



WWF Forests Vision & IFLs

***ATIBT Forum
Dubai 2017***

G. Breukink WWF International

WWF Forests Vision

A world enriched by resilient forest ecosystems - valued for their contribution to human welfare and sustaining life on earth.





Global Impact Goals for 2020

Biodiversity

- The biodiversity and resilience of forest ecosystems is conserved and enhanced and forests provide ecosystem services critical to human welfare.

Footprint

- The per-unit footprint of forest products is reduced and such products increasingly substitute for higher footprint alternatives.
- The capacity of forests and plantations to produce useful biological materials (e.g. timber, biomass, wild-foods) and absorb atmospheric carbon is maintained and enhanced.



Forest Impact Targets for 2020

Global Forest Biome Targets
















































































- The rate of loss of natural forests is reduced to near zero.
- Zero net greenhouse gas emissions from forests.
- At least 17% of the forest area is under formal protection.
- 260 million hectares of credibly certified or otherwise verified well-managed production forests and plantations.


Forest Biome Targets for Priority Places

- Zero net deforestation and forest degradation in priority places: The rate of forest loss and fragmentation in priority places is reduced to near zero
- Management effectiveness for forest protected areas in each priority place is at “green list” standard or at least 20% higher than 2015 baseline.
- 100 million hectares of credibly certified or otherwise verified well-managed production forests and plantations in priority places.



Major causes of deforestation in Deforestation Fronts

	Livestock	Large scale agriculture *	Small scale agriculture and colonisation	Unsustainable logging	Pulp plantations	Fires	Charcoal and fuelwood	Mining	Infrastructure	Hydro-electric power
Brazilian Amazon										
Andean Amazon										
Choco-Darien										
Cerrado										
Atlantic Forest/ Gran Chaco										
Congo										
Coastal East Africa Forests										
Borneo										
Sumatra										
Greater Mekong										
New Guinea										

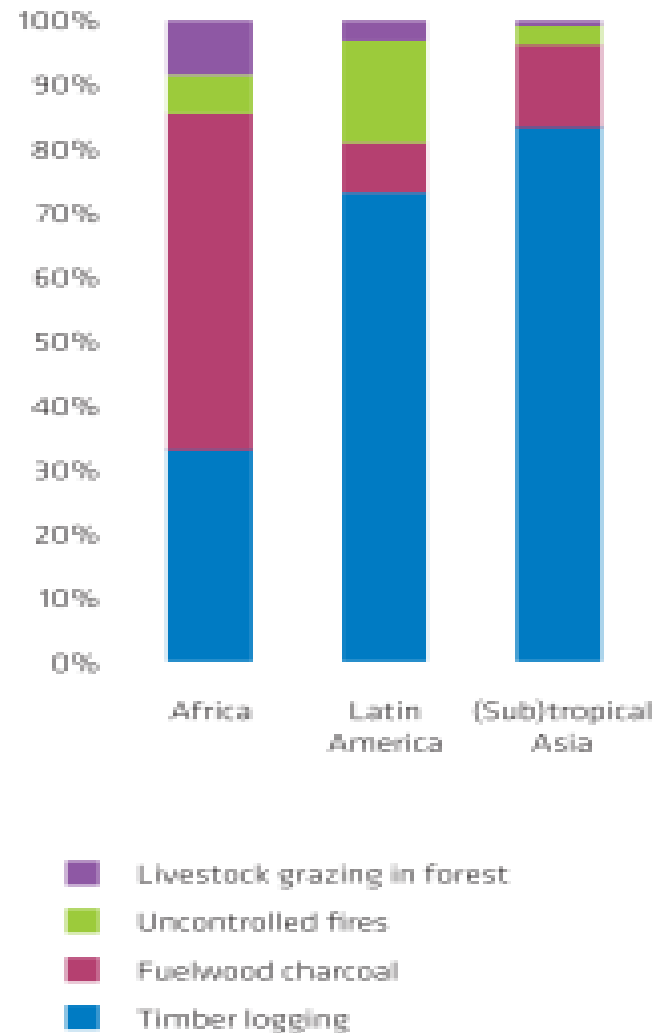
 Primary cause of deforestation and severe degradation
 Important secondary driver of deforestation and severe degradation
 Less important driver of deforestation and severe degradation
 Not a driver of deforestation and severe degradation



Direct Drivers of Forest Degradation

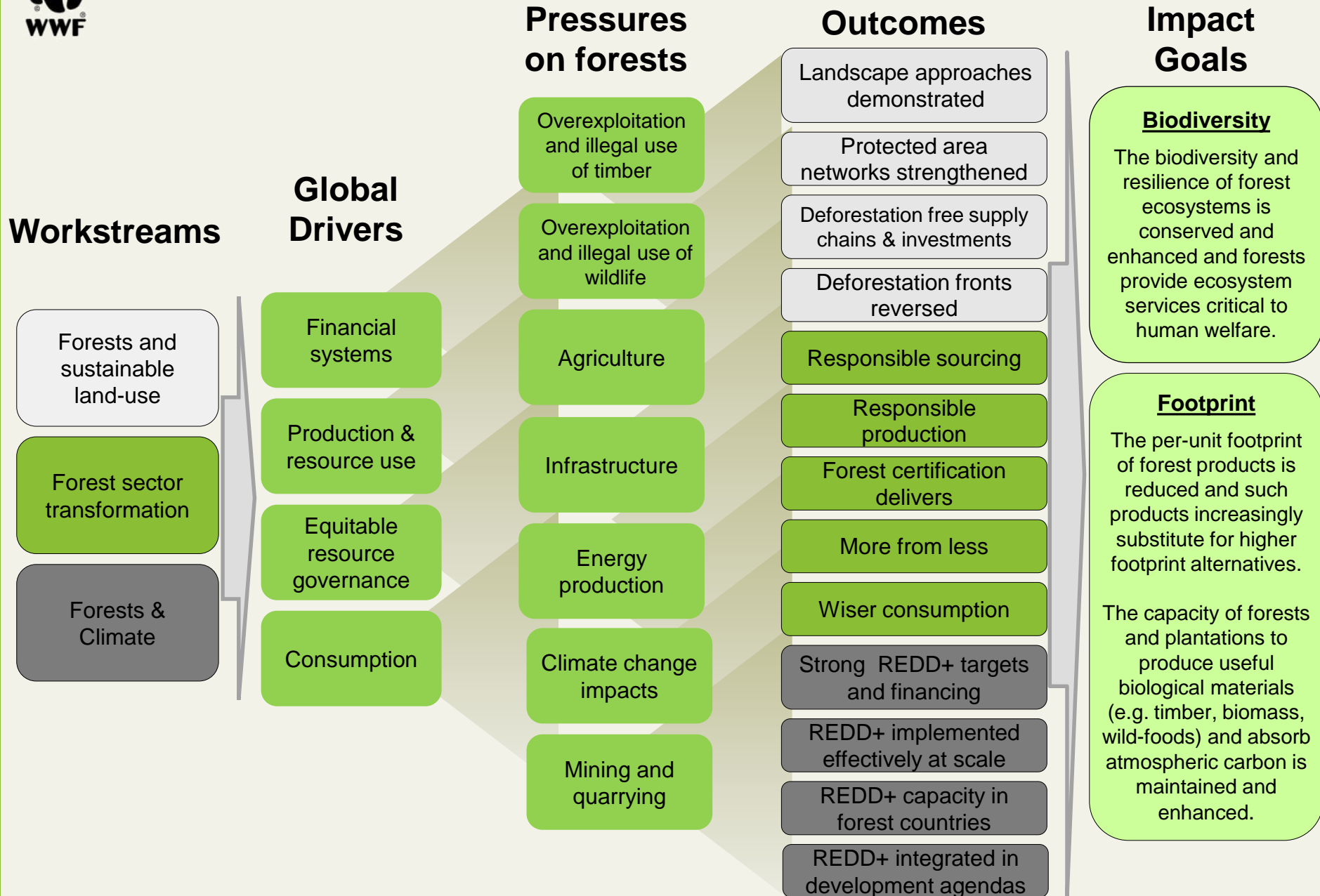
Source: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report for REDD+ Policymakers, by G. Kissinger, M. Herold, V. De Sy. Lexeme Consulting, Vancouver Canada, August 2012.

Continental-level estimations between 2000 and 2010 based on relative importance of drivers as reported by 46 tropical and sub-tropical developing countries





Conceptual Framework – Forests for Life programme



Workstream 2 – Forest Sector Transformation

Improved stewardship of production forests and wiser use of forest products to meet humanity's needs while limiting its footprint



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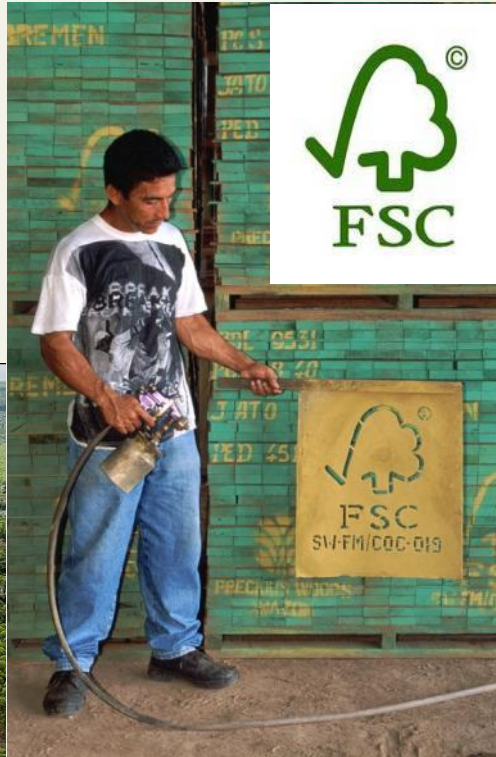


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Key Work Areas

1. **Enabling responsible sourcing** - Target end-market or trading hub countries prohibit trade in products containing illegally sourced timber and favour trade in sustainable forest products.
2. **Enabling better production** - Target priority countries strengthen regulations and governance to improve enabling conditions for responsible forest management
3. **Forest certification and verification** - Forest certification and verification drive improved forest management practices with positive ecological and social impact in a larger portion of production forests in priority places.
4. **Manufacturing more from less** - The per-unit ecological footprint of forest products is reduced, and where forest products are used as an energy feedstock, they increasingly substitute for non-renewables with higher footprints.
5. **Wiser consumption** – Wasteful consumption of forest products is reduced in OECD countries.

Working with the forest products industry



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Geographic priorities

Theme	Geographic focus
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 deforestation fronts• EU & US public policy measures on trade linked to deforestation
Degradation	28 forest WWF priority places
Landscapes portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 priority landscapes (globally), TBD.• Potential for regional clusters• Other landscapes can tap into the proposed learning facility
Protected area networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved management effectiveness in all 28 priority places• Forests for life Programme to focus on 8 priority places, TBD.• Non-prioritised places can tap into learning and innovation facility• Capacity built to lead PA effectiveness, feasibility or climate adaptation assessments in 20 priority places TBD
Enabling resp. sourcing of forest products	Australia, Brazil, China, EU member states, India, Indonesia, Russia, Japan, USA, Vietnam, Thailand, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia.



Geographic priorities (cont.)

Theme

Geographic focus

Enabling resp.
production of forest
products

- Brazil, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, CAR, Chile, China, Colombia, DRC, Gabon, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Peru, PNG, Russia, Tanzania, Rep. Congo, Vietnam
- Sector approaches prioritised for 8 priority places and 8 market hubs (China, India, Russia, Japan, EU, LAC countries, US, UK)
- A scalable approach to financing and enabling viable, locally-controlled, forest enterprises to be field-tested in 3 priority places (Amazon, Borneo, Coastal East Africa)
- Innovative financing and incentive mechanisms (in 4 WWF priority places (Amazon, Borneo, Congo Basin, Mediterranean))

Manufacturing more
from less

- No specific geographic priorities for selection of targeted companies
- 10 governments to be selected for advocacy on biomass safeguards

Wiser consumption
of forest products

- 3 OECD countries to be selected for work on policies to reduce wasteful consumption of forest products
- 3 countries with low recovery rates targeted for work to improve policies for collection, re-use and recycling of forest products (candidates: India, Poland, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Russia, China, South Africa, Turkey, Finland, Indonesia)
- 3 OECD countries to be selected for work on policies to address efficient, cascading consumption of forest products



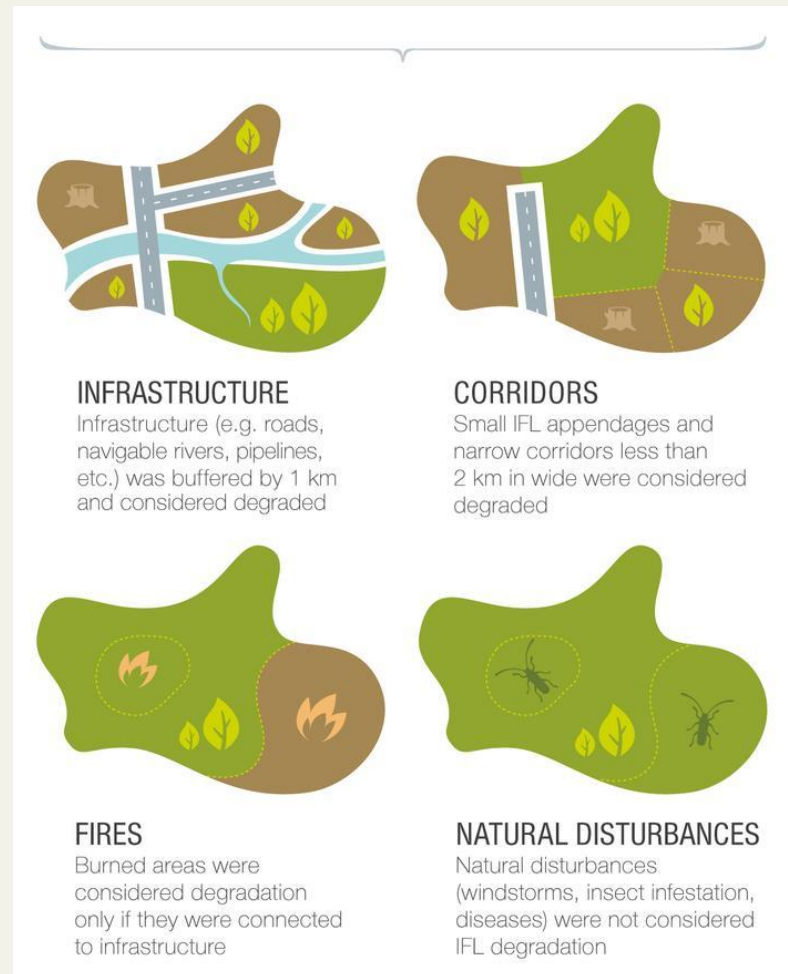
Intact Forest Landscapes

Conservation of intact forest landscapes in FSC-certified forests

The IFL Challenge:

WWF believes in the inherent high conservation value of intact forest landscapes (IFL), and are we committed to enhancing their protection within forests certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. However we believe this must be done in a way that maintains the viability of this certification system in IFL-rich countries.

- Motion 65: Finding solutions
 - Constraints on IFL conservation in certified forests
 - Intact forest landscapes, indigenous cultural landscapes and FPIC
 - High Conservation Values of Intact Forest Landscapes
-
- Constraints on IFL conservation in certified forests
 - Competing land uses
 - PES not materialized yet
 - Political will is limited
 - Protected Areas governance lack effectiveness





Intact Forest Landscapes

- Core areas **Canada** and **Russia** of 50%. endorsing approaches reducing core areas where they can be assured official protected status, as proposed in Russia
 - **Tropics**: delineation of core areas with data on vegetative diversity and sensitivity, ecosystem rarity, inaccessibility and significance for indigenous and local communities management adaptations, particularly around the planning, building, patrolling and closing out of roads.
 - Selective logging practices used in these regions make possible setting aside a lower proportion of IFL as core areas. If the above conditions are met, it is conceivable that much of an IFL in FMU boundaries can be subject to adapted management.
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- WWF is supporting initiatives and analyses in key IFL regions to develop methodologies for core area delineation, gather experience on adapting timber harvesting systems, and accurately assess the economic impacts of IFL conservation on commercial forest management.
 - Technical processes and stakeholder dialogue with the goal of developing working IFL solutions for Motion 65. We believe that the greatest possible effort be made to find solutions in time for the FSC General Assembly in 2017.

Thank you

FST GLOBAL STATS

190 MILLION

190 million hectares of forest area, representing 16% of total production forests globally, are certified by FSC

5 MILLION

NGP participants manage 5 million hectares of plantations, of which 4.6 million hectares are FSC certified



97.5 MILLION

GFTN participants produce and/or trade 97.5 million m³ of FSC or recycled material annually

31 COMPANIES

31 companies representing 15% of the world's pulp and paper production participated and disclosed their environmental policies and targets in the Environmental Paper Company Index 2015

26 MILLION

GFTN forest participants manage over 26 million hectares of forests, of which 20.8 million hectares are FSC certified