



Understanding 'Deforestation-Free': Background for Dialogue Participants

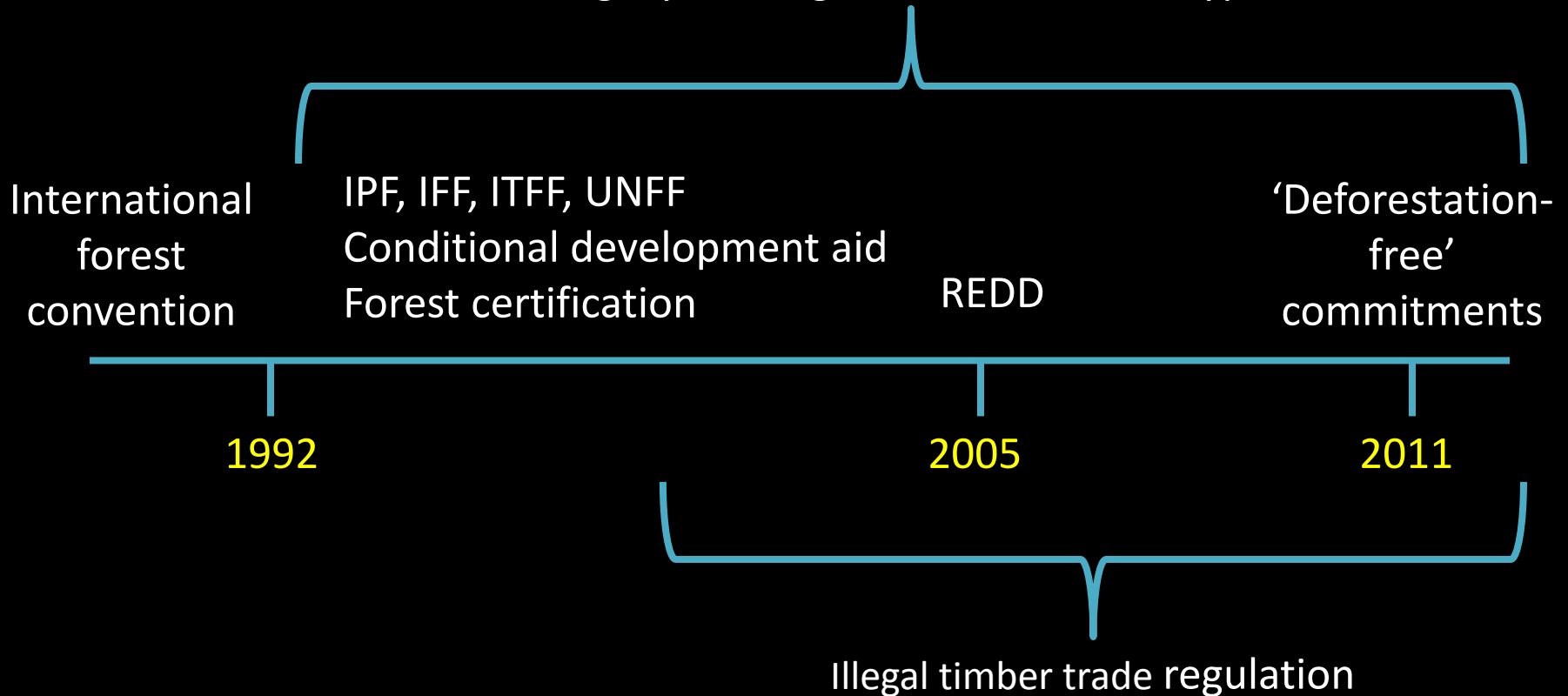


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New Haven, CT

Global Anti-Deforestation Efforts

'Soft' international forest law:

- Agenda 21
- IPF/IFF policy proposals
- Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests



Deforestation-Free Commitments

Palm Oil



Food



Deforestation-Free Commitments

Consumer Goods



Retailers



Forest Products

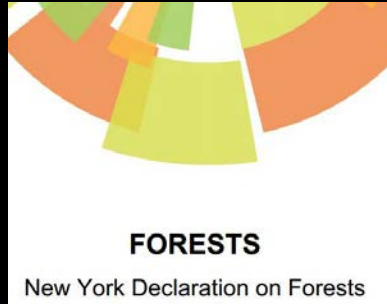


Beef



Deforestation-Free Commitments

Multi-Stakeholder Groups



Industry Groups



Multilateral Groups



Deforestation-Free Commitments

National Governments

1. Afghanistan
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Benin
5. Bosnia & Herzegovina
6. Brazil
7. Burkina Faso
8. Cambodia
9. Chad
10. Colombia
11. Congo-Brazzaville
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Cyprus
15. Czech Republic
16. Denmark
17. Ecuador
18. Ethiopia
19. Finland
20. France
21. Gambia
22. Germany
23. Guatemala
24. Guinea-Bissau
25. Guinea
26. Hungary
27. India
28. Indonesia
29. Iran
30. Japan
31. Kenya
32. Latvia
33. Lesotho
34. Liberia
35. Madagascar
36. Mauritania
37. Mexico
38. Namibia
39. Nepal
40. Netherlands
41. New Zealand
42. Nigeria
43. Oman
44. Pakistan
45. Panama
46. Paraguay
47. Peru
48. Poland
49. Samoa
50. Senegal
51. Serbia
52. Sierra Leone
53. Slovenia
54. South Africa
55. St. Vincent and Grenadines
56. Sweden
57. Tajikistan
58. Tanzania
59. Timor Leste
60. Turkmenistan
61. Uganda
62. Ukraine
63. UK
64. Vietnam
65. Yemen
66. Zambia
67. Zimbabwe

Other Governments

- Acre (state of), Brazil
- British Columbia (province of), Canada
- European Commission
- Pará (state of), Brazil



Supporting Organizations

- **Governments**

- Germany

- Norway

- United Kingdom

- United States

- **NGOs**

- Catapult

- Greenpeace

- Oxfam

- Philadelphia Zoo

- Rainforest Action Network

- SumOfUs

- The Forest Trust

- Union of Concerned Scientists

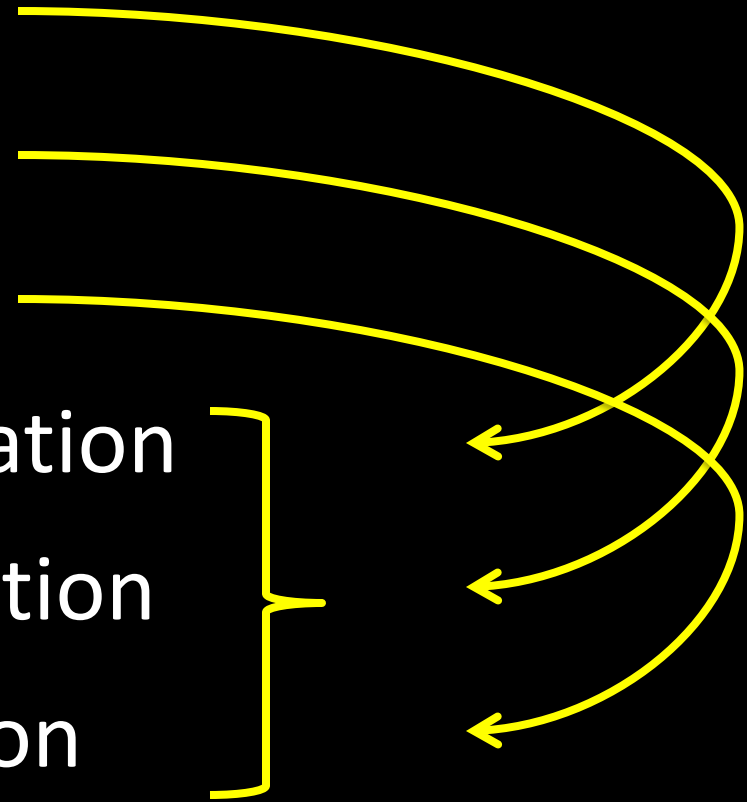


Anatomy of a Commitment

1. Deforestation-free pledge
 - ‘No deforestation’, ‘no net deforestation’, etc.
2. Definition of ‘forest’
3. Peat?
4. Baseline date
5. Target date for implementation
 - Company operations
 - Traded commodities
 - Supplier operations
6. Commodity stream
7. Local rights

What is 'Deforestation-Free'?

- Deforestation-free
- No deforestation
- Zero deforestation
- Zero illegal deforestation
- Zero gross deforestation
- Zero net deforestation





Critiques of Deforestation-Free

- Zero **Illegal** Deforestation
 - Not protective enough because much deforestation is legal
 - Definitions of legality can change



Critiques of Deforestation-Free

- Zero **Gross** Deforestation
 - May hinder development efforts where needed most
 - Poverty impacts, potentially hypocritical
 - Ignores locals' rights to make autonomous decisions concerning forest use
 - Precludes “trading” less valuable forest areas for more valuable ones
 - Where conversion cannot be stopped, better to guide it toward degraded land



Critiques of Deforestation-Free

- Zero **Net** Deforestation
 - Net positive carbon emissions in the near- and mid-term, exacerbating global warming effects
 - Can reduce biodiversity if new' forests do not support the same plants and animals
 - Will harm local environmental services such as hydrological functions and local weather
 - Too fuzzy a target for corporate commitments



Critiques of Deforestation-Free

- **Deforestation-Free, generally**
 - May shift patterns of conversion without actually stopping deforestation
 - Suppliers may sell land to be converted by others
 - Sales of problem commodities may shift to non-Western markets that lack commitments
 - Deforestation may shift to commodities not covered by commitments



Critiques of Deforestation-Free

- **Deforestation-Free, generally**
 - Unrelated issues, such as land tenure, may prevent transition to deforestation-free
 - Smallholders may be less able to become deforestation-free → loss of market access
 - Top-down strategy for reducing deforestation that does not inherently include local people in decision-making processes, or account for their needs and wants



Definition of 'Forest'

- Primary forest (e.g., Reckitt Benckiser)
- Plantations? (e.g., British Columbia vs. WWF)
- 'High conservation value' areas
 - HCV Research Network definition
 - Other (e.g., Nestlé: HCS, protected areas, peat)
- High carbon stock (HCS) areas



Lessons from REDD+

- Definition of ‘forest’
 - Flexible → good or bad?
- Social safeguards
- Baseline
- Monitoring and verification
- ❖ Will focus on deforestation-free detract from attention to REDD+?



Other Considerations

- *De minimis* exception?
- Whether/how to distinguish between historic deforesters who have reformed vs. long-time good actors
- Role of improving monitoring capability
 - Cell phones that detect sounds of chainsaws
 - Global Forest Watch

Thank You