelines for forest managers](#) [6]

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Production and Resources

B3 Climate-smart forestry

B3 - Overview

B3 - 1 Forests and climate change

B3 - 2 Elements of climate-smart forestry

B3 - 3 Climate-smart forestry in practice

B3 - 4 Creating an enabling environment and removing barriers for adoption of climate-smart forestry

B3 - 5 Conclusions

B3 - Acknowledgements

B3 - References

Overview

This module investigates the role of forests and trees in climate-smart agriculture. It takes into consideration the ecosystem services and goods that forest provide and the importance of forests to the food security of forest-dependent people. [Chapter B3-1](#) looks at the relationship between climate change and forests; the practice of sustainable forest management; the risks posed by climate change to forests and forest-dependent people; the measures needed to adapt forests to climate change; the role of forests in mitigating climate change; and the synergies and trade-offs involved in managing forests to mitigate and adapt to climate change. [Chapter B3-2](#) examines ways of enhancing the contributions that sustainable forest and tree management can make to food security and livelihoods; reducing the vulnerability and increasing the resilience of forests and people to climate change; and maximizing the sector's role in mitigating climate change and maintaining food security. [Chapter B3-3](#) looks at management approaches for implementing climate-smart actions in the forest sector. [Chapter B3-4](#) deals with policy approaches.

In general, the text in this module refers to forests and various configurations of trees outside forests. The blanket term 'forests' is used to cover both of these concepts. Climate-smart agriculture as it applies to forests and trees, and the use and management of these resources is referred to as 'climate-smart forestry'. Climate-smart forestry requires the consistent and widespread application of the principles of sustainable forest management. These principles provide the foundation for mitigating and adapting to climate change in the forest sector.

[8]

[FAO \(2017\) Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook: Section B3 – Climate-smart forestry](#) [8]

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY THE TURKEY IN THE PROCESS OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY

In the post-2020 period, the Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global socio-economic durability against the threat of climate change. The most important consequence of the Paris Agreement is that the countries of the world must take precautions in their plans and programs to combat climate change. This will create a great transformation on its own.

Our country has signed the Paris Agreement with the representatives of 175 countries at the High Level Signing Ceremony in New York on 22 April 2016 and that in the National Declaration we have signed the Agreement as a developing country.

In September 2015, 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in New York (SKH 15.3); until 2030, it was accepted that the combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral World.

Land degradation is defined as the loss or decrease of biological and economic yield capacity and loss of the land. Land degradation is a global phenomenon that is often instantaneous, with devastating effects at the local level. Land degradation is usually caused by human activities and is accelerated by natural processes such as climate change. It is thought that about 25% of the total arable land area on the global scale has been destroyed. Each year, 12 million hectares are added to the total land area that has been devastated. The economic cost of land destruction is estimated at USD 490 billion annually. This amount

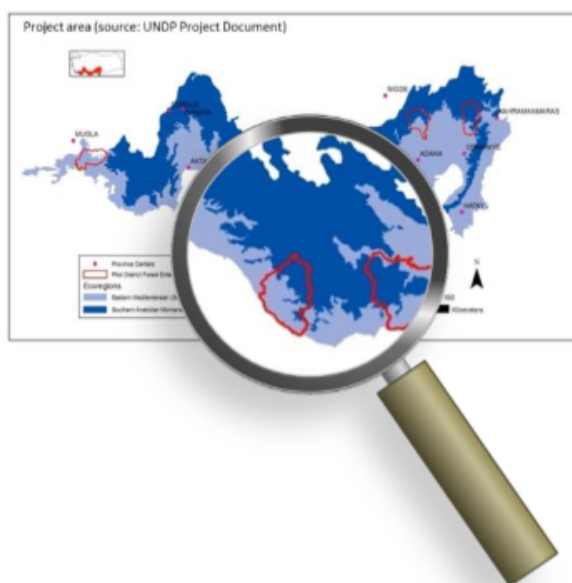
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[National and International Projects carried out by the Turkey in the process of adaptation to climate change and land degradation neutrality](#) [9]

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TURKISH NATIONAL MRV SYSTEM DESIGN

VERSION 1.1



Prepared by

Gold Standard Foundation & TREES Forest Carbon Consulting LLC

June 2017

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