

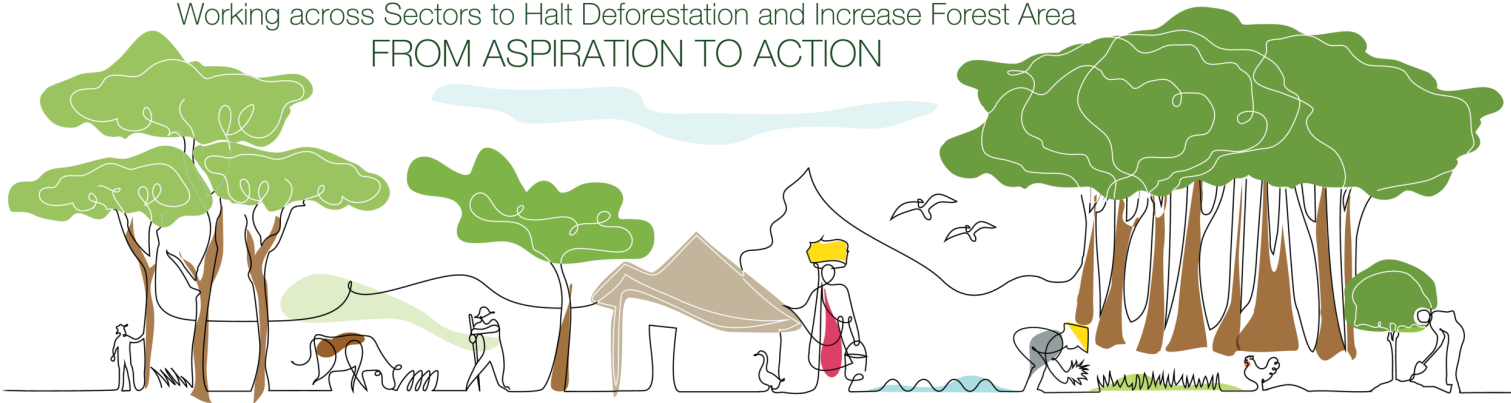


**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**



**CPF**  
COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP  
ON FORESTS

Working across Sectors to Halt Deforestation and Increase Forest Area  
**FROM ASPIRATION TO ACTION**



International Conference, 20–22/02/2018 - FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

**A joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)**

**Co-Chairs**

**H.E. Muhammad Shahrul Ikram Yaakob**  
**Chair of UNFF13 and Ambassador and Permanent Representative**  
**of Malaysia to the United Nations**

**Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi**  
**Chair of the CPF and Assistant Director-General of the FAO Forestry Department**

## **CO-CHAIRS SUMMARY REPORT**

**14 March 2018**

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## List of Acronyms

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<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CFS</b>	Committee on World Food Security
<b>CIFOR</b>	Center for International Forestry Research
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFPO</b>	Forest and Farm Producer Organizations
<b>FLEGT</b>	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
<b>FLR</b>	Forest and landscape restoration
<b>FSC</b>	Forest Stewardship Council
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GFG</b>	Global Forest Goal
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gases
<b>HLPF</b>	United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
<b>ICRAF</b>	World Agroforestry Organization
<b>IFSA</b>	International Forestry Students' Association
<b>ITTO</b>	International Tropical Timber Organization
<b>IUCN</b>	World Conservation Organization
<b>IUFRO</b>	International Union of Forest Research Organization
<b>MGCY</b>	Major Group Children and Youth
<b>ODA</b>	Overseas development assistance
<b>PEFC</b>	Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes
<b>PES</b>	Payments for ecosystem services
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable forest management
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme (UN – Environment)
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFF</b>	United Nations Forum on Forests
<b>UNSPF</b>	United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030
<b>VGGT</b>	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
<b>VPA</b>	Voluntary Partnership Agreement (EU FLEGT process)

## I. Key messages to UNFF13 and HLPF 2018: Actions to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 15.2 (SDG15.2) and Global Forest Goal 1.1 (GFG1.1)

- **Urgent Action: Achieving SDG 15, especially halting deforestation and restoring degraded forests by 2020 requires urgent action now. Best practices and tools are available but their application must be upscaled and progress accelerated.**
- **Promoting Sustainable Value Chains: Sustainable agriculture needs healthy and productive forests. Legal, inclusive and sustainable value chains in agriculture and forestry that prevent deforestation and degradation should be promoted and upscaled, through positive incentives to companies and small producers. Corporate responsibility for zero deforestation is key.**
- **Empowering youth and facilitating investment: Civil society and particularly youth should be empowered as agents of change for realizing the full value of forests and halting and reversing deforestation. Governments should be urged to ensure policy coherence, provide the enabling framework, and facilitate investment and finance for sustainable agriculture and forest management.**
- **Strengthening capacity and education: Halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and increasing forest cover requires developing technical and business capacity of small producers, strengthening forestry education at all levels and educating consumers.**

## II. Conference objectives, opening and keynote addresses<sup>1</sup>

The Conference brought together around 300 participants from within and outside the forest sector<sup>2</sup> to identify actions urgently needed to achieve two global targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF):

- **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 – *Sustainable Development Goal 15.2 (SDG15.2)***
- **By 2030 forest area is increased by 3% worldwide<sup>3</sup> - *UNSPF Global Forest Goal 1.1 (GFG1.1)***

Conference discussions were solutions-oriented and forward-looking, focusing on examples of best practice, country experiences and upscaling success stories. This Co-Chairs Summary will be presented to the 13<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF13, 7-11 May 2018) for its consideration and referral to the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF, 9-18 July 2018), which will review progress at the global level on SDG15<sup>4</sup>, among others.

<sup>1</sup> All Conference documents can be accessed at <http://www.cpfweb.org/93859/en/>

<sup>2</sup> Participants were from over 65 countries and 69 international and regional organizations, private sector and civil society organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Based on FRA 2015

<sup>4</sup> SDG15: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss".

During the Opening Ceremony, speakers stressed that there is an urgent need to halt deforestation, with only 22 months left until the target date of 2020 specified in SDG 15.2. They also noted that the UNSPF provides a global framework for action on forests, and that the target of increasing forest area globally by 3% by 2030 is realistic. The benefits of halting deforestation and increasing forest area were illustrated in the context of the African-led Great Green Wall initiative.

The keynote addresses on “Setting the Scene” highlighted the need:

- To recognize, and communicate more clearly, the fundamental link between climate change and forests. Forests and soils provide the safest and most efficient mechanisms for contributing to climate change targets through “negative” emissions. However, in terms of carbon loss, forest degradation is even more serious than deforestation.
- For an all-inclusive approach that embraces the urgent need to halt deforestation (including loss of primary forest), tackle forest degradation, restore degraded lands, increase forest area and promote the benefits of trees outside forests.
- For integrated, cross-sectoral and comprehensive real-world policies that focus on the motivations of individual people and include advocacy, awareness raising, demonstrations of success, leverage of social capital, engagement with the private sector and consumers, and use of innovative financing instruments.

The keynote addresses on a “Vision for a way forward” stressed that:

- The international community has the political commitment, the knowledge, and the processes to halt deforestation and increase forest area, and urgently needs to make the shift towards transformative and scaled up action for sustainable forest management (SFM), developing catalytic partnerships to achieve this.
- Performance should be judged against five criteria, namely productivity, profitability, environmental stewardship, good governance/good management, and social inclusion.
- Youth needs to be empowered, trained and organised in order to promote and facilitate the collective changes needed to halt deforestation and increase forest area, recognising that policies should be intergenerational as well as cross-sectoral.

### **III. Key points and outcomes from thematic discussions**

The Conference focused on four cross-cutting themes which are crucial to halting deforestation and increasing forest area: (1) Approaches to managing landscapes in an integrated way under a changing climate; (2) Sustainable commodities and value chains; (3) Forest smart policies and governance; and (4) Innovative instruments to upscale progress: financing, technologies and research. Key points and outcomes from the discussions are summarized below.

## **THEME 1: Approaches to managing landscapes in an integrated way under a changing climate**

The landscape scale provides scope for looking at land use and natural resource management in an integrated, participatory and transparent way and identifying the transformational changes needed to maximize long-term benefits to society and promote resilience and adaptation to climate change.

### ***A. Integrated landscape management, sustainable forest management and landscape restoration***

Integrated landscape management approaches center on people, communities and ecosystems at scale. They have the potential to tackle drivers of deforestation and land and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management (SFM) while meeting economic, social and environmental objectives. Land use competition between forests and agriculture, in particular, can be solved when people's needs for forests, trees, water and agricultural activities are considered as a whole at scale. Forest and landscape restoration (FLR) is an integrated land use management approach focused on restoring natural resources to improve livelihoods.

#### ***The way forward***

Country experiences and lessons learned indicate that success in developing and implementing integrated landscape management strategies, including for SFM and FLR, requires:

- Understanding: (1) the role and contribution of the natural resource base to the lives of people and how natural processes underpin community well-being and enterprises; (2) the role of culture and the priorities of women and men; and (3) the legal and jurisdictional context.
- Involving all stakeholders and ensuring their voices are heard, particularly indigenous peoples, women and youth, and developing multi-stakeholder initiatives to address diverse views and interests, resolve or reduce conflicts, and find compromise solutions.
- Protecting the rights of land users, including tenure of land and resources.
- Providing financial and other incentives to small-holders and farmers that generate income and equitable benefit-sharing, including alternative livelihoods.
- Identifying benefits from production value chains and the recipients of those benefits.

### ***B. Agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems***

Agricultural productivity and resilience, food security, and the incomes of small farmers can be increased through diversified agricultural production systems that integrate trees, crops and livestock in the landscape through appropriately designed and locally adapted agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems.

#### ***The way forward***

There is an urgent need to further develop and upscale proven systems for integrating trees and forests with crop, livestock and fisheries production. Experiences from different regions show that:

- Scaling-up agroforestry requires simultaneous and context specific technological, market and policy innovations that stimulate change in established agricultural practices, help overcome the time lag between investing in trees and returns from them, and provide secure land and tree tenure.

- Researchers and extension workers should work closely with farmers and other stakeholders to help ensure effective knowledge transfer by providing detailed information about benefits and costs, for example through demonstration areas that show which agroforestry and silvo-pastoral techniques are best suited to particular geographical situations.
- Indicators to assess the net benefits of agroforestry systems to communities should go beyond productivity to include environmental factors.

### ***C. Sustainable agricultural production approaches***

The need to feed a growing world population is expected to require 50 percent more agricultural production by 2050. Achieving this will need sustainable agricultural intensification, with more efficient use of land in order to reduce the pressure on forests from agricultural expansion. The ecosystem services provided by trees and forests, including pollination, biodiversity conservation, land restoration, and soil and water conservation are vital for sustainable agriculture.

#### *The way forward*

Success in sustainable agricultural intensification depends critically on the willingness and ability of producers to adopt integrated systems. This requires that these systems are more profitable, productive and resilient than current systems, that rural women are empowered, and that risks can be managed. To achieve this will often require innovative forms of collaboration, including work by:

- Policy makers to set targets on the adoption of sustainable agricultural production systems and create effective incentives for producers to improve current practices and consumers to favor such practices.
- Research and science to address such issues as profitability, productivity, environmental and climatic resilience, and social inclusion.
- Community organizations and other collaborative mechanisms to promote knowledge and experience sharing amongst producers.
- The private sector to assess investment costs and risks needed to manage the transition to more sustainable agricultural systems.

A common vision for sustainable food and agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda can act as a key accelerator for change - in mindsets, policies and practices by all involved, including broader society. One of the greatest challenges will be addressing agricultural subsidies which amount to \$200 billion each year. These need to be urgently reviewed and brought in line with the goal of halting deforestation.

## **THEME 2: Sustainable commodities and value chains**

Reducing the impact of commodity production on forests can be achieved through corporate commitments, improved forest product value chains, support for small-holders and tools to capture the full values of forests.

### ***A. Zero deforestation commitments for agricultural commodities***

Some 470 companies have committed to “zero deforestation” from the production of agricultural commodities (oil palm, soy, cocoa, beef products) by 2020. Many others have yet to do so largely

because consumers in sensitive markets are unwilling to pay a sufficient premium to cover the costs of sustainably produced products; large “insensitive” global markets exist for unsustainably produced commodities; implementation of corporate commitments is often framed negatively by third parties, affecting consumer views; improvement in production practices in one locale may shift unsustainable practices to other locations (leakage); and public financing to support halting deforestation is often not accessible to companies.

### The way forward

Actions and pathways forward to actively engage more companies and accelerate implementation of existing corporate commitments include:

- Educating and raising awareness of consumers so that buying decisions reward sustainably produced products.
- Intensifying commodity production in place rather than expansion to new areas.
- Improving government leadership, cross-sectoral coordination and communication with the private sector to establish a coherent public policy framework for sustainable production.
- Blending finance such that all actors contribute to the costs of sustainability: Consumers, producers, governments and industry.
- Building capacity for using traceability mechanisms and technologies (e.g. “block chain”) to enhance transparency along supply chains and demonstrate sustainable production/processing.
- Moving to a landscape approach in supplying commodities, including developing public-private partnerships and consortia to develop a “landscape standard” that goes beyond certification.
- Companies to establish sound procurement policies and disclose information about their implementation status while paying due attention to the potential risks of their commodities becoming the driver of deforestation on the supply side.

### ***B. Forest products value chains in the bio-economy***

Sustainable, inclusive and diversified forest products value chains can increase the value of forests, make efficient use of renewable resources and contribute to sustainable consumption and production through enhanced use of renewable forest resources to replace non-renewable materials and sources of energy.

### The way forward

In order to further develop and strengthen forest products value chains in the bio-economy, there is a need to:

- Establish time-bound national and/or regional commitments and targets to further stimulate the sustainable production and consumption of forest products, and especially tropical forest products, as opposed to other non-renewable materials, including in building and construction.
- Upscale awareness raising and education throughout the whole supply chain, from markets to source, about the value of sustainably produced forest products, and the environmental and socio-economic benefits of sustainably managed forests. This will lead to better access to finance and open market access for suppliers, particularly for suppliers of tropical forest products.
- Build capacity and develop skills so that private sector investors can recruit appropriately educated staff.



- Create local employment through the identification of markets for value-added products that can be manufactured using small-scale technologies.

### ***C. Strengthening small-scale producers and their organizations***

Collectively, small-scale producers represent the biggest sector, with communities, indigenous peoples and small-holders managing about one-third of the world's forests. Improving the performance of small-scale forest and farm producers can have a significant impact on halting deforestation and increasing forest area. Returning revenues generated by community enterprises back to communities is a powerful mechanism to promote rural development. Effective producer organizations can also help corporations to implement zero deforestation commitments, for example by providing partners for out-grower schemes.

#### *The way forward*

Experience from successful initiatives to enhance the contribution of small-scale producers to local livelihoods and economic development, and to strengthen small-scale producers' organizations has highlighted the critical importance of:

- Secure tenure and access to finance, technical assistance, training and markets.
- Strengthening Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to give small-scale producers a stronger voice when dealing with governments and large corporations.
- Adopting a full value chain approach when upscaling the development of FFPOs.

Serious and urgent consideration should be given to the creation of a Global Facilitation Network for actively promoting FFPOs. This would help catalyse progress by providing a mechanism to stimulate and disseminate best practice.

### ***D. Valuing forest ecosystems***

Forests constitute a natural resource stock which supplies a flow of benefits to people, business and society, including ecosystem services and other non-market functions (e.g. soil, water, carbon and biodiversity benefits). It is essential to put a value on these services and functions in order to make a compelling case for halting deforestation and forest degradation and increasing forest cover. Payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes have been successfully applied at various levels. Stock-based approaches which account for forests as natural capital and look beyond ecosystem services to "hidden" forest values (e.g. pollination) and "missing" values (insurance against future risk, forests as nature) are also emerging and hold promise.

#### *The way forward*

Achieving wider application and upscaling of PES systems, including through South-South cooperation, will require:

- PES systems that are simple to apply, provide direct benefits to land owners and other service providers, and are designed to create momentum on the ground.

- PES systems that are flexible enough to generate and maintain natural capital in different contexts, with consideration given to up-front incentives, bottom up investments and life cycle assessments.
- Governments to provide the necessary enabling conditions to support PES schemes through predictable sources of revenue (e.g. carbon taxes, eco-taxes, user pay arrangements, broad-based consumer fees), as well as to ensure social safeguards and support monitoring frameworks.
- Governments to work with the private sector (e.g. utility companies) to harmonize initiatives and assign value to ecosystem services.
- Clear communication of the benefits of PES systems to buyers/payers of the ecosystem service(s) provided.

### **THEME 3: Forest smart policies and governance**

“Forest smart” policies engage leaders and stakeholders across sectors (agriculture, energy, infrastructure, transport, mining, etc.) in finding solutions to minimize damage to forests and optimize the contribution of forests to achieving the objectives of other sectors. The forest-smart approach transforms how sectors operate by identifying opportunities for mutual benefit and creating practical solutions that can be implemented at scale.

#### ***A. Cross-sectoral policy coordination***

Coordination across sectors at all levels is essential to developing forest smart policies that help halt deforestation and forest degradation. There are increasing examples of national policies and initiatives that integrate forest-based solutions in other sectors, including: afforestation campaigns to reduce large-scale seasonal erosion and combat desertification while promoting water and food security; incentives to intensify agriculture on existing farmland and turn degraded pastures into cropland; integration of mangrove protection into national disaster risk management strategies and fisheries management; comprehensive national strategies on climate change and plant resources; and studies to help design forest-smart mining policies that account for the direct and indirect effects of mining on forests.

#### ***The way forward***

Upscaling successful models of inter-sectoral policy development and implementation should include actions at national, subnational and/or local levels designed to:

- Enshrine forest policy objectives in laws and regulations and/or development plans.
- Emphasize win-win solutions and synergies (in addition to trade-offs) between forests and other economic sectors.
- Bring planning and finance ministries to the table in the process of cross-sectoral policy coordination and articulate the economic and social value of forests in the context of development planning and funding allocations.
- Facilitate the role of civil society, as an independent actor, to bridge interests between and across sectors by engaging stakeholders in policy interventions at the landscape level.

## ***B. Improving land governance***

Tenure insecurity in forestry is linked to deforestation. Subsistence agriculture contributes to deforestation particularly in Africa, and to a lesser extent in Asia and Latin America. Securing the access, tenure rights and sustainable livelihoods of local communities and smallholders in forested landscapes is a vital for halting deforestation and degradation and for restoring forests at a significant scale. Clear and well-enforced land and forest tenure laws are a fundamental basis for good forest governance and legality.

### *The way forward*

Good land governance requires participatory and inclusive processes, transparency and accountability, and following the rule of law. In order to achieve this, Governments should:

- Establish clear and consistent policy and legal frameworks, including land tenure arrangements, to facilitate private sector operations and diversify and secure tenure to forests for local communities<sup>5</sup>.
- Identify strategies to maximize positive social and environmental impacts of investments through such measures as regulation of land-use change, transparency in land deals, protection of local and customary rights, enforcement of safeguards, and monitoring.
- Remove perverse incentives to clear forests, and provide economic incentives to smallholders and communities to manage trees on forest lands, adopting integrated approaches to support the role of forests in sustainable agriculture and social welfare.

## ***C. Role of forest law enforcement, governance and trade instruments***

Illegal logging and associated trade is estimated to be worth around US\$30 - 100 billion annually and is a major cause of forest degradation. Demand-side regulations, such as the EU FLEGT Action Plan and subsequent bilateral Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) processes, have helped to stimulate positive measures to strengthen governance in supplier countries. Voluntary certification is also a valuable tool, and it is estimated that at least one-third of industrial roundwood production is certified by FSC and/or PEFC.

### *The way forward*

A number of valuable lessons that have been learned from the FLEGT experience have wider application for other countries considering similar approaches and also for efforts to reduce deforestation caused by the expansion of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy and beef:

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue approaches have been a key element of FLEGT efforts and are crucial for success. While developed as part of VPA processes, they have – in some countries - evolved to serve as useful platforms for addressing wider deforestation-related issues.

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<sup>5</sup> The *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (VGGT), endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), is an important reference in this regard.

- Sustaining natural forests is dependent on giving them economic value in ways that maintain the forests' ecological integrity. This may include non-consumptive uses like tourism, as well as timber production.
- Fighting corruption is fundamental, as it will undermine even the best legality initiatives and systems.
- Effective law enforcement depends critically upon understanding and responding to the needs of local communities.

#### ***D. The role of stakeholders: public, private, civil society***

Stakeholders include a wide range of actors within and outside government, across sectors and scales, and along value chains. Non-governmental stakeholders may include forest owners, farmers, small holders, indigenous and local communities, women and youth, as well as small, medium and large forest and agriculture-based enterprises and companies. Public, private and civil society stakeholders can act as agents of change for finding and implementing solutions to deforestation and forest degradation through their different but complementary roles.

#### ***The way forward***

- As forest regulators and often large-scale forest owners, governments at all levels must take the lead in putting in place the enabling conditions needed to ensure all forests are sustainably managed and to attract long-term financing and investment to this end. This includes establishing participatory, inclusive and transparent processes for involving community and corporate stakeholders in land use planning and decision-making.
- Agri-business should meet its commitments to zero-deforestation from the production and processing of agricultural commodities by 2020. Companies that have not made zero deforestation commitments should do so. Commodity investors should adopt business models that are environmentally and socially responsible and involve and benefit local/community producers, distributors and other value chain actors through, for example, extension programs and the joint design of sustainable land use plans on corporate land<sup>6</sup>.
- The forest products industry should ensure legal and sustainable value chains for forest-based commodities, including through forest management and chain-of-custody certification, and work with local communities in the process.
- Civil society organizations serve as watchdogs and agents of change by holding governments and business to account. Non-governmental groups should increase their voice and influence through multi-stakeholder initiatives and platforms that promote understanding and recognition of the roles, contributions and interests of actors, both men and women, along value chains and across enterprises.
- Public and private actors should fully tap into the potential of civil society, particularly women and youth. Youth can facilitate collective action, engagement, innovation, capacity building, networking and partnerships, as well as providing a long-term perspective.

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<sup>6</sup> The *Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems*, endorsed by the CFS, is an important reference in this regard.

#### **THEME 4: Innovative instruments to upscale progress: financing, technologies and research**

Innovative instruments are emerging in both the public and private sectors that will help to secure the finance and build the technical and scientific capacity needed for effective action to halt deforestation and increase forest area.

##### ***A. Public and private international finance***

International public finance for forests, estimated at about \$1 billion annually, has a critical role to play in financing sustainable forest and land management, particularly by catalyzing and leveraging significantly larger private investments. Agricultural and timber commodity production and trade, with annual investments estimated at \$150 billion, are target sectors. Opportunities also exist to unlock climate change financing. Globally, land use and forest change accounts for 25 percent of GHG emissions but receives only 2 percent of funding available for mitigation. By systematically redirecting private and public capital towards a better balance between enhanced agricultural output and small-holder farm income and the need to reduce emissions and conserve forests and biodiversity, significant additional funding can be generated to maintain and sustainably manage forests.

##### ***The way forward***

Innovative examples of public-private finance for forest-sensitive commodity production (“blended finance for blended development”) already exist or are emerging at various levels. The potential to upscale and replicate the following models should be explored:

- Commercial banks with agricultural commodity client bases are issuing loans that benefit sustainable land use practices at scale, with eligible projects incorporating forest benefits in the form of forest protection, reforestation and/or integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems, among others. Commercial capital is supplemented by small public concessional finance to extend repayment periods and reduce commercial risk. Small holders can be brought into formal supply chains through digital platforms or by setting up cooperatives, which can facilitate access to capital.
- Bilateral donors are exploring the use of capital from climate funds to stimulate/leverage private finance to help tackle greenhouse emissions from forests, agriculture and other land uses through such means as setting a floor price for carbon, developing forest bond mechanisms, reducing investment risk, and subordinating debt.
- In all cases, greater transparency in the production and processing of agricultural commodities can be expected to trigger demand-side signals favoring sustainably produced products.
- Results-based finance is a cornerstone in the approach to REDD+ as outlined in the Paris Agreement. The ongoing pilot program for REDD+ Results Based Payments will provide important lessons on implementing effective financing frameworks at national and international levels for conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest stocks.

##### ***B. Mobilizing domestic funding***

Domestic public finance can play a critical role in complementing ODA, funding forest activities focused on social and environmental benefits, and catalyzing private financing for forests. Good examples of practical and innovative ways to mobilize domestic funding include PES schemes,

biodiversity offsets levied on industry, and public-private partnerships at various levels. Work in the REDD+ context indicates that the bulk of public investments at the national level tend to be in the agricultural sector and may negatively impact forests, indicating a need to better align public and private investments.

### The way forward

Success in unlocking sustainable domestic financing sources will be facilitated by:

- Widely communicating and upscaling successful business models, for example, government agencies are working with national banks to disburse loans and provide credit to small producers and distributors of commodities based on technical assistance, training and tailored credit lines. Access to concessional interest rates and loan guarantees can enhance these models.
- Clear and consistent enabling frameworks to address subsidies and perverse incentives.
- A shared long-term vision for processes that takes time, especially public-private partnerships and multi-sector cooperation.
- Integrated approaches at jurisdictional and/or landscape scale, working with several investment partners, including corporate private sector and small-scale producers, combining forest protection and conservation with commodity production.
- Establishing clear guidelines for supply chains and national investment frameworks to determine the impact on forests of domestic financial flows to agriculture.

### **C. Innovative technologies for land use monitoring**

Innovative technologies have transformative potential as they are making much more information freely and widely available. In particular, developments in remote sensing make it possible to undertake increasingly sophisticated analyses of changing landscape dynamics over time. Meanwhile, drones make it possible to undertake rapid local surveys. Initiatives are underway to build capacity to handle vast quantities of data. For example, the cloud-based SEPAL computing platform facilitates countries' access to Earth observation data in ways that overcome processing issues and low computing power. A range of available on-line training packages facilitate capacity development.

### The way forward

Experience in recent use of innovative technologies for land use monitoring has shown that their value can be further enhanced by:

- Using results from remote sensing (such as maps and graphs) to present powerful messages to decision-makers about the nature and scale of deforestation and land degradation studies, and for monitoring progress against green indicators.
- Providing auditable data for natural capital accounting, which has the potential to be a major driver of behavior change within the private sector. This will require the development of robust and regionally-relevant protocols based on scientific input and reliable and up to date information.

#### ***D. Science and research***

Science has a major contribution to make in the design of policies aimed at addressing the complex drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, for example by improving understanding of the *underlying* causes of deforestation, such as population pressure and growing global food demand. There are many examples of substantive, transformative knowledge available in research that can be transferred and scaled up for greater impact.

##### *The way forward*

In order to make full use of science and research, to accelerate progress towards halting deforestation, restoring degraded landscapes and increasing forest area, there is a need to:

- Develop platforms that bring together science with policy makers, the private sector and other stakeholders to increase mutual understanding, align research priorities with the needs of stakeholders and provide practical pathways that support the development of evidence-based policies and implementation frameworks related to forests.
- Promote innovative collaboration, including international and inter-disciplinary scientific collaboration and the integration of scientific expertise with other forms of expertise in order to create context-sensitive solutions and policies.
- Widely disseminate successful practices and technologies that create win-win situations for productive and sustainable forest and agricultural land use.

The research community also has a vital role in helping to communicate clear and compelling messages about the urgent need to tackle deforestation and forest degradation. Much of the necessary information is available, but there is also need for more effective communication to a wider range of audiences.

**Annex 1**  
**Youth Message to UNFF13<sup>7</sup>**  
***Unlocking the potential of youth to halt deforestation***

Though young people represent diverse stakeholder groups -- rural and urban, formally educated and not, privileged and underprivileged -- we share a vested interest in ensuring the sustainable use of global landscapes and are prepared to work across sectors and leap from aspiration to action.

**Key Message:** We call for an awakening to the reality that youth are valuable partners and agents of change in efforts to halt deforestation, particularly in facilitating collective action, building capacity, and sharing the message with everyday people.

**As youth we:**

- recognize that now is the time for young voices to be included in policy dialogue, technical discussions and decision making, at all levels. Our inclusion is critical to not only halting deforestation but moving forward the UNSPF and the 2030 Agenda.
- have demonstrated that we are not just a voice but deliver tangible outcomes as evidenced by the UNFF Major Group Children and Youth (MGCY) Work Plan 2018-2022.
- see diverse representation across gender, ethnicity and age as a basic requirement to achieving success; and will advocate for inclusion in conference panels and the ranks of decision makers.
- acknowledge the opportunity for us to grasp momentum and drive meaningful change, but stress that the MGCY Work Plan and broader youth efforts will be inhibited without financial and institutional support from government and business.
- are willing to take risks, move to implementation at scale and adapt to coming challenges.
- recognize that we cannot do this work alone and are prepared to spark an intergenerational effort alongside governments, businesses and civil society in support of the UNSPF and 2030 Agenda.

**What do youth require to succeed?**

- Urgency in the current situation - youth are prepared to lead the way.
- Youth representation in steering committees for events and workshop planning from the outset.
- Financial, institutional and vocal support for the MGCY Work Plan to deliver success by 2022.
- Project ownership and budget responsibility in our efforts to drive change.
- Adequate youth representation in conference panels around the world; we challenge all future forest-related panels to have someone under 35 to provide innovative and progressive insight.
- Organizations, businesses and governments to provide their young staff with leave and financial support to engage in events, workshops and other opportunities to advance our collective cause.
- Trust in our capability, intellect, and drive to succeed.

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<sup>7</sup> This message reflects the outcome from a cross-sectoral youth session held 19 February at FAO HQ in partnership with the International Forestry Students' Association, Global Landscape Forum and CPF. This session, led by youth for youth, provided training on gender and the landscape approach as well as a consultation to develop the MGCY Work Plan for the UNSPF. 50 youth delegates took decisive action and developed a 5-day online 'short-course' communicating the key messages of the conference which reached more than 30,000 people.





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