



The importance of "Green" supply chains in tropical forest landscape restoration

Towards a sustainable bio-based economy:

Reconciling development and global survival needs

Gerhard Dieterle

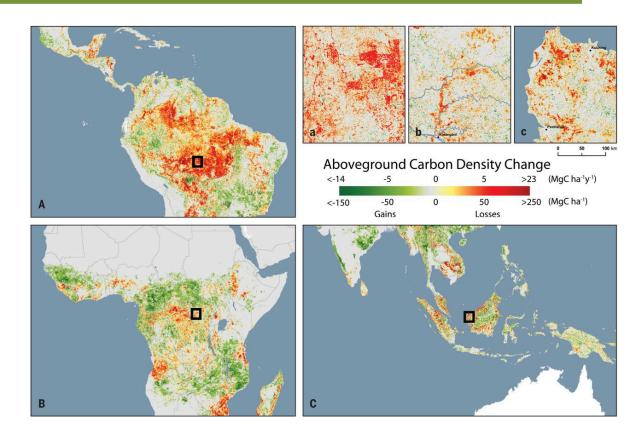
ITTO/FFPRI side-event at UNFCCC COP24 in Poland Restoring degraded tropical forests: reconciling carbon, biodiversity and community resilience

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

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



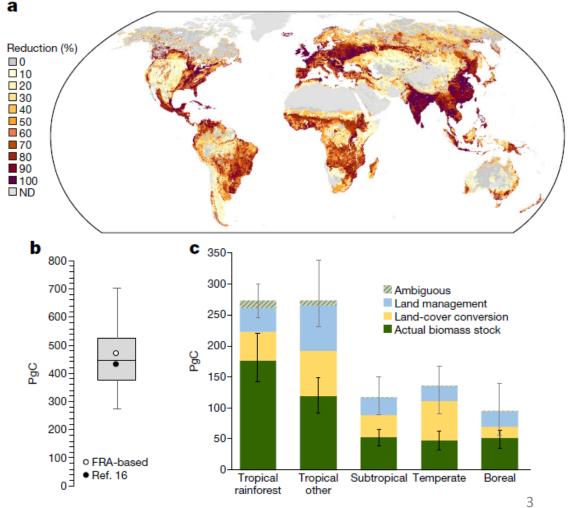
A. Baccini et al. Science 2017; science.aam5962



Large impact of forest management and grazing on global vegetation biomass



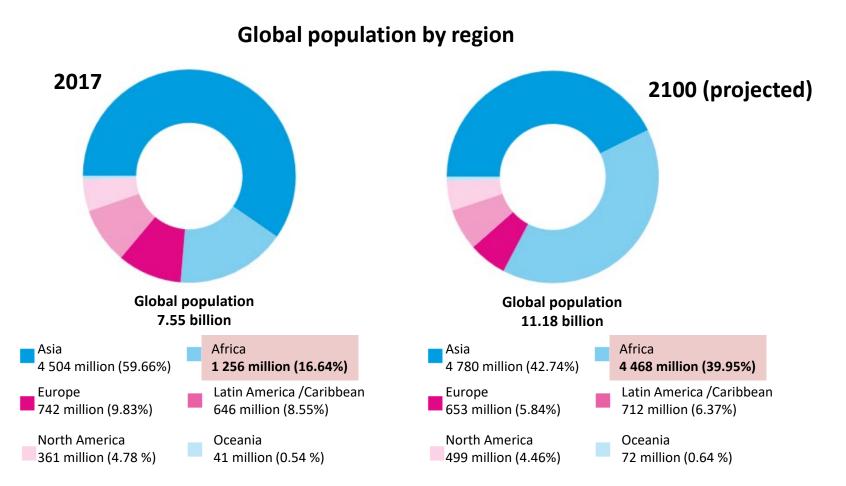
- Land management effects (forest management and grazing) contribute 42-47 % to the reduction of C stocks
- On-site preservation of carbon stocks on managed forests and raising the contribution of biomass to raw material and energy supply for CC mitigation



ERB et al. 1/2018, NATURE, VOL 553: 10/1038/nature 25138

Africa: hungry for food, fuel, fiber and wood





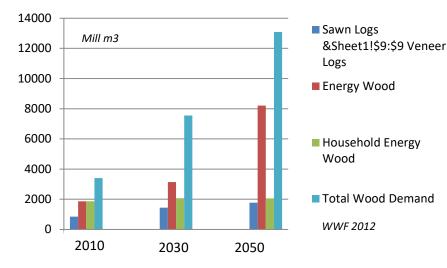
Grafik: Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)

Quelle: Vereinte Nationen, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

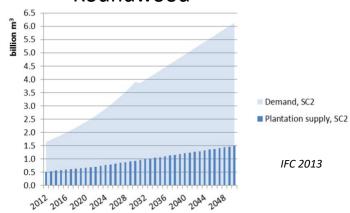


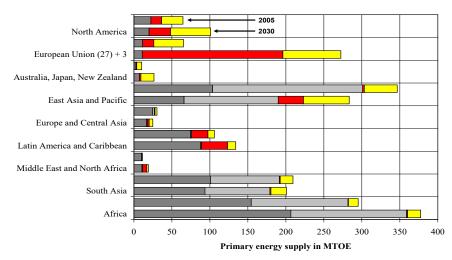
Increasing global wood demand

Increasing global demand for wood



Increasing Gap for Industrial Roundwood





Demand in woodfuel and charcoal continues to increase

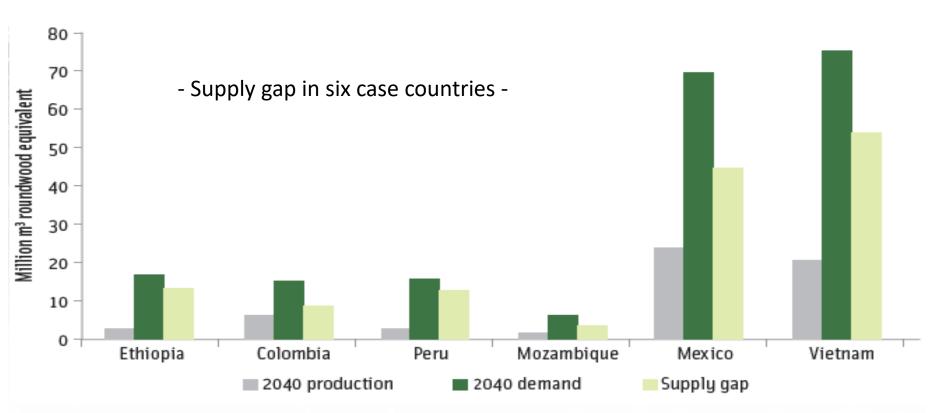
- 2.8 billion people will depend on traditional fuels in 2030
- Massive increase in demand for energy wood in industrialized countries

Traditional uses (wood)Production of heat and power

Traditional uses (agricultural residues) 5

IFC/Dieterle et al. 2015

Projected HWP supply gap in 2040 under current conditions



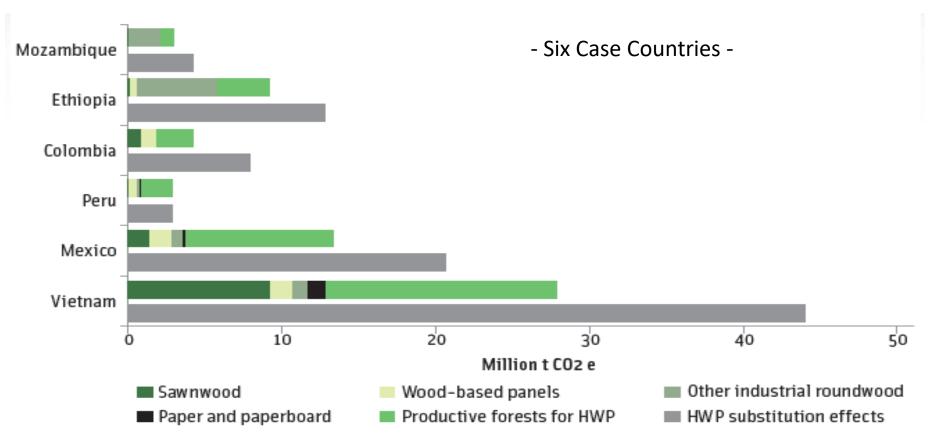
Note: HWP = harvested wood products; m = meter.

Employment benefits of the Green Growth Scenario



Note: FTEs = full-time equivalent workers.

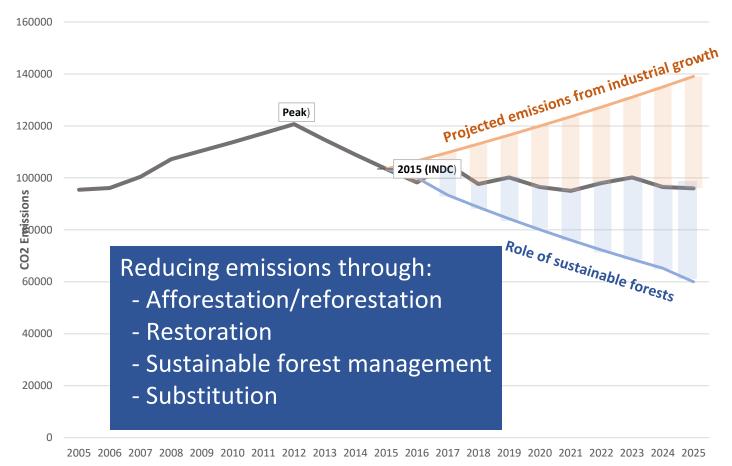
Mitigation potential of the Green Growth Scenario



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



Potential of forest for achieving NDCs –important for transition countries–

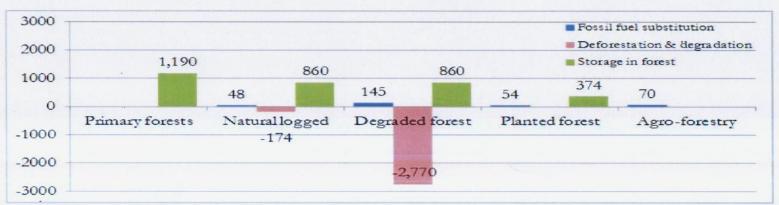


How to generate sequestration and substitution effects in tropical forests

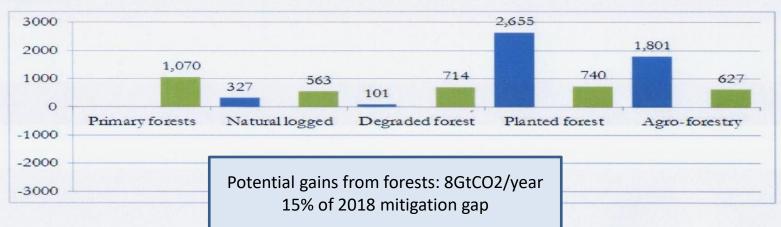


Fossil Fuel Substitution, Deforestation and Degradation, and Forest Carbon Storage in 2010 and 2050 (million tons carbon per year)





2050



Multiple wins from sustainable forest supply chains



- Economic growth
- Poverty reduction
- "Wood security"
- Additional climate mitigation benefits: Emission reduction + Co2 removals+ substitution + storage:

Potential is up to 8GtCO2/year, however accounting of substitution benefits unclear

- Increased environmental/biodiversity benefits
- Global water regime: *Rivers in the Sky*

Working with partners: SW4SW Initiative: FAO, ITTO, WB, WWF



ITTO

The raising attention to landscape restoration globally



- 16 international organizations (incl. 11 CPF members) with major program on (forest) landscape restoration
- At least 10 global initiatives and 3 regional FLR initiatives started and implemented
- 8 major FLR guidelines / guidance developed
- At least 7 FLR tools designed and made available

→so far, focus on carbon, carbon storage, biodiversity, community development

-> need to look at entire supply chains, form market to the forest, private sector to unlock full SDG benefits

What if? Why legal and sustainable supply chain initiatives are important



Developments in Consumer countries

- Foreign investment by progressive wood industry will focus on "low-risk countries" and avoiding smallholders to ensure legality and sustainability.
- Consumer countries will become increasingly selfsufficient: increasing North-South trade
- Market share of chemically & mechanically modified softwood (e.g. Kebony, acetylated wood, compressed softwood) eroding the demand and market share for tropical hardwood will decrease.
- Eroding public and political acceptance of tropical timber
- Demand for verification of legality and sustainability will become the "norm" in an increasing number of countries.
- Global climate goals/REDD+ approach cannot succeed without pivotal role of productive forests: meeting demand of growing population, biodiversity, water, bio-economy

Implications for Tropical timber producing countries

- Without addressing emerging domestic supply gaps of timber and wood-based energy many tropical countries will
 - Depend increasingly on non-renewable materials (steel, concrete, fuels)
 - Risk of increased deforestation/degradation
 - Loss of biodiversity/primary forests and protected areas
 - Face trade deficits and loss of jobs/income from increasing dependence on wood imports
- No investments without reducing risks and improving governance is essential for attracting foreign investment
- Legal and sustainable supply chains do not work without incentives for investments and capacity building
- **Risk of losing global market access** for tropical timber if not produced legally and sustainably; 14

The Specific Role of ITTO



Promote sustainable production & consumption of wood as a

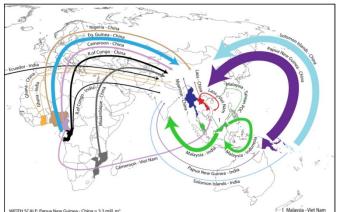
contribution towards a circular economy

Intervention Area	ITTO Service Offer as part of the CPF SW4SW Initiative
Policies	Creating awareness across international forest regime; policy processes, bio-economy: <i>Poverty alleviation, economic/rural development, climate, biodiversity, social</i>
Incentives	Urgent need for fiscal and taxation incentives as stimulants for massive investments in sustainable tropical forest landscape restoration and production <i>Country case studies on incentive mechanisms for increased investments in FLR and supply chains; supply-demand analysis; bio-economy potential etc.</i>
Global Green Supply Chain Platform	Promote/facilitate conversion towards universal criteria for legal and sustainable supply chains; Reduce complexity for producers and consumers Support to Information and Business Exchange facilitation
Information and capacity building	Support and assist with information, data and skills throughout supply chains: producers and consumer government, traders, processors, market; Building user associations among SMEs and informal Supporting including verification/certification systems
Tracking and verification systems	Piloting innovative tracking and verification technology; state-of-the-art wood identification technology (genetic fingerprinting etc).
Assist private sector initiatives	Encouraging/promoting/piloting private sector initiatives for green supply chains (from legality to sustainability); company-commodity certification is not sufficient – avoid supply chain apartheid. What to do with informal sector?

Towards as Global Green Supply Chain Platform

Chinese Private Sector Initiative (GGSC) - Beijing, June 2018

- GGSC members: Currently 14 progressive Chinese wood importing and processing enterprises. Trade volume ~US\$ 14 billion
- GGSC secretariat: CINFT / NFGA (National Forest and Grassland Administration, previously SFA).
- GGSC promotion committee: GGSC secretariat, ITTO, China timber and wood products distribution association, Green carbon foundation, (open for enterprises to join).
- **GGSC expert group**: ITTO TAG, CINFT.
- External stakeholders / supporters: MOFCOM, GIZ Forest Policy Facility, TNC, DfID etc.







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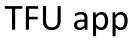




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A Get the app

Thank you !

dieterle@itto.int www.itto.int

