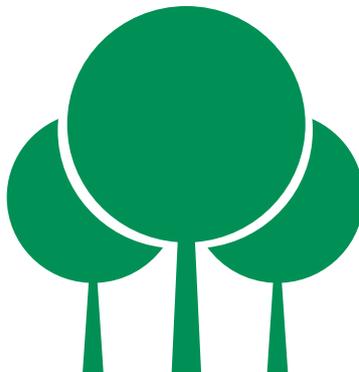


# Mainstreaming forests where they matter most

## Annex 2

### Factsheets



For this study, we have made for each International Agenda an overview of the relevant international policy developments and Stakeholder Fora. They are presented in Factsheets in this Annex (Annex 2).

The Factsheet have all the same lay-out with information about:

- The (in-) direct impact on forests
- Key objectives, policy and implementation developments
- Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations
- References used

This overview does not pretend to be fully complete, particularly for those Agendas where the number of initiatives is substantial and rapidly growing.

The overview is based on data collection from the period **March to July 2018**.

Table 1 explains in detail which topics are covered under which Agenda. Clearly, the 17 Agendas and its topics are interrelated<sup>1</sup>.

Policy initiatives and stakeholder forums on agrocommodities and zero deforestation are mentioned under various factsheets. A summarizing factsheet (number 18) provides an overview of policy developments and forums of various initiatives that relate to commercial commodities and the zero-deforestation agenda in this study.

## Readership

**This study has three different parts:**

- ➔ **Main report:** provides a summary and the key findings of the relevant international policy developments and Stakeholder Fora, facilitating discussion of the main trends, gaps and opportunities for political leverage;
- ➔ **Annex 1** provides the summary tables of the (i) international policy developments, (ii) Stakeholder Fora and (iii) representation of Dutch organizations in the International Agendas;
- ➔ **Annex 2** describes the initiatives and Stakeholder Fora in Factsheets, developed for each international Agenda.

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<sup>1</sup> In some cases, initiatives could be placed under multiple initiatives. This is covered in the study by indicating in the Factsheets with which other Agenda's a strong link is visible for that initiative.

Table 1: Strategic Agendas and topics covered that are addressed in the study and Factsheets

| Agenda (factsheet)   | Topics covered   |
|--|--|
| <b>Climate and natural resources in and around forests</b>   |  |
|  <p><b>1. Climate and forests</b></p>                               | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives on climate change, and its two main policy responses: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation addresses the root causes by reducing GHG emissions, while adaptation seeks to lower the risks posed by the consequences of climatic changes.</p>   |
|  <p><b>2. Biodiversity and forests</b></p>                          | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives that focus on the nexus between biodiversity and forests; with forest biological diversity including trees, plants, micro-organisms and the genetic diversity.</p>  |
|  <p><b>3. Soil and forests</b></p>                                  | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives related to soil conservation and to the prevention of land degradation and desertification.</p>   |
|  <p><b>4. Water and forests</b></p>                                 | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives focusing on the nexus between forests and water. Forests offer 'watershed' services related to water provision and regulation.</p>  |
| <b>Demand for forest and agricultural products from land: food, fibre, feed and fuel</b>   |  |
|  <p><b>5. Bioeconomy and forest</b></p>                             | <p>Bioeconomy<sup>2</sup> includes policies and initiatives focused on the efficient use of forest resources for multiple end-uses. It includes initiatives to promote the circular economy, green growth policies and cascading.</p>  |
|  <p><b>6. Energy access and forests</b></p>                        | <p>Wood from forests (biomass) can be used for modern and traditional bioenergy<sup>3</sup>. The traditional use of biomass for energy occurs mainly in developing countries and is strongly related to issues around energy access.</p>   |
|  <p><b>7. Bioenergy and forests</b></p>                           | <p>Modern biomass for energy is energy derived from combustion of biomass fuels in high-efficiency conversion systems. Modern applications include heat and electricity generation or combined heat and power (CHP).</p>   |
|  <p><b>8. Food security and consumption and forests</b></p>       | <p>Food consumption refers to the amount of food available for human consumption. The availability of food, and the type of consumption (for example meat which may require e.g. fodder or soy to feed animals), defines the markets and the agricultural products traded and produced. Food security can be defined through four different dimensions: food availability; food access; food utilization and food stability.</p> |
| <b>Sustainable and competing land uses</b>   |  |
|  <p><b>9. Sustainable agriculture and forests</b></p>             | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives that promote good agricultural practices, including for example, improving efficiency in the use of resources, eliminating deforestation from agriculture, or promoting climate-resilient production systems.</p>   |
|  <p><b>10. Responsible infrastructure, mining and forests</b></p> | <p>This addresses policies and initiatives related to responsible infrastructure development and mining, which also requires infrastructure.</p>   |
| <b>Socio-economic benefits and impacts</b>   |  |

<sup>2</sup> The bioeconomy has been defined as the knowledge-based production and utilization of biological resources, innovative biological processes and principles, to sustainably provide goods and services across all economic sectors.

<sup>3</sup> The traditional use of biomass is solid biomass including fuel wood, charcoal, agricultural and forest residues, and animal dung, that is typically used in rural areas of developing countries with traditional technologies such as open fires for cooking, kilns, and ovens.



### 11. Health and forests

This addresses policies and initiatives that promote health; linked to reducing air pollution in cities, cooling the environment, absorbing and refracting noise, providing green spaces to improve physical and psychological well-being. Health is also linked to providing traditional medicines.



### 12. Livelihood improvement and forests

This focuses on the policies and initiatives that aim to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty, with a focus on employment and income generation in relation to forests.

## Managing the enabling environment



### 13. Innovation and forests

This focuses on policies and initiatives that aim to promote science, technology and innovation (possibly through funding), or that are developing and implementing innovative approaches and research themselves.



### 14. Finance and forests

This addresses policies and initiatives that promote responsible finance. The overview also includes a selection of relevant funds.



### 15. Risk and disaster management and forests

This focuses on policies and initiatives that focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and aim to improve the resilience of a country, region or landscape.



### 16. Markets and trade in commodities and forests

This addresses policies and initiatives related to markets and trade, including: (i) promoting sustainable supply chains, (ii) business integrity, (iii) trade (negotiations), and (iv) public procurement strategies.



### 17. Good governance, justice and forests

This addresses policies and initiatives related to good governance and justice, including (i) legality and rights, (ii) international crime policy, (iii) integrated landscape approaches, and (iv) cooperation initiatives.

### 18. Summarizing factsheet

Summarizing factsheet: provides an overview of forums of various initiatives that relate to commercial commodities and the zero-deforestation agenda in this study.



## Climate and forests

This Factsheet addresses the policies and initiatives on climate change, and its two main policy responses: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation addresses the root causes, by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while adaptation seeks to lower the risks posed by the consequences of climatic changes.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Forests play a key role within the global carbon cycle, removing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere and converting it to wood as they grow, and releasing carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere when trees are burned or decay [17].
- As stated in the so-called 'Durban Declaration', forests are essential for climate-change adaptation and mitigation. Sustainably managed forests will increase the resilience of ecosystems and societies and optimize the role of forests and trees in absorbing and storing carbon while also providing other environmental services [3].
- Deforestation is still an important factor in global climate change as carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere due to the cutting and burning of forests [2]. Forest destruction and release of carbon is one of the factors leading to accelerating climate change [1]
- According to scientific estimates, deforestation and other forms of land use and land use change account for about 11% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and agriculture for another 12% [4]. If tropical deforestation was a country, its emissions would be the third-largest in the world—behind only China and the US [17]
- Halting deforestation and encouraging replanting or sustainable forestry management practices could potentially contribute over one-third of the total emissions reductions that scientists say are needed by 2030 [17]
- Reductions in deforestation and forest degradation can result in lower greenhouse gas emissions and more sequestered carbon [7].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

#### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [22].   |
| Year of establishment            | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [22]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages. In relation to climate: SDG 13 is on "urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" [22] |
| Role of forests                  | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

#### The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Treaty

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty   |
| Year of establishment            | Adopted on 9 May 1992 and opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. It then entered force into force on 21 March 1994, after a sufficient number of countries had ratified it.   |
| Key objectives and plans         | After the signing of the UNFCCC treaty, Parties to the UNFCCC have met at conferences (COPs) to discuss how to achieve the treaty's aims. At the 1st Conference of the Parties (COP-1), Parties decided that the aim of Annex I Parties stabilizing their emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000 was "not adequate" and further discussions at later conferences led to the Kyoto Protocol. In 2011, parties adopted the "Durban Platform for Enhanced Action". In 2015, all (then) 196 then parties to the convention came together for the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris. The Paris Agreement entered into force on November 4, 2016 [21]. |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are recognized through the REDD+ mechanism and through LUCLUF.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Risk and disaster management, governance, soil, finance   |

#### The Paris Climate Agreement

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | International Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change   |
| Year of establishment    | In December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever legally binding global climate deal [2].   |
| Key objectives and plans | In the Paris Agreement, countries agreed to conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests. In the so-called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), countries set out their responses to climate change [3]. |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Role of forests                  | <p>Article 5 of the Paris Agreement specifically integrates forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in the operational scheme of the Agreement. Article 5.1 states that Parties should take action to ‘conserve’ and ‘enhance’ sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases including forests. This provides a legal basis to require Parties to ‘conserve’ and ‘enhance’ ecosystems when taking INDCs to address climate change. Article 5.2 encourages ‘implementation’ and ‘support’, among others, of REDD+, and alternative policy approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for integral and sustainable management of forests. It also reaffirms the importance of non-carbon benefits of forests [7].</p> <p>In addition, consideration of all benefits of forests, whether carbon or non-carbon, and policies and approaches that ensure integral and sustainable management of forests, were also incorporated in Article 5 [7].</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Soil, finance, good governance  |

### REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) –Warsaw Framework

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (2013) builds upon earlier decisions adopted by the COP.  |
| Year of establishment    | 2013; REDD+ was first introduced into the COP agenda at its eleventh session in Montreal.  |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>REDD+ is a multilateral effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. “REDD+” builds on the previous REDD framework for deforestation and forest degradation to include conservation, sustainable management of forests and build- enhancement of forest carbon stocks [14].</p> <p>Aims of national REDD+ policies [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowing, halting and sustainably reversing global forest cover and carbon loss (including the enhancement of forest carbon stocks), to achieve long-lasting and credible GHG emissions;</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing other benefits of forests such as poverty alleviation, biodiversity, restoration, resilience of forests ecosystems, etc.;</li> <li>• Broad participation of developing countries, resulting in wide coverage of forests to prevent international displacement of carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Anticipating and encouraging further movement towards sustainable land use and resource consumption patterns as a basis for food, water and energy security, raw material supply and rural income in the context of low emission development strategies.</li> </ul> <p>REDD+ is implemented in three phases [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of national REDD+ strategies and capacity building</li> <li>• Further capacity-building and demonstration activities</li> <li>• Full-scale (national) implementation.</li> </ul> <p>There is a substantial number of REDD+ multilateral and bilateral projects/ programs including UN REDD [14].</p> <p>Commitments by multilateral and bilateral institutions for results-based REDD+ finance amount to more than USD 4.1 billion and almost one third of this has been disbursed [12].</p> |
| Role of forests          | The UNFCCC framework for REDD+ provides the overall mechanism for creating financial value for the carbon stored in forests, thereby providing economic incentives to keep trees standing [14].  |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks is vital for global efforts to combat climate change [3] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Multiple including biodiversity, livelihood improvement, markets, soil, water, financing, governance  |

### UN strategic plan for forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [6].   |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [6].   |
| Role of forests                  | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to climate and forests are [6]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced</li> <li>• 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide</li> <li>• 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement, soil, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, good governance   |

### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [11]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [11]</p> <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [12]</p> <p><u>Goal 7</u>: Agree in 2015 to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as part of a post-2020 global climate agreement, in accordance with internationally agreed rules and consistent with the goal of not exceeding 2°C warming [12]</p> <p><u>Goal 8</u>: Provide support for the development and implementation of strategies to reduce forest emissions [12]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, soil, biodiversity, finance and governance  |

| <b>Durban Declaration 2050 vision for forests and forestry</b> |   |
|--|---|
| Type of development  | Declaration   |
| Year of establishment  | 2015  |
| Key objectives and plans                                       | <p>The Declaration states that forests and their sustainable management are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods, a solution for climate change and that integrated approaches to land use are needed. As stated [19]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Forests are more than trees and are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods...[...].”</i></li> <li>• <i>Integrated approaches to land use provide a way forward for improving policies and practices to...[...].”</i></li> <li>• <i>Forests are an essential solution to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Sustainably managed forests will increase the resilience of ecosystems and societies and optimize the role of forests and trees in absorbing and storing carbon while also providing other environmental services.</i></li> </ul> |
| Role of forests  | All objectives are developed for forests and for forestry   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                               | Food security, bioeconomy, livelihoods improvement (also listed there); and most other Agendas are mentioned.   |

## European / regional level

| <b>7th EU Environmental Action Plan to 2020</b> |  |
|---|--|
| Type of development                             | EU Action Plan to 2020   |
| Year of establishment                           | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans                        | <p>The 7th Environment Action Programme guides European environment policy until 2020. To give more long-term direction, it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050. There are three general objectives [9]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>   |
| Role of forests                                 | <p>The 7th EAP should help to achieve the environment and climate change targets on which the Union has already agreed and to identify policy gaps where additional targets may be required [9]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Union has agreed to achieve a reduction of at least 20 % of its GHG emissions by 2020 (30 %, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities); to ensure that 20 % of energy consumption comes from renewable energy by 2020; and to achieve a 20 % cut in primary energy use compared with projected levels, by improving energy efficiency</li> <li>• Also, The Union supports the aims of halting global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest and of reducing gross tropical deforestation by at least 50% by 2020 compared to 2008 levels</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                | Priority objectives are resource-efficient economy (bioeconomy), investments, natural capital (biodiversity, soil, water, climate) and healthy environment for healthy people  |

**Directive 2003/87/EC on the EU Emissions Trading**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Directive  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>Directive 2003/87/EC on the EU Emissions Trading requires revenues to be spent for example on avoiding deforestation or forestry sequestration. Article 10.3: Auctioning of allowances states: “Member States shall determine the use of revenues generated from the auctioning of allowances. At least 50 % of the revenues generated from the auctioning (...) should be used for one or more of the following:”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measures to avoid deforestation and increase afforestation and reforestation in developing countries that have ratified the international agreement on climate change, to transfer technologies and to facilitate adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in these countries”</li> <li>• “forestry sequestration in the Community” [14].</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | The directive supports projects on afforestation or reduced deforestation by providing funding. The directive itself influences deforestation via Member State actions, which can include projects to finance afforestation and reforestation [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance  |

**LULUCF EU - Land use and forestry proposal for 2021-2030**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Legislative proposal from the European Commission (negotiated, only needs approval)  |
| Year of establishment            | 20 July 2016   |
| Key objectives and plans         | A legislative proposal to integrate greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use-change and forestry (LULUCF) into the 2030 climate and energy framework. The proposal is in line with the Paris Agreement, which points out to the critical role of the land use sector in reaching our long-term climate mitigation objectives [5].   |
| Role of forests                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal on land use and forestry sets out a binding commitment for each Member State and the accounting rules to determine compliance and covers CO<sub>2</sub> from forestry and agriculture. The Commission proposes a careful balance between more incentives to capture carbon in soil and forests and the need to maintain the environmental integrity of the EU climate framework [5].</li> <li>• Emissions of biomass used in energy will be recorded and counted towards each Member State's 2030 climate commitments. This addresses the broad criticism that emissions from biomass in energy production are not currently accounted for under EU law. As forest management is the main source of biomass for energy and wood production, more robust accounting rules and governance for forest management will provide a solid basis for Europe's future post-2020 renewables policy according to the Commission [5].</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Sustainable agriculture, bioenergy, soil   |

### Decision 529/2013/EU on accounting rules on greenhouse gas emissions and removals resulting from activities relating to land use, land-use change and forestry and on information concerning actions relating to those activities (LULUCF accounting systems)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Decision   |
| Year of establishment            | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans         | This Decision sets out accounting rules applicable to emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry ('LULUCF') activities, as a first step towards the inclusion of those activities in the Union's emission reduction commitment, when appropriate. It sets out the obligation for Member States to provide information on their LULUCF actions to limit or reduce emissions and to maintain or increase removals [14] |
| Role of forests                  | The LULUCF accounting systems will help to strengthen the capacity of forests and agricultural soils to preserve and capture CO <sub>2</sub> in a sustainable manner and reduce agricultural expansion, infrastructure extension and timber extraction [14]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil   |

### National level (if relevant)

#### National Determined Contributions (NDCs) – related to UNFCCC

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Countries submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).   |
| Year of establishment            |  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Based on [12]. 116 countries out of 165 have proposed a quantified emission mitigation target that includes land use. Of these, 91 plan to adopt an economy-wide or multi-sector target that includes land use, while 20 plan to adopt only a specific emissions target on land use, and five plan to adopt both [12].   |
| Role of forests                  | Also, 63 countries (out of 165 – based on [12]) propose a non-emissions target or action on land use, either in lieu of or in addition to an emissions target covering the sector.<br><br>By November 2017, 161 parties had submitted their first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), while 189 have submitted at least their first National Communication (NC). A review of the documents indicated that at least 120 countries mentioned forestry in their submissions, with many of these committing to enhancing the resilience of forests [23]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Various sectors are included in INDCs, such as energy, agriculture, infrastructure, water or forestry. Also linked to finance  |

### Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

#### Conference of the Parties (COP meetings)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements. The COP meets every year. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties [20]. |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Role of forests in the process         | Through various UNFCCC recognized instruments such as REDD+. The topics on land use include “land use, land use change and forestry” [20] |
| Organizations involved:                | The UNFCCC Secretariat is in Bonn. The UNFCCC works in partnerships [20].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | As a Party that has recognized the Convention (government)  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | UNFCCC topics include climate finance, technologies, science, land use and adaptation and resilience.                                     |

### IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | IPCC compiles peer- reviewed scientific literature for its periodic assessment reports. Thousands of scientists and experts contribute on a voluntary basis to the assessment reports, which have included extensive coverage of the impacts of climate change on forests, and the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation. IPCC reports contain a Summary for Policymakers, which is subject to line-by-line approval by delegates from all participating governments [13]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | The assessment reports have included extensive coverage of the impacts of climate change on forests, and the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation [13].   |
| Organizations involved:                | IPCC was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and UNEP in 1988 and can be joined by any government members of WMO or UNEP. IPCC works in support of the UNFCCC. Thousands of scientists and experts contribute on a voluntary basis to the assessment reports. IPCC reports contain a Summary for Policymakers, which is subject to line-by-line approval by delegates from all participating governments [13].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is a member of the IPCC. Within the list of AR5 reviewers and authors are mentioned: KNMI, Utrecht University, Wageningen University, Red Cross Climate Centre Netherlands, Deltares, PBL, Tilburg University, University of Nijmegen, ECN, Alterra, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam [19]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Energy, agriculture, soil, research and innovation   |

### UN REDD Program

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>UN Collaborative Programme, which provides a mechanism to create financial value for carbon stored in forests by offering incentives to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development [14].</p> <p>The Programme supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in partner countries spanning Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, in two ways: (i) direct support to the design and implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes; and (ii) complementary support to national REDD+ action through common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices [14].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process | The UN-REDD Program provides implementation support to create financial value for the carbon stored in forests. By offering support policy and institutional factors can be modified to accept the changes of REDD+, while financial support diminishes the opportunity cost associated with implementation (economic factor), [14].   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | The program builds on the convening capacity and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UN-REDD Programme currently supports 64 partner countries |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Multiple including biodiversity, livelihood improvement, markets, soil, water, financing  |

### Climate and Forest Initiative (contributing to REDD+)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) aims at supporting efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). NICFI has so far disbursed 14 billion NOK to REDD+ (by end of 2014). Brazil is the largest recipient of NICFI's international REDD+ funding [18]   |
| Role of forests in the process         | Strong – the initiative aims to stop deforestation and forest degradation  |
| Organizations involved:                | Norway: The Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment (KLD) conducts Norway's Climate and Forest initiative. Norad manages significant parts of the NICFI funds under the climate and forest initiative.<br><br>Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative works closely with committed developing countries, multilateral organizations and banks, and civil society. The program collaborates with UN-REDD [18]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Soil, finance  |

### EU Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Since 2007 - Its overall objective is to build a new alliance on climate change between the European Union and the developing countries that are most affected and that have the least capacity to deal with climate change. The GCCA does not intend to set up a new fund or governance structure, but is working through the European Commission's established channels for political dialogue and cooperation at national and international level. |
| Role of forests in the process         | One out of five GCCA priority areas is REDD. The GCCA supports solutions to reduce carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions from deforestation and create incentives for forest protection, while preserving livelihoods and ecosystems depending on forests. GCCA provides REDD+ knowledge / technical assistance.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA) is an initiative of the European Union. EU members together with LDCs and SIDS. GCCA+ partners include national and local governments, regional organizations, non- governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions, plus local representations of international organizations, multilateral and bilateral development agencies.  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Indirectly as EU Member   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Biodiversity, livelihood improvement, soil, water, finance, risk and disaster management  |

### World Economic Forum's – Climate Initiative

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Environment and Natural Resource Security brings together leading experts and practitioners to provide systems leadership, curate platforms for multi-dimensional cooperation and engage in focused interventions.</p> <p>One of its core projects is "the Climate Initiative". The Initiative provides a global platform to help raise ambition and accelerate climate action.</p> <p>Priority areas for this group include: implementation of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force recommendations on Climate-related Financial Disclosures; building support for effective carbon markets; and, transformational change in the energy, mobility and agriculture value chains [15].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | -  |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate</p> <p>Members of the Climate Initiative are a global network of chief executive officers from a.o. PWC, IFC, DHL Post, USB group, Dow Chemical Company, etc [15].</p>  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Philips Lighting, Royal Philips, Royal DSM [15]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Natural resources in general (soil, water, biodiversity), agriculture, Finance   |

### The European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Platform provides European Climate information and exemplary cases for Member States that work on adaptation. One focus is to maintain and enhance forest's resilience and adaptive capacity. The platform supports knowledge and capacity building on climate change adaptation activities through afforestation, forestry etc. [14]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | The effectiveness in terms of reducing deforestation can be considered small unless it is linked with a form of funding [14]   |
| Organizations involved:                | It is a partnership between the European Commission (DG CLIMA, DG Joint Research Centre and other DGs) and the European Environment Agency [14]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | No   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Risk disaster management   |

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## Biodiversity and forests

This Factsheet is on the nexus between biodiversity and forests. Forest biological diversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and micro-organisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity [12].

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species [5]
- Forests hold more than 75 percent of the world's terrestrial biodiversity [3]
- Biodiversity is required for the forest ecosystem to continue maintaining its basic ecological processes. The loss of biodiversity can make forests less resilient to withstand threats such as climate change and habitat degradation, creating a negative-feedback cycle that ultimately leads to even more biodiversity loss [12].
- Deforestation is one of the main causes of the disappearance of biodiversity [4]

### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

#### International level

##### The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | The Convention on Biological Diversity was signed by 150 government leaders  |
| Year of establishment    | At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.  |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>In decision X/2, 2010, the Convention has adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period. This Plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties (COP) has established seven thematic programmes of work including forest biodiversity [2].</p> |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Role of forests                  | The CBD addresses forests directly through the expanded programme of work on <u>forest biological diversity</u> (annex to decision VI/22), adopted in 2002 by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting. The forest work programme constitutes a broad set of goals, objectives and activities aimed at the conservation of forest biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable use of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources. The programme of work on forest biodiversity consists of three elements: (i) conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing, (ii) institutional and socio-economic enabling environment, (iii) knowledge, assessment, and monitoring [2]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement, governance, soil, water, finance, innovation   |

### Aichi Targets (from CBD)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | The Aichi Biodiversity Targets set targets for the 2011-2020 period.  |
| Year of establishment            | Target was set in 2010 [1]  |
| Key objectives and plans         | From the 20 targets in total, the most relevant are [2]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Target 5</u> - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</li> <li>• <u>Target 7</u> - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</li> <li>• <u>Target 11</u> - By 2020 at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values." [1]</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | CBD defines forest biodiversity as "Forest biological diversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and micro-organisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity" [2]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance, soil, water, agriculture, livelihood improvement, climate, innovation   |

### Sustainable Development Goals

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity.  |
| Year of establishment    | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015.   |
| Key objectives and plans | <u>SDG Target 15.1</u> : By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements [1] |
| Role of forests          | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense. |
|----------------------------------|--|

### UN strategic plan for forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [7].   |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [7].   |
| Role of forests                  | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to biodiversity and forests are [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments</li> <li>• Global forest goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests</li> <li>• The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased</li> <li>• 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, livelihood improvement, finance, good governance  |

### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society [8]   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [8]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [8]</p>   |
| Role of forests                  | <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [8]</p> <p><u>Goal 6</u>: Include ambitious, quantitative forest conservation and restoration targets for 2030 in the post-2015 global development framework, as part of new international sustainable development goals [8]</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, livelihood improvement, finance, good governance   |

### Resolution 2007/40 of the Economic and Social Council: Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Resolution   |
| Year of establishment            | 2007   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>Purpose of the NLBI is to: (i) strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement SFM and to achieve the Global Objectives on Forests; (ii) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability; and (iii) to provide a framework for national action and international cooperation [11].</p> <p>The instrument sets out four broad objectives, the first of which is to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide; others are to enhance forest-based benefits, increase the area of protected forests and reverse the decline of ODA for forest management [10].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | <p>All objectives are related to forest. Global objective 3 covers the nexus with biodiversity [11]:</p> <p>“Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide &amp; other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests”</p>   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil, finance, livelihood improvement (and others as well)   |

### The Convention on Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Convention)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | An intergovernmental treaty   |
| Year of establishment            | The Treaty was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975 [13].  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to [13]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;</li> <li>• Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management;</li> <li>• Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | Many forests grow on peatlands. forested peatlands and forests on peat store added carbon in the vegetation [13]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil, water, climate  |

## European / regional level

### Decision No 1386/2013/EU on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 “Living well, within the limits of our planet” (7th EAP)

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Type of development   | EU Action Plan to 2020 |
| Year of establishment | 2014                   |

|                                  |  |
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| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The 7th Environment Action Programme guides European environment policy until 2020. To give more long-term direction, it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050. There are three general objectives [7]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>   |
| Role of forests                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Union has agreed to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the Union by 2020, and restore them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the Union contribution to averting global biodiversity loss [7]</li> <li>• Also, The Union supports the aims of halting global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest and of reducing gross tropical deforestation by at least 50% by 2020 compared to 2008 levels [7]</li> <li>• It also supports the idea of developing and implementing a renewed Union Forest Strategy that addresses the multiple demands on, and benefits of, forests and contributes to a more strategic approach to protecting and enhancing forests, including through sustainable forest management [10].</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, water, bioeconomy, finance, soil, health  |

### Commission Communication "Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 " (COM (2011) 244 final)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | European Strategy to 2020 (Communication from the Commission)   |
| Year of establishment            | 2011  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity [6].</p>  |
| Role of forests                  | <p>Six priority targets of which Target 3 includes a call to establish Forest Management Plans [10].</p> <p>Target 3 is focused on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. For forestry:</p> <p>"By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size... that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable improvement in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline [6].</p> <p>Under Target 3, Action 11 also refers to LIFE+ funding and the fostering of payments for environmental services and other mechanisms for multifunctional forests. EU funding mechanisms (ERDF and LIFE+) linked to forest management and call for use for PES can improve forest management, potentially addressing all drivers of deforestation [10].</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil, water, climate, agriculture, governance   |

### Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Directive  |
| Year of establishment            | 1992 and 2009  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Habitats Directive aims to ensure the conservation, within the EU, of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, in particular by maintaining or restoring relevant habitats and species at favorable conservation status. The Birds Directive aims to maintain or adapt, within the EU, the population of relevant species at a level that corresponds to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking into account economic and recreational requirements [10]. |
| Role of forests                  | By requiring Member States to establish the necessary conservation measures for protected sites, to avoid habitat deterioration or significant disturbances, and to assess the potential influences of plans and projects on protected sites, these directives are capable of addressing pressures on EU forests arising from any driver, including infrastructure extension, agricultural expansion, wood extraction [10].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Agriculture, water   |

### National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | IPBES, founded in 2012, is an independent inter-governmental institution aiming to become the leading intergovernmental body for assessing the state of the planet's biodiversity, its ecosystems and the essential services they provide to society. IPBES manages information on biodiversity and ecosystem services, performs assessments on the knowledge base on biodiversity and ecosystem services, supports policy formation and implementation, and builds capacity to support the use of science in policy [9]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | As one of the natural resources with potential high levels of biodiversity  |
| Organizations involved:                | There are 130 members in total (governments). Observer organizations are for example UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, UNWTO, UNCCD and also IUCN, IUFRO or OECD or WWF [15].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Ministry of Economic Affairs is a Member Organization (Astrid Hilgers). Wageningen University is involved as accredited organization [15]. (WWF and IUCN are involved as well)  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Science, soil, water, food security   |

### Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | GBIF is an intergovernmental initiative aimed at providing anyone, anywhere, open access to data about all types of life on Earth. The strategic plan includes ambitions to improve a.o. data availability, data access and data quality [16] |
| Role of forests in the process | As example: "Study uses GBIF-mediated data to look into the effectiveness of current forest reserves in conserving 16 forest plant species under changing climate conditions in Brazil" [16]  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | Its members—consist of countries, economies and international organizations collaborating to advance free and open access to biodiversity data. Each national Participant has a designated ‘node’ responsible for coordinating GBIF-related in-country activities, and since 2008, the GBIF network has cultivated collaboration by creating and strengthening the community’s regional networks. In 2011, the GBIF Governing Board approved the establishment of the Nodes Steering Group [16] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Naturalis Biodiversity Center is in the Nodes Committee (2nd vice chair). The Netherlands is also a voting participant (the Ministry of Science and Education is funding the GBIF), [16]  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s:       | Science and innovation  |

### ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity

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|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The overall objective of the Joint ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity is to enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests with the direct participation of local stakeholders, addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss in tropical forests: deforestation and forest degradation. More specifically, the Initiative provides support to ITTO producer member countries to reduce losses of biodiversity through the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity, focusing on the common objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the ITTO Action Plan.</p> <p>This Initiative aims to achieve four key outputs [17]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests;</li> <li>2. Improved conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas, and transboundary conservation;</li> <li>3. Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; and</li> <li>4. Improved welfare of local communities and indigenous groups through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> </ol> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests  |
| Organizations involved:                | ITTO leads the implementation of the Initiative in close consultation with the CBD Secretariat, donors, other partners and especially the beneficiary countries. So far, 16 projects have been funded under the Initiative, with donors of the total budget of US\$14 million mainly comprising the governments of Belgium, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the USA [17].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s:       | Livelihood improvement, soil, climate, governance  |

### Global Platform on Business and Biodiversity

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity supports the business engagement activities of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity including the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity [18]. |
|--------------------------------|---|

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| Role of forests in the process         | As resource for natural capital (not directly mentioned)  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity is currently comprised of 21 national and regional initiatives, all working towards greater business engagement on biodiversity-related issues. The Global Partnership is thus a network of networks linking the various initiatives so that they can share information, and cooperate on common projects with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into businesses [18]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | There are several Business and Biodiversity Initiatives in the Netherlands. They are Nature inclusive Agriculture Network; The Green Growth Frontrunners; Community of Practice Greening Finance and Natural Capital Future Proof Community (which represent NGOs, companies, governmental organizations). Contact person is Martin Lok from the Ministry of Economic Affairs [18]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Science, markets and trade, governance  |

### European Business and Biodiversity Campaign

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The European Business and Biodiversity Campaign is a partner consortium which supports companies from all industries in integrating biodiversity into their corporate management.<br>Its key initiative, funded by the EU LIFE Programme, aims to improve the biodiversity performance of standards and labels within the food industry. |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Forest sector is not mentioned as one of the target sectors  |
| Organizations involved:                | Led by the environmental not-for-profit foundation Global Nature Fund (GNF), the Campaign has been implemented by partners from the EU including the IUCN Regional Office Europe, Fundación Global Nature, the Lake Constance Foundation, the media publisher ALTOP and the consultancy dokeo.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Food consumption (food industry), markets and trade  |

### EU Business and biodiversity platform

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Platform was first launched in 2008, and covered 6 sectors including Forestry. Currently in phase 2 (open to all business sectors, not just the 6), the Platform offers an online informal portal which acts as the main interface between members and the ongoing work of the work streams, annual meetings to discuss progress, and a high-level Bureau of advisors to guide work carried out by members. The aim is to coordinate and raise awareness of other national and international level initiatives at EU level, and gives businesses opportunity to engage directly with the Commission [10]. |
| Role of forests in the process | By sharing information, the Platform aims to spread awareness of the role of biodiversity in business. It does not specifically refer to forests, and most participating businesses have no influence on deforestation [10].  |
| Organizations involved:        | Businesses join the platform as either a full member, and observer, representative of organization, or a MS. The Platform is overseen by the Bureau made up of members [10].<br><br>The Platform has about 300 members and has partnerships with a.o. the Natural Capital coalition, OPPLA, WBCSD, the European Commission or the Natural Capital Finance Alliance [14].  |

|  |  |
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| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Platform members in the Netherlands are a.o. xABN AMRO, Arcadis, ASN Bank, CCSB, Commonland Foundation, CREM, Ecovalue, Eneco, Heiniken, IUCN NL, MVO Nederland, ING Bank, PBL, Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, Royal Dutch Shell, Platform BEE, University Twente and others [14] |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, innovation, soil, water, climate  |

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- [17] ITTO / CBD Collaborative initiative to enhance tropical biodiversity (2018), see: <http://www.itto.int/cbd/>
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## Soil and forests

This Factsheet is on policy and initiatives related to soil conservation and to the prevention of land degradation and desertification

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Forests depend on soil, but also play a major role in soil formation by bedrock weathering, maintaining soil on-site (reducing landslides and erosion), and capturing it in sedimentation sites. In various forest ecosystem types all over the world, forests play a critical role in building and maintaining soil fertility [17]. Trees take up nutrients from the soil to enable their growth, and return nutrients back to the soil as they decay. Forests also act to promote soil stability, as the complex networks of tree roots present in a healthy forest act to hold soil in place [10].
- Forests prevent land degradation and desertification [5]
- Human-induced drivers such as deforestation or unsustainable land use practices continue to be a significant cause of land degradation [1].
- More intensive management practices in natural forests, or the conversion to plantations alters the ecology and hydrology, and if poorly planned can lead to soil erosion [1]
- Degraded lands account for over a fifth of forest and agricultural lands in Latin America and the Caribbean [1]
- Worldwide, 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture for their livelihoods, but 52% of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation. This land degradation affects 1.5 billion people globally, including an estimated 74% of the world's poor [10].

### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

#### International level

##### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [3].   |
| Year of establishment    | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [3]   |
| Key objectives and plans | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [3]. |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Role of forests                  | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

### Resolution 2007/40 of the Economic and Social Council: Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Resolution   |
| Year of establishment            | 2007   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>Purpose of the NLBI is to: (i) strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement SFM and to achieve the Global Objectives on Forests; (ii) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability; and (iii) to provide a framework for national action and international cooperation [9].</p> <p>The instrument sets out four broad objectives, the first of which is to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide; others are to enhance forest-based benefits, increase the area of protected forests and reverse the decline of ODA for forest management [8].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | <p>All objectives are related to forest. Global objective 1 covers the nexus with soil [9]:</p> <p>Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation</p>  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement, biodiversity, finance (and others as well)   |

### UN strategic plan for forests

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [5].  |
| Year of establishment    | 2017   |
| Key objectives and plans | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [5].  |
| Role of forests          | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to soil and forests are [5]:</p> <p><u>Global forest goal 1</u>: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide</li> <li>• By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</li> <li>• 6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels</li> </ul> |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, livelihood improvement, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, good governance |
|----------------------------------|--|

### UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Convention  |
| Year of establishment            | Established in 1994   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The UNCCD is a legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework is a global commitment to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) to restore the productivity of vast expanses of degraded land, improve the livelihoods of more than 1.3 billion people, and reduce the impacts of drought on vulnerable populations [12]. |
| Role of forests                  | The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: implications for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification” does not specifically mention the role of forests but does mention the ‘Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests’ the importance of ecosystems more in general [12].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | As the dynamics of land, climate and biodiversity are intimately connected, the UNCCD collaborates closely with the other two Rio Conventions; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<br><br>Also: risk and disaster management, livelihood improvement, water, governance, finance   |

### Bonn Challenge

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Global aspirational challenge (overseen by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration)  |
| Year of establishment            | 2011  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Challenge is to restore 150 million hectares of the world's degraded and deforested lands by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.<br><br>It is a vehicle for addressing national priorities such as water and food security and rural development while contributing to the achievement of international climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation commitments.<br><br>It already has commitments in excess of two-thirds of the 2020 goal, for instance 2 million hectares from Rwanda, 45 12 million hectares from Cameroon or 46 12 million hectares in Brazil [1]<br><br>Pledges include activities such as restoration of forest lands (including planted forests, natural regeneration, and silvicultural enhancement); restoration of agricultural lands (including agroforestry and improved fallows); and restoration of protective land and buffers [7]. |
| Role of forests                  | Challenge to restore land is focused on deforested and degraded lands [1]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, Biodiversity, livelihood improvement, risk and disaster management, water, food security   |

### CBD – Aichi Target 15

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Type of development | The Aichi Biodiversity Targets set targets for the 2011-2020 period. |
|---------------------|--|

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Year of establishment            | Target was set in 2010  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <u>Target 15</u> : By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification [11]                                     |
| Role of forests                  | CBD defines forest biodiversity as “Forest biological diversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and micro-organisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity” [11] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance, biodiversity, water, agriculture, livelihood improvement, climate, innovation   |

### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [6]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorser with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.<br><br>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [6]<br><br><u>Goal 1</u> : At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [7]<br><u>Goal 5</u> : Restore 150 million hectares of degraded landscapes and forestlands by 2020 and significantly increase the rate of global restoration thereafter, which would restore at least an additional 200 million hectares by 2030 [7]<br><u>Goal 6</u> : Include ambitious, quantitative forest conservation and restoration targets for 2030 in the post-2015 global development framework, as part of new international sustainable development goals [7] |
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, biodiversity, climate, finance and governance  |

### REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) –Warsaw Framework

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (2013) builds upon earlier decisions adopted by the COP.  |
| Year of establishment    | 2013; REDD+ was first introduced into the COP agenda at its eleventh session in Montreal.  |
| Key objectives and plans | REDD+ is a multilateral effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. “REDD+” builds on the previous REDD framework for deforestation and forest degradation to include conservation, sustainable management of forests and build- enhancement of forest carbon stocks [8]. |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
|                                  | <p>Aims of national REDD+ policies [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowing, halting and sustainably reversing global forest cover and carbon loss (including the enhancement of forest carbon stocks), to achieve long-lasting and credible GHG emissions;</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing other benefits of forests such as poverty alleviation, biodiversity, restoration, resilience of forests ecosystems, etc.;</li> <li>• Broad participation of developing countries, resulting in wide coverage of forests to prevent international displacement of carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Anticipating and encouraging further movement towards sustainable land use and resource consumption patterns as a basis for food, water and energy security, raw material supply and rural income in the context of low emission development strategies.</li> </ul> <p>REDD+ is implemented in three phases [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of national REDD+ strategies and capacity building</li> <li>• Further capacity-building and demonstration activities</li> <li>• Full-scale (national) implementation.</li> </ul> <p>There is a substantial number of REDD+ multilateral and bilateral projects/ programs including UN REDD. Commitments by multilateral and bilateral institutions for results-based REDD+ finance amount to more than USD 4.1 billion and almost one third of this has been disbursed [8].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The UNFCCC framework for REDD+ provides the overall mechanism for creating financial value for the carbon stored in forests, thereby providing economic incentives to keep trees standing [8].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Multiple including biodiversity, livelihood improvement, markets, climate, water, financing, governance (see also climate factsheet).  |

## European level / Regional processes

| <b>Agadir Commitment</b>         |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Commitments signed in Agadir (Morocco) [14]  |
| Year of establishment            | 2012   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>Through a series of thematic discussions on all aspects of forest and landscape restoration, including governance and intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation, restoration techniques and</p> <p>good practices, the Silva Mediterranea partner countries confirmed their willingness to achieve a common restoration objective, hence the Agadir Commitment to restore at least 8 million hectares of degraded forest ecosystems by 2030 [14].</p> <p>Mediterranean countries have herewith pledged support for the Bonn Challenge, with nine countries committing to FLR to accelerate action against degradation in the region [7]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The objective of the Commitment is to restore forest landscapes  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, governance (cooperation), finance   |

| <b>Kigali Declaration</b>        |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Declaration: a pan-African commitment to accelerate FLR interventions.  |
| Year of establishment            | 2016  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Ministerial-level political processes on the Bonn Challenge have emerged in regions around the world. The Declaration reaffirms the commitment to the Bonn Challenge and the dedication to developing and implementing forest landscape restoration activities with the support of IUCN and partners. Sixteen African countries have endorsed the Kigali Declaration [13] |
| Role of forests                  | The Declaration is on Forest Landscape Restoration. Also, the declaration mentions amongst others “to take bolder steps across sectors towards sustainable use of forests, protection of their forest reserves, promoting agroforestry among other climate-responsible practices, and restoration of degraded and deforested land” [13]                                   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, governance, finance  |

### National level (if relevant)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Countries submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).   |
| Year of establishment            | Various  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Based on [7], 116 countries out of 165 have proposed a quantified emission mitigation target that includes land use. Of these, 91 plan to adopt an economy-wide or multi-sector target that includes land use [7]  |
| Role of forests                  | Twenty-six parties have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) containing quantified forest and land sector restoration targets estimated at 42.5 million hectares (though much of this total is conditional upon international financial support). Additional mitigation and adaptation measures listed in the NDCs add another 39.5 million hectares of planned forest restoration [7] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Various sectors are included in INDCs, such as energy, agriculture, infrastructure, water or forestry and climate. Also linked to finance  |

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

| <b>Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Key objectives and activities:                            | The Bonn Challenge is overseen by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration  |
| Role of forests in the process                            | Members of the partnership work together to build support for forest and landscape restoration (FLR) at all levels [2].   |
| Organizations involved:                                   | The Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration involves over 20 institutions [1]<br><br>Regional implementation platforms for the Bonn Challenge are emerging around the world, including Initiative 20x20 in Latin America and the Caribbean, AFR100 for Africa, and ministerial roundtables in Latin America, East and Central Africa, and the Asia-Pacific region [1]. |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Partners of the Global Partnership are amongst others [2]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy</li> <li>• Tropenbos International</li> <li>• Wageningen University and Research</li> </ul> Partnership has the IUCN as its Secretariat [4] |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate   |

### African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR 100)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) is a country-led effort to restore 100 million hectares of land in Africa by 2030. The initiative— launched formally at COP 21 in Paris— will support the Bonn Challenge, a global commitment to restore 150 million hectares of land around the world by 2020, the New York Declaration on Forests that builds on and extends the Bonn Challenge to 350 million hectares by 2030 and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), an initiative to promote integrated landscape management with the goal of adapting to and mitigating climate change [8].     |
| Role of forests in the process         | Restore productivity to deforested and degraded landscapes to improve livelihoods [8].  |
| Organizations involved:                | The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has joined forces with World Resources Institute (WRI) by providing initial funding to support an African-led initiative to restore millions of hectares of degraded forestlands National governments, regional institutions, public and private sector partners and international development programs can apply to participate [8].<br><br>Technical partners include a.o.: TNC, WWF, GIZ, UNDP or WRI<br><br>Financial partners are GEF, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and the World Bank. There are also private sector partners [15]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, climate, finance  |

### Initiative 20x20

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | Initiative 20x20 is a country-led effort seeking to change the dynamics of land degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean by bringing 20 million hectares of land into restoration by 2020, with US\$2.08 billion of private investment. So far, 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries and three regional programs have committed to begin restoring 53.2 million hectares.<br>Main activities of Initiative 20X20 [16]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspire national commitments to restoration by engaging in a robust dialogue with Ministers of Agriculture and Environment in the region;</li> <li>• Make the economic case by assessing the societal benefits from restoration and avoided deforestation; and</li> <li>• Establish a financial mechanism that allows private sector impact investors to fund restoration projects</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process | The initiative will support reforestation (natural and assisted) and the conservation of forests, as well as avoided deforestation as elements of an integral restoration process [16].  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | Initiative 20x20 is a regional partnership bringing together 43 technical organizations and institutions, 21 private investors and the governments of 17 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean.<br><br>Technical partners include a.o. CIRAD, CIFOR, IUCN, FAO, Rainforest Alliance or SNV. Financial partners include Moringa, Nespresso, Forestry and Climate Change Fund [16] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | SNV is a Technical partner [16]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, finance  |

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## Water and forests

Forests offer important ‘watershed’ services related to water provision and regulation. Healthy forest ecosystems can filter out water pollution, regulate stream flows, recharge aquifers, and absorb flooding.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Healthy forest ecosystems can filter out water pollution, regulate stream flows, recharge aquifers, and absorb flooding. Other examples of watershed services provided by healthy forest landscapes include: water for consumptive and non-consumptive human use; aquatic productivity; Flow regulation and storm/flood buffering: and filtration of nutrients and contaminants [10].
- In a recent global assessment (Wei et al., 2018) forest changes explained, on average, 30% of annual streamflow variations [20].
- Forests contribute to water conservation [4]. 40% of our planet’s annual rainfall come from evapotranspiration, which happens when trees “exhale” moisture through their leaves [7].
- Today most of the world’s population lives downstream of forested watersheds: these offer higher quality water supply than watersheds under alternative land uses, which tend to be more disturbed [1]
- Over 80% of global forest cover is in areas of low or low-to-medium water security risk; less than 4% of global forest cover is in areas of high or extremely high water risk primarily because forests tend to occur in areas of low human population density [19].
- While three-quarters of the globe’s accessible freshwater comes from forested watersheds, research shows that 40% of the world’s 230 major watersheds have lost more than half of their original tree cover [21].
- Over a third of the world’s 100 largest cities draw a significant proportion of their drinking water from protected forests [1] and this proportion increases to about 44% when including water sources originating in distant protected forested watersheds and other forests managed in a way that prioritizes their water-provisioning functions [10].
- “Natural capital” solutions, which draw on such features of nature as the water-retaining abilities of forests, offer relatively inexpensive means of addressing water challenges [6].
- Forests not only serves as a source of protection and resilience but is required as well to assure future supplies of water. Many current water crises have roots in environmental degradation, such as deforestation [6].
- Forestation, depending on what it replaces, the species used and the approach taken, can contribute to improving water quality and quantity. Agroforestry can significantly improve water infiltration, water productivity and nutrient status [19].

- If the world continues its current path, projections suggest that we may face a 40% shortfall in water availability by 2030. According to some estimates, by 2025 1.8 billion people will be living in regions with absolute water scarcity, and two-thirds of the world's population could experience water- stress conditions [10].
- Natural ecosystems are strongly dependent of the presence of adequate amounts of proper quality water [2].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

| 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs |  |
|--|--|
| Type of development                                  | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [3].   |
| Year of establishment                                | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [3]   |
| Key objectives and plans                             | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [3].   |
| Role of forests                                      | Forests in relation with water:<br><br>SDG 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes [3].<br><br>SDG 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements [2]<br><br>Note: There are ongoing activities within the water community (amongst others CGIAR) to establish links with others SDGs – so far especially with SDG2 and urban areas – not so much with SDG 5 yet [8]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                     | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.   |

| Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) |  |
|---|--|
| Type of development   | Convention   |
| Year of establishment   | Adopted in Helsinki in 1992 and entered into force in 1996.  |
| Key objectives and plans  | The Convention aims to protect and ensure the quantity, quality and sustainable use of transboundary water resources by facilitating cooperation. It provides an intergovernmental platform for the day-to-day development and advancement of transboundary cooperation. The Water Convention requires Parties to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, use transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable way and ensure their sustainable management [11]. |
| Role of forests   | Not mentioned  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:  | Governance   |

| <b>Convention on Water and Health</b>                             |   |
|---|---|
| Type of development   | Convention  |
| Year of establishment   | 1999  |
| Key objectives and plans  | The main aim of the Protocol is to protect human health and well-being by better water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and by preventing, controlling and reducing water-related diseases. Parties are required to establish national and local targets for the quality of drinking water and the quality of discharges, as well as for the performance of water supply and waste-water treatment [12].   |
| Role of forests   | The related water ecosystems should be protected but there is no direct mentioning of the role of forests [12]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                                  | Governance, health  |
| <b>CBD – Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>                           |   |
| Type of development   | The Aichi Biodiversity Targets set targets for the 2011-2020 period.  |
| Year of establishment   | Target was set in 2010  |
| Key objectives and plans  | <u>Target 11</u> <i>By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. [13]</i><br><br><u>Target 14:</u> <i>By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</i> |
| Role of forests   | CBD defines forest biodiversity as “Forest biological diversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and micro-organisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity” [13]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                                  | Governance, biodiversity, water, agriculture, livelihood improvement, soil, innovation  |
| <b>Resolution 64/292. The human right to water and sanitation</b> |   |
| Type of development   | Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 28 July 2010 [14]   |
| Year of establishment   | 2010  |
| Key objectives and plans  | The Resolution recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights [14]   |
| Role of forests   | Not mentioned   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                                  | Health, livelihood improvement  |

**UNEP Resolution: Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Resolution  |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Emphasizes the need for member States, in collaboration with the UNEP and other United Nations entities, to address water pollution in inland, coastal and marine ecosystems and improve water quality by, inter alia, increasing efforts in pollution prevention at all levels, water governance at the national level, integrated water resources management, sustainable use of water, as appropriate, improved water quality data collection and improved data sharing on a voluntary basis, which should support implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals and their interrelated targets [15] |
| Role of forests                  | The Resolution refers to the the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [15]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Health, climate, governance   |

**European / regional level****7th EU Environmental Action Plan to 2020**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | EU Action Plan to 2020   |
| Year of establishment    | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>The 7th Environment Action Programme guides European environment policy until 2020. To give more long-term direction, it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050. There are three general objectives [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests          | <p>The Union has agreed to achieve good status for all Union waters, including freshwater (rivers and lakes, groundwater), transitional waters (estuaries/deltas) and coastal waters within one nautical mile of the coast by 2015.</p> <p>There is no clear link between water and natural resources (forestry) [5]</p>   |

**Other remarks**

- There is a link between forestry and water in landscape (rehabilitation) approaches and watershed management [8]
- There exist regional or country landscape (watershed) programs that put a link between watershed management and forest rehabilitation. This includes amongst others better land use, agroforestry, landscape management, natural resources. [8]

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

| World Water Council and Forum          |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The World Water Council is an international multi-stakeholder platform organization whose mission is to mobilize action on critical water issues at all levels, including the highest decision-making level, by engaging people in debate and challenging conventional thinking. The Council focuses on the political dimensions of water security, adaptation and sustainability. Initiatives of the Council focus a.o. on water and climate change and on integrated water resource management [2]. The topics are broad, also focusing on for example energy or drinking water [8].</p> <p>The World Water Council organizes every three years the World Water Forum [2]. This is a large event where sectors involved in water are represented [8].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>One of the topics of the 2018 World Water Forum is on ecosystems: “Natural ecosystems are strongly dependent of the presence of adequate amounts of proper quality water...”. There is no specific mentioning of forests [2]. This could be a future opportunity [8].</p>   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>The World Water Council represents over 300 organizations in more than 50 countries, including NGOs, academics, companies and governments [2]</p>   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>Dutch Member organizations are [2]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Akvo Foundation, <a href="http://www.akvo.org">www.akvo.org</a></li> <li>• Dutch Water Authorities (Unie van Waterschappen), <a href="http://www.uvw.nl">www.uvw.nl</a></li> <li>• MTD Holding BV MTD, <a href="http://mtd.net">mtd.net</a></li> <li>• Netherlands Water Partnership NWP, <a href="http://www.nwp.nl">www.nwp.nl</a></li> <li>• Partners for Water, <a href="http://www.partnersforwater.nl">www.partnersforwater.nl</a></li> </ul>  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | <p>Climate change, health, governance, energy</p>  |
| UN Water                               |  |
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>UN-Water coordinates the efforts of UN entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues.</p>   |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>Ecosystems – such as forests, wetlands and grasslands – are a critical part of the global water cycle and recognized as one of the themes under UN Water [16]</p>   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>UN agencies, programmes and other UN entities dealing with water-related issues, including sanitation and natural disasters are Members of UN-Water. Through UN-Water they address the cross-cutting nature of water and maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence.</p> <p>International organizations, professional unions, associations or other civil-society groups that are actively involved in water, international in structure and membership are Partners of UN-Water [16]</p>  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>IHE Delft is a partner of UN Water. (Also, IUCN and WWF as international partners). The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands are donors [16]</p>  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | <p>Working on various topics related to water including climate, disaster management, finance, ecosystems, water food and energy, governance</p>   |

| <b>Global Water Partnership</b>        |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | A large, diverse, inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnership that supports communities and countries to improve the way they manage water [17].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | Through ecosystems – e.g. a project is managed on the conservation of floodplain forests [17].   |
| Organizations involved:                | The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a global action network with over 3,000 Partner organizations in 183 countries. The network has 63 Country Water Partnerships and 13 Regional Water Partnerships.<br><br>The World Bank and UNDP and the World Water Council are permanent observers [17]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Receives financial contribution from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [17].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Themes are on preparedness, climate, food, energy and ecosystems, governance   |

| <b>Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)</b> |  |
|---|--|
| Key objectives and activities:  | IPBES, founded in 2012, is an independent inter-governmental institution aiming to become the leading intergovernmental body for assessing the state of the planet's biodiversity, its ecosystems and the essential services they provide to society. IPBES manages information on biodiversity and ecosystem services, performs assessments on the knowledge base on biodiversity and ecosystem services, supports policy formation and implementation, and builds capacity to support the use of science in policy [18].<br><br>Inland water and marine ecosystems are considered one of the relevant ecosystems |
| Role of forests in the process  | As one of the natural resources with potential high levels of biodiversity   |
| Organizations involved:   | There are 130 members in total (governments). Observer organizations are for example UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, UNWTO, UNCCD and IUCN, IUFRO or OECD or WWF [18].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations:  | Ministry of Economic Affairs is a Member Organization (Astrid Hilgers). Wageningen University is involved as accredited organization [18]. (WWF and IUCN are involved as well)   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:  | Science, soil, food security   |

| <b>High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) – runs until April 2018</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Key objectives and activities:                                  | the Panel issued an Action Plan which called for a fundamental shift in the way the world looks at and manages water. The Outcome report from April 2018 presents the key findings [6]:<br><br>The e HLPW articulates an agenda at three levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A foundation for action (data, managing it)</li> <li>• Leading an integrated agenda at the local, country and regional levels</li> <li>• Catalyzing change, building partnerships &amp; international cooperation at the global level.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process                                  | Mentioned under Water infrastructure and investment: “Natural capital” solutions, which draw on such features of nature as the water-retaining abilities of forests, offer relatively inexpensive means of addressing water challenges [6].   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Organizations involved:                | Members of the High-Level Panel on Water were Presidents and Prime-Ministers from different countries as Peru, South Africa, Jordan and the Netherlands [6]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Prime Minister, H.E. Mr. Mark Rutte [6]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, innovation, finance, disaster management, infrastructure, health   |

### World Economic Forum's - Global Water Initiative

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Environment and Natural Resource Security brings together leading experts and practitioners to provide systems leadership, curate platforms for multi-dimensional cooperation and engage in focused interventions.</p> <p>One of its core projects is "The Global Water Initiative" that seeks to embed water at the center of economic growth planning [9].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Platform is embedded in the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Environment and Natural Resource Security [9]   |
| Organizations involved:                | The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate. Members of the Global Water initiative are amongst others: IUCN, Pepsico, World Bank group, IFC, UNDP, Global Water Partnership [9]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | IUCN (International) [9]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Natural resources in general (soil, water, biodiversity, forests)   |

### Other remarks

- Next to the World Water Forum, there are various regional fora which organize "Water weeks" such as the Singapore Water week. They tend to have a more technical focus except the one in Stockholm, which has for 2018 an item on "Investing in freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity: a key development challenge" [8].

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## Bioeconomy and forests

The bioeconomy has been defined as the knowledge-based production and utilization of biological resources, innovative biological processes and principles to sustainably provide goods and services across all economic sectors. The bioeconomy encompasses traditional bioeconomy sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, as well as related processing and service industries, such as paper, building or chemistry [14].

Within this study, the Factsheet includes policies and initiatives focused on the efficient use of forest resources for multiple end-uses – it includes concepts as circular economy, green growth policies and cascading.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- According to the Durban Declaration 2015: “Forests are more than trees and are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods. The forests of the future will increase the resilience of communities by: providing food, wood energy, shelter, fodder and fibre; generating income and employment to allow communities and societies to prosper; and harbouring biodiversity...” [1]
- Forests must play a more productive role to make the transition in the context of the green economy from fossil raw materials to renewable raw materials possible [2]. Forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter [7]
- Continued rapid population growth, as well as rising per capita income, is accelerating the global demand for and consumption of forest products and services and putting pressure on forests. Forest degradation continue in many regions, often in response to the demand for wood, food, fuel and fibre [7]
- Green growth policies can be used to strengthen the forest sector while generating higher value from natural assets [6]

### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

#### International level

##### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [4].                       |
| Year of establishment    | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [4]             |
| Key objectives and plans | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | <p>for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [4].</p> <p>Linkages with the green (biobased) economy [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12.2 - By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</li> <li>• 12.3 - By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</li> <li>• 12.5 - By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</li> <li>• 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</li> </ul>   |
| Role of forests                      | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:     | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |
| <b>UN strategic plan for forests</b> |   |
| Type of development                  | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [7].   |
| Year of establishment                | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans             | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [7].   |
| Role of forests                      | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to the green (biobased) economy and forests are [7]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased;</li> <li>• 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased;</li> <li>• 6.2 Forest-related programmes across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are coherent and complementary and together encompass the multiple contributions of forests and the forest sector to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</li> </ul> <p>The link between forests and the bioeconomy is, however, rather weak as the UNFF does not consider downstream opportunities [11].</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:     | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, livelihood improvement, finance, good governance  |

### Durban Declaration 2050 vision for forests and forestry

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Declaration  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Declaration states that forests and their sustainable management are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods, a solution for climate change and that integrated approaches to land use are needed. As stated [19]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>“Forests are more than trees and are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods. The forests of the future will increase the resilience of communities by providing food, wood energy, shelter, fodder and fibre..[...].”</i></li> <li>• <i>Integrated approaches to land use provide a way forward for improving policies and practices to: address the drivers of deforestation; address conflicts over land use; capitalize on the full range of economic, social and environmental benefits from integrating forests with agriculture; and maintain multiple forest services in the landscape context.</i></li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security, climate, livelihoods improvement (also listed there); and most other Agendas are mentioned.   |

### European / regional level

#### EU Circular Economy Action Plan

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication from the Commission - Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy [3]  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The European Commission adopted an ambitious Circular Economy Package, which includes measures that will help stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy. The Circular Economy Package consists of an EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy [3].</p>  |
| Role of forests                  | <p>Section 5.5 of the EU Action Plan is on biomass and on biobased products: “In a circular economy, a cascading use of renewable resources, with several reuse and recycling cycles, should be encouraged where appropriate. Biobased materials, such as for example wood, can be used in multiple ways, and reuse and recycling can take place several times. This goes together with the application of the waste hierarchy....” [3]</p> <p><u>Proposed Actions [3]:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission will promote efficient use of bio-based resources through a series of measures including guidance and dissemination of best practices on the cascading use of biomass and support for innovation in the bioeconomy.</li> <li>• The revised legislative proposals on waste contains a target for recycling wood packaging and a provision to ensure the separate collection of biowaste.</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, bioenergy, innovation, livelihood improvement   |

**Commission Communication "Towards a circular economy: A zero waste program for Europe" (COM (2015) 614 final)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication from the Commission  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The policy's '2050 Vision' calls for a transformation of the EU's economy into a sustainable one by 2050, via sustainable management of resources, increased resource productivity, and the decoupling of economic growth from resource use. It sets out actions for the EC and MS along with 2020 milestones.</p> <p>The EC will prepare policy/legislative proposals to implement the roadmap, MS are called to implement specific follow-up actions, stakeholder involvement also part of implementation [18].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The Roadmap calls for more sustainable forest management and sustainable wood use in construction [18]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Innovation, finance, markets and trade, governance   |

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION A new EU Forest Strategy: for forests and the forest-based sector (COM/2013/0659 final)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | EU Strategy  |
| Year of establishment            | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The initiative sets principles, priorities and targets for EU and MS actions, aligning with those set out by Forest Europe. Key principles include sustainable forest management, multifunctionality, resource efficiency and global forest responsibility. The strategy highlights the importance of forests for the environment, forest-based industries, bioenergy and climate. Key mechanisms include the use of EU funds (ERDF and LIFE) in the EU [18].</p> <p>2020 Forestry objectives [8]:</p> <p>To ensure and demonstrate that all forests in the EU are managed according to sustainable forest management principles and that the EU's contribution to promoting sustainable forest management and reducing deforestation at global level is strengthened, thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contributing to balancing various forest functions, meeting demands, and delivering vital ecosystem services;</li> <li>• providing a basis for forestry and the whole forest-based value chain to be competitive and viable contributors to the bio-based economy.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | The multi-functional use of forests is recognized in the EU Forest Strategy  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, livelihood improvement, finance, climate, bioenergy   |

**Commission Communication "Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bioeconomy for Europe" (COM (2012) 60 final)**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | EU Strategy   |
| Year of establishment    | 2012 – reviewed in 2017   |
| Key objectives and plans | The Bioeconomy Strategy and its Action Plan aim to pave the way to a more innovative, resource efficient and competitive society that reconciles food security with the sustainable use of renewable resources for industrial purposes, while ensuring environmental protection [10]. |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | Its main purpose is to streamline existing policy approaches in this area. Its actions include: EU research funding for the bio economy (including forestry), encouraging MS spending, stakeholder engagement and promoting standards and assessment methodologies [18].  |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are especially mentioned under the following Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in research, innovation and skills: ..[...]...Outline the main research and innovation concepts and priorities for ..[...].. forestry under Horizon 2020.</li> <li>• Enhancement of markets and competitiveness in bioeconomy: “Provide the knowledge-base for sustainable intensification of primary production. Improve the understanding of current, potential and future availability and demand of biomass (including forestry residues and waste) across sectors, taking into account added value, sustainability, soil fertility and climate mitigation potential [10].</li> </ul> <p>By encouraging innovation with regard to forestry focusing on sustainability, and providing financial means, new methods may be developed to reduce wood consumption, recycle and reuse wood waste. These could reduce EU demand for new wood, easing pressure on forests [18].</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Innovation, markets and trade, governance, bioenergy, climate, food security  |

## Other national and regional initiatives

| National and regional bioeconomy strategies (various) |  |
|---|--|
| Type of development                                   | National and regional bioeconomy strategies  |
| Year of establishment                                 | Various – most of them since 2015 [14]   |
| Key objectives and plans                              | Since 2015, governments in France, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Spain, Thailand, and in March 2018 also in Ireland have issued dedicated bioeconomy strategies. Taking this into account, 49 countries worldwide have now created policy strategies related to bioeconomy development, 15 of which, including the European Union and the West Nordic Countries, have developed dedicated bioeconomy policy strategies. Also, the Netherlands has a bioeconomy strategy [14]. |
|   | <i>(Note: The report reference provides an overview of national initiatives)</i>   |
| Role of forests                                       | In Finland and in Canada, for example, the concept of the (sustainable) “forest-based bio- economy” has been defined. The Forest Bioeconomy Framework was published by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), [14]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                      | Depends  |

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

| The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:                     | The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) was launched in 2013 as a response to the call at Rio+20 to support those countries wishing to embark on greener and more inclusive growth trajectories [20] |
| Role of forests in the process                     | PAGE refers to the green economy in general, with a focus on inclusiveness, job creation, learning and creating policy frameworks for stimulating a green economy. Forests are not directly mentioned [20]      |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | <p>PAGE brings together five UN agencies – UN Environment, International Labour Organization, UN Development Programme, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UN Institute for Training and Research – whose mandates, expertises and networks combined can offer integrated and holistic support to countries on inclusive green economy, ensuring coherence and avoiding duplication.</p> <p>Funding partners include the European Union but also Germany, Finland, Norway and Sweden. PAGE countries include for example Ghana, South Africa or Senegal [20]</p> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, livelihood improvement  |

### Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>GGKP is a global network of international organizations and experts that identifies and addresses major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. By encouraging widespread collaboration and research, the GGKP offers practitioners and policymakers the policy guidance, good practices, tools, and data necessary to support the transition to a green economy.</p> <p>The GGKP was established in January 2012</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | GGKP works on a wide range of sectors including forests.   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>The GGKP's four founding organizations – the Global Green Growth Institute, the OECD, UNEP, and the World Bank – together form the GGKP Steering Committee. There is an advisory and steering committee as well.</p> <p>“Knowledge partners” are committed to collaborating in the generation, management and sharing of green growth knowledge. These include for example GIZ, ITC, IIED, ILO, WWF [21]</p>                      |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The GGKP benefits from strategic funding from Switzerland, as well as programmatic funding from the Netherlands and Germany.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | GGKP works on a wide range of different themes, including health, climate, markets and trade, finance, livelihood improvement, infrastructure, innovation, risk management, natural capital (soil, water, agriculture) [21]  |

### The Bioeconomy Stakeholders Panel (EU)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>Set by the EU's Bioeconomy Strategy (set up in 2013), the Panel aims to support interactions between different policy areas, sectors and stakeholders in the bioeconomy – leading to tangible actions. The Panel is expected to meet several times per year. There is a European bioeconomy stakeholders Manifesto from 2017 with guiding principles for the bioeconomy [9].</p>                  |
| Role of forests in the process | <p>The Manifesto mentions about forestry:<br/>Guiding principle 8: “Sustainable management of resources<br/>The bioeconomy should contribute to EU objectives including on sustainable primary production, halting biodiversity and habitat loss and (global) deforestation, the reversion of land degradation and ecosystem restoration while improving food, nutrition and water security” [9]</p> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Guiding principle 12. Importance of regional strategies and rural renaissance:...[...]... A European bioeconomy will offer a new perspective on traditional and high-value production in the regions, as well as creating new opportunities and jobs for farming, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture and industry” [9]. |
| Organizations involved:                | The Panel has 29 members in total. It has a large variety of organizations, including the European Commission, WWF, Birdlife or representatives from the European Chemical Industry Council or the Forest-based Sector ETP [9]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Christine Bunthof - Wageningen UR<br>Ortwin Costenoble - CEN - European Committee for Standardization [9]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, biodiversity, soil, water, food security  |

### Bioeconomy Summit

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The first Bioeconomy Summit was organized in April 2018. It is expected to become a triennial Summit [13].   |
| Role of forests in the process         | There has not been a separate session on forestry – there have been sessions on for example the nexus between the bioeconomy and biodiversity, health or climate [13].                       |
| Organizations involved:                | The Summit was organized by the German Bioeconomy Council with funding from the Dutch Ministry [13]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Not strongly involved – at least not as speakers in the plenary sessions. Jan van Esch from the Ministry of Economic Affairs was participating in the International Advisory Committee [13]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Biodiversity, health, climate, governance, innovation  |

### Bioeconomy Forum (under development)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The International Knowledge Based Bio-Economy Forum was established in 2010. The Forum is an informal policy and research cooperation initiative which aims to [15]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• share knowledge on policy, strategies and actions;</li> <li>• create new knowledge to address the industrial and societal challenges related to the bioeconomy; and</li> <li>• foster collaboration and joint activities between participating countries to promote innovation in the bioeconomy sectors.</li> </ul> <p>There are ambitions to formalize this Forum [11].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>The Forum has four work streams [15]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioproducts;</li> <li>• Food and health;</li> <li>• Fisheries and aquaculture; and</li> <li>• Sustainable agriculture.</li> </ul> <p>Forests are not included as one of the four work streams (yet).</p>   |
| Organizations involved:                | Established by Australia, the European Union, Canada and New Zealand [15].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, innovation, food security, sustainable agriculture, health   |

| <b>Biofuture Platform</b>              |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The ultimate purpose of the Biofuture Platform is to help in the global fight against climate change, nurturing solutions in low carbon transport and the bioeconomy that can aid countries to reach their Nationally Determined Contribution targets (NDCs), as well as to contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDGs 7 (sustainable energy), and 13 (action against climate change), while also contributing to SDGs 8 (economic growth and decent work), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 2 (sustainable agriculture and zero hunger) and 15 (forests and ecosystems) [16].   |
| Role of forests in the process         | Very limited – mentioned in the Declaration in the following paragraph:<br>“The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IEA-Bioenergy, IRENA and others have maintained that sustainably scaling up the bioeconomy is possible, given smart agricultural practices, better use of rural and urban waste, and proper policies. Forests, plants, and marine organisms convert over 250 billion tons of atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> into potentially high value products every year. Recognizing and safeguarding the role of biomass and biomass based products as a long term carbon sink, the potential certainly is there, but its realization will require significant innovation and investment....” [16]. |
| Organizations involved:                | The Biofuture Platform has been proposed by the government of Brazil to several leading countries in all five continents. Twenty countries are the founding and current Member States of the Biofuture Platform: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay. As a multistakeholder initiative, international organizations (e.g. FAO, IEA, WBCSD), academia, and private sector associations are also involved and engaged as official partners [16].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is one of the member countries [16].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, bioenergy, innovation, governance  |

| <b>World Economic Forum's – Platform for accelerating the circular economy</b> |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:   | The World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Environment and Natural Resource Security brings together leading experts and practitioners to provide systems leadership, curate platforms for multi-dimensional cooperation and engage in focused interventions.<br><br>One of its core projects is “the Platform for accelerating the circular economy” [17].   |
| Role of forests in the process   | -  |
| Organizations involved:  | The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate<br><br>The Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy - PACE- was launched in 2017 as a public-private collaboration, co-chaired by the CEO of Philips, the heads of the Global Environment Facility and UN Environment, with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, the International Resource Panel, Circle Economy and Accenture Strategy as knowledge partners. The World Economic Forum hosts and facilitates the Platform [17]. |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Representation of Dutch organizations:                     | Royal Philips, Unilever, Royal DSM [17]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                           | Natural resources in general (soil, water, biodiversity, forests)   |
| <b>European Forest Institute (EFI) network initiatives</b> |   |
| Key objectives and activities:                             | The European Forest Institute is an international organization, established by European States, conducting research and provide policy support on issues related to forests. EFI's Bioeconomy Programme addresses the need for foresight, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral research at the interface of markets, products, policies and forest resources. EFI has organized a series of network events on the bioeconomy, as example: "Role of bioeconomy in controlling forest fires [12].   |
| Role of forests in the process                             | Topics addressed in the Bioeconomy programme [12]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the future demand and supply of forest products, forest biomass and ecosystem services, and their implications for sustainable forest management as well as for afforestation and plantation forestry</li> <li>• sustainability impact assessment and monitoring of forest-based products and services value chains</li> <li>• the future markets of increasingly diversified and cross-sectoral forest-based products and services as a result of socioeconomic and policy changes</li> <li>• the role of innovation and digitalization, and policies affecting sustainable bioeconomy development.</li> </ul> |
| Organizations involved:                                    | EFI currently has around 110 member organizations from 37 countries. They represent forest research, industry, forest owners, environmental research and international forest-related organizations [12].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations:                     | Member organizations [12]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wageningen Environmental Research, Wageningen</li> <li>• Wageningen University, Forestry groups</li> </ul> <p>The Netherlands has also ratified the Convention on EFI and is a member country.</p>  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                           | Markets and trade, innovation, livelihood improvement   |

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## Energy access and forests

This Factsheet focuses on policies and initiatives developed around improving energy access in developing countries and the role of traditional biomass (and its impacts) in those countries.

### **(In-)direct impact on forests**

- Overall, forests supply about 40% of global renewable energy in the form of woodfuel – as much as solar, hydroelectric and wind power combined [11].
- Three billion people across the developing world cook their food each day over an open flame or on a crude stove using solid fuels like wood, coal, crop residues, and animal dung. In sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, the lack of access to clean cookstoves and fuels for cooking and heating is especially acute, with a third of the urban population and the vast majority of the rural poor using solid fuels to cook their daily meals over open fires or inefficient stoves [10].
- Globally, 85.3% of the population had access to electricity in 2014 [3].
- Around 1.06 billion people, predominantly rural dwellers, still functioned without electricity in 2014. Half of those people live in sub-Saharan Africa [3].
- An even larger number of people – roughly 3 billion – rely on dirty biomass fuels such as charcoal, coal and animal waste for cooking [4]. In developing nations, 2.4 billion people – more than a third of the world population – rely on wood or other biomass fuels for cooking and heating [1].
- Over 85% of biomass energy is consumed as solid fuels for cooking, heating and lighting, often with low efficiency. Traditional bioenergy (fuel wood, charcoal which can only deliver heat) dominate bioenergy consumption in developing countries.
- When produced from sustainably managed woodlots, charcoal production can play a positive role in an agroforestry system. However, the unsustainable harvesting of wood for charcoal production can contribute to forest degradation. In some countries, the reliance on wood fuel – in the form of wood or wood charcoal - for cooking has led to a decline in the quality of forests [10].
- Although unsustainable wood removal, including illegal harvesting, is sometimes regarded as a cause of deforestation, it is more often associated with forest degradation because wood removal does not necessarily lead to changes in land use [2].
- Emphasis must now be on producing woodfuel more sustainably to reduce forest degradation, as well as more cleanly and efficiently to improve the health of millions of people, particularly women and children [11].
- More efficient cookstoves (compared to ‘business as usual’) have been shown to reduce fuel use by 30-60%, resulting in fewer GHG and black carbon emissions and reducing impacts on forests, habitats, and biodiversity [10].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

| 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs |   |
|--|---|
| Type of development                                  | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [2].  |
| Year of establishment                                | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [2]  |
| Key objectives and plans                             | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [2].</p> <p>In relation to energy access [3]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</li> <li>• 7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</li> <li>• 7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                                      | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                     | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

### European / regional level

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### National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

| Sustainable Energy for All Platform |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities:      | <p>As a global platform, Sustainable Energy for All empowers leaders to broker partnerships and unlock finance to achieve universal access to sustainable energy. SE4All marshals evidence, benchmarks progress and connects stakeholders [4].</p> <p>Work streams [4]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energizing Finance work: aims to unlock finance flows;</li> <li>• People-Centered Accelerator, a partnership with more than 40 other groups that aims to advance social inclusion, gender equality and women's empowerment in sustainable energy efforts globally;</li> <li>• Cooling for All initiative: that aims to identify the challenges and opportunities of providing access to affordable, sustainable cooling solutions for all</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process      | Focus on access to modern energy solutions and therefore e.g. focused on solutions to replace e.g. outdated cook stoves and open fires with modern energy services [4]  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | SEforALL offers three types of partnerships: Delivery partner (e.g. UNECE, Philips Lighting), Proud partner (e.g. IFC) and Funding partner [4]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Philips Lighting, SNV as delivery partners  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, bioenergy  |

### Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | A public-private partnership hosted by the UN Foundation to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and protect the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. To allow for maximum impact in the field and strengthen the market for clean cookstoves and fuels, the Alliance has prioritized eight countries for deeper in-country engagement – Bangladesh, China, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda. These focus countries form the foundation for the Alliance's efforts to promote a thriving market for clean cookstoves and fuels [10] |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Alliance seeks to address forest loss by supporting economically sustainable alternatives to slash-and-burn farming and unsustainable harvesting of fuel wood from natural forests through greater access to clean and efficient cookstoves. These types of cookstoves reduce forest degradation by either replacing the use of wood fuel with alternative energy sources or reducing wood consumption for fuel [10].  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Alliance works with a large network of public, private and non-profit partners (more than 1800 in total). The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is guided by a Leadership Council composed of select high-level stakeholders, donors and experts [10]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Forest Capital; Advance Consulting B.V.; BiD Network; BIX Fund Management B.V. Network; Carbon Rooster Advisory Services BV; Climate Focus; Climate Neutral Group; Delft University of Technology; ENERGIA, International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy; Engineers Without Borders; Eva Demaya Centre; Everest Energy; Fair Climate Fund; Goodwell Investments; Health in Slums, Maastricht University; HIER Climate Bureau; Hivos; Institute for Risk Assessment Sciences, Utrecht University; MANSA BV; Meta Meta; Mino Moto; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Partners for Innovation; Philips [10]                      |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, health  |

### REN21 (Renewable Energy Policy Network)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | REN21 is the global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that connects a wide range of key actors. REN21's goal is to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint action towards a rapid global transition to renewable energy [6]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | REN21 publishes regional and global status reports about the uptake of renewable energy, including the use of biomass for traditional and modern end-uses [6].   |
| Organizations involved:                | REN21 is based at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Members are NGOs, industrial associations, research and academia and member countries. Member countries are for example Germany, the US, Canada [6].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is not a member country [6].   |

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Strong link with other agenda's: Bioenergy

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### Global Bioenergy Partnership GBEP

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The purpose of GBEP is to provide a mechanism for Partners to organize, coordinate and implement targeted international research, development, demonstration and commercial activities related to production, delivery, conversion and use of biomass for energy, with a focus on developing countries. GBEP developed 24 voluntary sustainability indicators for bioenergy, a tool to inform the development of national bioenergy policies and programmes [5] |
| Role of forests in the process         | GBEP carries out capacity building activities to raise awareness of the potential benefits of sustainable modern bioenergy. GBEP disseminates for example lessons learned from successful examples in terms of wood energy supply chains covering the sustainable production and use of wood energy for household and productive local uses in developing countries [5].  |
| Organizations involved:                | GBEP and its Partners comprise 23 countries and 15 international organizations and institutions including for example the FAO, IEA, IRENA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and national countries as Germany, Argentina or Brazil [5]. FAO holds the secretariat.  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands is no longer member of GBEP.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Bioenergy, climate, good governance   |

### World Economic Forum's – Energy Access Africa

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Energy aims to accelerate development of the policies, private-sector action and public-private cooperation required to achieve a sustainable, affordable, secure and inclusive energy future [7].</p> <p>The System Initiative Stewardship Board has identified four priorities [7]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing clarity on the energy transition in different contexts and geographies</li> <li>• Identifying and enabling the means required to achieve these transitions Contributing to the design and development of the policies, market systems and technology enablers that can effectively deliver required change</li> <li>• Understanding and addressing the societal consequences of the energy transition</li> </ul> <p>One of the projects is “Energy Access Africa”. The overall objective of the project is to contribute, via public private cooperation, to the annual 8.4% required electrification growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa in order to reach universal energy access by 2030. This project will accelerate the progress of existing, third-party initiatives [7].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | ---   |
| Organizations involved:                | The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate [7].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Unknown – there are Dutch representatives in the World Economic Forum in general  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Bioenergy   |

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## Bioenergy and forests

Bioenergy is shifting from a traditional and indigenous energy source to a modern and globally traded commodity. Modern biomass for energy is energy derived from combustion of solid, liquid and gaseous biomass fuels in high-efficiency conversion systems. Modern applications include heat and electricity generation, combined heat and power (CHP) and transport. Biomass from forests used in for example Europe can be categorized under 'modern bioenergy applications'.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- About three-quarters of the world's renewable energy use involves bioenergy, with more than half of that consisting of traditional biomass use in 2015 [1].
- Global wood pellet markets have grown significantly in recent years, reaching a total consumption of 28 million tons in 2015 and with an average annual growth of about 10% since 2012 [11].
- In Europe, forest biomass is the most important source of renewable energy and accounts for around half of the EU's total renewable energy consumption [9].
- Climate change and energy independency are major drivers for modern bioenergy development [1].
- Bioenergy systems are often components in value chains or production processes that also produce products such as sawnwood, paper and chemicals.
- Bioenergy is often made from feedstocks grown on land, both from forests and from agriculture. Increasing demand for land and for biomass may put additional pressure on forest resources and/or create economic factors leading to agricultural expansion affecting forest areas [10].
- There is controversy over the impacts of the large-scale use of wood pellets on the climate, particularly the net impact on GHG emissions when accounting for long-distance fuel transportation. Research is currently ongoing on the potential use of wood-derived liquid fuels, such as biodiesel or ethanol, for transportation [11].
- Bioenergy employs thousands of people globally along the complete value chain. Much of the impacts and benefits depend on the local context [1].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

To be discussed are: Relevant Agreements, Conventions, Strategies and policies - The role of forests within the mentioned developments – on:

| <b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Type of development   | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [2].  |
| Year of establishment                                       | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [2]  |
| Key objectives and plans                                    | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [2].</p> <p>In relation to energy access [3]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</li> <li>• 7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</li> <li>• 7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests   | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                            | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

### European / regional level

| <b>EU Energy Strategy: Framework for Climate and Energy (COM 2014/0015)</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Type of development   | Commission Communication on a Framework Strategy to 2030  |
| Year of establishment   | 2014  |
| Key objectives and plans  | <p>Targets for 2030 are [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels</li> <li>• at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption</li> <li>• at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.</li> </ul>   |
| Role of forests   | “...An improved biomass policy will also be necessary to maximize the resource efficient use of biomass to deliver robust and verifiable GHG savings and to allow for fair competition between the various uses of biomass resources in the construction sector, paper and pulp industries and biochemical and energy production. This should also encompass the sustainable use of land, the sustainable management of forests in line with the EU's forest strategy and address indirect land use effects as with biofuels [8]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:  | Climate   |

| <b>Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (RED)</b> |           |
|--|-----------|
| Type of development  | Directive |
| Year of establishment  | 2009      |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and plans         | The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) lays down a target to supply 20% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. It also includes a target to achieve 10% of renewable energy consumption in the transport sector by the same year. Biomass and biofuels are considered as renewable energy sources [10].       |
| Role of forests                  | The RED includes sustainability requirements related to deforestation and forest degradation. These apply to biofuels (used in transport) and bioliquids (used for electricity and heating), but not to biomass (sustainability criteria for biomass were recommended by the Commission, but they are not mandatory) [10]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture   |

#### Directive (EC) 2009/30 (Fuel Quality Directive)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Directive  |
| Year of establishment            | 2009   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Directive regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introduces a mechanism to monitor and reduce GHG emissions. It requires fuel suppliers to report and reduce GHG emissions of energy supplied for road transport. Biofuels should be produced sustainably, and in order for a biofuel to count towards the GHG reductions in this Directive, sustainability criteria must be fulfilled, and therefore not produced on land with high biodiversity value or made from materials with high carbon stock [10]. |
| Role of forests                  | By promoting the use of biofuels, which are often made from feedstocks grown on land, the RED increases EU demand for land globally, and therefore creates economic factors leading to agricultural expansion affecting forest areas. To mitigate these effects, the Fuel Quality Directive focuses on the production of those biofuels that meet certain sustainability requirements [10].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate  |

#### Directive EU 2015/1513 (on indirect land-use change) (ILUC Directive)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Directive  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | In 2015, new rules on indirect land use change came into force which amend the current legislation on biofuels – specifically the Renewable Energy Directive and the Fuel Quality Directive. One of the requirements is the limitation of the share of biofuels from crops grown on agricultural land that can be counted towards the 2020 renewable energy targets to 7%. The Directive also sets an indicative 0.5% target for advanced biofuels as a reference for national targets which will be set by EU countries in 2017 [10]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Directive limits EU's support for conventional land-based biofuels, i.e. sourced from agricultural commodities, while also encouraging the use of production residues and non-land-based biofuels. Therefore, the directive is expected to reduce the land use embedded in EU demand for biofuels, thus reducing economic factors leading to agricultural expansion [10].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, biodiversity, food security   |

#### EU Renewable Energy Directive (PROPOSAL - under revision)

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Type of development   | Proposal for a Directive – revision from the Renewable Energy Directive [7] |
| Year of establishment | Proposal is from 2016 – under discussion [7]                                |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and plans         | Directive 2009/28/EC established a regulatory framework for the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources which set binding national targets on the share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption and transport to be met by 2020. The revised Directive includes in Articles 26-28 sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, and bioliquids and biomass fuels [7]  |
| Role of forests                  | Bioenergy from waste and processing residues (e.g. saw dust, manure, black liquor) needs to meet only the GHG saving criteria;<br><br>There are minimum requirements for forest biomass (domestic or imported) [7]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legality of harvesting</li> <li>• Forest regeneration</li> <li>• Protection of high conservation value areas, including wetlands and peatlands</li> <li>• Minimization of harvesting impacts on soil &amp; biodiversity</li> <li>• Harvesting does not exceed the long-term production capacity</li> <li>• There is also a minimum requirement to minimize negative impacts on forest carbon stock (linked to LUCLUF)</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, soil  |

### National level (if relevant)

#### General implementation Regulation Stimulating sustainable energy production (Annex 4 on sustainability requirements solid biomass)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Regulation   |
| Year of establishment            | 2017   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Regulation for providing Subsidy based on sustainable energy production (the so-called SDE+ Subsidy). Biomass used for co-firing in energy plants must meet sustainability requirements which are laid down in Annex 4. Sustainability requirements include criteria on GHG emission reduction, on carbon debt and on ILUC, on sustainable forest management and on traceability requirements within the Chain of Custody [4]. |
| Role of forests                  | Sustainability criteria are included for wood and forest residues as one of the biomass categories to be used for energy purposes [4].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, biodiversity, soil, water   |

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### IEA Bioenergy

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The International Energy Agency (IEA) has established Technology Collaboration Programmes to provide a framework for international collaboration in energy technology R&D, demonstration and information exchange. IEA Bioenergy is one of the largest and most long running. IEA Bioenergy's vision is to achieve a substantial bioenergy contribution to future global energy demands by accelerating the production and use of environmentally sound, socially accepted and cost-competitive bioenergy on a sustainable basis. |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>The work of IEA Bioenergy is structured in a Tasks, which have well defined objectives, budgets, and time frames [6]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task 38: climate Change Effects of Biomass and Bioenergy Systems</li> <li>• Task 40: Sustainable Biomass Markets and International Trade to support the biobased economy</li> <li>• Task 43: Biomass Feedstocks for Energy Markets</li> <li>• Inter-Task project: Measuring, governing and gaining support for sustainable bioenergy supply chains</li> </ul> <p>Tasks meetings are organized throughout the year.</p> |
| Organizations involved:                | Every Task has a Task leader and representatives from countries, which can come from governments and from universities [6].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>The Netherlands is represented in [6]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task 40: Martin Junginger (Copernicus Institute, Utrecht University); Peter-Paul Schouwenberg (RWE); Kees Kwant, RVO</li> <li>• Task 43: Wolter Elbersen (WUR); Gert Jan Nabuurs (Alterra)</li> </ul>   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, sustainable agriculture, climate, bioeconomy  |

### REN21 (Renewable Energy Policy Network)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | REN21 is the global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that connects a wide range of key actors. REN21's goal is to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint action towards a rapid global transition to renewable energy [2]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | REN21 publishes regional and global status reports about the uptake of renewable energy, including the use of biomass for traditional and modern end-uses [2].   |
| Organizations involved:                | REN21 is based at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Members are NGOs, industrial associations, research and academia and member countries. Member countries are for example Germany, the US, Canada [2].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is not a member country [2].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Energy access  |

### Global Bioenergy Partnership GBEP

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The purpose of GBEP is to provide a mechanism for Partners to organize, coordinate and implement targeted international research, development, demonstration and commercial activities related to production, delivery, conversion and use of biomass for energy, with a focus on developing countries. GBEP developed 24 voluntary sustainability indicators for bioenergy, a tool to inform the development of national bioenergy policies and programmes [5] |
| Role of forests in the process         | GBEP carries out capacity building activities to raise awareness of the potential benefits of sustainable modern bioenergy [5].   |
| Organizations involved:                | GBEP and its Partners comprise 23 countries and 15 international organizations and institutions including for example the FAO, IEA, IRENA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and national countries as Germany, Argentina or Brazil [5]. FAO holds the secretariat.  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands is no longer member of GBEP.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, good governance, energy access   |

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## Food security and consumption and forests

Food consumption refers to the amount of food available for human consumption; it refers to the availability of food but also to the diet type (food preferences). The type of food consumption also defines the markets, agricultural products traded and produced.

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Four different dimensions are used for food security: food availability; food access; food utilization and food stability (definition FAO).

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Food systems do not currently provide nutritious food in an environmentally sustainable way. Nearly 800 million people are chronically undernourished, while 2 billion are micronutrient deficient [7].
- Food insecurity is highest in the most fragile and degraded environments, prone to natural disasters and exposed to recurrent shocks and crises. In these landscapes, scarce in water and biodiversity, live some of the world's most vulnerable people: 42% of the world's poor depend on degraded lands for nutrition and income [7]
- Millions of people depend on food from forests and trees outside forests to increase the nutritional quality and diversity of their diets. About 2.4 billion people use woodfuel for cooking, mainly in developing countries [9].
- Globally, 76 million tons of food from forests are consumed, 95% of which is plant-based [16].
- The harvest of food from forests is an important strategy, especially among the very poor, for coping with periods of food insecurity [9].
- Attention on forests and trees outside forests would strengthen the four pillars of food security (access, availability, use and stability) [9].
- Forests contribute directly to food security by providing food and dietary diversity, supplying wood energy for cooking food, and enhancing the resilience of the ecological and social systems surrounding agriculture. Forests also diversify dietary supplies for human populations [16].
- Forest ecosystem services have the potential to enhance agricultural and fishery production including through water regulation, stabilizing soils, maintaining soil fertility, regulating the climate and providing habitat for wild pollinators and predators of agricultural pests [9], [16].
- Projections show that feeding a world population of 9.1 billion people in 2050 would require raising overall food production by some 70% between 2005/07 and 2050. Production in the developing countries would need to almost double. This implies significant increases in the pro-

duction of several key commodities. Trade in agricultural commodities is also expected to expand considerably [15]. Expansion and trade of agricultural commodities pose a threat to deforestation in some, especially, tropical regions.

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

#### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [9].  |
| Year of establishment            | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [9]  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [9].</p> <p>In relation to food security [9]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</li> <li>• 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

#### UN strategic plan for forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [13].  |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [13].  |
| Role of forests                  | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to food security, agriculture and forests are [13]:</p> <p>2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, livelihood improvement, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, good governance   |

**Policy Guidance note 3: Strengthening Sector Policies for Better Food Security and Nutrition Results**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | FAO Policy Guidance Note 3 [3]  |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The forestry guidance note leads policymakers to realize the potential for forestry policies to support the food security and nutrition of local populations and the world as a whole and to implement necessary changes in the existing forestry policies to give greater consideration to these issues [3]. |
| Role of forests                  | Forests to support food security and nutrition [3]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, governance   |

**Durban Declaration 2050 vision for forests and forestry**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Declaration   |
| Year of establishment            | 2015  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Declaration states that forests and their sustainable management are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods, a solution for climate change and that integrated approaches to land use are needed. As stated [10]:<br><br><i>“Forests are more than trees and are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods. The forests of the future will increase the resilience of communities by providing food, wood energy, shelter, fodder and fibre; generating income and employment to allow communities and societies to prosper; harbouring biodiversity; and supporting sustainable agriculture and human wellbeing by stabilizing soils and climate and regulating water flows”.</i> |
| Role of forests                  | The Declaration is a vision for forests and their sustainable management  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement, climate, bioeconomy (also listed there); and most other Agendas are mentioned.  |

**European / regional level****EU Action Plan on deforestation and forest degradation - consumption**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Feasibility study as input for further policy development  |
| Year of establishment            | The study is implemented I in 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Studies assess the environmental impact of EU consumption of products and raw materials likely to contribute to deforestation and forest degradation outside the EU. |
| Role of forests                  | The study looks at impacts on deforestation and forest degradation, so strong  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

**Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in external assistance: an EU Policy Framework**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Communication from the Commission (COM 2013 141 Final)   |
| Year of establishment    | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans | Strategic priorities are: (1) Enhancing mobilization and political commitment for nutrition, (2) scale up actions at country level, (3) knowledge for nutrition [11]. The focus of the Communication is how to best provide external assistance. |
| Role of forests          | Not mentioned – scarcity of natural resources is mentioned as a reason for undernutrition [11]   |

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Health |
|----------------------------------|--------|

## National level (if relevant)

### Agreement for the Food Products Sector

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Agreement  |
| Year of establishment            | 2018 (for 5 years) [17]  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>Sector and civil society organizations, trade unions and the Dutch national government have signed the IRBC Agreement for the Food Products Sector. Together, they will minimize the risks of negative impacts, including human rights violations and environmental damage, and work towards a more sustainable production chain in the food products sector.</p> <p>Organisations that have signed the Agreement undertake to identify such problems as low wages and child labour and help combat them. They support the right of negotiation by independent trade unions and occupational health and safety for workers. They also do their best to reduce damage to the environment and the climate [17].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | Not mentioned – reducing damage to the environment is mentioned, herewith referring to the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises [17].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade (integrity)  |

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was established in 1974 as an intergovernmental body to serve as a forum in the UN System for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security. Using a multi-stakeholder, inclusive approach, CFS develops and endorses policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range of food security and nutrition topics [6].   |
| Role of forests in the process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee on World Food Security (CFS), at its 44th Session in 2017, endorsed the policy recommendations on “Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition” [6].</li> <li>Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security - (VGGT 2012) [6]</li> </ul>   |
| Organizations involved:        | <p>CFS is made up of Members, Participants and Observers. The membership of the Committee is open to all Member States of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) or The World Food Programme (WFP) and non-Member States of FAO that are Member States of the United Nations [6].</p> <p>The High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) was established in 2010 as the science-policy interface of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS). The HLPE aims to improve the robustness of policy making by providing independent, evidence-based analysis and advice at the request of CFS [5].</p> |

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| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>List of delegates, observers and participants in the 44th session 2017 of the Committee (for the Netherlands) [4] include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head of Delegation, Mr. Hans Hoogeveen, Ambassador</li> <li>• Mr., Hans BRAND, Policy Coordinator, FAO and Multilateral Cooperation European Agricultural Policy and Food Security Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Mr. Frits VAN DER WAL, Senior Policy Advisor, Cluster Food &amp; Nutrition Security Focal Point Land Governance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>• Mr. Martin LOK, Program Manager Natural Capital Ministry of Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ms. Jeanet SMIDS-GOOSSEN, Food Security Officer European Agriculture and Fisheries Policy and Food Security Department</li> <li>• Directorate-General for Agro and Nature Ministry of Economic Affairs.</li> <li>• Mr. Merijn NOPPERS, Policy Officer, Social and Economic UN Affairs Division Multilateral Organizations and Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>• Steering Committee Member of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition: Steering Committee members: Ms. Louise O. Fresco (the Netherlands) [5]</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Agriculture, good governance   |
| <b>WFP (World Food Programme)</b>      |  |
| Key objectives and activities:         | Goal 2 – Zero Hunger – pledges to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and is the priority of the World Food Programme. WFP provides for example emergency relief, humanitarian assistance but also capacity programmes [7].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | The World Food Programme (WFP) helps countries and the most vulnerable and food insecure communities manage natural resources sustainably. This enables them to meet today's livelihood needs and safeguard these resources for future generations [7].  |
| Organizations involved:                | WFP is governed by a 36-member Executive Board. It works closely with the FAO and IFAD. WFP partners with more than 1,000 national and international NGOs to provide food assistance and tackle the underlying causes of hunger [7].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture, disaster and risk management (climate resilience) [7]   |

### IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | IFAD is an international financial institution providing grants and low-interest loans to projects - Since 1978. Aim is to invest in rural people, empowering them to increase their food security, improve the nutrition of their families and increase their incomes. Topics for finance include a.o. nutrition, gender, indigenous people, rural finance, water or climate and environment. The focus is on rural areas [1]. |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Role of forests in the process         | Under climate and environment: “With targeted assistance, agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors can play a key role in tackling environmental degradation and climate change. Improving land management and adjusting farming practices can help alleviate pressure on the environment. Farming systems that embrace sustainable intensification practices can increase crop tolerance, diversify production and hinder environmental degradation” [1]. |
| Organizations involved:                | IFAD is led by 176 Member States: partnership of members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), other developing countries, and member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [1]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands is a member State of IFAD.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, climate, water, livelihood improvement, agriculture [1]  |

### System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Food Security and Agriculture – World Economic Forum

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The System Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen global food systems by developing new insights; facilitating collaboration on priority action areas, including leveraging technology and innovation for food systems change; and mobilizing leadership and expertise at the global level.</li> <li>• Achieve the New Vision for Agriculture by strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration at the country and regional level, and by mobilizing new investments, partnerships and best practices to achieve concrete results.</li> <li>• Dedicated projects include: (i) innovation with a purpose, (ii) global food systems dialogue, (iii) bio-innovation dialogue, and (iv) transformation leadership network.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clearly – the aim is to move towards sustainable agricultural systems and to integrate more strongly agriculture and environment.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The System initiative engages over 650 organizations at global, regional and country level to strengthen food systems. The Global Future council on Food Security and Agriculture includes members from the private and public sector, from Foundations (EAT Foundation a.o.), international organizations (World Bank, WHO) and knowledge institutions.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The System initiative is supported by the government of the Netherlands. The Rabobank Group, Unilever and Royal DSM are participating in the Global Future council on Food Security and Agriculture  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Agriculture  |

### Food and Business Knowledge Platform

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>The Food &amp; Business Knowledge Platform (F&amp;BKP) is the gateway to knowledge for Food and Nutrition Security. The F&amp;BKP is an independent, open platform. Organizations and networks from around the world participate in and are supported by the activities of the Platform.</p> <p>Priority areas are: sustainable agriculture, food security policy and governance, innovations in agro-food sectors, etc [14].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process | The website contains various reports on the link between food security and forests. There is, however, no specific research area on forests [14].  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Organizations involved:                | The F&BKP plays a facilitative role in two strategic partnerships that are meant to reach synergy at international level and as such strengthen the knowledge system: these partnerships focus on improving research programs (CGIAR) and knowledge sharing (World Bank Group) [14]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) was initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2013. It is one of five Knowledge Platforms that were established to contribute to a robust knowledge base on the priority areas of the Dutch government's development cooperation policy.<br><br>The Platform is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is supervised by a Steering Committee of authoritative representatives from knowledge institutes, the business community, government and civil society [14] |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture, governance, innovation  |

### FAO International conferences on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The first International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition was held in 2013. In 2016, there was a Regional cross-sectoral policy dialogue on forests for food security with a special focus on forests for water and sustainable agriculture [2]   |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Conferences reiterated the importance of developing capacity and mainstreaming cross-sectoral forestry and food security policies in order to strengthen the role of forests for sustainable agriculture and food security [2].   |
| Organizations involved:                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2013 Conference was organized by FAO in partnership with Biodiversity International, the Center for International Forestry Research, the World Agroforestry Centre and the World Bank [2].</li> <li>The 2016 conference was co-organized by FAO and the Korea Rural Community Corporation (KRC) [2]</li> </ul> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Agriculture, water, governance  |

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## Sustainable agriculture and forests

Included are policies and incentives that promote good agricultural practices – both for large-scale as for subsistence agriculture- including for example Improving efficiency in the use of resources, eliminating deforestation from agriculture or promoting climate-resilient production systems.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Forests and trees outside forests are essential for agricultural production because they protect e.g. soil and water, maintain soil fertility, help regulate climate, etc. [9].
- Many drivers of deforestation lie outside the forest sector and are rooted in wider social and economic issues, including challenges related to policies that favor land uses that produce higher and more rapid financial returns, such as agriculture [13].
- The area used for agriculture is still expanding, mostly at the expense of natural forests and to some extent grasslands. It is, for instance, the most significant cause of current land conversion in the tropics [1].
- In the tropical domain, net annual loss of forest area from 2000 to 2010 was about 7 million hectares, and net annual increase in agricultural land area was more than 6 million hectares [9]. According to some estimates, agricultural expansion is the proximate driver of about 80% of deforestation worldwide, albeit with differences in geographical distribution.
- Agriculture accounts for 70% of freshwater withdrawal and generates 12% of all manmade greenhouse gases – or up to 25%, if forestry and other land use are included [3]
- Large-scale commercial agriculture is the most prevalent driver of deforestation, accounting for 40%.
- Local subsistence agriculture accounts for an estimated 33% of deforestation [9]. With growing pressure on land from commercial agriculture and population growth, farming to meet basic needs has also become an important driver of deforestation. The link between forest loss and subsistence agriculture is not straightforward. While low-yielding cultivation practices can contribute to tropical forest loss due to increasing agricultural land expansion, traditional practices (e.g. rotational cultivation) do not automatically pose a threat to forests [15].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

| 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs |  |
|--|--|
| Type of development                                  | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [9].   |
| Year of establishment                                | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [9]   |
| Key objectives and plans                             | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [9].</p> <p>In relation to agriculture [9]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</li> <li>• 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                                      | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                     | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.   |

| New York Declaration on Forests |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Type of development             | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society  |
| Year of establishment           | 2014 [12]   |
| Key objectives and plans        | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [12]</p> <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [15]</p> <p><u>Goal 2</u>: Support and help meet the private-sector goal of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper, and beef products by no later than 2020, recognizing that many companies have even more ambitious targets [15]</p> <p><u>Goal 4</u>: Support alternatives to deforestation driven by basic needs (such as subsistence farming and reliance on fuel wood for energy) in ways that alleviate poverty and promote sustainable and equitable development [15]</p> |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss                                       |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, soil, biodiversity, climate, finance and governance |

## European / regional level

### Amsterdam Declarations

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Non-legally binding political commitments  |
| Year of establishment            | The two Declarations - one on stopping deforestation and one on sustainable palm oil - were launched on December 7th, 2015 [2]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Amsterdam Declarations aim to support the implementation of private sector commitments on deforestation and sustainable palm oil. By expanding market demand for sustainable commodities in the signatory European countries, the Declarations aim to incentivize sustainable production in producer countries [2].</p> <p>The intention is to achieve fully sustainable and deforestation-free agro-commodity supply chains in Europe by 2020 [2].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Italy and France have signed [2].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

## National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Green Commodities Programme - Good Growth Partnership

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>The Green Commodities Programme focuses on countries where shifting the production of high-value agricultural commodities towards sustainability has the potential to address rural poverty and reduce the negative effects that food production is having on local and global environments. The Program focuses on multi-stakeholder dialogues, farmer support systems, economic incentives and on policies, laws and enforcement [14].</p> <p>One of the global projects under the Program, is the Good Growth Partnership. This Partnership works across production, financing and demand to convene a wide range of stakeholders and initiatives to create lasting, transformative change throughout these key global commodity supply chains. Over four years, the Partnership focuses on addressing [14]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies to make suitable land available for production.</li> <li>• Enhancing producers' capacity to adopt good agricultural practices.</li> <li>• Boosting investment and economic incentives for sustainable production.</li> <li>• Increasing market awareness and demand for reduced deforestation.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process | 50% of global deforestation is linked to the production of just 4 commodities: soy, palm oil, beef, and paper and pulp. The Program focuses on these key commodities [14].   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Organizations involved:                | <p>At the global level, the Program has partnered with major multinational companies including IKEA and Mondelez International, and the Program also cooperates with the UN-REDD Programme, the Global Environment Facility and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.</p> <p>The Good Growth Partnership is supported by the Global Environment Facility and led by the UNDP's Green Commodities Programme, the Partnership is implemented in collaboration with Conservation International, the International Finance Corporation, UN Environment, WWF and governments of Indonesia, Paraguay, Brazil and Liberia [14].</p> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, finance, governance   |

### Forest Trends' Supply Change Initiative

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Initiative tracks the commodity-driven deforestation commitments and policies of a growing list of nearly 900 companies which have cattle, palm, soy, or timber &amp; pulp risk exposure. 471 companies that have at least one commitment are then profiled on Supply Change's web platform (<a href="http://www.supply-change.org">www.supply-change.org</a>), representing 785 commitments. This leaves hundreds of companies who are without commitment but have exposure to commodity-driven deforestation [15].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Tracks commodity-driven deforestation commitments.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Platform was established by Forest Trends, an NGO started by environmental and forestry groups. Financial supports include GEF, NORAD and JPMorgan [4]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, innovation   |

### Food and Business Knowledge Platform

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Food &amp; Business Knowledge Platform (F&amp;BKP) is the gateway to knowledge for Food and Nutrition Security. The F&amp;BKP is an independent, open platform. Organizations and networks from around the world participate in and are supported by the activities of the Platform.</p> <p>Priority areas are: sustainable agriculture, food security policy and governance, innovations in agro-food sectors, etc. [16].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | The website contains various reports on the link between food security and forests. There is, however, no specific research area on forests [16].   |
| Organizations involved:                | The F&BKP plays a facilitative role in two strategic partnerships that are meant to reach synergy at international level and as such strengthen the knowledge system: these partnerships focus on improving research programs (CGIAR) and knowledge sharing (World Bank Group) [16]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) was initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2013. It is one of five Knowledge Platforms that were established to contribute to a robust knowledge base on the priority areas of the Dutch government's development cooperation policy.   |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | The Platform is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is supervised by a Steering Committee of authoritative representatives from knowledge institutes, the business community, government and civil society [16] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security, innovation, good governance  |

### Food and Land Use Coalition

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Food and Land Use Coalition, initiated with Business and Sustainable Development Commission leadership, is a coalition that evolved with a sense of urgency from forward thinking organizations reaching out to each other to take on the complex challenge of transforming the food and land use systems [17].   |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clear – as part of a sustainable land use system  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Food and Land Use Coalition is supported by a unique combination of partners, including the BSDC (housed at SYSTEMIQ), the EAT Foundation, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and the New Climate Economy (housed at World Resources Institute). [17] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Coalition is part of the Business Council. Paul Polman from Unilever is one of the Commissioners of this initiative [17]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | The Food and Land Use Coalition has broad goals. It seeks to define global targets for food and land use systems (covering GHG emissions, nitrogen and phosphorous cycles, healthy and sustainable diets, biodiversity, water and air quality and others) and define global and national pathways to achieve them [17].   |

### Global Agribusiness Alliance (GAA) - WBCSD

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>Projects in the Food, Land &amp; Water Program develop solutions to address key challenges of food &amp; land use systems: food and nutrition security, smallholder livelihoods, natural resource efficiency, including water management, climate change impact and adaptation - using comprehensive approaches and new technologies [3].</p> <p>GAA enables members to avoid creating a fragmented and confused operating environment for supply- chain actors, through coalescing around a consistent approach to shared operational challenges. GAA develops a proactive and industry-shared position on issues of key societal concern ahead of others, thus setting out the role for agribusiness [3].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Linked to natural resources and sustainable land use   |
| Organizations involved:                | WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Peter Bakker is the President and CEO of WBCSD. Harry Brekelmans (Royal Dutch Shell) and Amanda Sourry (Unilever North America) are in the Executive Committee. Members WBCSD: DSM, Rabobank, Unilever [3].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Water, food security, climate  |

### The Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | To prevent the expansion of commodity agriculture into existing natural habitat and to ensure that areas of high biodiversity are preserved, better land and development planning, and improved management of areas with high conservation values is essential. Given their large contribution to supplying IFC global commodities, the certification of smallholder farmers is particularly important in the context of BACP's work to transform commodity markets toward more biodiversity-friendly production [4]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Certification ensures that farmers under BACP cannot farm on land that was deforested, thereby reducing the push for deforestation [4].   |
| Organizations involved:                | World Bank  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Biodiversity, markets and trade, finance  |

### SAI Platform: Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform) is the primary global food & drink value chain initiative for sustainable agriculture. SAI Platform develops (or co-develops) tools and guidance to support global and local sustainable sourcing and agriculture practices. Examples of recently developed resources include: Sector 'Principles and Practices' documents; Practitioner's Guide for Sustainable Sourcing; recommendations for Sustainability Performance Assessment (SPA); and the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) [5] |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly but linked with reducing deforestation.  |
| Organizations involved:                | In 2002 Nestlé, Unilever and Danone created SAI Platform, a non-profit organization. The SAI Platform has now over 90 members including companies such as Cargill, Coca-Cola, Unilever, MARS, etc. SAI Platform Active Members are food and drink industry companies. The Advisory Council, consisting of representatives from NGOs, farmers organizations, research institutes and other stakeholders groups, advises on SAI Platform strategic direction [5]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Sven Sielhorst is the Programme Lead – Farm Sustainability Assessment. Jan Kees Vis (Unilever) is the President of the Executive Committee [5]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, food security and consumption  |

### Roundtable Initiatives (various)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | There are various Roundtable Initiatives such as RTRS, RSPO, Bonsucro (sugar cane) or RSB (sustainable biomaterials). Here information is given for RTRS and RSPO (as reference):<br><br><u>RTRS</u> : Roundtable on Responsible Soy: Mission is to encourage current and future soybean is produced in a responsible manner to reduce social and environmental impacts while maintaining or improving the economic status for the producer [6]. |
|--------------------------------|--|

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <u>RSPO</u> : The vision and mission is to (1) Advance the production, procurement, finance and use of sustainable palm oil products; (2) develop, implement, verify, assure and periodically review credible global standards for the entire supply chain of sustainable palm oil; (3) monitor and evaluate the economic, environmental and social impacts of the uptake of sustainable palm oil in the market and (4) engage and commit all stakeholders throughout the supply chain, including governments and consumers [7]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly but linked with reducing deforestation.   |
| Organizations involved:                | <u>RTRS</u> Members are stakeholders of the soy value chain; other members include CSOs or Financial institutions. RTRS has more than 200 members [6].<br><br><u>RSPO</u> Members: As of end-2017, RSPO had 3832 members in 92 different countries. Members are stakeholders in the value chain but also governments and CSOs are involved [7].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | RTRS: In total 29 organizations and companies (including observer members and CSO). Members include Unilever – also Solidaridad or IDH [6]. RSPO: Many RSPO members in the Netherlands – including NEVEDI, ABN AMRO, Both Ends, Solidaridad, Unilever, UTZ, Royal Ahold [7]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, food consumption  |

### The 30X30 Forests, Food and Land Challenge

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Challenge calls on businesses, states, city and local governments, and global citizens to take action for better forest and habitat conservation, food production and consumption, and land use, working together across all sectors of the economy to deliver up to 30% of the climate solutions needed by 2030. As part of the Global Climate Action Summit, to achieve the 30X30 goal, the Challenge calls for [18]:<br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Halve food loss and waste and consume conscientiously.</li> <li>2. Sequester 1 gigaton of carbon each year in forests, soil and other natural and working lands</li> <li>3. Enable better consumption and production of food and fiber through finance, transparency, public-private collaboration and protecting local rights.</li> </ol> |
| Role of forests in the process         | One of the ambitions of the Challenge is to sequester carbon in the ground by a.o. eliminating the loss and degradation and conversion of forests and by increasing the amount of carbon reforesting lands and rehabilitating soils that have been cleared or degraded [18].  |
| Organizations involved:                | Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Leader of the Climate and Energy Practice at WWF International and former President of COP 20, is taking the lead. The Challenge is signed by a wide range of organizations including WWF, Pepsico, UNDP, the nature Conservancy, etc [18].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Food production and consumption, finance, climate, soil, markets and trade  |

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- [7] RSPO, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, see: <https://www.rspo.org>
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## Responsible infrastructure and mining and forests

This Factsheet focuses on policies and initiatives related to responsible infrastructure development and mining (which also requires infrastructure).

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- Investment in infrastructure are crucial drivers of economic growth and development (for industrial development, connecting cities) but can also have major impact on the environment.
- Urban expansion accounts for an estimated 10% of deforestation, infrastructure for 10% and mining for 7% [1].
- The development of infrastructure – including transport, energy, settlements and electricity – is an essential prerequisite for economic development, yet it is also a major cause of forest loss, responsible for one-tenth of tropical deforestation. The construction of transport infrastructure contributes to deforestation while also opening land for other uses [6].
- Across Africa, major infrastructure projects are expanding at an unprecedented pace. These projects include many industrial mining projects; over 53,000 km of proposed “development corridors” that would crisscross much of the continent, according to [8] – they are proposed increase agricultural production, mineral exports and economic integration. The corridors involve large-scale expansion of infrastructure such as roads, railroads, pipelines, and port facilities and will open extensive areas of land to new environmental pressures [9].
- African infrastructure expansion is being driven largely by foreign investments, most notably from China, to exploit natural resources such as minerals, timber, and fossil fuels [8].
- The exploitation of natural resources – minerals and metals – is also responsible for a major share of deforestation, while also being an important source of revenue for many countries. Mineral exports contribute a significant share of GDP in some countries with high rates of deforestation: e.g. 29% in Liberia or 22% in Guyana. Global demand for mineral and metals will increase by one quarter by 2050 [6].
- Mining drives further expansion of transport infrastructure in remote forest areas, bringing with it human settlement and associated activities [6]
- Although the mining sector is primarily concentrated in 11 countries, many of these countries have extensive forest cover. Mining contributes 7% of tropical deforestation, and coal mining alone is estimated to put nearly 12 million hectares of forest at risk for conversion [6].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

#### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [10].   |
| Year of establishment            | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [10]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [10].</p> <p>In relation to infrastructure [10]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all;</li> <li>• 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</li> <li>• 9A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

#### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [5]  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [5]</p> <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [6]</p> <p><u>Goal 3</u>: Significantly reduce deforestation derived from other economic sectors by 2020 [6]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, soil, biodiversity, climate, finance and governance   |

## European / regional level

**Communication on the review of the list of critical raw materials for the EU and the implementation of the Raw Materials Initiative**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014   |
| Key objectives and plans         | This Communication presents the new list of critical raw materials and provides an overview of the upcoming activities related to the Raw Materials Initiative, the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials and the part of Horizon 2020 that concerns raw materials [1 1]. |
| Role of forests                  | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

**Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations****Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. When implemented by a country, the EITI ensures transparency and accountability about how a country's natural resources are governed. This ranges from how the rights are issued, to how the resources are monetized, to how they benefit the citizens and the economy [3].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clearly mentioned  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Board is the EITI's main governing body. It consists of 21 members representing implementing countries. The implementation of the EITI Standard takes place at the country level in 51 member countries [3].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The launch of EITI Nederland took place on 7 March 2018 at the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) in the presence of the relevant directors-general of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate and Foreign Affairs, the general director of NAM and other oil and gas companies, as well as representatives of civil society organizations [4].</li> <li>• Coordination NL-EITI: E. (Evert) Everts, eiti@rvo.nl [4]</li> <li>• Mr. Dirk-Jan KOCH, Special Envoy for Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) is a Supporting country representative [3].</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, markets and trade  |

**Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) has developed standards for best practices for sustainability reporting and disclosure. Compliance with these standards informs policy-makers, the public, and regulators about the economic, environmental, and societal impacts of various economic activities, including mining and infrastructure sectors [6]. |
| Role of forests in the process | Implementing sustainable procurement will require companies and regulators to have a better understanding of the environmental risks (including those to forests) posed by the construction and operation of large-scale infrastructure projects [6].  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Organizations involved:                | GRI helps businesses and governments worldwide understand and communicate their impact on critical sustainability issues. GRI has strategic partnerships with governments and foundations and alliances with international organizations such as IFC, UNCTAD, UNEP, etc.[12]                         |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Board of Directors: Executive Director, Head of Sustainable Capital Markets at Rabobank, the Netherlands</li> <li>• GRI has a strategic partnership with the Netherlands.</li> <li>• The GRI Secretariat is based in the Netherlands [12]</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, markets and trade  |

### Responsible Mining Index

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Responsible Mining Index (RMI) supports the principle that minerals and metals mining should benefit the economies, improve the lives of people and respect the environments of producing countries, while also benefiting mining companies in a fair and viable way. With this in mind, the goal of RMI is to encourage continuous improvement in responsible mining across the industry by transparently assessing the policies and practices of large, geographically dispersed mining companies on a range of economic, environmental, social and governance (EESG) issues, with the emphasis on leading practice and learning. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly but initiative aims to promote sustainable investment of infrastructure [7]  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Index is managed by the Responsible Mining Foundation. RMF is funded by: the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Omydiar Network Fund, Wyss Charitable Endowment and Good Energies Foundation   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Foundation itself is based in the Netherlands and partly funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade   |

### World Economic Forum's – The System Initiative on Long-Term Investing, Infrastructure and Development

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The System Initiative aims to close a global \$1 trillion annual infrastructure financing shortfall, help companies and their investors adopt a longer-term outlook, scale impact investing strategies that combine financial and social returns, and improve the efficiency of long-term social contracts such as retirement systems.</p> <p>A core project of this initiative is the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) [7]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clearly mentioned   |
| Organizations involved:                | Not directly but initiative aims to promote sustainable investment of infrastructure [7]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate [7]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Not clear (WEF has Dutch representatives but unknown for this specific Initiative)  |
|  | Finance   |

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## Health and forests

Health is linked to reducing air pollution (in cities), cooling the environment, absorbing and refracting noise, providing green spaces to improve physical and psychological well-being. Health is also linked to providing (traditional) medicines.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

#### Air pollution

- According to WHO, global air pollution is linked to inefficient energy use in every sector of human activity: coal-fired power plants, industry, agriculture and transport. Waste burning and deforestation are additional sources of air pollution, as are sand and desert dust [10].
- Forests contribute to clean air [2]. Trees produce oxygen, and help filter out harmful air pollution, including airborne particulate matter [5]

#### Green spaces / recreational value

- Natural ecosystems are increasingly recognized as important places that promote physical and mental health and well-being [1]
- Since 2008 and for the first time in history more than half of the world's population lives in towns and cities, a percentage that is expected to swell to a 70% by 2050, representing almost 6.3 billion people [7].
- Green urban areas facilitate physical activity and relaxation, and form a refuge from noise [5].
- Urban parks and gardens play a critical role in cooling cities, and provide safe routes for walking and cycling for transport purposes as well as sites for physical activity, social interaction and for recreation. Recent estimates show that physical inactivity, linked to poor walkability and lack of access to recreational areas, accounts for 3.3% of global deaths [5].
- Green spaces also are important to mental health. Having access to green spaces can reduce health inequalities, improve well-being, and aid in treatment of mental illness [5].
- Green resources help provide a healthy environment for people living in the city. In fact, by cooling the environment, blocking harmful ultraviolet rays, reducing air pollution, absorbing and refracting or dissipating noise, and providing green areas and parks, urban and peri-urban green resources improve physical and psychological well-being of citizens and help in reducing conditions including stress, obesity and cardiovascular diseases [7].

**(Traditional) medicines from forests**

- Locally-collected traditional medicines are a major resource for primary health care needs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, with more species of medicinal plants harvested than any other natural product. Natural medicines are traded internationally, with a market estimated at over USD 50 billion annually [1]
- Forests are particularly important sources of medicinal compounds and some companies pay for the right to explore in protected areas or other high biodiversity regions [1].
- Estimates suggest that three-quarters of the top-ranking global prescription drugs contain components derived from plant extracts, many of which come from the world's forests. Yet this potential has barely begun to be explored, as less than 1% of the world's 80,000 tree species have even been studied for potential use [12]

**Key objectives, policy and implementation developments****International level**

| <b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Type of development   | Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [4].   |
| Year of establishment                                       | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [4]  |
| Key objectives and plans                                    | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [4].</p> <p>Linkages with Health [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG Target 3 is on health. 3.9; ‘‘by 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests   | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. There is, however, no clear link within SDG3 to Forests.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                            | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

| <b>UN Habitat and New Urban Agenda - Action Framework for Implementation</b> |   |
|--|---|
| Type of development  | Declaration - The New Urban Agenda is the outcome document agreed upon at the Habitat III cities conference. It will guide the efforts around urbanization of a wide range of actors for the next 20 years [4].   |
| Year of establishment  | October 2016 [4].   |
| Key objectives and plans   | <p>The New Urban Agenda encourages UN-Habitat and others ‘to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for [its] implementation and the urban dimension of the SDGs. The UN-Habitat’s draft Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) aims to set out the essential ingredients for the implementation of the NUA. The 35 key elements of the Action Plan are grouped into the following five categories: (1) national urban policies, (2) urban legislation, rules and regulations, (3) urban planning and design, (4) urban economy and municipal finance, and (5) local implementation. Cutting across all 35 key elements are the principles of participation and governance [4].</p> |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
|                                  | Article 2. “By 2050, the world’s urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century’s most transformative trends. Populations, economic activities, social and cultural interactions, as well as environmental and humanitarian impacts are increasingly concentrated in cities, and this poses massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources, among others” [4]. |
| Role of forests                  | Article 53. We commit ourselves to promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces as drivers of social and economic development, to sustainably leverage their potential to generate increased social and economic value, including property value, and to facilitate business and public and private investments and livelihood opportunities for all [4].  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Governance, finance, livelihood improvement  |

### Ministerial Declaration on “Health, Environment and Climate Change”

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Ministerial Declaration  |
| Year of establishment            | 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC COP 22 in Marrakech, on 15 November 2016 [8]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | It is acknowledged that almost one quarter of the global burden of disease, and approximately 12.6 million deaths each year, are attributable to modifiable environmental factors. It is acknowledged that global, environmental and social changes, including climate change, are driving many of these risks, and impacting directly on human health. The Declaration calls for Action and cooperation between international organizations such as WHO, UNEP, WMO, UNFCCC and other UN Bodies [8].<br><br>As follow-up, the UN Environment and World Health Organization agreed in 2018 to major collaboration on environmental health risks [9] |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are not directly mentioned.  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Climate  |

### WHO Resolution and Roadmap on Air Pollution and Health

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | World Health Assembly (WHA 2015) Resolution on Air Pollution and Health and subsequent Road Map for an Enhanced Global Response (WHA 2016) set forth a strategy for reducing air pollution health risks, including actions that mitigate climate change. |
| Year of establishment            | 2016   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Tackling Climate Change and Air Pollution is one of WHO’s top five global priorities for 2019-2023. The First WHO Global Conference on air pollution and health is organized end of 2018.  |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are not directly mentioned.  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Climate, energy access   |

### UN Resolution Preventing and Reducing Air Pollution to Improve Air Quality Globally

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | UN Resolution   |
| Year of establishment    | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans | the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) adopted the resolution by urging member state actions and increased awareness raising about the negative impacts of pollution as well as economic benefits of taking action. |

|                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Role of forests                  | Forests are not directly mentioned. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, energy access              |

## European / regional level

### Communication from the Commission – Green Infrastructure (GI) – Enhancing Europe's natural capital (COM 2013, 249 Final)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Communication   |
| Year of establishment            | 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Communication stresses the importance of Green Infrastructure to EU policies. GI solutions are particularly important in urban environments in which more than 60% of the European population lives [13]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Communication mentions the Green Infrastructure delivers health-related benefits such as clean air and better water quality and that healthy ecosystems reduce the spread of vector-borne diseases [13].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, risk and disaster management, natural capital (soil, water, biodiversity) [13]   |

## National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Health Initiative G20

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The Health Initiative has met several times in 2017 and has published its final paper. Recommendations were presented to the German Health Minister and included: Driving innovation in Healthcare; combating antimicrobial resistance; fighting neglected tropical diseases; improving pandemic preparedness and response; advancing digital health. The recommendations were input for the Berlin Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers in 2017 [14] |
| Role of forests in the process         | -  |
| Organizations involved:                | B20 Health initiative is the official G20 dialogue with the global business community on health. This initiative was chaired by Bayer (company) [14]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Innovation   |

### World Forum on Urban Forests

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>This Forum is organized for the 1st time in 2018. The key reasons for launching a periodical global appointment on urban forests and green infrastructure are a.o [6]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the process of the New Urban Agenda and optimizing actions related to urban ecosystems and green spaces.</li> <li>• Creating an international appointment (through periodic meetings) for the urban forest and green infrastructure actors and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Strengthening the already existing international networking by creating concrete opportunities to meet and exchange experiences and build partnerships.</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Role of forests in the process         | Urban Forestry as means to improve the environment in cities.   |
| Organizations involved:                | The FAO, the Municipality of Mantova, the Italian Society of Silviculture and Forest Ecology (SISEF) and the Politecnico di Milano organize the 1st World Forum on Urban Forests [6].<br><br>The World Forum on Urban Forests will bring together representatives of national and local governments, research and academic institutions, NGOs, urban planners, urban foresters, etc. [6]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | - (at least not in the list of speakers)  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance (land use planning), climate, infrastructure, bioeconomy, innovation   |

### Breathelife 2030 Network

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathelife Network, cities and regions have joined to demonstrate their commitment to bring air quality to safe levels by 2030 and to collaborate on clean air solutions [15].</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Solutions provided include reducing waste, moving to renewable energy solutions, reduced open burning, etc. The use of green spaces is not mentioned as one of the solutions [15]   |
| Organizations involved:                | Active on 33 locations, especially cities and regions.  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | in Europe in Spain, Italy or in the UK; Netherlands is not mentioned [15]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Bioenergy, infrastructure   |

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## Livelihood improvement and forests

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base [13]. Livelihood assets can include land, soil, water or access to knowledge, food or financial resources. Livelihoods are thus formed within and depend upon social, economic and political contexts [13].

*This Factsheet focuses on the policies and initiatives that aim to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty – with a focus on employment and income generation in relation with forests.*

### **(In-)direct impact on forests**

- An estimated 1.6 billion people, or 25% of the global population, depend on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation [5] and many people depend directly and indirectly on forest as a living habitat or as a source of income and employment [1].
- Of an estimated 250 million people in or around tropical forests and savannahs living below the extreme poverty line, 63 percent are in Africa and 34 percent in Asia [17].
- Evidence points to around 40 percent of the extreme rural poor – around 250 million people – living in forest and savannah areas. Access to forest products, goods and services is vital for the livelihoods and resilience of the poorest households. Some studies suggest that forests and trees may provide around 20% of income for rural households in developing countries, both through cash income and by meeting subsistence needs [17].
- Forests are an important safety net for rural populations in times of economic or agricultural stress [4].
- As communities take on responsibility for managing and conserving forest and woodland resources sustainably, the role of forests in providing goods both for household consumption and for trade can be greatly enhanced [4].
- Many drivers of deforestation lie outside the forest sector and are rooted in wider social and economic issues, including challenges related to reducing poverty [5].
- With growing pressure on land from commercial agriculture and population growth, farming to meet basic needs has also become an important driver of deforestation, estimated to contribute nearly a third of total deforestation in the tropics [9].
- Deforestation has far-reaching consequences for the more than 1.6 billion people who depend directly and indirectly on forests for their livelihoods [1].

**Jobs and employment:**

- In Europe, 58% of harvested EU wood biomass is processed by EU Forest-based Industries, representing about 7% of EU manufacturing GDP and nearly 3.5 million jobs [7]
- When the formal forestry sector's indirect and induced effects accounted for, it amounts to an estimated total of 45.15 million jobs globally and labour income more than USD 580 billion per year [17].
- Although a lack of systematic data makes it nearly impossible to provide precise figures, it is cautiously estimated that the number of people involved informally in the forest sector is around 40 million to 60 million [17].

**Key objectives, policy and implementation developments**

## International level

**Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2016   |
| Year of establishment            | 2016   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>..." Reaffirming that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, that its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development.... and that the survival of many societies and of the biological support systems of the planet are at risk, which further threaten food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and thus require urgent action...</p> <p>3. Also reaffirms that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development...[14]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | Not mentioned  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Links to finance, climate change, food security  |

**2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Resolution A/RES/70: ReThe 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [2].  |
| Year of establishment    | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [2]   |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [2].</p> <p>The first Sustainable Development Goal aims to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere". Its seven associated targets aim, among others, to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, and implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable [3]</p> |
| Role of forests          | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.  |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense. |
|----------------------------------|--|

### UN strategic plan for forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [5].   |
| Year of establishment            | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [5].   |
| Role of forests                  | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to poverty reduction and forests are [5]:</p> <p>Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest dependent people is eradicated</li> <li>• 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased</li> <li>• 5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, good governance  |

### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [8]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [8]</p> <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [9]</p> <p><u>Goal 4</u>: Support alternatives to deforestation driven by basic needs (such as subsistence farming and reliance on fuel wood for energy) in ways that alleviate poverty and promote sustainable and equitable development [9]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, sustainable agriculture, soil, biodiversity, climate, finance and governance   |

### Durban Declaration 2050 vision for forests and forestry

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Type of development   | Declaration |
| Year of establishment | 2015        |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and plans         | The Declaration states that forests and their sustainable management are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods, a solution for climate change and that integrated approaches to land use are needed. As stated [11]:<br><br>“Forests are more than trees and are fundamental for food security and improved livelihoods. The forests of the future will increase the resilience of communities by providing food, wood energy, shelter, fodder and fibre; generating income and employment to allow communities and societies to prosper; harbouring biodiversity; and supporting sustainable agriculture and human wellbeing by stabilizing soils and climate and regulating water flows”. |
| Role of forests                  | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security, climate, bioeconomy (also listed there); and most other Agendas are mentioned.  |

### Resolution 2007/40 of the Economic and Social Council: Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Resolution   |
| Year of establishment            | 2007   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <i>Purpose of the NLBI is to: (i) strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement SFM and to achieve the Global Objectives on Forests; (ii) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability; and (iii) to provide a framework for national action and international cooperation [12].</i><br><br>The instrument sets out four broad objectives, the first of which is to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide; others are to enhance forest-based benefits, increase the area of protected forests and reverse the decline of ODA for forest management [10]. |
| Role of forests                  | All objectives are related to forest. Global objective 2 covers the nexus with livelihood improvement [12]:<br><br>“Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people”   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil, biodiversity, finance (and others as well)   |

### European / regional level

#### European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EFARD)

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Fund for Rural development in Europe   |
| Year of establishment    | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans | <i>EAFRD provides the funding mechanism for EU rural policy, supporting national rural develop programmes. The measures and support under EAFRD are among the few non-market, financial incentives to increase forest land, improve forest management, or intensify production on agricultural land in the EU. The following specific entries describe these measures [10]:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 34: While the primary focus of the regulation is to support (voluntary) actions beyond legal requirements to promote environmental or climate services in the forest, article 34(3bis) allows for support to prevent logging or other forest activities</li> <li>• Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters (article 18)</li> <li>• Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints (article 31).</li> </ul> |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Role of forests                  | The EAFRD Regulation sets out a series of measures that can influence forestry in the EU, as well as measures related to agriculture that could influence forests [10] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance, sustainable agriculture   |

### EU cohesion policy EC

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Enshrined in the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (Art. 174).  |
| Year of establishment            | 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Within the EU cohesion policy, forestry projects can be co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (fire prevention, renewable energy production, climate-change preparations, etc.) or the Cohesion Fund, aimed at Member States whose Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90 % of the EU average and supports projects related to transport and the environment [10] |
| Role of forests                  | Current Cohesion Policy supports investments in renewable energy and co-finances programmes that preserve and promote natural areas. The measures support afforestation, agro-forestry and forest restoration through investment support [10].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance   |

### National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Expert group meeting on Accelerating Global Actions for a world without poverty

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Aim of the meeting was to make policy recommendations on effective strategies for eradicating poverty in the context of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Outcome of the meeting is a final report [15].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly mentioned – the dependence of livelihoods on natural resources is mentioned.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Division for Social Policy and development of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized an expert group meeting in 2017. Experts from many different countries were invited, from Universities, World Resources Institute, IMF, other financial institutions [15] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Not shown in the list of participants.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, governance  |

### Development Committee

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Mandate of the Committee is to advise the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the Fund on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in developing countries. Over the years, the Committee has interpreted this mandate to include trade and global environmental issues in addition [16] |
|--------------------------------|--|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly mentioned   |
| Organizations involved:                | The Committee is a ministerial-level forum of the World Bank Group and the IMF for intergovernmental consensus-building on development issues. The Committee has 25 members. The Committee meets twice a year [16] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Minister of Finance is a Member (Wopke Hoekstra with alternate the Minister for Foreign Trade and development) [16]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, trade, climate  |

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## Innovation and forests

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) advances the technological capabilities of sectors and prompts the development of new skills. It can create new economic opportunities in a manner that is more environmentally sound and socially inclusive.

This Factsheet focuses on policies and initiatives that aim to promote STI (possibly through funding), or are developing and implementing innovative approaches and research themselves.

### (In-)direct impact on forests

- A new technology can act as a catalyst that changes old structures while simultaneously providing new opportunities – these can be beneficial or a threat to sustainable forest management [8];
- For example, electronic media is replacing printing and writing paper consumption, and this, in turn, is resulting in the closure of pulp and paper mills. However, at the same time, the development of ICT clearly is essential for the advances that are taking place such as those in biotechnology and precision forestry-based laser technology [8];
- Forest sectors in countries in the US and Europe seek to innovate and re-direct their businesses in ways that provide new benefits from their forests. For example, forest biorefinery products and the merging of wood- fibre manufacturing with ICT and nanotechnology can provide opportunities for new products [8];
- It is the socio- economic context, combined with policies (e.g. on climate and renewable energy) that is driving the need to create new technologies and products that utilize forests;
- According to [8], there is a clear need in developing countries to enhance their technological capacity-building, and develop robust and competitive industries at the world level [8].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

#### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [10].   |
| Year of establishment            | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [10]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [10].</p> <p>In relation to innovation [10]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</li> <li>• 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</li> <li>• 9.7 Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

#### UN strategic plan for forests

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [1].  |
| Year of establishment    | 2017  |
| Key objectives and plans | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [1].   |
| Role of forests          | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to innovation and forests are [1]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased</li> <li>• 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments</li> </ul> |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, livelihood improvement, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, good governance |
|----------------------------------|--|

### Addis Ababa Action Agenda

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Action Agenda [2]  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Action Agenda establishes a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.</p> <p>The Agenda has various Action areas including Science, Technology and Innovation [2].</p> <p>“The creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development.....[...]... To reach food security, we commit to further investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in earth observation, rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, and technology development by enhancing agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries, for example by developing plant and livestock gene banks...” [2]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The Action Agenda itself makes a link with natural resources but the section on Innovation, Technology and Science does not specifically refer to natural resources except agriculture and livestock (forests are not mentioned).  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance, markets and trade   |

## European / regional level

### Horizon 2020

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Research and Innovation Programme  |
| Year of establishment    | This programme runs from 2014-2020   |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme in Europe nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020) – in addition to the private investment that this money will attract. By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is helping to achieve this with its emphasis on excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges [5].</p>   |
| Role of forests          | <p>Within Horizon 2020, there is a section called “Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy”. The key themes are: Blue economy, food security and rural renaissance. Specific calls for wood are on: sustainable wood value chains, new and emerging risks for plants, Efficiency and resilience of mixed farming and agroforestry systems, Forest soils research and genetic resources [5].</p> <p>The EU Forest Action Plan indicates that “The Commission will assist Member States and stakeholders in transferring technological and scientific knowledge to forest practice and the market, in particular through Horizon 2020 and the European Innovation Partnership on Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability, supporting the development of new products with higher added-value” [3].</p> |

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| Strong link with other agenda's:   | There is another section within H2020 called Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials.<br><br>Also, linked with: agriculture, food security, markets and trade, bioeconomy  |
| <b>Commission Communication "Innovation for a sustainable Future - The Eco-Innovation Action Plan" (COM (2011) 899 final) (Eco-AP)</b> |   |
| Type of development  | Communication   |
| Year of establishment  | 2011  |
| Key objectives and plans   | The Eco-Innovation Action Plan aims to accelerate market uptake of eco-innovation (which includes "achieving a more efficient and responsible use of natural resources") by addressing barriers and drivers. Its actions include: policy and regulation, demonstration projects and partnerships, standards and performance targets, funding and SME support, International cooperation, new skills and jobs, European innovation partnerships [7]. |
| Role of forests  | The Action Plan can encourage more efficient use of natural resources in production and products, potentially reducing EU demand for forest products (not specifically mentioned, however), [7]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:   | Markets and trade, governance   |

### National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

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|---|--|
| <b>Technology Facilitation Mechanism (STI Forum for the SDGs)</b> |  |
| Key objectives and activities:                                    | <p>Paragraph 70 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development announced the launch of a "Technology Facilitation Mechanism" (TFM) to support the implementation of the SDGs. The TFM will facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through the sharing of information, experiences, best practices and policy advice among Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders The TFM has three components [16]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), including the 10-Member Group of representatives from civil society, the private sector and the scientific community</li> <li>• A collaborative Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum)</li> <li>• An online platform as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programs</li> </ul> <p>The third annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) took place on 5-6 June 2018.</p> |
| Role of forests in the process                                    | Limited but STI is to be linked to all SDGs  |

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| Organizations involved:                | The UN interagency task team on STI for the SDGs is initially composed of the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNCTAD, the International Telecommunication Union, WIPO and the World Bank. It will be open to the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council [16] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Following an open call, experts from the Institutes of Science and Development of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; the Overseas Development Institute, UK; and of DNV GL, the Netherlands, prepared the mandated independent assessment of the online platform [16]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance (collaboration)  |

### Global Timber Tracking Network

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| Key objectives and activities:         | The Global Timber Tracking Network (GTTN) promotes the operationalization of innovative tools for species identification and for determining the geographic origin of wood to verify trade claims.<br><br>GTTN supports the researchers who develop the tools, forest and timber industries which exercise due diligence, and law enforcement agencies |
| Role of forests in the process         | GTTN fights against illegal logging and related trade around the globe.  |
| Organizations involved:                | GTTN is a network for organisations who are Network Partners, and individuals who make up the Expert Network. Organizations involved include the World Resources Institute, EFI, ITTO, German Federal Ministry of food and Agriculture and others.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Involved in the network of experts are the Naturalis Biodiversity Center and Wageningen University.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, governance and justice  |

### Forest-based Sector Technology Platform (FTP)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | The Forest-based Sector Technology Platform (FTP) is a European Technology Platform (ETP) dedicated to the forest-based sector. It is the meeting place for industry, forest owners and public authorities to discuss and build up a critical mass of knowledge on common research and innovation needs for the sector and make decisions for cooperation.<br><br>FTP's mission is to advance the competitiveness and sustainability of the sector through innovation. |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda for 2020 (SRA) is the roadmap that enables the forest-based sector to achieve its Vision 2030, in cooperation with public authorities and the European Community. This includes research on: water, biobased economy, circular economy, etc.  |
| Organizations involved:                | FTP is a network-based organisation and its governance structure comprises a Board, an Advisory Committee, National Support Groups (NSGs) and Task Forces (FTP TFs). Members are confederations such as the Confederation of European Paper Industries or the Confederation of European Forest Owners  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | There are National Support Groups. For the Netherlands, this is: Gert-Jan Nabuurs (Wageningen University)  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, biobased economy, markets and trade  |

### Group on Earth Observations (GEO) – Global Forest Observation Initiative (GFOI)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>Founded at the Third Earth Observation Summit in February 2005 GEO is an intergovernmental entity working to promote international efforts to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems, and development of new ones where needed. GEO's objective is to build public infrastructure for earth observation with worldwide coverage, including a.o. instruments like ocean buoys, seismic and Global Positioning System (GPS) stations, remote-sensing satellites, computerized forecasting models and early warning systems [6]. GFOI will support forest carbon tracking. Its five components are: methods and guidance; coordination of satellite data; capacity building to help countries use earth observation data for forest monitoring; research and development (not covered by GFOI's budget at present); and administration and coordination with stakeholders [7].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>GFOI will provide information to support forest management, in particular for carbon. GFOI is a support measure for international and national initiatives that address deforestation and forest degradation [7].</p>   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>The Initiative is currently led by the Governments of Australia, Norway and the USA as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS). It is supported by an extensive community of international experts and stakeholders, including from the UNFCCC Secretariat, IPCC, the World Bank</p> <p>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD), universities, other specialist international organizations and experts, and REDD+ countries [11]</p>   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>GFOI was founded under the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) partnership. GEO is a voluntary partnership of governments and organizations [11]. Dutch organizations under GEO: Netherlands is a participating country. Participating organizations include ITC [12]</p>   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | <p>Climate, soil</p>   |

### Global Forest Watch (GFW)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>Global Forest Watch (GFW) is an online platform that provides data and tools for monitoring forests. By harnessing cutting-edge technology, GFW allows anyone to access near real-time information about where and how forests are changing around the world.</p> <p>GFW leverages revolutionary advancements in remote sensing, cloud computing, social networking, and "citizen science" technologies [6].</p>                                |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>GFW is devoted to the principle of radical, democratic transparency in the creation, analysis and dissemination of information about forest trends and conditions, ownership, management, conservation, use and restoration [6].</p>  |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>A partnership of more than 60 organizations, hosted by the World Resources Institute, which in early 2014 launched the first near-real time global forest monitoring platform [6]. GFW brings together established UN institutions like FAO and UNEP, universities, space agencies like NASA, on-the-ground users such as the Jane Goodall Institute, and leading technology firms such as Google, ESRI, Vizzuality, and Digital Globe [6].</p> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) is mentioned as one of the Founding partners. Unilever is mentioned as partner [13]</p>   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | <p>Markets and trade, governance</p>   |

### International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | IUFRO is a non-profit, non- governmental international network of forest scientists, which promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and expands the knowledge base on forest ecology, economics, and social aspects related to forests [6]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Research is on forests and on forest related issues   |
| Organizations involved:                | IUFRO brings together over 15,000 scientists in almost 700 member organizations in over 110 countries. IUFRO's activity is organized in nine divisions that support collaborative research [6].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Two Dutch representatives are in the International Council (from Wageningen University)   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Soil, water, climate, biodiversity, livelihood improvement  |

### Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) & CGIAR

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| Key objectives and activities:         | CIFOR was established in 1993 and forms part of the Centers for Global Integrated Agricultural Research (CGIAR) [6]. CIFOR is a non-profit, scientific institution that conducts research on the most pressing challenges of forest and landscape management around the world.   |
| Role of forests in the process         | CIFOR conducts research to inform policy makers, practitioners and communities on the key challenges facing forest and landscapes management. The goal is to improve human well-being, protect the environment, and increase equity. CIFOR also leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry [6]. |
| Organizations involved:                | CIFOR works with local and international partners. There are Funding partners (e.g. IFAD, GEF, USAID, EU) and Strategic partners (e.g. WWF, Oxfam, FSC, GIZ) [14]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands is a Funding partner. IDH and Wageningen University are Strategic Partners [14]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate (resilience), landscape based approaches, agriculture, forestry, natural resources   |

### The European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Raw Materials

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Its mission is to provide high-level guidance to the European Commission, Members States and private actors on innovative approaches to the challenges related to raw materials.  |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clearly mentioned   |
| Organizations involved:                | The European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials is a stakeholder platform that brings together representatives from industry, public services, academia and NGOs. There are country representatives in the High level steering committee group (including also UNIDO, UNEP, European Investment Bank or Friends of the Earth) and operational members [15] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Representative in the high-level steering group is David Pappie, Director Top Sectors, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Operational group members include: Delft University of Technology (David Peck), DWMA (Unico van Kooten), IHC Mining, Leiden University (TNO), The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, RVO [15]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, finance, mining and infrastructure   |

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## Finance and forests

### (In-)direct impact on forests: nexus forests and finance

Under-investment in forest conservation and management is often a factor of forest deforestation and degradation, also given the under-valuation of forest ecosystem services inherent in conventional market mechanisms and in methods for measuring wealth and productivity such as GDP [10].

Where countries have secured investment in the forest sector, forest loss is generally lower. Some countries are investing in forests in ways that help achieve wider social and environmental goals related to e.g. employment, climate change, land degradation, landscape restoration, and the resilience of agriculture [1].

The transition to sustainable land use can only be achieved with a dramatic increase and shift of finance; “green” finance— roughly USD 16 billion – is at this moment dwarfed by the much larger flows of “grey” finance to the land use sector – roughly USD 777 billion – that have a potential for negative impacts on forests [8].

### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

#### International level

| <b>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</b> |   |
|---|---|
| Type of development   | UN Resolution - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [1].  |
| Year of establishment   | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [1]  |
| Key objectives and plans  | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [1].  |
| Role of forests   | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.<br><br>In relation to finance:<br>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation [1]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                                | Overarching: The SDGs have in together 17 goals and 169 indicators to reach the global goals of sustainable development in the broadest sense.  |

**UN strategic plan for forests**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [5].  |
| Year of establishment            | 2017   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [5].  |
| Role of forests                  | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to finance and forests are [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</li> <li>• Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</li> <li>• Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased</li> <li>• 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, livelihood improvement, good governance  |

**New York Declaration on Forests**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society [8]   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [8]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [8]</p>   |
| Role of forests                  | <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [8]</p> <p><u>Goal 8</u>: Provide support for the development and implementation of strategies to reduce forest emissions [8]</p> <p><u>Goal 9</u>: Reward countries and jurisdictions that, by taking action, reduce forest emissions—particularly through public policies to scale-up payments for verified emission reductions and private-sector sourcing of commodities [8]</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, soil, biodiversity, climate, governance  |

**Natural Capital Declaration**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Type of development   | Declaration / commitment  |
| Year of establishment | At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) in 2012 [4] |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Declaration has since been signed by the CEOs of more than 40 financial institutions, demonstrating their commitment to the eventual integration of natural capital considerations into financial sector reporting, accounting, and decision-making by 2020 [4]. The four commitments in the Declaration are [4]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build an understanding of the impacts and dependencies on natural capital relevant to our operations, risk profiles... [...] ....</li> <li>• Support the development of methodologies that can integrate natural capital considerations into the decision-making process of all financial products and services .... [...]...</li> <li>• Work towards building a global consensus for the integration of natural capital into private-sector accounting and decision-making...[...]...</li> <li>• Collaborate, when appropriate, with the International Integrated Reporting Council and other stakeholders to build a global consensus around the development of Integrated Reporting... [...]....</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | Natural capital comprises “Earth’s natural assets (soil, air, water, flora and fauna), and the ecosystem services resulting from them, which make human life possible”. Forests are not specifically mentioned.  |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Biodiversity, soil, water  |

### Addis Ababa Action Agenda

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Action Agenda [6]   |
| Year of establishment            | 2015  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Action Agenda establishes a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.</p> <p>The Agenda has various Action areas as: domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade, and Science, Technology and Innovation [6].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | <p>Section 17: “7. Protecting our ecosystems for all” All of our actions need to be underpinned by our strong commitment to protect and pre-serve our planet and natural resources, our biodiversity and our climate. We commit to coherent policy, financing, trade and technology frameworks to protect, manage and restore our ecosystems, including marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and to promote their sustainable use, build resilience, reduce pollution and combat climate change, desertification and land degradation... [...]...[6]</p>      |
| Strong link with other agenda’s: | Governance, markets and trade, innovation   |

### Resolution 2007/40 of the Economic and Social Council: Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | Resolution   |
| Year of establishment    | 2007   |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>Purpose of the NLBI is to: (i) strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement SFM and to achieve the Global Objectives on Forests; (ii) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability; and (iii) to provide a framework for national action and international cooperation [13].</p> |

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|  | The instrument sets out four broad objectives, the first of which is to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide; others are to enhance forest-based benefits, increase the area of protected forests and reverse the decline of ODA for forest management [12].   |
| Role of forests  | All objectives are related to forest. Global objective 4 covers the nexus with finance [13]:<br><br>“Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management”  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:   | Soil, biodiversity, livelihood improvement (and others as well)  |
| <b>REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) –Warsaw Framework</b> |  |
| Type of development  | The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (2013) builds upon earlier decisions adopted by the COP.  |
| Year of establishment  | 2013; REDD+ was first introduced into the COP agenda at its eleventh session in Montreal.  |
| Key objectives and plans   | <p>REDD+ is a multilateral effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. “REDD+” builds on the previous REDD framework for deforestation and forest degradation to include conservation, sustainable management of forests and build- enhancement of forest carbon stocks [12].</p> <p>Aims of national REDD+ policies [12]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowing, halting and sustainably reversing global forest cover and carbon loss (including the enhancement of forest carbon stocks), to achieve long-lasting and credible GHG emissions;</li> <li>• Preserving and enhancing other benefits of forests such as poverty alleviation, biodiversity, restoration, resilience of forests ecosystems, etc.;</li> <li>• Broad participation of developing countries, resulting in wide coverage of forests to prevent international displacement of carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Anticipating and encouraging further movement towards sustainable land use and resource consumption patterns as a basis for food, water and energy security, raw material supply and rural income in the context of low emission development strategies.</li> </ul> <p>REDD+ is implemented in three phases [12]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of national REDD+ strategies and capacity building</li> <li>• Further capacity-building and demonstration activities</li> <li>• Full-scale (national) implementation.</li> </ul> <p>There is a substantial number of REDD+ multilateral and bilateral projects/ programs including UN REDD. Commitments by multilateral and bilateral institutions for results-based REDD+ finance amount to more than USD 4.1 billion and almost one third of this has been disbursed [12].</p> |
| Role of forests  | The UNFCCC framework for REDD+ provides the overall mechanism for creating financial value for the carbon stored in forests, thereby providing economic incentives to keep trees standing [12].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:   | Multiple including biodiversity, livelihood improvement, markets, climate, water, soil, governance (see also climate factsheet).   |

### New FAO/OECD guidelines: Guidance for responsible supply chains and Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Guidance  |
| Year of establishment            | 2016  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Guidance intends to help enterprises observe existing standards for Responsible Business Investment along agricultural supply chains. Providing guidance to enterprises involved in agricultural supply chains on how to observe existing responsible business conduct (RBC) standards is essential to prevent adverse impacts and ensure that agricultural investments benefit enterprises, governments and communities and contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The Guidance contains specific provisions on “Tenure rights over and access to natural resources”, “Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources” and “Governance.” Implementation and enforcement lie with the actors that adhere to these Guidelines [12].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | These Guidelines, if followed, could support more sustainable practices by corporations, including via their supply chains. Depending on where in the supply chain these actors are active (upstream producers vs traders and retailers), it could address different drivers of deforestation [12].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, sustainable agriculture, governance  |

### Guidelines for Responsible Agriculture Investments

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Guidance; The Principles are voluntary and non-binding.   |
| Year of establishment            | The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) endorsed the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems on October 15th, 2014 [12].   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The objective of the Principles is to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems that contribute to food security and nutrition, thus supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. The Principles are global in scope and are designed to be applicable to all sectors and all stages of agriculture and food systems. The Principles consider existing guiding frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment [12]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Guidelines refer to the 4 aspects of food security as defined by FAO, but not specifically deforestation. The Guidelines do, however, contain a principle on “Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risk,” which note the need to prevent, minimize, and remedy the negative impact on forests. Otherwise, forests and deforestation are mentioned in the context of land tenure (policy and institutional factor) [12].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security, sustainable agriculture, markets and trade   |

## European / regional level

**Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Directive  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Directive aims to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing via the EU's financial system. The Directive requires Member States to ensure that businesses carry out customer due diligence. There are also obligations to report suspicious transactions and maintain records of payments. The financial sector and other actors are required to investigate and report suspicious activities [12]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not directly but money laundering crimes could include cash from illegal logging. By applying more stringent checks on the financial sector, the practice of illegal logging may become less attractive [12]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance   |

**Directive 2014/95/EU amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Directive   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014  |
| Key objectives and plans         | This legislation requires large companies (>500 employees) to disclose non-financial information (including environmental, anti-corruption/bribery issues) to give investors and other stakeholders a better picture of their performance and of the wider impacts of their activities. Directive 2014/95/EU does not specifically refer to forest issues. The European Commission is to prepare non-binding guidelines [12]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not directly Increased transparency can raise investors' awareness of environmental issues (including deforestation), which could encourage EU companies to be more responsible [12]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance (integrity), markets and trade   |

**Commission Action plan on Financing Sustainable Growth**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | EU Action plan on sustainable finance [14]   |
| Year of establishment            | 2018   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The action plan on sustainable finance adopted by the European Commission in March 2018 has 3 main objectives [14]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment, to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth</li> <li>• Manage financial risks stemming from climate change, environmental degradation and social issues</li> <li>• Foster transparency and long-termism in financial and economic activity</li> </ul> The Action Plan is based on the recommendations from the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Sustainable Finance to the European Commission in its landmark report Financing a Sustainable European Economy, published in January 2018 [24]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not directly addressed   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Disaster and risk management, markets and trade  |

**European Investment Bank (EIB): Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Statement  |
| Year of establishment            | 2009   |
| Key objectives and plans         | In 2009 EIB adopted the statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards, which include that EIB through its investments aims to promote sustainable land use practices, including sustainable forestry, and recognizes the importance of forests and their contribution to both climate change mitigation and adaptation and the protection of biological diversity [12]. |
| Role of forests                  | Through sustainable land use   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade (integrity), risk and disaster management  |

**National level (if relevant)****Dutch Banking Sector Agreement**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Agreement  |
| Year of establishment            | The Agreement was signed on 28 October 2016 and entered into force on 7 December 2016 by publication in the Government Gazette. It is valid for 3 years [23].  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Under this Agreement, the NVB, trade unions, social organizations and the government work together to help (potential) victims of human rights violations.<br><br>The banks involved have committed themselves to respect human rights in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The NVB, civil society organizations, trade unions and the government have agreed to support the banks in this [23]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not mentioned. There has for example been an analysis of the palm oil value chain but really focused on human rights only [23].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade (integrity)  |

**Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations****United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | A partnership between United Nations Environment and the global financial sector created in the wake of the 1992 Earth Summit with a mission to promote sustainable finance.<br><br>The UNEP Statement of Commitment by Financial Institutions on Sustainable Development represents the backbone of the Initiative. By signing up to the Statement, financial institutions openly recognize their commitment to the integration of environmental and social considerations into all aspects of their operations. All financial institutions wishing to join the UNEP Finance Initiative must adhere to the Statement.<br><br>UNEP FI hosts its Global Roundtable every other year [3] |
| Role of forests in the process | UNEP FI's work under the thematic area of ecosystems management includes all areas of natural capital, such as biodiversity, ecosystem services, sustainable land use and water issues [3]   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | Members are from all world regions and are representatives from banking, investment and insurance companies. Being a global partnership between UN Environment and the financial sector, UNEP FI's Work Programme is determined by a Global Steering Committee comprised of both Member institutions and UN Environment's representatives [3] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Members from the Netherlands include: ABN AMRO BANK N.V. (Banking), Achmea (Insurance), AEGON N.V. (Insurance), ASN Bank (Banking), ASR Nederland N.V. (Insurance), ING (Banking), Netherlands Development Finance Company FMO (Banking), Rabobank (Banking), Robeco (investment), Triodos Bank (Banking) and Zwitterleven (insurance) [3]    |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, markets and trade, biodiversity, soil, water, climate   |

### Soft Commodities Compact

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>Twelve banks, worth USD 10 trillion in assets, have committed to the Soft Commodities Compact within the Banking Environment Initiative and the Consumer Goods Forum [8].</p> <p>The Compact is not intended to be prescriptive, but rather to lead the banking industry in developing market norms that align bank practice with the CGF's resolution on deforestation. Individual Compact Banks are therefore expected to make their own decisions on if and how to incorporate the Compact's commitments into their own business practice [16].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | By adopting the BEI's 'Soft Commodities' Compact ('the Compact'), developed in partnership with the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), Compact Banks pledge to help the CGF achieve zero net deforestation by 2020 [16]  |
| Organizations involved:                | BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank, JP Morgan, Rabobank, RBS, Santander, UBS, Westpac and Société Générale [16]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Rabobank  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, sustainable agriculture  |

### World Economic Forum's – Sustainable Development Investment Partnership

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>The System Initiative aims a.o. to close a global \$1 trillion annual infrastructure financing shortfall, help companies and their investors adopt a longer-term outlook.</p> <p>A core project of this initiative is the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP). SDIP was established in 2015 to mobilize \$100 billion in Blended Finance for projects supporting sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure [11].</p>      |
| Role of forests in the process | ---   |
| Organizations involved:        | <p>The World Economic Forum provides a platform for the world's 1,000 leading companies to shape a better future. System Initiatives connect stakeholders within and across industries and regions so they can collaborate.</p> <p>SDIP represents 38 public, private and philanthropic institutions from around the world and coordinated by the World Economic Forum and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [11]</p> |

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands Government               |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate (resilience), Infrastructure |

### Natural Capital Finance Alliance

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Convened by the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative and Global Canopy, the Natural Capital Finance Alliance (NCFA) is a collaboration with the finance sector to lead the integration of natural capital considerations into financial decision-making. It drives innovation and develops the practical tools that enable financial institutions to better understand risks, pursue opportunities, and establish the foundations for resilient long-term economic growth [4]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | One of its product outputs is a report on 'Bank and investor risk policies on soft commodities; A framework to evaluate deforestation and forest degradation risk in the agricultural value chain' [4]  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Alliance is supported by over 75 signatories and supporters that include financial institutions and other stakeholders.<br><br>The NCFA Secretariat is comprised of the United Nations Environment Programme's Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and the Global Canopy Programme [4]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Signatories from Dutch organizations are from: ASN Bank, Netherlands Development Finance Company FMO, Rabobank and Robeco [4]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture, climate, risk management   |

### The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | GFFFN was established in 2015 with the following mandate and priorities: promote the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management, to facilitate access to existing and emerging financing mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund; and to serve as a clearing house on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned from successful projects [18]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Since its inception in 2015, the GFFFN has contributed to scaling up efforts to implement SFM by facilitating access by countries to financial resources.  |
| Organizations involved:                | Created by United Nations Forum on Forests. the GFFFN is collaborating with a wide range of organizations, including members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) such as FAO, the GEF, IUCN, UNCCD and UNDP as well as other partners, notably the Green Climate Fund, the African Development Bank, African Forest Forum and Conservation International [18]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance   |

## Funding

### Partnership for Forest Protection and Sustainable Agriculture (FPSA)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Partnership for Forest Protection and Sustainable Agriculture brings together companies involved in the production, processing, trade or sale of agricultural products and commodities, such as palm oil, rice, cocoa and soy/beef. All partners share a belief in the need for change, including the critical role of the financial sector in the transition to sustainable land use practices at scale, which means balancing enhanced agricultural output with forest protection, reforestation as well as improving rural livelihoods.</p> <p>Structure of farmer support: Rabobank will promote the partnership goals among its clients and business partners and provide credit using its own balance sheet. Impact investors can contribute to a Fund for Forest Protection and Sustainable Agriculture that is accessible to projects that commit to the goals and responsibilities laid out in the partnership [15]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Objectives include accelerating forest protection, reforestation and sustainable agriculture  |
| Organizations involved:                | Initiating partners are UN Environment and the Rabobank; the Partnership is looking for more partners [15]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Rabobank is one of the initiators   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture, markets and trade, livelihood improvement [15]   |

### GEF: Global Environment Facility

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$17.9 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$93.2 billion in co-financing for more than 4500 projects in 170 countries. Today, the GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues [17].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | In the last 27 years, GEF has supported over 380 forest-related projects, with \$2.1 billion in grants that leveraged an additional \$9.5 billion [17].   |
| Organizations involved:                | The GEF has a governing structure organized around an Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, 18 Agencies, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) and the Evaluation Office. Involved GEF agencies include amongst others FAO, UNDP, IDB, UNIDO, IUCN or WWF [17].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands is since 1994 a participant country. The Focal point is: Ms. Marjolein Geusebroek, Policy Coordinator - Climate Team. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Inclusive Green Growth Department [17]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Biodiversity, climate change, water, soil   |

### Financial instruments DG DEVCO Europe

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid throughout the world.</p> <p>EVCO delivers aid through a set of financial instruments with a focus on ensuring the quality of EU aid and its effectiveness.</p> <p>Sectors included in the program are: (i) Human rights and democratic governance, Food and agriculture, economic growth, human development, infrastructure, environment (including forests, green economy, biodiversity, climate change, disaster risk reduction and desertification), energy (including energy access) and migration.</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p><u>Key issues around forests:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fighting illegal logging;</li> <li>• Reducing emissions from forest deforestation and degradation</li> <li>• Supporting forest policies, sustainable forest management and research</li> </ul>  |
| Organizations involved:                | Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, bioeconomy, energy, climate, biodiversity, infrastructure, food, agriculture, disaster risk reduction   |

### PROFOR

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Program on Forests (PROFOR) multi-donor partnership provides knowledge, tools and in-depth analysis to facilitate forests contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic development and the protection of global and local environmental services.</p> <p>Since 2002, PROFOR has supported over 100 knowledge activities, focused on four key themes: improving people's livelihoods through better management of forests and trees; enhancing forest law enforcement and governance; financing sustainable forest management; and coordinating forest policy across sectors.</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Forest plays a central role in the program.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Program is led by the World Bank. Funding comes from multiple partners including a.o. UKAid, European Commission, the Swiss Development Cooperation.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is one of the donors.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Thematic areas include governance, poverty (livelihood improvement), finance and climate change  |

### Green Climate Fund (GCF)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The GCF (2015) finances activities to both enable and support adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and the preparation of national reports (including for REDD+ activities). REDD+ projects as well as sustainable forestry management and forest restoration activities are an important funding destination [12].</p> <p>The Fund aims to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries, and to support vulnerable societies to adapt to unavoidable impacts of climate change [2]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>The Fund has developed a pilot program for REDD+ results-based payments. This would add an essential missing piece to the operationalization of REDD+ under both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement [2].</p> <p>By supporting REDD+, the fund helps to create financial value for the carbon stored in forests, thereby providing economic incentives to keep trees standing. The funding thus creates an economic factor (opportunity cost) that can limit the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation [12].</p>                        |
| Organizations involved:                | The GCF is an operating entity of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. Recipient countries can submit funding proposal through National Designated Authorities (NDAs).   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | FMO is one of the 59 (for now) accredited entities under the Green Climate Fund   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Soil, climate, risk reduction   |

### BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The BioCarbon Fund is a multilateral fund supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank. It seeks to promote reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), and from sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices. The Fund seeks to work with private sectors actors, including international corporations as well as national actors, SMEs and smallholders. The Fund provides two types of financing: 1. Grant funding and technical assistance for REDD+ and creation of enabling environments that change the way land-use decisions are made (BioCFplus), [2], [12]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>The Fund provides implementation support to countries preparing to adopt REDD+ and create financial value for the carbon stored in forests. Additional support for REDD+ increases the effectiveness of the measure, primarily by addressing economic factors inhibiting implementation. This measure offers support for the modification of policy and institutional factors to improve the uptake of REDD+, while financial support diminishes the opportunity cost associated with implementation (economic factor) [12]</p>  |
| Organizations involved:                | World Bank (Contributing countries: Germany, Norway, UK, US), [12]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, soil, agriculture, governance  |

### Forest Investment Program FIP (Climate Investment Funds)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) [19]</p> <p>The FIP portfolio is in the early stages of implementation, with 18 of 31 FIP projects that are MDB-approved for implementation reporting target results. Targets and achieved results will increase as more projects begin implementation and mature [20]</p> <p>The Forest Investment Program's Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities started operations in late 2015 [8]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | The FIP supports developing countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and promotes sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs [19]  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Forest Investment Program (FIP) became operational in 2009 and is one of the programmes under the World Bank-administered Climate Investment Fund (CIF) [8]. The FIP Sub-Committee approved the following countries to become pilots under FIP, including Indonesia, Brazil, Burkino Faso, Ghana, Laos, Mexico and Peru [19]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | ---   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | The CIF monitors and reports on the Forest Investment Program's (FIP) contributions to GHG reductions, enhancement of carbon stocks, and livelihood co-benefits. Projects and programs also report on other relevant co-benefits, including biodiversity and environmental services, governance, tenure, and capacity building [20]   |

### The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Funding

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The FCPF has two separate but complementary funding mechanisms — the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund — to achieve its strategic objectives. Both funds are underpinned by a multi-donor fund of governments and non-governmental entities, including private companies that make a minimum financial contribution of \$5 million.</p> <p>In the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility pipeline, six REDD+ programs have reached the final stages for approval and are preparing to negotiate agreements for results-based finance with the participants of the Carbon Fund [8].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | <p>The Facility provides implementation support to countries preparing to adopt REDD+ and create financial value for the carbon stored in forests [12].</p> <p>The Facility is a World Bank program. Implementation is done by developing countries with support of the World Bank. Verification is managed by the Secretariat to the UNFCCC [12].</p> <p>The FCPF currently has 47 REDD Country Participants (18 in Africa, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 11 in Asia-Pacific).</p>   |
| Organizations involved:                | The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme are Delivery Partners under the Readiness Fund [21].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Government of the Netherlands is a donor participant [21].   |

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Strong link with other agenda's: Governance (modification of institutional / policy factors), climate, soil

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### ARBARO FUND - European Investment Bank (EIB)

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|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | A fund, established in 2015, contributing to rural development and combating climate change by investing in sustainable forestry.   |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Fund will invest in sustainable forestry projects, combating the impact of climate change by protecting soils and sequestering carbon on the one hand, and supporting the socio-economic development in rural areas on the other. Specifically, it will invest in timber production and development of local forestry enterprises across four regional clusters, i.e. Africa, Latin America, Europe and China [12]. |
| Organizations involved:                | Finance in Motion GmbH/ UNIQUE forestry and land use GmbH. The EIB the promoter to ensure that implementation of the project will be done in accordance with the Bank's Guide to Procurement [12].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, climate, soil   |

### &Green Fund

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | &Green Fund aims to prove that financing inclusive, sustainable and deforestation-free commodity production can be commercially viable and replicable. &Green provides credit or guarantees to finance commodity supply chain projects in jurisdictions with progressive forest and/or peatlands protection strategies & policies [22]   |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Fund aims to strengthen the case for a rural development paradigm that protects valuable forests and peat lands and supports high-productivity agriculture [22]  |
| Organizations involved:                | &Green is a Foundation registered in the Netherlands. The Board of Directors is appointed by the Advisory Board and is the main decision-making body.<br><br>Bi- and multilateral Donors + Private sector corporates + Foundations are Funders. The Fund was launched in July 2017 with USD 100 million committed by the Norwegian government. Partnerships with IDH, AFR100 and initiative 20x20 [22] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Foundation is registered in the Netherlands. Joost Oorthuizen (IDH) is in the Board of Directors. The Fund has a partnership with IDH (amongst others) [22].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade  |

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## Risk and disaster management and forests

### (In-)direct impact on forests

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters:

- Forests protect against floods, avalanches, typhoons and hurricanes, desertification, droughts, and landslides [1]
- Forests reduce the risk of floods, landslides, avalanches, droughts, dust-storms, sandstorms and other natural disasters [2]
- One of the key ecosystem functions and services that urban trees and forests perform is the attenuation and infiltration of urban storm water during precipitation events. For example, in the US, trees save municipalities approximately USD 400 billion a year by reducing total volumes of water destined for treatment and the need for grey infrastructure (e.g., pipes) and storm water retention [11].
- Environmental and climate risks are currently not always adequately taken into account by the financial sector. Between 2000 and 2016, annual weather-related disasters worldwide rose by 46% and between 2007 and 2016, economic losses from extreme weather worldwide rose by 86% [3]
- Forests are at risk from dust-storms, sandstorms and wind-storms, disease, and severe weather events, all of which threaten the health of forests and their ability to function as productive and resilient ecosystems [2]
- More than 800 million hectares of forested area were destroyed or affected by disasters between 1996 and 2015. During the period 2003–2013, 26 major events caused damage and loss to forestry worth USD 737 million, with hurricanes, typhoons and similar storms having the greatest impact [12].

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

| Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction |  |
|--|--|
| Type of development                          | The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders [5].  |
| Year of establishment                        | It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) [5].  |
| Key objectives and plans                     | The Framework has 7 targets and 4 priorities for action [5]. The Four Priorities for Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Priority 1</u>. Understanding disaster risk</li> <li>• <u>Priority 2</u>. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</li> <li>• <u>Priority 3</u>. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</li> <li>• <u>Priority 4</u>. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</li> </ul>  |
| Role of forests                              | Forests are not explicitly mentioned but natural resources and ecosystems are under ‘national and regional levels: “To strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction” [5].<br><br>However, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015– 2030 invites countries to report on whether they have prepared a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and whether DRR is an integral objective of environment-related policies and plans. According to these reports, 133 countries have developed national DRR strategies, 102 of which indicated that they include ecosystem-based DRR measures that may cover forests [10]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:             | Governance, finance, livelihood improvement  |

### European / regional level

| 7th EU Environmental Action Plan to 2020 |   |
|--|---|
| Type of development                      | EU Action Plan to 2020  |
| Year of establishment                    | 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans                 | The 7th Environment Action Programme guides European environment policy until 2020. To give more long-term direction, it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050. There are three general objectives [4]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                          | This requires in particular that...[...].forest management is sustainable, and forests, their biodiversity and the services they provide are protected and, as far as feasible, enhanced and the resilience of forests to climate change, fires, storms, pests and diseases is improved [4]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:         | Bioeconomy, health, finance, soil, water, biodiversity, climate   |

### Sharm El Sheikh Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Declaration adopted at the Second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Sharm El Sheikh declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction reflects the Arab disaster risk reduction challenges and puts commitments by the Arab States on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.                                 |
| Role of forests                  | The risk of forest fires is mentioned as one of the possible risks.<br><br>The Declaration also mentions that ecosystems play an important role that can influence the disaster risk reduction system by supporting livelihoods and basic needs |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Soil, water, climate, governance, finance   |

### EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate (resilience)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | The EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change sets out a framework and mechanisms for taking the EU's preparedness for current and future climate impacts [7].  |
| Year of establishment            | Adopted by the European Commission in April 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The EU Adaptation Strategy focuses on three key objectives [7]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting action by Member States</li> <li>• 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level by further promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and cohesion policy, ensuring that Europe's infrastructure is made more resilient, and promoting the use of insurance against natural and man-made disasters.</li> <li>• Better informed decision-making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation and further developing the European climate adaptation platform</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are mentioned as 'increased risk of forest fires' and risk for less economic value of forests' [7]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, infrastructure, agriculture, innovation  |

### National level (if relevant)

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## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The main forum for continued and concerted emphasis on disaster reduction, providing strategic guidance and coherence for implementing the Sendai Framework, and for sharing experiences and expertise among all its stakeholders.</p> <p>UNISDR has developed guidelines to introduce also regional / national platforms for disaster risk reduction as a coordination mechanism which need to be built through a nationally-owned and led participatory process that includes different sectors' perspectives and actions, and a multistakeholder composition, to be effective and sustainable. Every year there is a Global Conference. The sixth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019) will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 13 to 17 May 2019, convened and organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) [8]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not clearly mentioned   |
| Organizations involved:                | The Conferences are organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) with Donor support from countries (in 2018 for example a.o. China, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden) [8]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | (Netherlands is mentioned on UNISDR website of having a national DRR program).  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | For the Conference 2019 is on the Agenda: Climate, health, livelihood improvement, finance, governance [8]  |

### Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>GFDRR is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. GFDRR supports disaster risk management projects worldwide. GFDRR provides knowledge, funding, and technical assistance.</p> <p>Areas of engagement are [9]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting open access to risk information</li> <li>• Promoting resilient infrastructure</li> <li>• Scaling up the resilience of cities</li> <li>• Strengthening hydromet services and early-warning systems</li> <li>• Deepening financial protection</li> <li>• Building resilience at community level</li> <li>• Deepening engagements in resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Enabling resilient recovery</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly mentioned but comes forward in projects as risk (forest fires) or as risk mitigation measure (forest conservation, land use management).   |
| Organizations involved:                | GFDRR is a grant-funding mechanism, managed by the World Bank. GFDRR works on the ground with over 400 local, national, regional, and international partners. The Consultative Group (CG) is GFDRR's primary decision-making and advisory body. Partners include a.o. the European Commission, Italy, Germany, UK, USAID, World Bank Group, UNISDR [9].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands co-hosted the 12th and 13th consultative group meeting but is now no longer mentioned on the website [9]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, infrastructure, innovation, finance, livelihood improvement, governance [9]  |

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## Markets, trade and forests

This Factsheet includes initiatives focusing on:

- sustainable supply chains
- free trade, trade negotiations
- business integrity
- public procurement

### (In-)direct impact on forests: nexus forests and finance

- Most crops and livestock products associated with deforestation in the countries of origin are consumed at local or regional level, and are not traded internationally. In quantitative terms, 33% of crops and 8% of livestock products (with embodied deforestation) are traded outside the countries or regions of production in the study from [15];
- Of the portion which is traded internationally, the EU 27 imported and consumed 36% of crops and livestock products associated with deforestation in the countries of origin. This is equivalent to the import and consumption in the EU of a deforested land area of 9 million ha over the period 1990-2008 [15];
- Reforming agricultural trade poses a great challenge compared to other trade reforms but offers large economic and environmental benefits to society. Recently, some developed countries moved toward decoupled, or at least, partially decoupled payment schemes, to avoid encouraging chemical use and land use. However, India, China, Brazil, and some other emerging agricultural powers now subsidize agriculture on a scale comparable to the developed countries. Reforming trade can better support farmers, reduce pollution, and protect forests [1]

### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

#### International level

##### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of development      | UN – Resolution: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [2].  |
| Year of establishment    | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [2]   |
| Key objectives and plans | The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [2]. |

In relation to trade: [SDG 2.b](#) Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round [2].

Role of forests SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Strong link with other agenda's: Overarching

### UN strategic plan for forests

Type of development Resolution - The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [5].

Year of establishment 2017

Key objectives and plans The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [5].

Role of forests The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to markets, trade and forests are [5]: 5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

Strong link with other agenda's: Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, livelihood improvement

### CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Type of development International Agreement between governments

Year of establishment On 1 July 1975 CITES entered in force

Key objectives and plans CITES aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties, it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which must adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.

For many years CITES has been among the conservation agreements with the largest membership, with now 183 Parties.

Role of forests Today, more than 900 tree species are protected under CITES, including some of the world's most economically valuable trees.

Strong link with other agenda's: Biodiversity

### International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTO Agreement) & Strategic Action Plan

Type of development This is the international treaty under which ITTO operates.

Year of establishment It entered into force on 7 December 2011, superseding the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 [16].

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The objectives of the International Tropical Timber are to promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and to promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests [16].</p> <p>The ITTO Strategic Action Plan covers the period 2013-2018. It has 6 strategic priorities [16]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote Good Governance and Enabling Policy Frameworks for Strengthening SFM and Related Trade, and Enhancing SFM Financing and Investment</li> <li>2. Increase the Contribution of Tropical Forests to National and Local Economies, Including through International Trade</li> <li>3. Enhance the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Producing Forests</li> <li>4. Reduce Tropical Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhance the Provision of Environmental Services</li> <li>5. Improve the Quality and Availability of Information on Tropical Forests, Forest Product Markets and Trade</li> <li>6. Build and Develop Human Resource Capacity to Implement SFM and Increase Trade in Forest Goods and Services from Sustainably Managed Forests</li> </ol> |
| Role of forests                  | The Declaration and Strategic Plan is on tropical forests and timber   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance, biodiversity, livelihood improvement, finance, climate   |

### WTO Doha Development Agenda

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Regulation   |
| Year of establishment            | 1997   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Council Regulation No 338/97 and the related implementing regulations (together, the EU Wildlife Regulations) ensure the implementation of CITES in the EU. The Regulations support CITES implement and enforcement of rules related to tropical forest species and products, including timber [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Regulations protect endangered species, including certain species of trees, through controls on trade of the endangered species and plants. This can contribute to reducing timber extraction pressures [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Biodiversity   |

### European / regional level

#### Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (and implementing regulations)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Regulation   |
| Year of establishment            | 1997   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Council Regulation No 338/97 and the related implementing regulations (together, the EU Wildlife Regulations) ensure the implementation of CITES in the EU. The Regulations support CITES implement and enforcement of rules related to tropical forest species and products, including timber [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Regulations protect endangered species, including certain species of trees, through controls on trade of the endangered species and plants. This can contribute to reducing timber extraction pressures [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Biodiversity   |

**Commission Communication “EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking” (COM (2016) 87 final)**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Communication   |
| Year of establishment            | 2016  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Action Plan will ensure consistency among existing EU policies with a bearing on the illegal trade in natural resources. These include the EU Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT); the EU policy and legislation against illegal wildlife trade (implementing CITES); support to sustainable livelihoods for communities living adjacent to wildlife; step up cooperation on enforcement between all actors at all levels; support to adoption and implementation of decisions resolutions and policy declarations in international instruments and multilateral fora [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Action Plan calls for stronger enforcement of existing rules, funding, diplomatic tools, multilateral cooperation. As several species of tropical trees are listed under CITES and the EU wildlife trade regulations, the Action Plan could contribute to reducing illegal timber trade [14].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Biodiversity  |

**Commission Communication “Trade for All Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy” (COM (2015) 497 final)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Among the provisions, this policy calls for: an increase in priority given to the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources<br><br>(biodiversity, soil and water, forests and timber, fisheries and wildlife) and to the fight against climate change in free trade agreements (FTAs) and their implementation; the promotion of an ambitious and innovative sustainable development chapter in all trade and investment agreements; and the taking into account of sustainable development considerations in all relevant areas of FTAs. Also, it calls for increased transparency of supply chains and improved consumer information via additional incentives for supply-chain due diligence reporting by large EU companies, including by publishing annually a list of reports submitted by ‘responsible supply chain reporting’ companies [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not directly mentioned   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance  |

**Regulation No. 1308/2013 on common organization of markets in agricultural products (and related EU legislation) – Common Agricultural Policy**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Regulation  |
| Year of establishment            | 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans         | Pillar I of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contains a series of payment schemes that can influence agricultural production in the EU and, indirectly via 2013 trade links, agricultural production outside the EU. Although CAP reforms over the years have "decoupled" much of the payments from production, thus reducing the influence, the CAP continues to provide major support levels for agriculture [14] |
| Role of forests                  | Not mentioned directly  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Sustainable agriculture   |

**Amsterdam Declaration “Towards Eliminating Deforestation from Agricultural Commodity Chains with European Countries”**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Expression of support  |
| Year of establishment            | 2016 [3]   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Amsterdam-Group is a formation of seven European consumer countries - who and achieve a fully sustainable palm oil supply chain by 2020. Countries are: Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and the UK [3]</p> <p>Expression of support b for private-sector and public initiatives to halt deforestation by 2020 - including encouragement of companies to join deforestation initiatives and of EU MS and the Commission to work with multi-stakeholder partnerships to eliminate deforestation from agricultural commodity supply chains and to foster public-private partnership initiatives [14]</p> |
| Role of forests                  | Support to eliminate deforestation from palm oil [3]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Sustainable agriculture  |

**Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 on the EU Ecolabel**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Regulation   |
| Year of establishment            | 2009   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Voluntary label intended to promote products and services with a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle. EU Ecolabel criteria are determined on a scientific basis considering the whole life cycle of products [14].   |
| Role of forests                  | Among its provisions, the EU Ecolabel requires that product groups such as floor coverings, furniture, paper products or footwear must e.g. use recycled fibres, or virgin fibres from sustainably managed forests, and packaging from recycled material. The EU Ecolabel does not currently cover food or feed products [14]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Innovation   |

**Commission Communication “Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan”**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Communication   |
| Year of establishment            | 2008  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The framework seeks to improve the environmental and energy performance of products. It calls for action on ecolabels (the topic of an accompanying legislative proposal), green public procurement (addressed in an accompanying Communication). It sets up a Retail Forum to reduce the footprint of the sector. It calls for actions to improve resource efficiency and eco-innovation in industry. The Action Plan launched a series of initiatives that could direct EU consumption towards sustainable, labelled products and thus reduce pressure on drivers including agricultural expansion and wood extraction [14] |
| Role of forests                  | No clear link with forests. More efficient use of wood will reduce pressure and more friendly production will promote sustainable forest management.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Bioeconomy, innovation  |

### Commission Communication “A renewed EU strategy 2011-14 for Corporate Social Responsibility” (COM (2011) 681 final)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Communication   |
| Year of establishment            | 2011  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The policy seeks to enhance CSR by encouraging enterprises to integrate social, environmental, ethical, human rights and consumer concerns into their business operations in collaboration with stakeholders, using economic measures, information and measures to improve self- and co-regulation. Disclosure of environmental information is a part of the strategy [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The strategy does not specifically focus on forests or wood products; CSR (when used) can cover environmental issues including biodiversity, climate and natural resources [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance  |

### Commission Communication “Tackling the challenges in commodity markets and on raw materials” (COM (2011) 25 final)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2011   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Based on existing policy, this strategy sets initiatives to improve access to raw materials in the EU. It strengthens the 3 objectives of the 2008 Raw Materials Initiative: ensuring a sustainable and fair supply from international markets, creating sustainable supply within the EU, strengthening resource efficiency. A list of critical raw materials is set, and "raw materials diplomacy" promoted [14] |
| Role of forests                  | Regarding wood, the Commission, among other steps, will carry out an analysis on the availability of wood and recovered paper considering the potential demand for both forest based industries and the renewable energy sector [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Bioeconomy, bioenergy  |

### Commission Communication “Building the Single Market for Green Products - Facilitating better information on the environmental performance

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2013   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Communication seeks to address ambiguity regarding the definition of "green" products and organisations and thus achieve resource efficiency and other objectives. It calls for the development of two pilot methods to measure environmental performance: Product Environmental Footprint and the Organization Environmental Footprint. Footprint pilots are under development for a series of products including intermediate paper products, feed for animals, coffee and meat (among those with potential forest impacts), [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | Not mentioned – over time, removing ambiguity about environmental influences can help producers and consumers recognize truly sustainable wood products [14]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Bioeconomy   |

**Commission Communication “Thematic Strategy on the sustainable use of natural resources” (COM (2005) 670 final)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2005   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Strategy for EU action to use natural resources more efficiently. Part of the 6EAP, it sets out actions to improve knowledge, monitoring, and raise awareness among stakeholders and citizens as well as foster strategic approaches in resource use. The Strategy calls for EU policies for more efficient resource use, including timber [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | Timber is identified among natural resources but specific actions for forests not included [14]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Bioeconomy   |

**Commission Communication “Making raw materials available for Europe’s future well- being - Proposal for a European innovation partnership on raw materials” (COM (2012) 82 final)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2012   |
| Key objectives and plans         | This strategy targets non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials (mineral, natural rubber, wood) where the EU has a high important dependency. It calls for a three-pillar strategy: access to world markets, sustainable supply from European sources and reduction of consumption of primary raw materials. The Communication is linked to the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials (see innovation Factsheet) [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | Technology improvements may improve efficiency in wood use and production, reducing demand for virgin wood. International cooperation may also improve supply chain transparency, reducing illegal logging and corruption [14]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Innovation, governance   |

**Commission Staff Working Document “A blueprint for the EU forest-based industries (woodworking, furniture, pulp & paper manufacturing and converting, printing)**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Communication   |
| Year of establishment            | 2013  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The 2013 Blueprint accompanying the new EU Forest Strategy and the associated Staff Working Document underlines that the industry has to address a number of challenges to remain competitive. Various activities to address these challenges are identified by the Commission, EU countries, and the industries themselves for the timeframe 2014-2020, forming the EU strategy for forest- based industries [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Communication is developed for the Forestry sector  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement  |

**Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement\***

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Directive   |
| Year of establishment            | 2014  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Directive establishes rules for the procurement of public contracts of works, supplies or services by contracting authorities. It requires compliance with international, EU and national environmental provisions in the performance of public contracts. In addition, the measure allows (but does not require): awarding public contracts based on a life-cycle costing approach, which may include environmental externalities; using performance or functional requirements related to the environment; referring to a specific label or eco-label when laying down the environmental characteristics of works, supplies or services requested [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Directive specifically allows environmental considerations in the procurement process, which was not present in previous EU legislation. Implementation is carried out at Member State level [14].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance  |

\* There is also a Directive 2014/25/EU on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sector with similar type of content.

**Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Regulation   |
| Year of establishment            | 2011   |
| Key objectives and plans         | This guarantees to consumers the right to adequate information by establishing the general principles, requirements and responsibilities for the labelling of foodstuffs they consume. It merges the previous legislation on the labelling of foodstuffs and nutritional labelling [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | Producers must clearly state ingredients, including palm oil (thus raising consumer awareness), [14]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security and consumption  |

**National level (if relevant)****Netherlands - Public Procurement Act - Aanbestedingswet**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Act  |
| Year of establishment            | 2012   |
| Key objectives and plans         | Target of reaching 100% sustainable; procurement incentivizes local government authorities to implement green procurement criteria. This includes criteria on forest products certified as sustainable (e.g. under FSC or PEFC). The Dutch Government is responsible for enforcement of the Act. Regional and local authorities are addressed to stimulate the market for sustainable products [14]. |
| Role of forests                  | By encouraging green public procurement, including the purchase of products certified as sustainable, this regulation will change the structure of demand towards products that have received sustainability certification [14].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Governance   |

| <b>Green Deal Sustainable Biomass</b> |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Type of development                   | Joint declaration of intent   |
| Year of establishment                 | 2012  |
| Key objectives and plans              | Joint declaration of intent between government, local authorities, business and civil society organisations. Energy producers declare the use of solid biomass and commit to a 60% decrease in GHG emissions compared to fossil fuels, receiving financial incentives. Primary biomass must be FSC-certified or equivalent [14] |
| Role of forests                       | By requiring that primary biomass used for energy generation must be certified as sustainable, this initiative encourages sustainable forest management [14].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:      | Bioenergy, governance   |

| <b>Agreement promoting sustainable forest management</b> |   |
|--|---|
| Type of development                                      | Agreement   |
| Year of establishment                                    | This Agreement was signed on 22 March 2017 [23]   |
| Key objectives and plans                                 | <p>This Agreement is signed by representatives of the timber sector, the construction, furniture and retail industries, trade unions, civil society organizations and the government [23]</p> <p>The ambition of this Agreement is to stimulate sustainable forest management and to implement international corporate social responsibility in the wood sector by [23]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Examining to what extent the EUTR and the current certification initiatives address the CSR risks in the entire wood chain.</li> <li>2. Identifying and taking actions to structurally address the unhedged CSR risks.</li> <li>3. Identifying and taking actions that simplify the administrative rules for the use of sustainably produced timber.</li> <li>4. Investigating why the business case for sustainable forest management is often still weak and, on basis of the results, have a joint effort to strengthen the business case for sustainable forest management.</li> <li>5. Increasing market demand for sustainably produced timber and FLEGT timber and achieving the ambition that the use of this timber will become a natural starting point for all relevant stakeholders in the Netherlands.</li> </ol> |
| Role of forests  | The ambition is to stimulate sustainable forest management, largely through CSR actions in the entire supply chain.   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                         | Governance and Finance  |

## **Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations**

| <b>ITTO</b>                    |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. In addition, ITTO collects, analyses and disseminates data on the production and trade of tropical timber and funds a range of projects and other action aimed at developing industries at both community and industrial scales [16]. |
| Role of forests in the process | Projects and activities of ITTO are around tropical timber  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Organizations involved:                | Intergovernmental Organization - The governing body of the ITTO is the International Tropical Timber Council, which is composed of all the Organization's members. The Council is supported by four committees. Non-member stakeholders have established two advisory groups to facilitate their participation in the Council and to provide input to the Council's decision-making process [16]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is a member country   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | ITTO has separate programs; some of them relate to climate, biodiversity or FLEGT (governance)  |

### European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition (STTC)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The STTC's aim is to develop the market to incentivize the growth and spread of responsible forest management in tropical countries. STTC's initial 2020 target is to increase European sustainably sourced tropical timber sales to 50% above 2013 levels [4].   |
| Role of forests in the process         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the spread of SFM in Tropical countries;</li> <li>• Boost the EU market for sustainably sourced tropical timber</li> </ul>   |
| Organizations involved:                | Organizations involved in the STTC are grouped in various categories according to their organization type and level of involvement [4].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>Dutch members are [4]UN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City of Amsterdam, Leeuwarden, Rotterdam</li> <li>• Government of the Netherlands</li> <li>• IDH, Sustainable Trade Initiative</li> <li>• Probos, VVNH</li> <li>• Companies: Koninklijke Dekker, Praxis, Stihl, Houthandel van Dam, World Timber Products</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance  |

### Soft Commodities Forum

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>Projects in the Food, Land &amp; Water Program develop solutions to address key challenges of food &amp; land use systems: food and nutrition security, smallholder livelihoods, natural resource efficiency, including water management, climate change impact and adaptation - using comprehensive approaches and new technologies [8].</p> <p>The Forum will recommend standards for monitoring and traceability of land use in supply chains in the Cerrado. In addition, the Forum will promote – in collaboration with financial institutions and investors -- the development of new financial mechanisms to incentivize producers in the Cerrado to avoid conversion of native forests and vegetation, reward positive production practices and preserve access to key markets [8].</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | Avoiding conversion of natural forests   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.</p> <p>The companies are involved in soy origination and processing in Brazil, including the Cerrado region, which has experienced significant rates of agricultural expansion over the last decade. The first focus area of the Forum is to tackle land use challenges in the Brazilian Cerrado [8].</p>  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Peter Bakker is the President and CEO of WBCSD. Harry Brekelmans (Royal Dutch Shell) and Amanda Sourry (Unilever North America) are in the Executive Committee. Members WBCSD: DSM, Rabobank, Unilever [8]   |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Sustainable agriculture, finance |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

### Forest Solutions Group (WBCSD)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>The Forest Solutions Group (FSG) is a global platform for the forest sector value chain, under the WBCSD. FSG's mission is to advance the bio-economy and a thriving forest sector that sustains healthy productive forests &amp; people's well-being [8].</p> <p>FSG members adhere to a set of membership principles and report on key performance indicators to demonstrate leadership and prove progress on sustainability. Work streams include: sustainable value chains and procurement, The Forests dialogue, sustainable forest management and values &amp; benefits of forest products [8]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | The FSG is specifically focused on the forestry sector  |
| Organizations involved:                | ---   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Peter Bakker is the President and CEO of WBCSD. Harry Brekelmans (Royal Dutch Shell) and Amanda Sourry (Unilever North America) are in the Executive Committee. Members WBCSD: DSM, Rabobank, Unilever [8]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, bioeconomy, livelihood improvement  |

### Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Cooperation to provide policy-related information to inform sound economic development policy choices [9].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OECD work on biodiversity, water and natural resources management focuses on policy analysis to help ensure more environmentally effective, cost-efficient and equitable outcomes. The objective of OECD work on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries is to assess and evaluate potential positive incentives and policy approaches aiming to contribute to global climate change mitigation [10].</li> <li>• As part of its mission, OECD also tracks country agricultural support schemes and the degree that they distort trade or encourage environmental degradation (including deforestation) for the 34 member and other countries. Since 1980, OECD countries increased the share of producer support measures "decoupled" from commodity or production decisions from 2% to 25%. Decoupled schemes avoid a.o. (growing) land use [9]</li> </ul> |
| Organizations involved:                | 35 Member countries, from North and South America to Europe and Asia-Pacific. They include many of the world's most advanced countries but also emerging countries like Mexico, Chile and Turkey [10].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Netherlands is one of the Member Countries [10]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, finance, livelihood improvement, innovation   |

### TFA2020: Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (WEF)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020) is a global public-private partnership in which partners take voluntary actions, individually and in combination, to reduce the tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp. Doing so significantly reduces global greenhouse gas emissions, improves the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers, conserves natural habitats, and protects tropical landscapes for future generations [12]. |
|--------------------------------|---|

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| Role of forests in the process         | <p>Beef, soy and palm oil production have the largest impact on tropical forests, accounting for 36% of tropical deforestation. South America and South-East Asia are commodity-driven hotspots, with Brazil and Indonesia alone responsible for 44% of tropical deforestation [11].</p> <p>The mission of TFA 2020 is to help producers, traders and buyers of forest- risk commodities achieve their commitments to deforestation-free supply chains. It also helps governments of tropical forest countries to realize better growth through sustainable rural development in partnership with civil society and indigenous peoples [11].</p> |
| Organizations involved:                | TFA 2020 currently engages more than 110 partners from government, the private sector and civil society [11]   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>Partners of TFA2020 are: Government of the Netherlands, WWF, Unilever, Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), Tropenbos International, Solidaridad network and SNV Netherlands Development [11].</p> <p>The Netherlands contributes to the secretariat via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [11].</p>   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance, sustainable agriculture  |

### Consumer Goods Forum

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Brings together consumer goods manufacturers and retailers in pursuit of business practices for efficiency and positive change across industry benefiting shoppers, consumers and the world without impeding competition [13]  |
| Role of forests in the process         | CGF works on environmental and social sustainability, sustainable supply chains, health and wellness, end-to-end value chains (e.g. transparency) and on food safety.  |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>In 2010, the Consumer Goods Forum pledged to achieve zero net deforestation by 2020 in beef, soy, palm oil, pulp and paper supply chains [11]</p> <p>CGF brings together the CEOs and senior management of some 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders across 70 countries. The Board consists of global CEOs of more than 50 members [18]</p>   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | <p>CGF Members in the Netherlands are: Ahold Delhaize, Bavaria, Brand Loyalty, Centraal Bureau Levensmiddelhandel, DSM, Edison International, FNLI, FSSC 2000, GS1 Netherlands, Heineken, IDH, KPGMG, Lead Network, Polymer Logistics, Rabobank, Spar International, Superunie, TCC, Unilever, SIM and VanderLande [18]</p> <p>Paul Polman (Unilever), Dick Boer (Ahold) and Jean_Francois van Boxmeer (Heneken) are in the Board [18]</p> |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture, food consumption, health [18]   |

### European Palm Oil Alliance (EPOA)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>Goal [19]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rebalance the debate on palm oil and food</li> <li>• create a science based and objective view on the health and nutritional aspects of palm oil</li> <li>• communicate on industry commitments on sustainable palm oil production and uptake</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------|---|

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| Role of forests in the process         | Initiative may impact economic factors (structure of EU demand), which can help ease pressure on forests.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The European Palm Oil Alliance (EPOA) is a business initiative to engage with and educate stakeholders on the full palm oil story. EPOA closely collaborates with national initiatives active in the different European countries, facilitating science based communication and creating a balanced view on the nutritional and sustainability aspects of palm oil [19].<br><br>Cargill, IOI Loders Crokiaan, Indonesian Palm Oil Association, Lípidos Santiga, Malaysian Palm Oil Council, MVO - The Netherlands Oils and Fats Industry, Sime Darby, Unigra and Olenex [19] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands Oils and Fats Industry (MVO) is a member.<br><br>Frans Claassen (Managing Director MVO) is the Chair of the Steering Committee. Collaborates with Dutch Alliance Sustainable Palm Oil [19]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Sustainable agriculture  |

### European Food Sustainable Consumption and Production Roundtable

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The aim of the European Food SCP Round Table is to establish the food chain as a major contributor towards sustainable consumption and production in Europe. It encourages the food industry to make policy choices which are sustainable and environmentally conscious [14].<br>A key principle is that environmental information communicated along the food chain, including to consumers, shall be scientifically reliable and consistent, understandable and not misleading [22].<br>In 2018, the Food SCP Round Table launched a new report entitled "Enhancing the contribution of the agri-food value chain to the Circular Economy" [22]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not directly mentioned: The Food protocol (V1.0) does mention about land use change and related GHG emissions [22].  |
| Organizations involved:                | The European Food Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Round Table is an initiative that is co-chaired by the European Commission and food supply chain partners and supported by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and European Environment Agency. There are 12 member organizations representing the European food supply chain. Participation in the European Food SCP Round Table is also open to consumer representative organizations and environmental/nature conservation NGOs [22].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the Netherlands Ministry for Environment are observer organizations [22].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Food security & consumption and sustainable agriculture  |

### IDH – Sustainable Trade Initiative

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | IDH creates public private partnerships in 18 sectors. Those related to deforestation are: cocoa, tropical timber, tea, soy, coffee, aquaculture, cotton, cashew, spices, natural stone, flowers & plants, fruits & vegetables, mining & minerals, palm oil, pulp & paper, apparel. The funding supports private actors to establish supply chains based on sustainable commodities [14]. |
| Role of forests in the process | Support for sustainability initiatives and public co- financing affect economic factors that can help reduce deforestation and forest degradation, especially from agricultural expansion and wood extraction [14]  |

|  |   |
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| Organizations involved:                | IDH is supported by multiple European governments, including institutional donors: BUZA, SECO and DANIDA and works together with over 500 companies, CSOs, financial institutions, producer organizations and governments in 12 sectors and 12 landscapes in over 50 countries worldwide [21].                |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | There is no complete overview on the website but the HQ is based in the Netherlands; collaboration takes place with Dutch financial institutions (a.o. ABN AMRO, Rabobank) and multiple Dutch companies. IDH collaborates with NGOs such as Solidaridad [21]. IDH receives funding from the Dutch government. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, sustainable agriculture, governance (see also ISLA Landscape program from IDH under governance)  |

### European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The ETTF promotes the interests of the timber trade across Europe, and provides a discussion and networking forum for the EU timber trade on key issues, from legislation and the environment, to sustainable timber promotion and best practice. It has taken a lead role in implementing the EU Timber Regulation at industry level, designing and enforcing the Responsible Purchasing Policy (RPP) as a mandatory condition and benefit of membership [14]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | By changing private sector demand, and thus reorienting the structure of EU demand in favor of more sustainable sources, the RPP can impact procurement of raw wood material resources [14]   |
| Organizations involved:                | ETTF represents key national federations for importers, merchants and distributors. It liaises with and lobbies government and governmental bodies at national and international level, engages with environmental and other NGOs [14]  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | VVNH (Netherlands Timber Trade Association) [20]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Governance  |

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## Good governance and justice and forests

*Includes: Integrated landscape approach, legality, international crime policy*

### **(In-)direct impact on forests**

- Good governance is fundamental to achieving positive and sustained development outcomes in the sector, including efficiency of resource management, increased contribution to economic growth and to environmental services, and equitable distribution of benefits.
- The World Bank has estimated that illegal logging causes losses of approximately US\$15 billion every year (the legal forest industry loses more than US\$10 billion while governments lose about US\$5 billion in revenues). In a recent report (UNEP/INTERPOL 2012), this value has increased between twofold and 6.7-fold, that is, the economic value of global illegal logging, including processing, was estimated to be worth between US\$30 and 100 billion, or 10–30 % of the global wood trade [29]
- Forestry crimes are often perpetrated in connection with other crimes such as tax evasion, corruption, document fraud and money laundering [2].
- Forests are at risk from illegal or unsustainable logging [8].
- Weak governance and corruption are significantly correlated with poor forest management, forest degradation, and uncontrolled deforestation [15].
- Underlying factors affecting forest conversion include a.o. land tenure, and the governance of land-use change [4].
  - ◇ Globally, 1.5 billion local and indigenous people have secured rights over forest resources through community-based tenure.
- Integrated land-use planning provides an opportunity to develop a strategic framework for balancing competing land uses among stakeholders [4].
- Transnational organized criminal groups act along the entire timber supply chain, exploiting institutional and legislative weaknesses. Corruption, legal loopholes, weak control systems and inefficient border patrols jeopardize the rule of law and good governance.
- Illegal logging [2]:
  - ◇ Is responsible for 15-30% of global timber production
  - ◇ represents 50-90% of logging in many tropical countries
  - ◇ Illegal trade of timber is worth USD 51-152 billion per year

## Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

### International level

| <b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</b> |  |
|---|--|
| Type of development   | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity [4].   |
| Year of establishment                                       | The 2030 Agenda was agreed by world leaders at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015 [4]   |
| Key objectives and plans                                    | <p>The Agenda features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that demonstrate the scale and ambition of the plan. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the integrated nature of the SDGs and the crucial importance of their interlinkages [4].</p> <p>In relation to good governance and justice [5]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</li> <li>• 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</li> <li>• 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</li> <li>• 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</li> <li>• 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests   | SDG 15 is on the Life on Land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:                            | Overarching  |
| <b>UN strategic plan for forests</b>                        |  |
| Type of development   | The UN strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation [8].   |
| Year of establishment                                       | 2017   |
| Key objectives and plans                                    | The strategic plan provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals [8].  |
| Role of forests   | <p>The heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Goals and targets related to good governance, justice and forests are [8]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide</li> <li>• 5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing</li> </ul>  |

|                                  |  |
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|                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>• 5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development</li> </ul> |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Climate, soil, food security, biodiversity, bioeconomy, finance, livelihood improvement, markets and trade   |

### New York Declaration on Forests

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | A non-legally binding political declaration that grew out of dialogue among governments, companies and civil society  |
| Year of establishment            | 2014 [5]  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>In September 2014, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) outlined ten goals that provide endorsers with ambitious global targets to protect forests and end natural forest loss by 2030.</p> <p>More than 190 government, non-governmental and corporate entities signed the New York Declaration on Forests [13]</p> <p><u>Goal 1</u>: At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030 [14]</p> <p><u>Goal 10</u>: Strengthen forest governance, transparency, and the rule of law, while also empowering communities and recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially those pertaining to their lands and resources</p> |
| Role of forests                  | New York Goals have as objective to protect forests and end forest loss   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, energy access, livelihood improvement, soil, biodiversity, climate, finance  |

### Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Voluntary guidelines  |
| Year of establishment            | 2012  |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The Voluntary Guidelines (global in scope) on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security set out principles and internationally accepted standards for practices for the responsible governance of tenure and provide a framework for countries in developing strategies, policies, legislation, programmes and activities [4].</p> <p>The Guidelines are voluntary, and were developed through intergovernmental negotiations led by the CFS and also involved civil society organisations, the private sector, academics and researchers, and international organisations. The implementation of VGGT has been encouraged by the G20 and in the Rio +20 Declaration [17].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The Guidelines build on and support the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. Responsible governance of tenure supports sustainable forest management [17].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Food security, livelihood improvement   |

**United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Declaration  |
| Year of establishment            | Adopted in 2007  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Declaration is an international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples [9]. |
| Role of forests                  | Forests are not directly mentioned; the right to use the land is mentioned [9].  |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Livelihood improvement, health   |

**United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ("Ruggie Principles")**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Guiding principles  |
| Year of establishment            | 2011  |
| Key objectives and plans         | When endorsing the guiding principles, the UN Human Rights Council established the UN Working Group on business & human rights as well. The principles are the outcome of Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework [17]. |
| Role of forests                  | The Principles do not refer specifically to forestry but can influence deforestation by e.g. promoting and advancing human rights of indigenous peoples affected by deforestation [17].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade, livelihood improvement   |

**Regional / European level****European Timber Regulation (EUTR)**

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Regulation  |
| Year of establishment            | The Regulation entered into application on 3 March 2013 [11].   |
| Key objectives and plans         | <p>The EUTR counters the trade in illegally harvested timber and timber products through three key obligations [11]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It prohibits the placing on the EU market for the first time of illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber;</li> <li>• It requires EU traders who place timber products on the EU market for the first time to exercise 'due diligence';</li> <li>• Once on the market, economic operators in this part of the supply chain (traders in the regulation) have an obligation to keep records of their suppliers and customers.</li> </ul> <p>The Regulation applies to both imported and domestically produced timber and timber products [11].</p> |
| Role of forests                  | The Regulation covers a broad range of timber products including solid wood products, flooring, plywood, pulp and paper [11].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade   |

### US Lacey Act

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Type of development              | Act   |
| Year of establishment            | In 2008, the Act was amended to include plants and plant products such as timber and paper.   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The Lacey Act is a United States law that bans trafficking in illegal wildlife. There are two major components to the plant amendments: a ban on trading plants or plant products harvested in violation of the law; and a requirement to declare the scientific name, value, quantity, and country of harvest origin for some products [24]. |
| Role of forests                  | In 2008, the Act extended its scope to include timber, paper and other forest products. This amendment also sets out penalties for those found guilty of trading in illegal forest products [24].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade   |

### Bali Declaration

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Declaration  |
| Year of establishment            | 2001   |
| Key objectives and plans         | At the East Asian Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in Bali in 2001, the conference adopted the Bali Declaration, whereby participating countries committed themselves to, inter alia, intensify national efforts and strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration to address forest crime and violations of forest law [25]   |
| Role of forests                  | Against illegal logging trade of forest products. The Declaration says: "Take immediate action to intensify national efforts, and to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration to address violations of forest law and forest crime, in particular illegal logging, associated illegal trade and corruption, and their negative effects on the rule of law" [25] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

### Regulation (EU)No 995/2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market and;

### Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 363/2012 on the procedural rules for the recognition and withdrawal of recognition of monitoring organisations and;

### Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | Regulation - multiple   |
| Year of establishment    | 2010-2012   |
| Key objectives and plans | <p>The Timber Regulation (995/2010) prohibits the placing on the EU market illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber. It requires EU traders who place timber products on the EU market to exercise due diligence.</p> <p>To facilitate the traceability of timber products, economic operators have an obligation to keep records of their suppliers and customers. The regulation covers a broad range of timber products including solid wood products, flooring, plywood, pulp and paper. It does not include recycled products or printed paper (books, newspapers etc.), [17].</p> |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Role of forests                  | By ensuring that only legal timber and products thereof can access the EU market, these measures shift EU demand away from illegal sources. |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade   |

### **Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (FLEGT Regulation) and**

### **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1024/2008 laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the FLEGT Regulation**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Communication  |
| Year of establishment            | 2005 and 2008  |
| Key objectives and plans         | The FLEGT Regulation establishes rules for the import into the EU of certain timber products from partner countries (i.e. States or regional organisations that have entered into partnership agreements with the EU). In particular, timber products exported from partner countries may only be imported into the EU if they are covered by a FLEGT license. MS competent authorities are responsible for border controls to enforce the licensing requirement [17]. |
| Role of forests                  | By ensuring that only legal timber and products thereof can access the EU market, these measures shift EU demand away from illegal sources, thereby affecting the economic factors driving wood extraction [17].   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

### **FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | VPAs are bilateral trade agreements between the EU and timber-exporting countries outside of the EU.   |
| Year of establishment            | 2011   |
| Key objectives and plans         | VPAs aim to guarantee that wood exported from those countries to the EU comes from legal sources, and thus help exporting countries tackle illegal logging by improving regulations and governance. Once ratified, EU delegations lead EU's activities related to a VPA. Partner countries' governments implement the VPA. VPA negotiations give occasion for stakeholder platforms and other institutions to be established [17]. |
| Role of forests                  | By supporting partner countries in combating illegal logging, VPAs can improve the policy and institutional factors surrounding wood extraction.<br><br>Moreover, by facilitating access to the EU market by VPA-licensed timber and products thereof, the VPAs can shift the structure of EU demand in favor of VPA partner countries, thus affecting economic factors linked to wood extraction [17].                            |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Markets and trade  |

### **EU Action Plan on Human Rights and EEAS Democracy 2015-2019**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of development      | Action Plan   |
| Year of establishment    | 2015  |
| Key objectives and plans | The EU actively promotes and defends universal human rights within its borders and when engaging in relations with non-EU countries. Over the years, the EU has adopted important reference documents on the promotion and protection of human rights and developed a range of diplomatic and cooperation tools to support the worldwide advancement of human rights [17] |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Role of forests                  | The principles do not specifically refer to forestry or indigenous people (uncontacted tribes), [17] |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Elements on trade and investment policy, CSR (markets and trade) and livelihood improvement          |

### Commission Staff Working Document on Implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Type of development              | Staff Working document (Communication)   |
| Year of establishment            | 2015   |
| Key objectives and plans         | The EU recognizes the UNGPs as an “authoritative policy framework” in addressing corporate social responsibility. The Commission has actively encouraged Member States to develop national action plans in relation to UNGPs. The Document sets out to describe the status quo, explain existing competencies of the EU for various activities required to implement the UNGPs, provide an update on various activities by the Commission and the EEAS, and identify potential gaps in UNGP implementation [17]. |
| Role of forests                  | Mentioned 4 times in the context of transparency and FLEGT   |
| Strong link with other agenda's: | Finance, markets and trade   |

The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) agenda has been successfully integrated into the relevant work plan of the Association of South East Asian Nations, with the first negotiation sessions held in Thailand and Laos this year [14].

### National level (if relevant)

Several consumer countries have strengthened legal frameworks and enforcement actions aimed at restricting imports of illegal timber products. Notable developments include the entry into force of the Clean Wood Act in Japan, the new legal framework to control illegal logging in South Korea, and the recently adopted Malaysian Import Legality Regulation [14].

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

### Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (Forestry Crime Working Group)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | The Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC), created in 2012, brings together senior officials and decision makers from all INTERPOL member countries to provide strategic advice on relevant issues and to harness global support [1].   |
| Role of forests in the process | The <u>Forestry Crime Working Group</u> from ECEC was formally established in November 2017 [1].<br><br>The Working Group provides strategic advice to INTERPOL to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement operations targeting organized criminal networks engaged in illegal logging, international trade in illegal timber and related crimes [1].<br><br>Recent activities include [1]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Amazonas II (2015): Targeting the illegal trade of timber sourced in South and Central America.</li> <li>• Operation Log (2015): Targeting the illegal trade of timber sourced in West Africa.</li> </ul> |

- Forest Trends Timber Regulation Enforcement Exchange (TREE) meetings: Worked closely with TREE to support robust and consistent enforcement of demand-side timber regulations by engaging with officials from major timber importing markets.
- ICCWC Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification (2016): Developed guidance to help ensure forensic data is credible and admissible in court.
- Sub-regional Forest Crime Training Workshops for ENPI-FLEG countries (2016)

INTERPOL's Forestry Crime Working Group hosts events regularly in all regions to enhance regional cooperation.

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| Organizations involved:                | Participation in the ECEC Committee is open to law enforcement officers, officials and experts from INTERPOL's member countries [1]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Member of Advisory Board ECEC: Mr. Edwin LAKERVELD   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Head Special Intelligence and Investigation Service on Environmental Crime, the Netherlands [1]                                      |
|  | Markets and trade  |

### INTERPOL – Project LEAF

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | Project LEAF (Law enforcement Assistance for Forests) [2]. In 2012, INTERPOL launched Project, a global initiative to support law enforcement working across the entire timber supply chain with the aim of disrupting international criminal networks, through increased cooperation in transnational police investigations [2].                              |
| Role of forests in the process         | An international, coordinated response is essential to combat the organized transnational nature of the criminal groups involved in illegal logging. By involving the FIUs and investigating financial crimes – such as money laundering – in the forestry sector, the law enforcement community can identify and confiscate the proceeds of those crimes [2]. |
| Organizations involved:                | INTERPOL Initiative: Project Leaf collaborates with international institutions and the national Ministries of the law enforcement agencies globally, with the joint mission of addressing transnational organized crime against forests and the environment [2].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands Government is a donor partner from the Interpol Environmental Crime Program – this is broader than the LEAF project alone (there are also other projects) [2]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance  |

### Timber Regulation Enforcement Exchange (TREE)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | TREE is an ongoing series of networking and information-sharing meetings. Since 2012, Forest Trends and Chatham House have been working with officials from EU Member States and US Lacey enforcement agencies, to further understanding of complex high-risk supply chains for wood products and support coordinated implementation of the EUTR and US Lacey Act [3]. |
| Role of forests in the process | The TREE process aims to support robust and consistent enforcement of demand-side timber regulations by providing a forum for officials and discuss practical enforcement issues [3]   |
| Organizations involved:        | Government organizations, forestry institutes, representatives European Commission   |

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| Representation of Dutch organizations: | In the 2016 meeting, Meriam Wortel from the Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority participated [3]. |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade  |

### Thematic program on Forest Law Enforcement, governance and trade (TFLET)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The general objective of the Thematic Programme is to improve national forest law enforcement and governance in tropical ITTO member countries to enhance and diversify international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed forests and to help alleviate poverty in those countries. FLET's projects and activities focus on four key areas [17]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving Forest Law Compliance and Governance.</li> <li>2. Increasing Trade in Legally Produced Tropical Timber.</li> <li>3. Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods Through Sustainable Forest Management.</li> <li>4. Strengthening International Cooperation.</li> </ol> |
| Role of forests in the process         | TFLET provides program support to capacity building in sustainable forest management and conservation and improving national forest law in receiver countries [17]  |
| Organizations involved:                | Responsible for implementation and enforcement: ITTO and CITES parties [17]. The main actors in the forest sector are national government forestry agencies, national government forest law enforcement agencies, national-level civil-society, and private-sector organizations, companies, local cooperatives and community administrations, and small and medium-sized forest enterprises [23].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Based on the project profile: "The governments of the Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway and Korea have already pledged contributions to the thematic programme pilot phase totalling US\$4.8 million" [23]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, livelihood improvement   |

### EU-FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme

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| Key objectives and activities:         | The program, in its third phase (2015-2020), supports projects in timber-producing countries and provides information and knowledge-sharing. Its goals are to address illegal logging, improve forest governance and promote trade in legally-source timber. With financing from the EU, Sweden and FAO, the Programme supports timber producing countries (VPA or not) to implement projects that target aspects of the EU FLEGT Action Plan. The third phase introduced new and extended support mechanisms, particularly directed to private sector stakeholders; support for civil society and government continues [17] |
| Role of forests in the process         | The FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Program seeks to reduce and eventually eliminate illegal logging [22].   |
| Organizations involved:                | EU, SIDA and FAO oversee the program, which is implemented by FAO [17]. Also support from UK Aid. The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme provides technical support and resources to projects in 23 countries [22].  |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade  |

### Global Landscapes Forum

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | A science-led platform on sustainable land use.   |
| Role of forests in the process         | For example, the 2018 Regional African Conference will focus on the coordination and promotion of international, national and private sector support for forest and landscape restoration, while paving the way forward for forest and landscape restoration implementation [6]   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>Since 2013, over 3,000 organizations and 25,000 people have taken part in Forum events. The Forum is led by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). the current coordinating partners are the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Program.</p> <p>The Forum focuses on the following themes: restoration, finance, rights, food and livelihoods and measuring progress. The Forum organizes various events each year [6].</p> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | Participation in Forums. For example, Tropenbos International, the AgriCultures Network and the Forest and Farm Facility, created a space so voices from the fields and forests could be heard at the Global Landscapes Forum in 2014 [6]   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Soil, climate, finance, markets and trade, water, livelihood improvement  |

### Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)

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| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>A global network advocating for the land and forest rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. RRI analyzes and reports on global trends in forest tenure and land rights, and catalyzes coordination between key constituencies—including a.o. Indigenous Peoples' and local community organizations, civil society etc.</p> <p>Key themes are: rights and climate, gender justice, realizing rights and private sector engagement [7].</p>   |
| Role of forests in the process         | RRI focuses on the relationship between land and resources ownership, access and control ("tenure"), sustainable natural resources management, and the livelihoods of indigenous and forest- dependent local communities [15]. There is a RRI's Dialogues series on Forests, Governance, and Climate Change. RRI's Tenure Data Tool compares changes in statutory forest tenure from 2002 to 2013 in 52 of the world's most highly-forested countries [7].   |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>A strategic coalition founded in 2005. RRI involves a wide spectrum of organizations including government donor, forestry and land agencies, NGOs, and indigenous peoples' organizations. The 14 RRI Partners and 150 Collaborator organizations are directly engaged in land and forest policy reforms in close to 20 countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America [15].</p> <p>The Governance of the Rights and Resources Initiative is conducted by the Board of Directors of the Rights and Resources Group (RRG). The RRI Coalition is formed by a group of 15 core Partners who work in areas of their regional and thematic expertise. Current RRI Partners include for example CIFOR or the World Agroforestry Centre [7].</p> |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | RRI collaborates with Tropenbos International [7]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Climate, markets and trade   |

### The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

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|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | A high- level advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, established on 28 July 2000 by resolution 2000/22, with the mandate to deal with indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.                          |
| Role of forests in the process         | Not specifically mentioned but environmental issues are.  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues consists of sixteen members: Eight members to be nominated by Governments and elected by the Council, and eight members to be appointed by the President of the Council. Current members are a.o. from US, Russia, Tanzania, Peru, Finland, Mali and Denmark |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement  |

### International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (Rights and Resources Initiative)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | The International Land and Forest Tenure Facility (“The Tenure Facility”) provides grants to advance land and forest tenure security and the rights and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and local communities [17]. The Facility was formally established in 2016-2017, and has a budget of USD35 million and between 2014-18 USD15 million will be channeled to projects in six pilot countries: Panama, Liberia, Mali, Cameroon, Indonesia, and Peru [14]. |
| Role of forests in the process         | The Facility focuses on forest tenure  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Tenure Facility is being incubated by the Rights and Resources Initiative and became fully independent in 2016. It is supported by the Swedish International Development Agency and the Acacia Conservation Fund [17].<br><br>The Facility has a Board of Directors and an Advisory group.   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Finance, livelihood improvement  |

## Promoting integrated (governance) approaches

### IDH – ISLA Program

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | IDH convenes companies, CSOs, governments and others in public-private partnerships. Approaches include: Market convening, innovative finance, production, protection and inclusion and development of service delivery models [16].<br><br>IDH developed 8 landscapes in 12 countries. IDH uses the PPI approach in the landscapes: creating areas where agricultural products are grown sustainably (Production), forests and natural resources are safeguarded (Protection), and communities thrive (Inclusion) [16]. |
| Role of forests in the process | Forest is included as component in the Landscapes. For example: Forest restoration is a key activity in the wider Tai forest area in Côte d'Ivoire. In other areas, this could be preventing further deforestation or agroforestry [16].   |

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| Organizations involved:                | IDH is supported by multiple European governments, including institutional donors: BUZA, SECO and DANIDA. IDH works with together over 500 companies, CSOs, financial institutions, producer organizations and governments in 12 sectors and 12 landscapes in over 50 countries worldwide [16]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | IDH is based in the Netherlands and funded (partly) by BUZA.<br>Dutch companies and NGOs participate in the program   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Livelihood improvement, agriculture, markets, finance   |

## Promoting dialogue and cooperation

### International Arrangement on Forests

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Key objectives and activities:         | That the objectives of the international arrangement on forests are to [18]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, in particular the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests;</li> <li>• Enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the post-2015 development agenda;</li> <li>• Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels;</li> <li>• Foster international cooperation, including North-South, South- South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels;</li> <li>• (Support efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, to achieve sustainable forest management.</li> </ul> |
| Role of forests in the process         | To enhance cooperation on international level for forests and forest related policies  |
| Organizations involved:                | The international arrangement on forests is composed of the United Nations Forum on Forests and its member States, the secretariat of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests [18].   |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | -  |

### Forest Europe

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key objectives and activities: | FOREST EUROPE (the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) is the pan-European voluntary high-level political process for dialogue and cooperation on forest policies in Europe. It develops common strategies for its 47 signatories (46 European countries and the European Union) on how to protect and sustainably manage their forests. FOREST EUROPE has developed guidelines, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management. FOREST EUROPE carries out monitoring, reporting and assessment of national strategies and efforts to implement sustainable forest systems. Forest Europe has also supported and provided input to EU policy measures, notably the EU forest strategy [17]. |
| Role of forests in the process | FOREST Europe's work promotes sustainable forest management across Europe [21]  |

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| Organizations involved:                | Responsibilities for implementation and enforcement: Member states and other FOREST Europe members, FOREST EUROPE secretariat, Ministerial conferences take high-level decisions and commitments [17]. 46 European countries and the European Union are the signatories to FOREST EUROPE [21] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands (Ministry of Economic Affairs) is a signatory country. Amongst others WWF and IUCN are observer organizations (international divisions) [21]  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Expert and working groups exist for: policies and tools, monitoring and reporting, green economy, forest ecosystem services, protection and adaptation to climate change, human health and well-being, legally binding agreement [21]   |

### The Forests Dialogue (TFD)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Key objectives and activities:         | <p>TFD is working to hold dialogues and build partnerships for the conservation and sustainable use of forests worldwide. To date, TFD has developed and held more than 40 dialogues on fifteen different initiatives and has released numerous publications detailing the background and findings of these dialogues [15].</p> <p>Current initiatives are: The land use dialogue, land and forest tenure reform, tree plantations in the landscape and understanding deforestation-free [20]</p> |
| Role of forests in the process         | TFD works for the conservation and sustainable use of forests worldwide.  |
| Organizations involved:                | <p>TFD is a multi-stakeholder platform, comprised of civil society and private sector leaders, including a Steering Committee made up of 24 members [15].</p> <p>TFD's Steering Committee consists of up to 25 members and is led by two Co-Leaders. TFD Fellows work with The Forests Dialogue (TFD) Steering Committee member and Dialogue Participant organizations to develop solutions and conduct research on pressing issues in the forest sector [20]</p>                                 |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | -   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | Markets and trade, innovation and science   |

### Committee on Forestry (COFO)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Key objectives and activities: | <p>The ToR include the following [28]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct periodic reviews of international forestry problems and appraise these problems with a view to proposing concerted action to be undertaken by Member Nations and the Organization in their resolution;</li> <li>• Review the work programmes of the Organization in the field of forestry and their implementation;</li> <li>• Advise the Director-General on the future work programmes of the Organization in the field of forestry and on their implementation;</li> <li>• Review specific matters relating to forestry referred to the Committee by the Council or the Director-General, or placed by the Committee on its agenda at the request of a Member Nation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Committee, and make recommendations as may be appropriate;</li> <li>• Report to the Council and tender advice to the Director-General, as appropriate, on matters considered by the Committee.</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | The collaboration of the FAO Technical Committees work on various issues such as SDGs, climate change and food security. The sessions of COFO provide opportunities to strengthen policy and programme coordination and to contribute to greater synergies at the organizational level.   |
| Role of forests in the process         | Strong: the discussions and decisions focus on finding solutions around forestry  |
| Organizations involved:                | The Committee on Forestry (COFO) is the highest FAO Forestry statutory body. The biennial sessions of COFO (held at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy) bring together heads of forest services and other senior government officials. Other international organizations and, increasingly, non-governmental groups participate in COFO. Participation in COFO is open to all FAO member countries [28]. |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | The Netherlands is one of the member countries  |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | COFO has various technical committees working on many different issues around forestry and the SDGs. Mentioned are: food security and nutrition; review opportunities and challenges for urban and peri-urban forestry; consider the implementation of FAO's climate change strategy and specific tasks related to forest resilience, health and forest fires [28].                                   |

### Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

|  |   |
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| Key objectives and activities:         | CPF (2001) is an informal, voluntary mechanism among international organisations and secretariats with major programmes on forests, for their coordination and coherence. CPF helps to coordinate forestry issues in UN and related policy frameworks. It has studied issues such as finance for forests [17].  |
| Role of forests in the process         | Coordination of forest programs under international organizations   |
| Organizations involved:                | The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in its Resolution 2000/35 invited the heads of relevant UN, international and regional bodies to form a collaborative partnership on forests. The CPF was established in April 2001. The CPF is chaired by FAO and is serviced by the UNFF Secretariat. Organizations involved are a.o. IUCN, IUFRO, UNDP UNEP, FAO, CBD [19] |
| Representation of Dutch organizations: | No – (only international organizations)   |
| Strong link with other agenda's:       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008 CPF members agreed to initiate a concerted effort to draw a strategic framework for the response to the climate change agenda.</li> <li>• Landscapes</li> <li>• Land degradation (soil)</li> <li>• Organization-Led Initiative on Forest Financing (OLI) [19]</li> </ul>   |

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# Summarizing factsheet: overview of forums and initiatives that relate to commercial commodities and the zero-deforestation agenda

Policy initiatives and stakeholder forums on agrocommodities and zero deforestation are mentioned under various factsheets.

This summarizing factsheet provides an overview of the most relevant policy developments and forums of various initiatives that relate to commercial commodities and the zero-deforestation agenda in this study and indicates in which Factsheet they can be found.

**Note:** initiatives and fora are not mentioned twice

## **Factsheet 1: climate and forests**

Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs
- New York Declaration on Forests
- National Determined Contributions (NDCs) – related to UNFCCC

Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- UN REDD Program
- World Economic Forum's – Climate Initiative

## **Factsheet 8: food security and consumption and forests**

Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- EU Action Plan on deforestation and forest degradation - consumption
- Agreement for the Food Products Sector (Netherlands)

Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Food Security and Agriculture – World Economic Forum
- Food and Business Knowledge Platform
- FAO International conferences on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition

## **Factsheet 9: sustainable agriculture and forests**

Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- Amsterdam Declarations

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- Green Commodities Programme - Good Growth Partnership
- Forest Trends' Supply Change Initiative
- Food and Land Use Coalition
- Global Agribusiness Alliance (GAA) - WBCSD
- The Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program
- SAI Platform: Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform
- Roundtable Initiatives (various)
- The 30X30 Forests, Food and Land Challenge

## **Factsheet 14: finance and forests**

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### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) –Warsaw Framework
- New FAO/OECD guidelines: Guidance for responsible supply chains and Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture
- Guidelines for Responsible Agriculture Investments
- Commission Action plan on Financing Sustainable Growth
- European Investment Bank (EIB): Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards

### Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- Soft Commodities Compact
- Partnership for Forest Protection and Sustainable Agriculture (FPSA)
- &Green Fund

## **Factsheet 16: markets and trade in commodities and forests**

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### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- WTO Doha Development Agenda
- Commission Communication “Trade for All Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy” (COM (2015) 497 final)
- Regulation No. 1308/2013 on common organization of markets in agricultural products (and related EU legislation) – Common Agricultural Policy
- Amsterdam Declaration “Towards Eliminating Deforestation from Agricultural Commodity Chains with European Countries”
- Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 on the EU Ecolabel
- Commission Communication “A renewed EU strategy 2011-14 for Corporate Social Responsibility” (COM (2011) 681 final)
- Commission Communication “Tackling the challenges in commodity markets and on raw materials” (COM (2011) 25 final)
- Commission Communication “Building the Single Market for Green Products - Facilitating better information on the environmental performance
- Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

## Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition (STTC)
- Soft Commodities Forum
- TFA2020: Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (WEF)
- Consumer Goods Forum
- European Palm Oil Alliance (EPOA)
- European Food Sustainable Consumption and Production Roundtable
- IDH – Sustainable Trade Initiative
- European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF)

## **Factsheet 17: good governance and justice and forests**

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### Key objectives, policy and implementation developments

- Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (“Ruggie Principles”)

### Relevant fora, initiatives and organizations

- Global Landscapes Forum
- IDH – ISLA Program
- International Arrangement on Forests
- The Forests Dialogue (TFD)