



Together Towards Global Green Supply Chains A Forest Products Industry Initiative

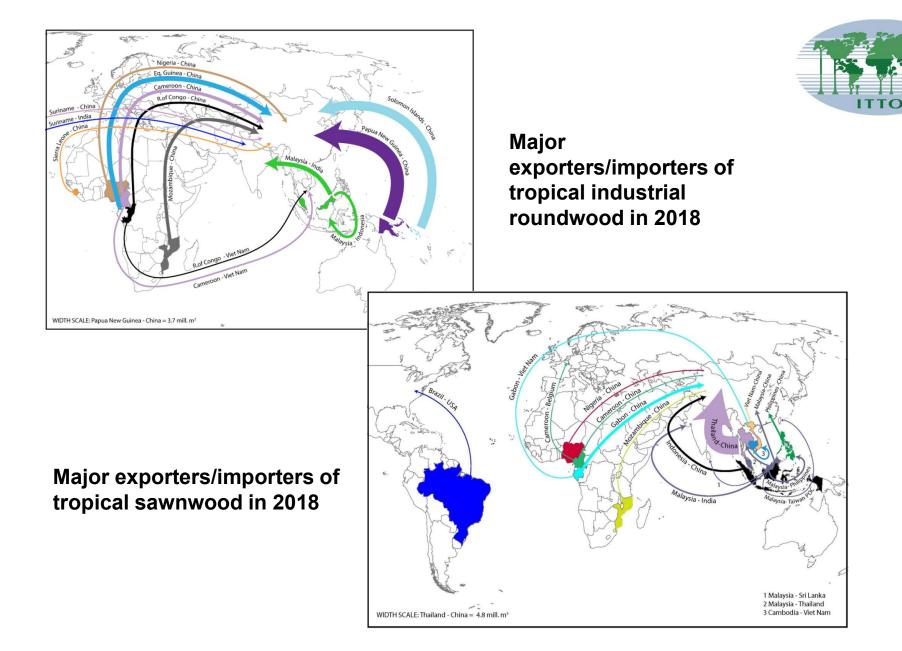
Harnessing the role of wood industry sector for climate change and development

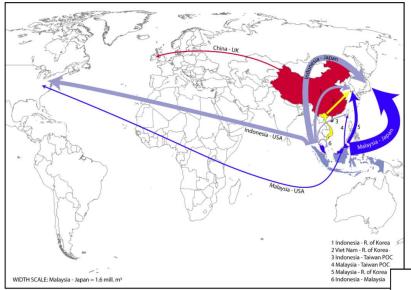
Gerhard Dieterle, ITTO Executive Director

International Forum Shanghai



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

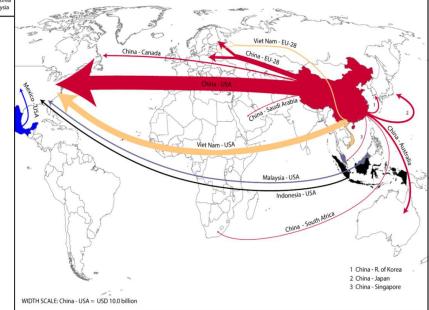






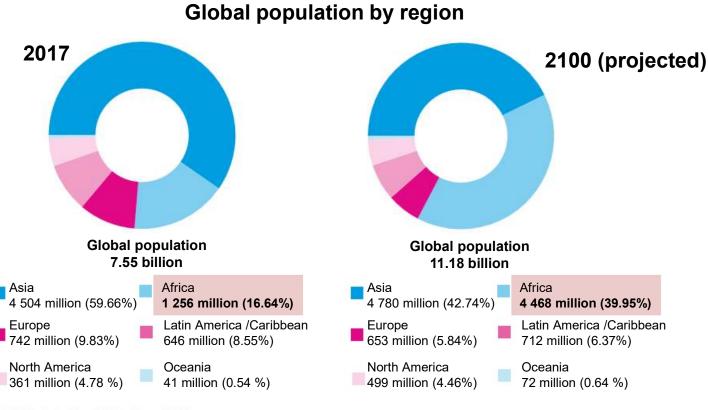
Major exporters/importers of trop. Plywood in 2018

Major exporters/importers of wooden furniture in 2018



Africa: hungry for food, fuel, fiber and wood



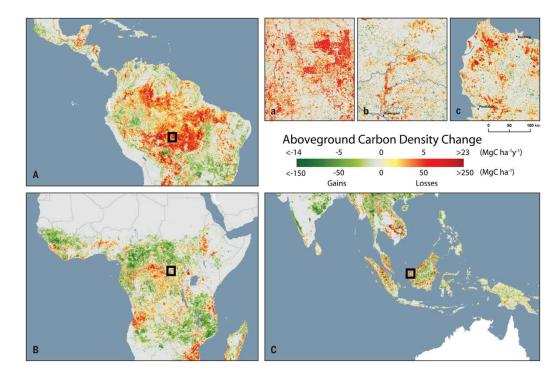


Grafik: Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW) Quelle: Vereinte Nationen, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

Tropical forest degradation: geography of carbon density change



- Tropical forests are a net release of carbon of 425.2 ± 92.0 Tg C yr–1 (losses of 861.7 ± 80.2 Tg C yr–1 and gains of 436.5 ± 31.0 Tg C yr–1 from forest growth)
- Losses result from (i) deforestation and (ii) reductions in carbon density within standing forests (degradation) accounting for 68.9% of overall losses

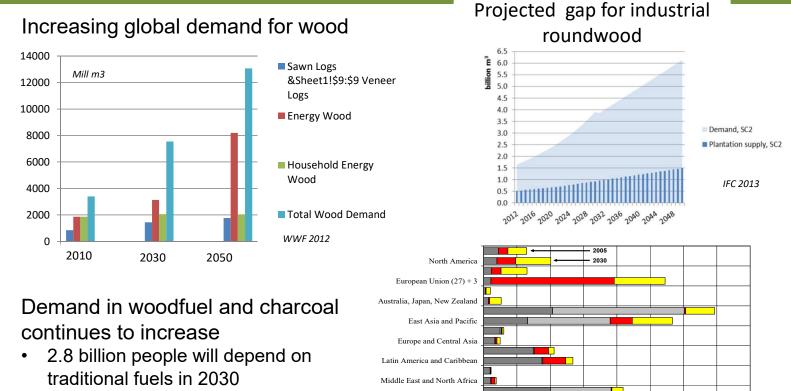


A. Baccini et al. Science 2017; science.aam5962



Increasing global wood demand **Emerging supply gaps in the tropics**





South Asia

Traditional uses (wood)

Production of heat and power

Africa

0

50

100

150

200

Primary energy supply in MTOE

Massive increase in demand for ٠ energy wood in industrialized countries

6

Traditional uses (agricultural residues) Internal use in forestry and agricultural processing IFC/Dieterle et al. 2015

350

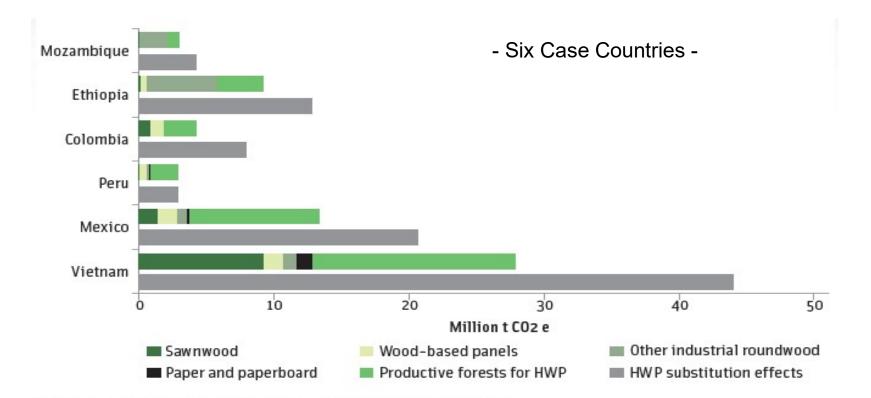
400

300

250

Mitigation potential of Green Growth/Bio-economy Scenario





Note: HWP = harvested wood products; t CO2 e = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

IPPC SR on Climate Change and Land August 2019



Strong underpinning of the role of productive forests and the mandate of ITTO

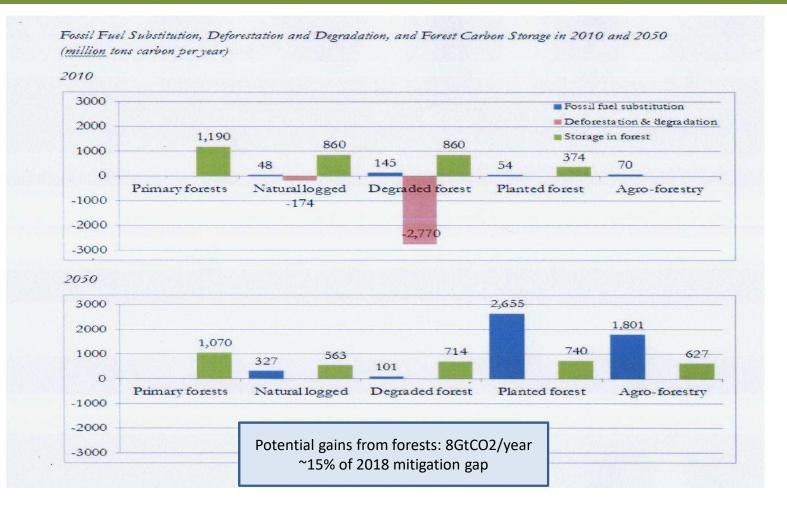
Chapter B5-4

Sustainable forest management can

- maintain or enhance forest carbon stocks, and can
- maintain forest carbon sinks, including by transferring carbon to wood products, thus addressing the issue of sink saturation (high confidence).
- Where wood carbon is transferred to harvested wood products, these can store carbon over the long-term and can substitute for emissions-intensive materials reducing emissions in other sectors (high confidence).
- Where biomass is used for energy, e.g., as a mitigation strategy, the carbon is released back into the atmosphere more quickly (high confidence)

Climate contribution of productive forests





Multiple wins from LSSC, forest conservation and forest restoration vs. Cost of inaction



Benefits

- Multiple SDGs
- Economic growth
- Poverty reduction
- "Wood security"
- Substantial Climate Benefits (up to 8Gt/y)
- Increased environmental/biodiversity benefits
- Global water regime: *Rivers in the Sky*



- Reduced export earnings
- Increased poverty/loss of jobs
- Increased use of non-renewable materials/energy
- Increased CO2 emissions from degradation and loss of forest
- Loss of biodiversity and PAs
- Risk of conflict

Enhancing the Role of Productive Forests





achieve sustainability and meet market requirements to give end users assurance that products are from legal and sustainable sources. Contribute to scaling up the area of forest landscape restoration, and increasing the provision of goods and services from planted and restored forests. Strengthen the capacity of tropical timber-producing countries to optimize the contribution of productive forests to the conservation of biodiversity while maintaining the sustainable production of timber and other products.

Capacity Building / Education / Technical Training / Comms. / Governance / Data Collection

Ingredients for Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains and good Forest Governance

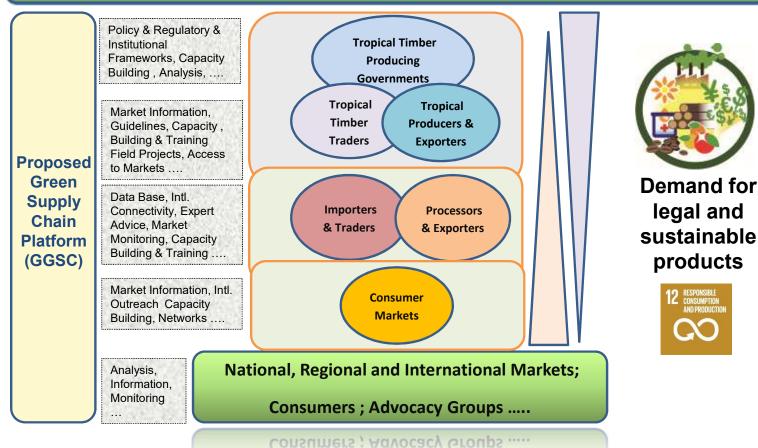


Incentives and	Access to	Rule of Law/	Human
Finance	Information & Data	Rights/Justice	Capacity
Finanical Incentives (e.g. soft loans and grants, taxes, access to finance) Administrative Incentives (e.g. extended permitting, favourable thresholds for obligations)	 Remote sensing Mapping Planning tools Information management systems Timber tracking DNA finger printing International Data networks Verification/ Certification systems Market data 	 Law enforcement (FLEG) Eliminating corruption & informality Access to resources Land rights Gender equity International rules (CITES) Fair "rules of the game" 	 Education Training Knowledge Infrastructure Income Health Security



International and National Legality and Sustainability Frameworks

SDGs, UNSPF, National Policies, Intl. Agreements, Proofs of Legality (Certification Schemes, Timber Tracking Systems, DNA Fingerprinting,)





Main messages

IPPC/UNFF	Role of productive forests for climate change and development now recognized by IPPC and UNFCCC
Investments	 Saving productive functions of tropical forests requires massive investments in restoration, sustainable management and protection of biodiversity
LSSC	 Legal and sustainable supply chains are essential to harness the full potential of productive forests for climate and development: domestically and internationally
Incentives	• The risk of inaction is high: without macroeconomic and other incentives for SFM and LSSC cannot compete against other land uses
Rules of the Game	 International trade with timber and other forest products would benefit from harmonized rules of the game
Capacity Building	 Substantial funds are needed to build capacities for building "green" supply chains: from the forest to the market
GGSC Platform	 Connecting producers, processors and consumers for exchange of information, business-to-business



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International Tropical Timber Organization

