

Transforming implementation through increased
accountability and measurable commitments:

Tropical deforestation from commodity production



GOOD
GROWTH
PARTNERSHIP

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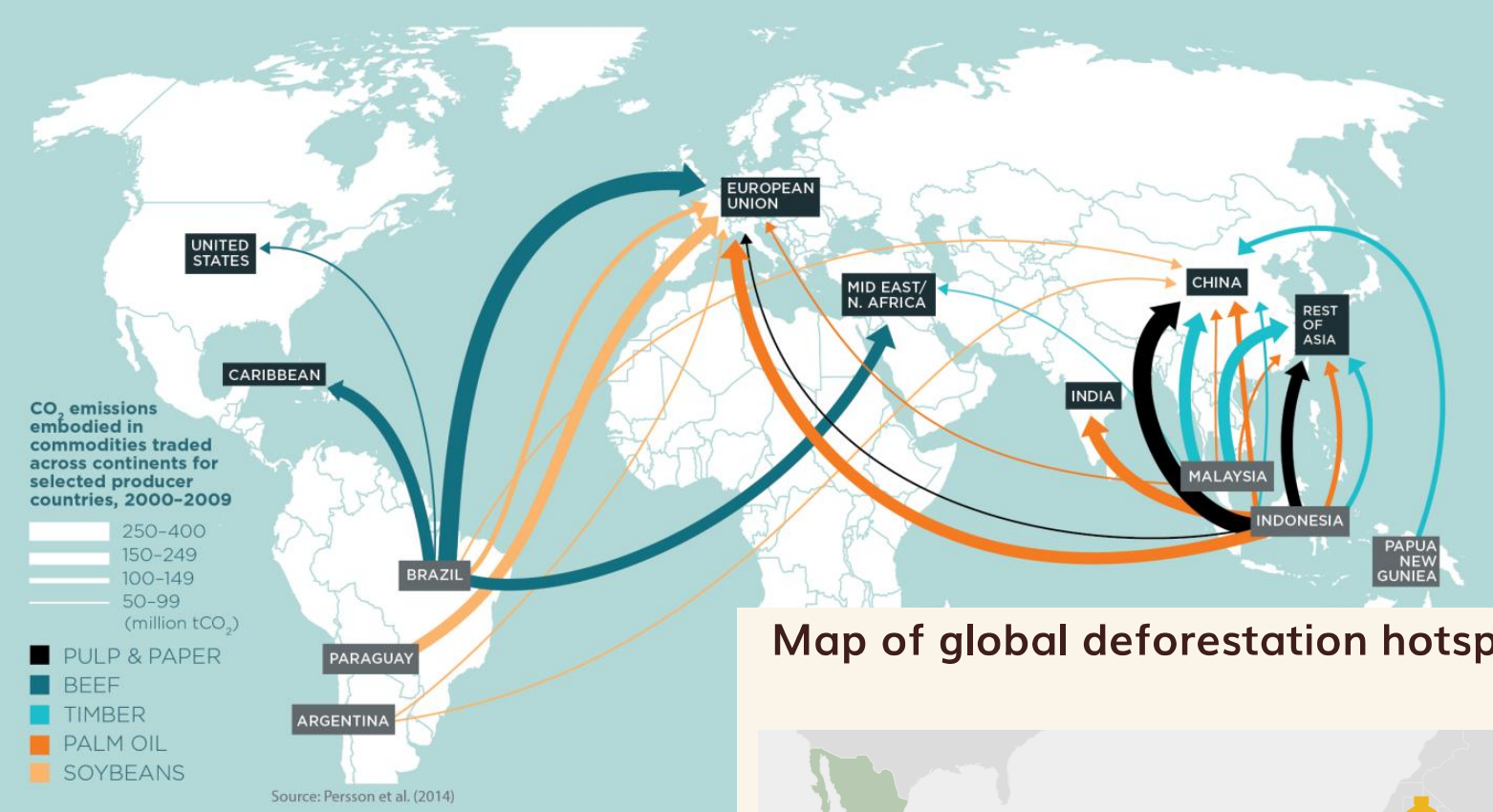
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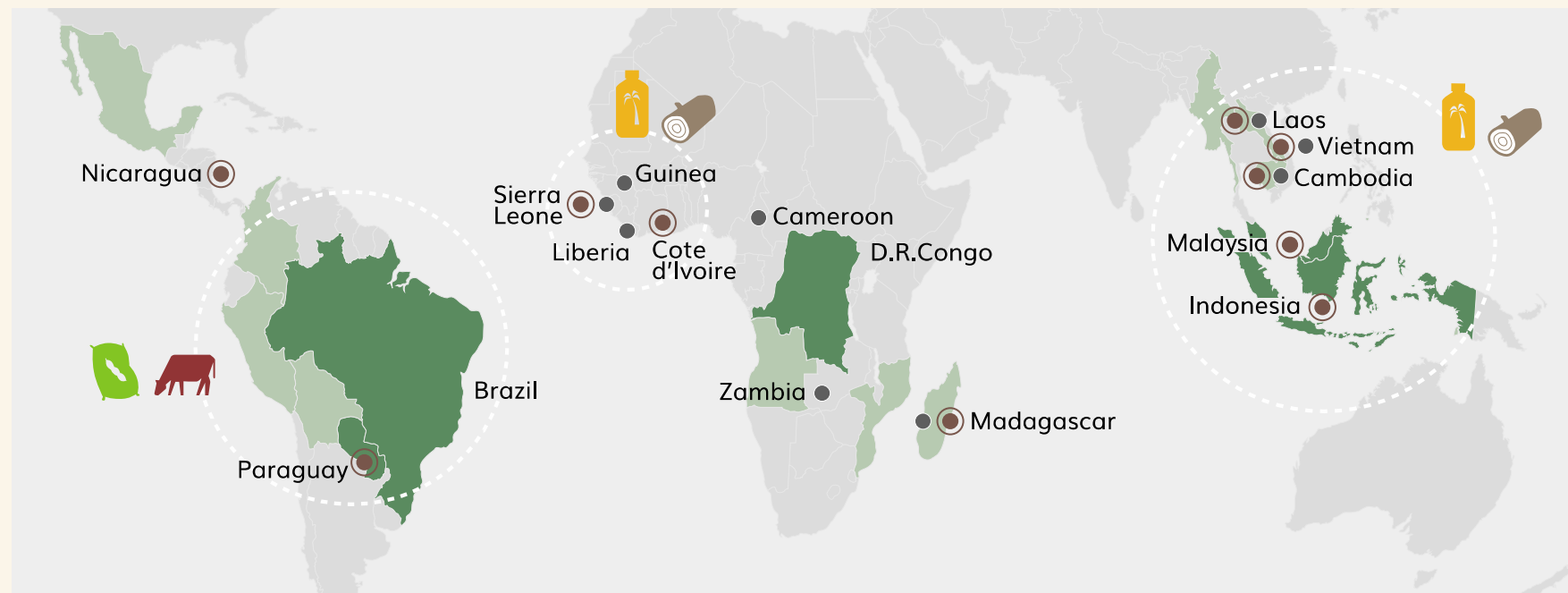
In partnership with:



Caroline Petersen, UNDP
CBD Dialogue, Bogis-Bossey
November 2017



Map of global deforestation hotspots in the tropics

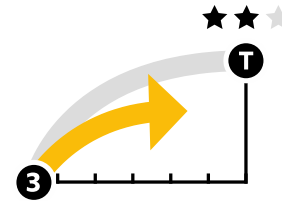


Aichi Target 5: Halving forest loss



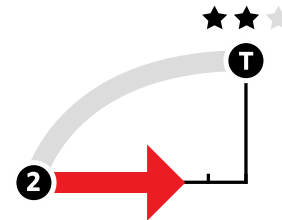
TARGET 5

The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero



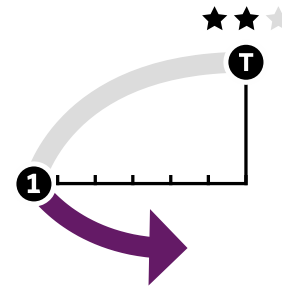
Deforestation significantly slowed in some tropical areas, although still great regional variation

The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero



Varies among habitat types, data scarce for some biomes

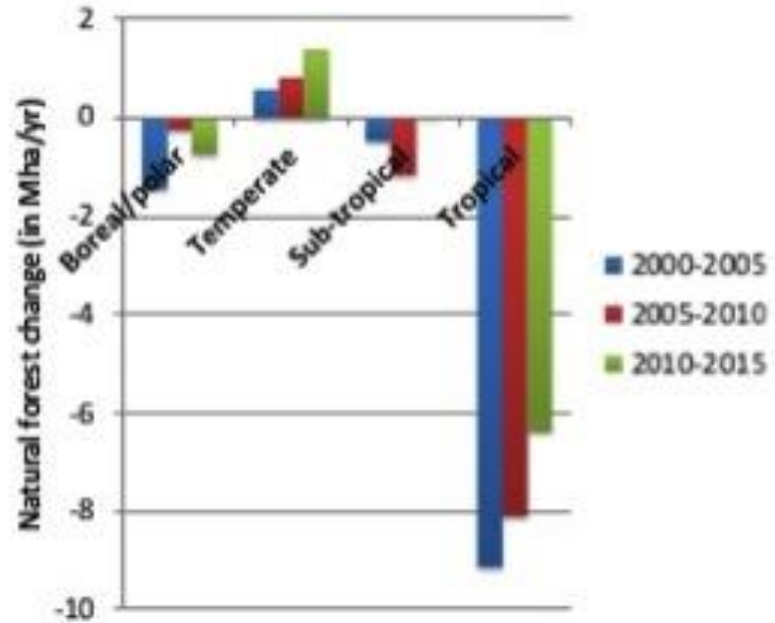
Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced



Habitats of all types, including forests, grasslands, wetlands and river systems, continue to be fragmented and degraded.

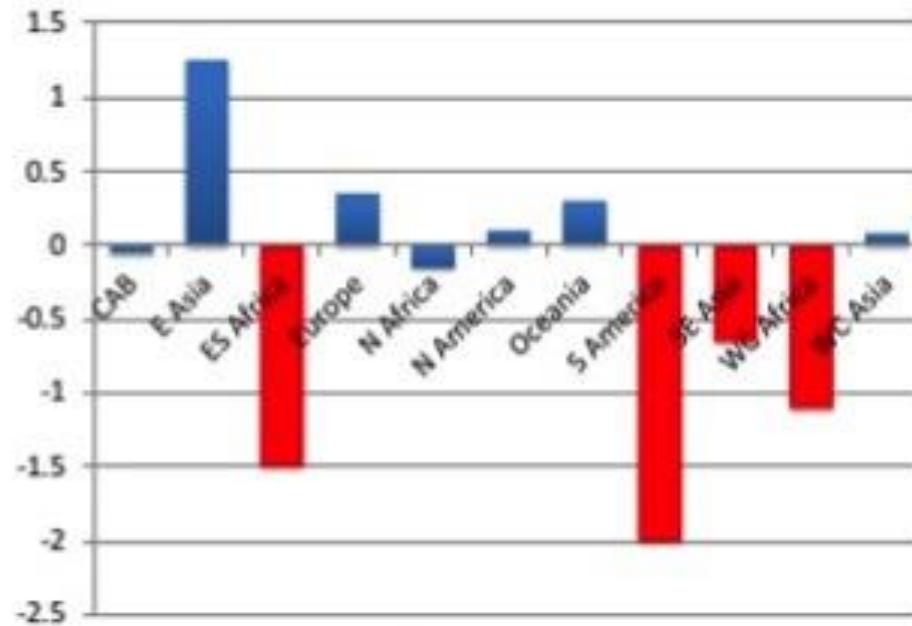
Why tropical forest?

Deforestation trends



Natural Forest Loss, 2000 - 2015

Source: Adapted from Global Forest Resources Assessment, FAO (2015)

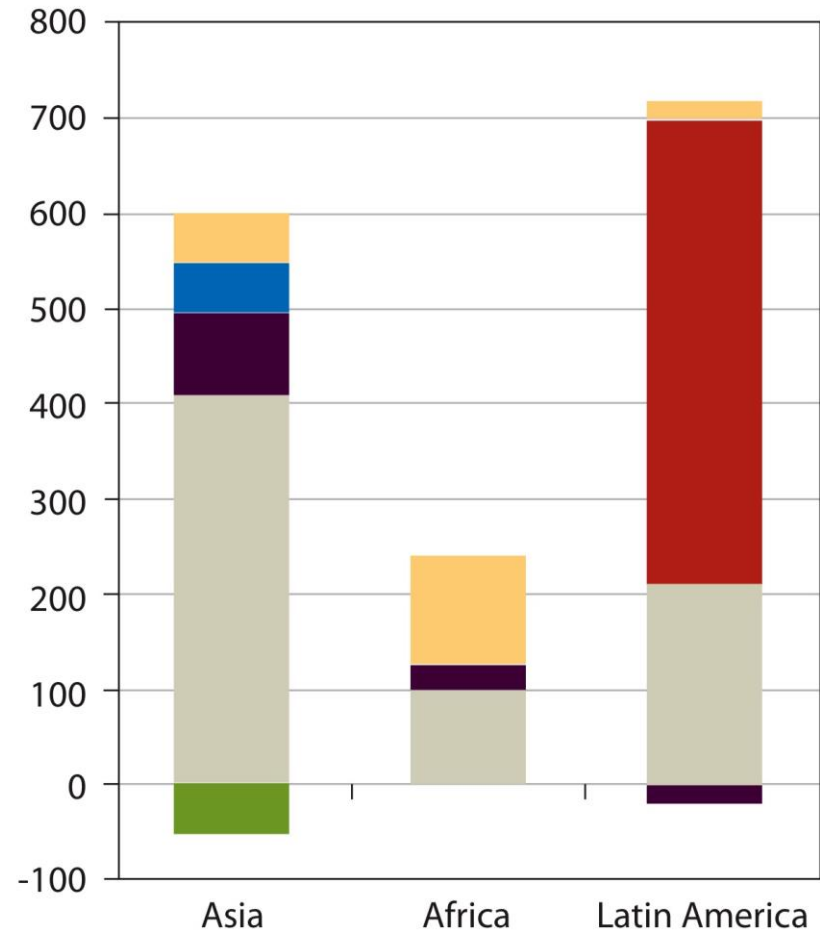


Net annual forest change 2010-2015



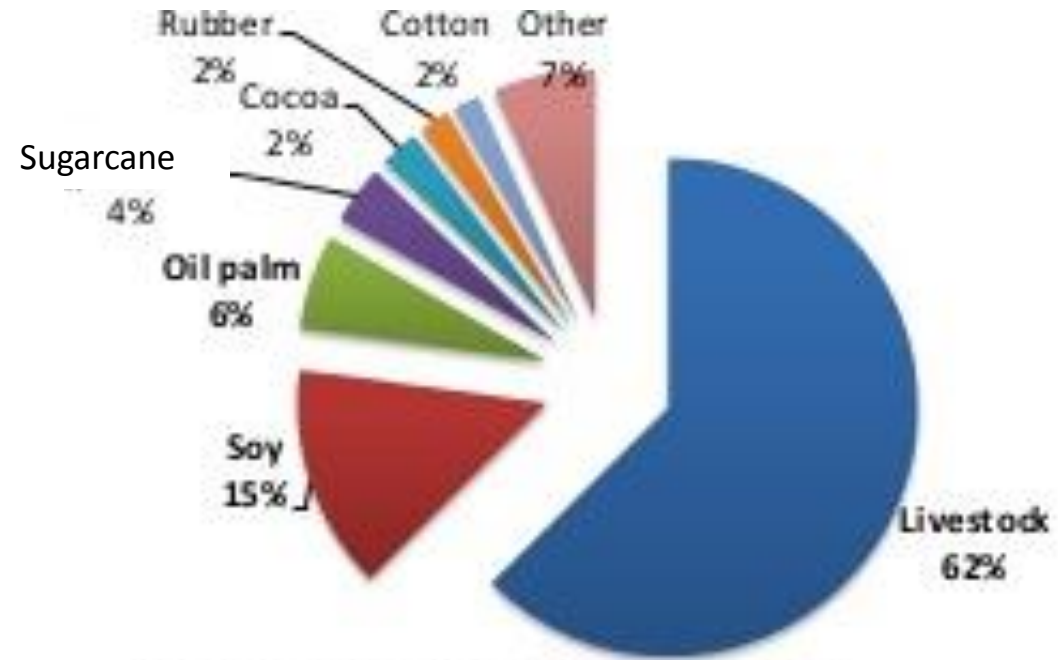
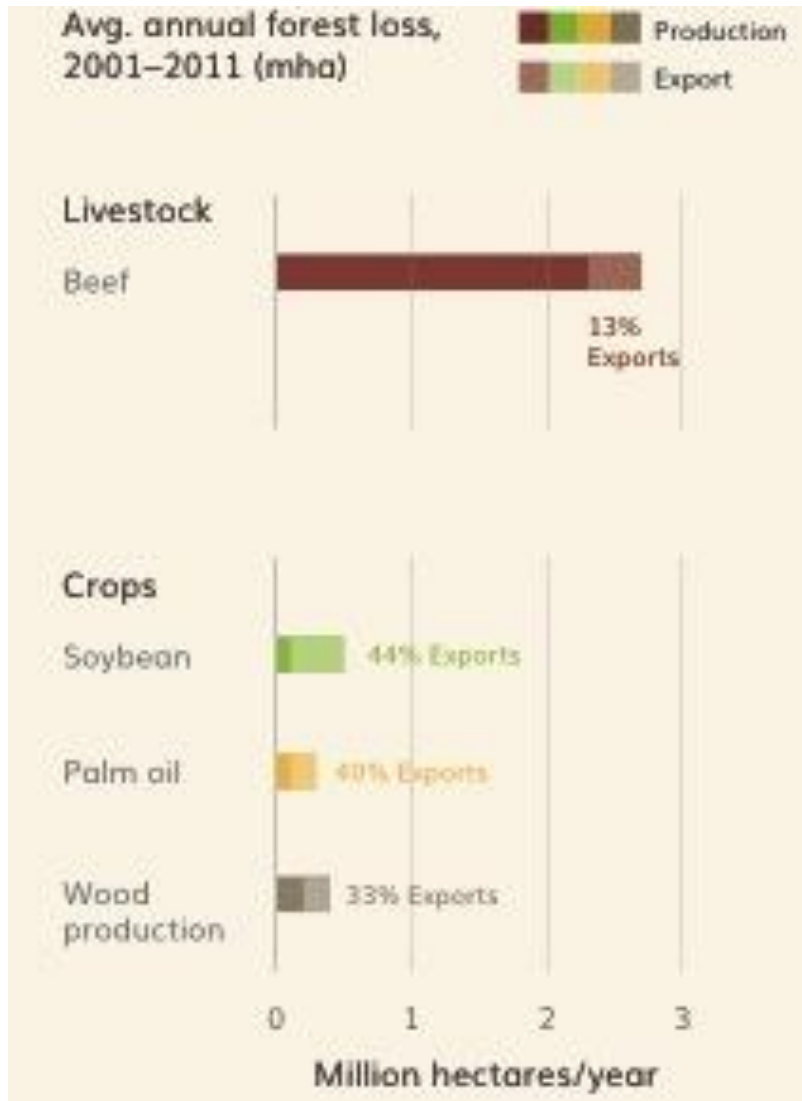
Why agricultural commodities?

Sources of Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Tropical Regions



- Shifting Cultivation
- Fuelwood Harvest
- Pasture
- Industrial Harvest
- Croplands
- Afforestation

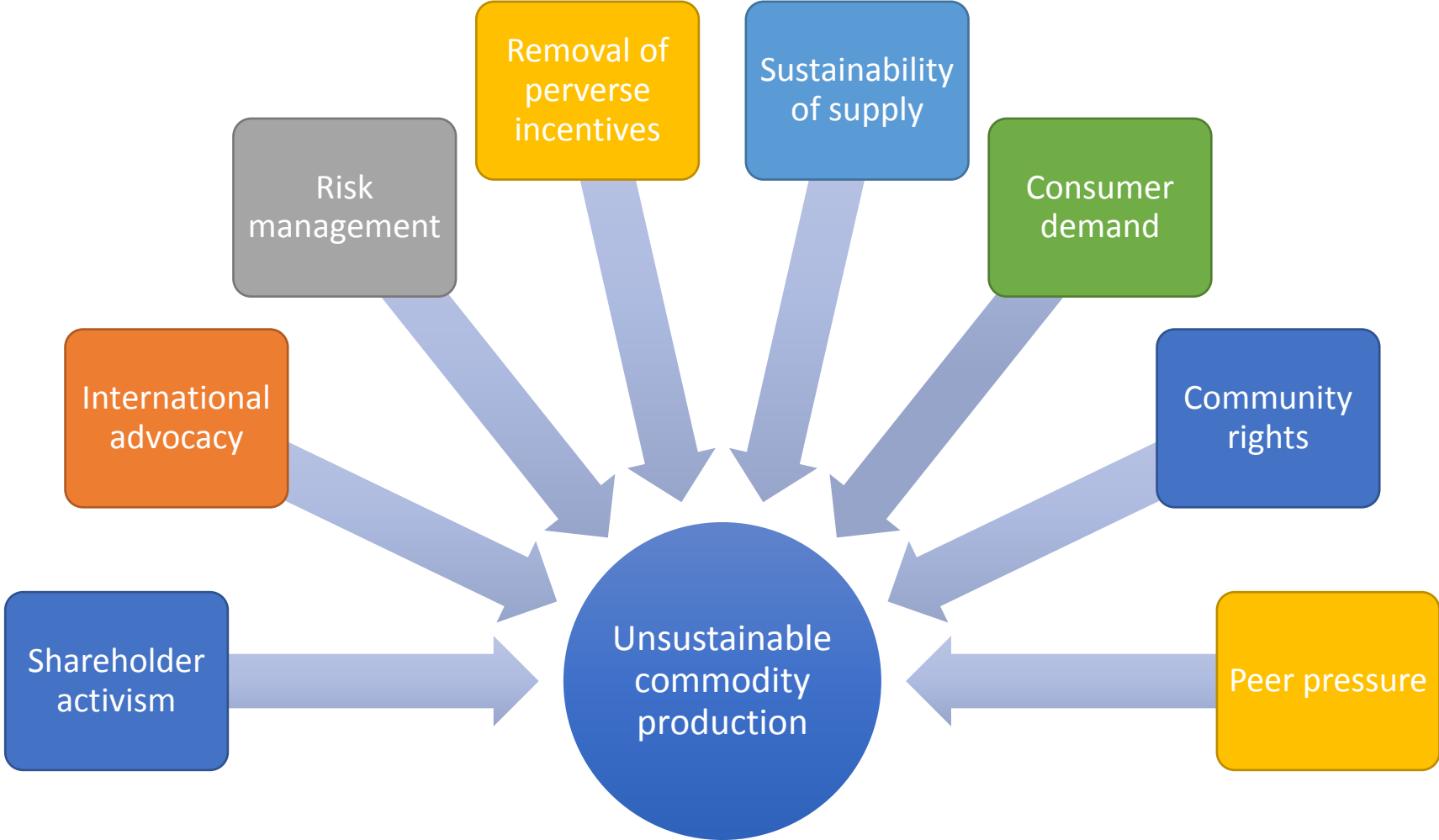
Why key commodities?



Deforestation embedded in production of commercial agricultural commodities (2000-2012)

CIFOR / EC 2013

Pressures for change: forest risk commodities



The Prince of Wales convenes a meeting with global cocoa and chocolate companies as they commit to work together to end deforestation in the cocoa supply chain

March & October 2017



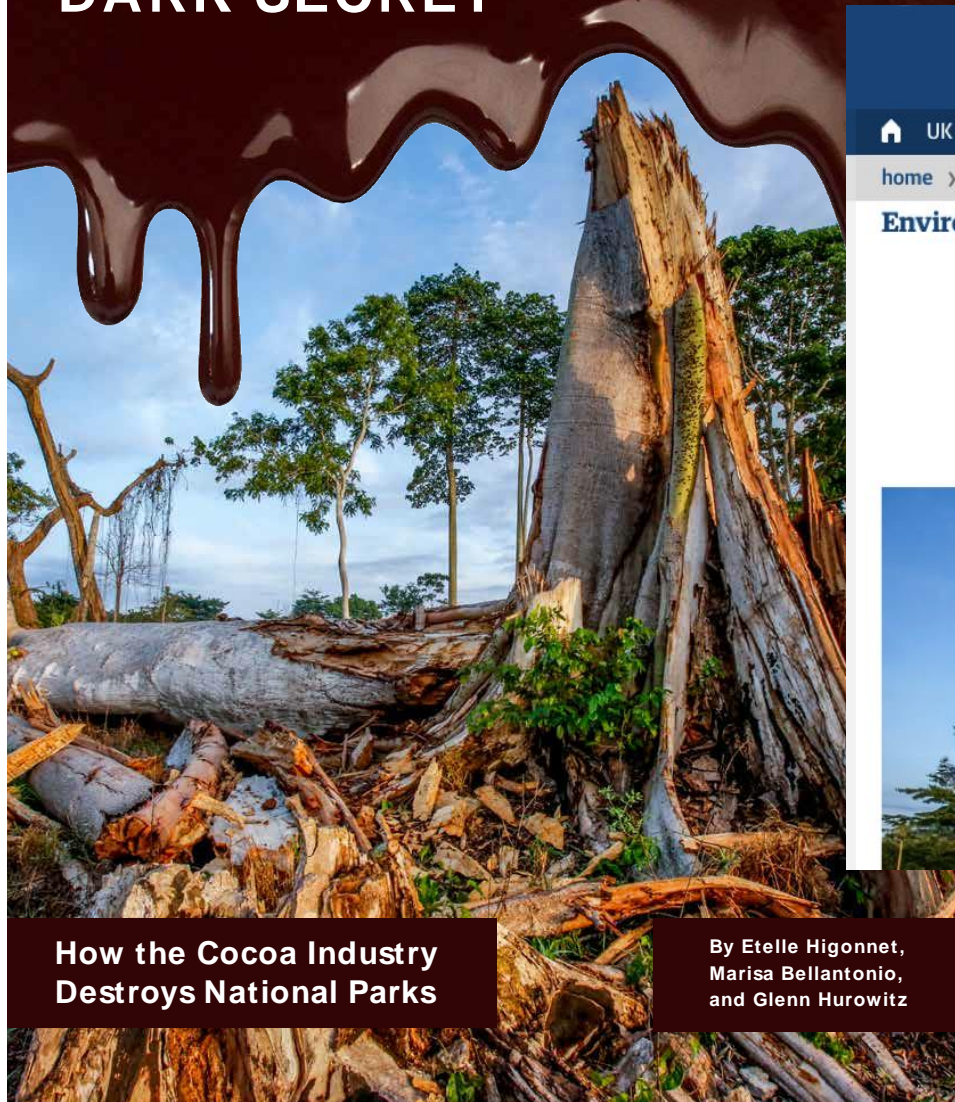
Launch of the Joint Frameworks for Action of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative

UK Pavilion, Bonn Zone, UNFCCC COP 23
Thursday, 16th November, 2017

A screenshot of the World Cocoa Foundation website. The header includes the WCF logo and navigation links: "About Cocoa", "Our Work", "Measuring Success", "Knowledge Center", "News & Media", "About WCF", and "CocoaAction". The main content area features a large green banner with the text "Cocoa & Forests Initiative" and a photograph of cocoa pods on a tree. Below this is a section titled "SUCCESS STORIES" with a sub-section "Family Support Scholarships - Parents' Entrepreneurship for Children's Education" and a "Join WCF Today" section with a "BECOME A MEMBER" button. The bottom of the page shows a "LATEST NEWS" section with the headline "Manobi joins World Cocoa".

The world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies have agreed to a statement of collective intent committing them to work together, in partnership with others, to end deforestation and forest degradation in the global

CHOCOLATE'S DARK SECRET



How the Cocoa Industry Destroys National Parks

By Etelle Higonnet, Marisa Bellantonio, and Glenn Hurowitz

theguardian

home > UK world sport football opinion culture business lifestyle fashion environment tech travel

browse all sections

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Environment

Chocolate industry drives rainforest disaster in Ivory Coast

Exclusive: As global demand for chocolate booms, 'dirty' beans from deforested national parks have entered big business supply chains

● ['Once this was all trees, but they burned them to plant cocoa': the ruin of West Africa's rainforest](#)



Most popular



UK government tensions rise after leak of Johnson-Gove letter to May



WhatsApp: inside the secret world of group chat



Ex-intelligence chiefs: Trump is being played

Mars to spend \$1 billion tackling climate change and social problems - Business Insider



SUSTAINABLE
in a **GENERATION** plan

healthy planet

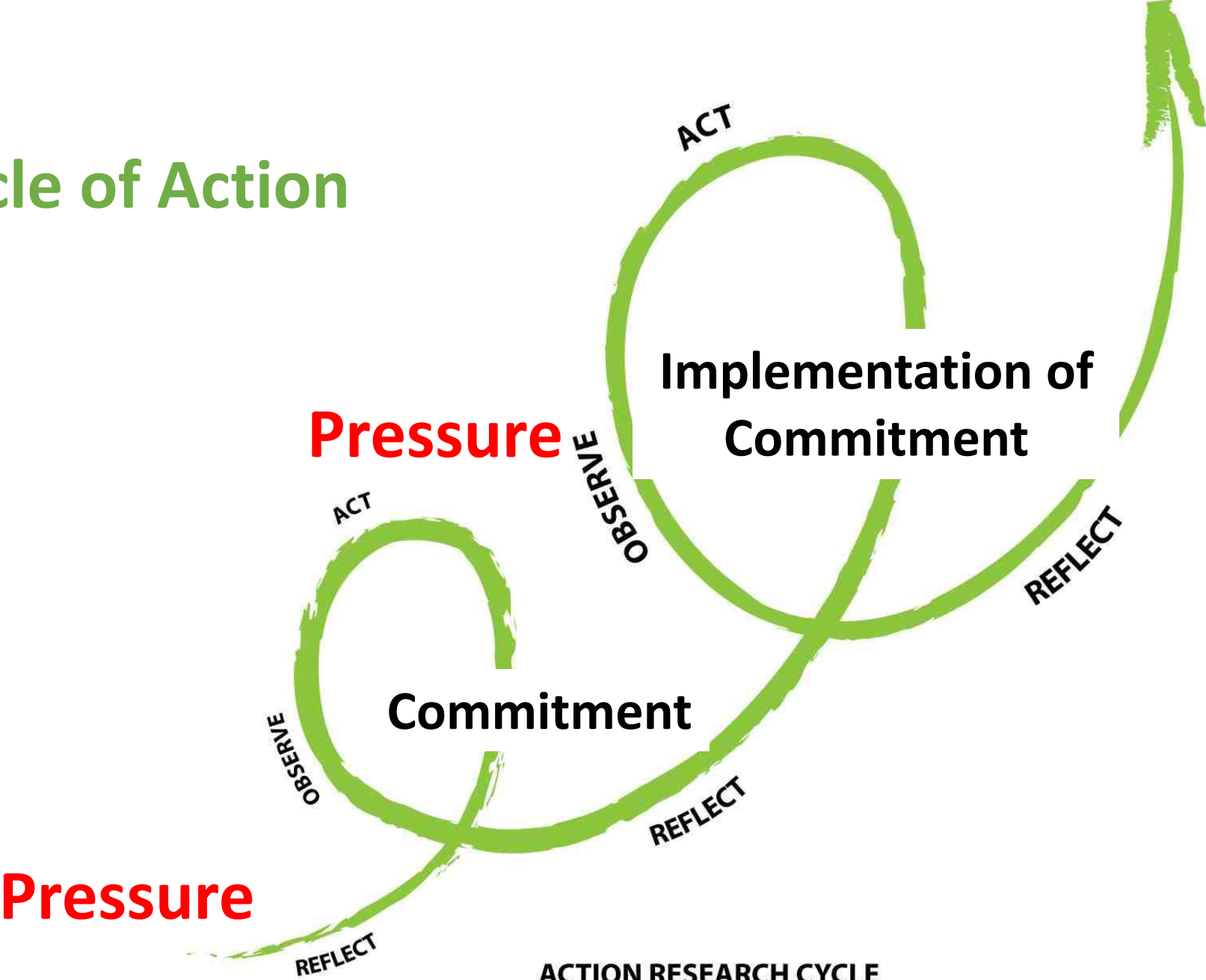
Our goal is to reduce our total environmental impact in line with what science says is necessary to keep the planet healthy.

- Climate Action**
Reduce the total GHG emissions across our value chain by 27% by 2025 and 67% by 2050.
- Water Stewardship**
Eliminate water use in excess of sustainable levels in our value chain.
- Land Management**
Hold flat the total land area associated with our value chain.

Follow @marsglobal #GenerationforChange

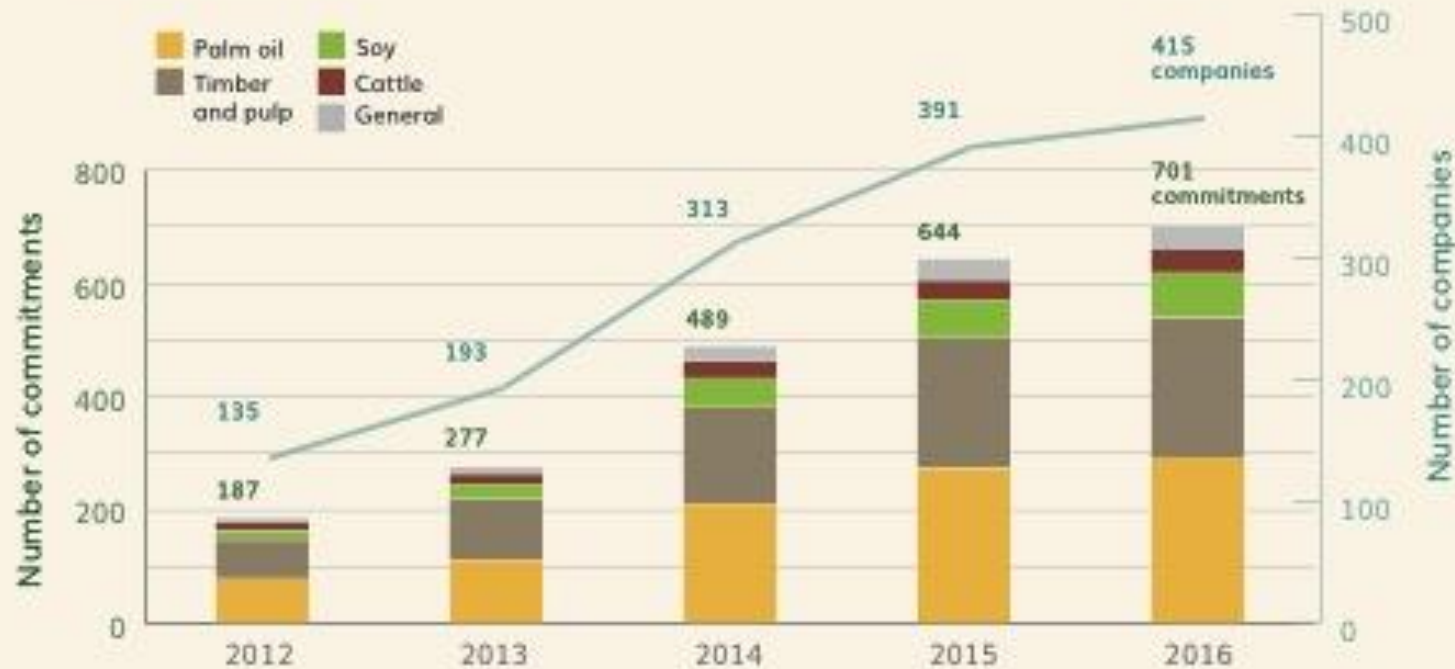
MARS

Cycle of Action



ACTION RESEARCH CYCLE

Commitments (total and by commodity) and companies that made any commitment

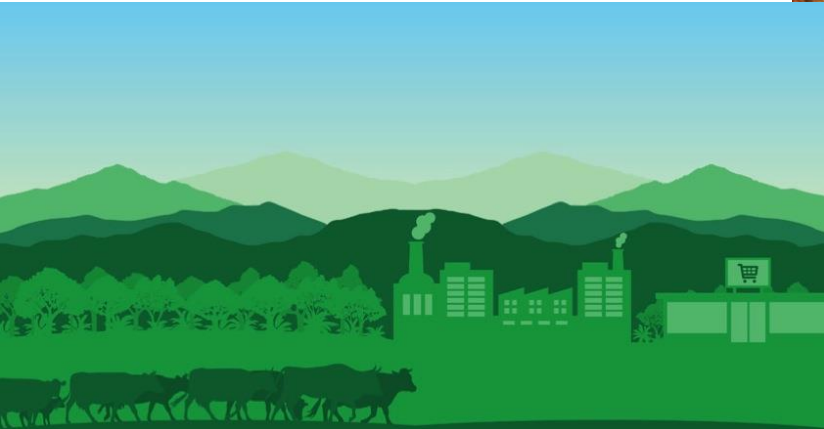


Source: Climate Focus graph based on data from Supply-change.org, 2016

Growing commitments on forest impact

- 400 international companies with 700 pledges
- 50 tropical forest countries with REDD+ efforts
- 89% of countries' NDCs aim at mitigation through agriculture, forestry, land use
- 191 private, public & civil society sector actors endorsed the NYDF - end natural forest loss by 2030

New York Declaration on Forests



Progress on the New York Declaration on Forests Eliminating Deforestation from the Production of Agricultural Commodities

Goal 2 Assessment Report

November 2016

forestdeclaration.org



Goal 2. 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

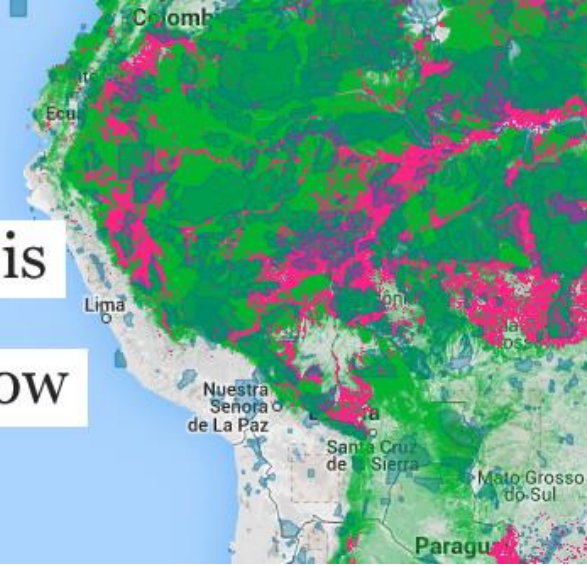


Monitoring and tracking tools

GLOBAL
FOREST
WATCH

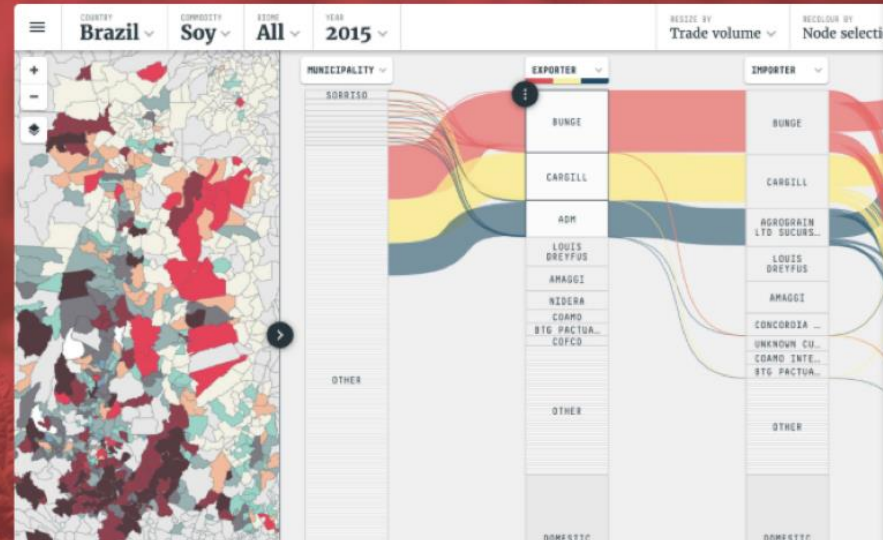
GLOBAL
FOREST
WATCH

Find out what is
happening in
forests right now



trase

trase transforms our understanding of how companies and governments involved in the trade of agricultural commodities are linked to impacts and opportunities for more sustainable production.



EXPLORE THE TOOL

SELECT A BRAND
Who owns the brands you love and how have they scored?



National multistakeholder platforms

How National Commodity Platforms Help Shift Entire Commodity Sectors Towards Sustainability

National Commodity Platforms are led by government, driven by participants and enabled by UNDP and its partners. They bring together the widest possible range of stakeholders, including multi-national companies, government departments, traders, producer associations, non-government organizations and small-scale farmers at the national level.



Indonesia
Palm Oil Platform

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Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (FoKSBI) is a multistakeholder forum coordinated by the government, which aims to create a national action plan for the sustainable development of palm oil

[Learn More](#) →



Green
Commodities
Programme



UN-REDD PROGRAMME



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Meeting of the Board
5 - 6 July 2017
Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 19(a)

GCF/B.17/13

26 June 2017

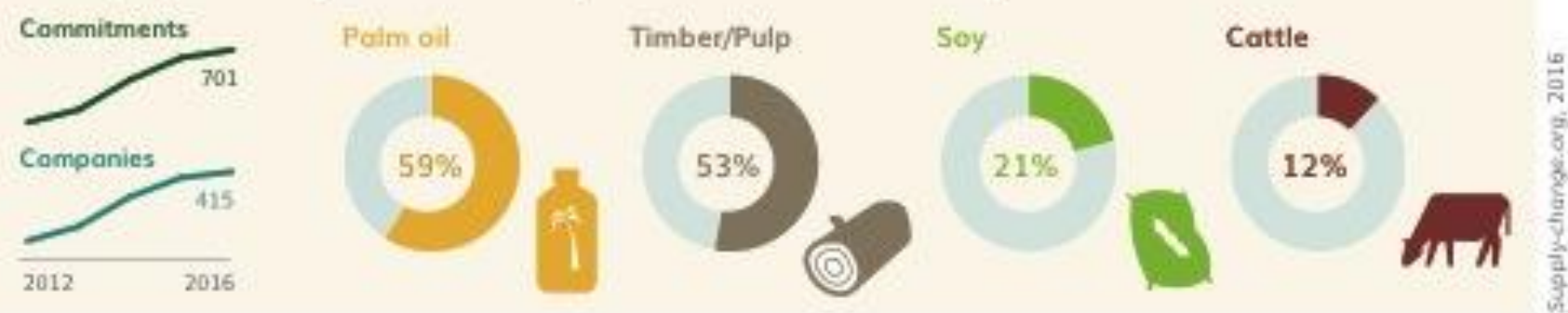
Pilot Programme for REDD+ Results-based Payments

Trends in monitoring zero deforestation commitments

1. Monitor number of commitments from US and W Europe-based companies
2. Implementation monitoring involves activities not results
3. Best case involves interim achievements e.g traceability
4. Many companies not achieving interim milestones for 2020
5. Lack of transparency means monitoring difficult
6. Promises may be empty or even deliberately distracting
7. Weak governance and scale of illegality a barrier
8. Actual link to deforestation difficult to measure
9. Little compensation for past illegalities e.g. RSPO compensation

I. Commitments to deforestation-free commodities

Private-sector commitments are continually increasing, now up to 415 companies and 701 commitments. The majority address palm oil and wood products, while few address soy and cattle.



II. Implementation of private-sector forest commitments

i. Policies

Most companies have adopted policies or strategies to operationalize commitments.

Risk assessment



Procurement standard



Production standard



Percent adoption (%)

Yet, less than half of the companies have time-bound actionable plans.

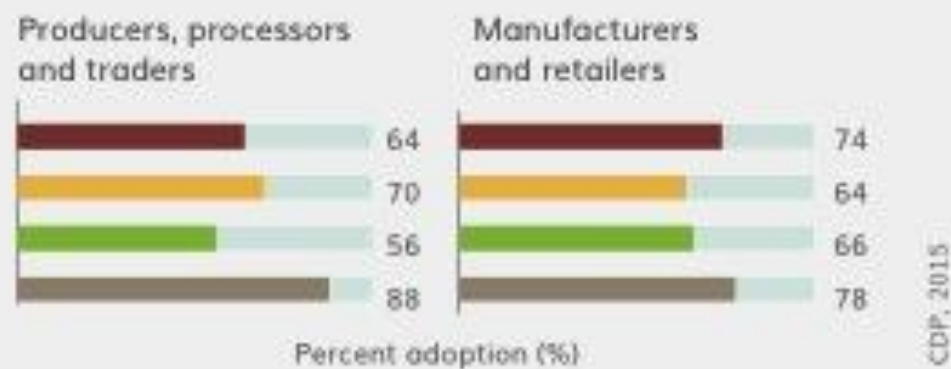


CDP, 2015

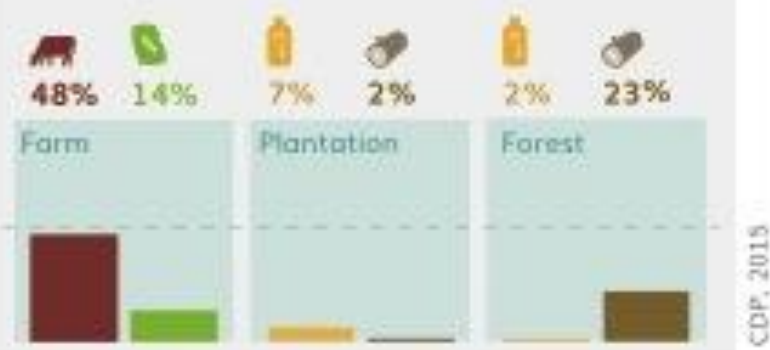
Forest500, 2016

ii. Monitoring

Approximately 70% of companies have traceability systems.



Yet, very few can trace back to the production level.



iii. Compliance

Only about 45% of companies disclose information on their compliance to deforestation policies. Of those that disclose information, progress on compliance is fairly high.



Improving accountability in corporate self regulation

1. Make commitments time-specific and actionable
2. Be explicit on definitions e.g. “zero deforestation”
3. Commit to traceability down to the plantation / smallholder level
4. Actively support smallholder compliance (food security, human rights)
5. Do not rely on supplier declarations only, budget for third party auditing
6. Commit to disclosing sourcing and reporting progress
7. Ensure independent verification through certification schemes
8. Work towards harmonization and alignment of initiatives, standardization of measures of progress

Accountability Framework

GREENPEACE

Imaflora



proforest

Rainforest Alliance



The Nature Conservancy

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE



Forest Peoples Programme

1. Common definitions of key terms and concepts related to forests and natural ecosystems, deforestation, restoration, community rights, and others
2. Guiding principles for good practice related to supply chain mapping, monitoring, verification, reporting, claims, and other aspects
3. Specific operational guidance on these topics
4. Guidelines for addressing undefined /ambiguous scenarios in implementation of commitments

