

MITIGATION, CONSERVATION, & LIVELIHOODS POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

FOREST CERTIFICATION IN REDD+

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SFM REMAINS CRITICAL IN THE SCOPE OF REDD+



- 1. Effective mitigation builds on existing forestry practice, programs, and research**
- 2. Carbon finance as standalone incentive unlikely to change behavior**
- 3. Global wood demand projected to outstrip supply**
- 4. Mosaic landscapes must include productive land-uses**
- 5. Logging is inevitable, doing it responsibly is not**

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES CONFRONTING IMPLEMENTATION OF SFM (I)

- Too much of the world's production forest is poorly managed, unsustainable.
- Market still strong for illegally logged wood products, in spite of advances.
- Market still limited for certified tropical wood products, but growing.
- Legal and sustainable must compete against lower cost illegal producers.
- Degradation is extensive, often slow, persists before response.
- Regulations often barriers to management by smallholders or communities.
- Enforcement of regulations limited, bureaucratic steps emphasized, and ensuing 'hidden costs' of corruption.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES CONFRONTING IMPLEMENTATION OF SFM (II)

- Low investment in planning, training, worker benefits, conservation, inventories, etc.
- Technical know-how, workplace skills often low and under compensated.
- Political instability thwart direct foreign investment.
- Underdeveloped infrastructure, distance to market, substandard mills.
- Few domestic markets or policies to support development of these.
- Incredible pressure to exploit forest lands for other uses.

WHY SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FORESTS AND CERTIFICATION MAKE A DIFFERENCE? (I)

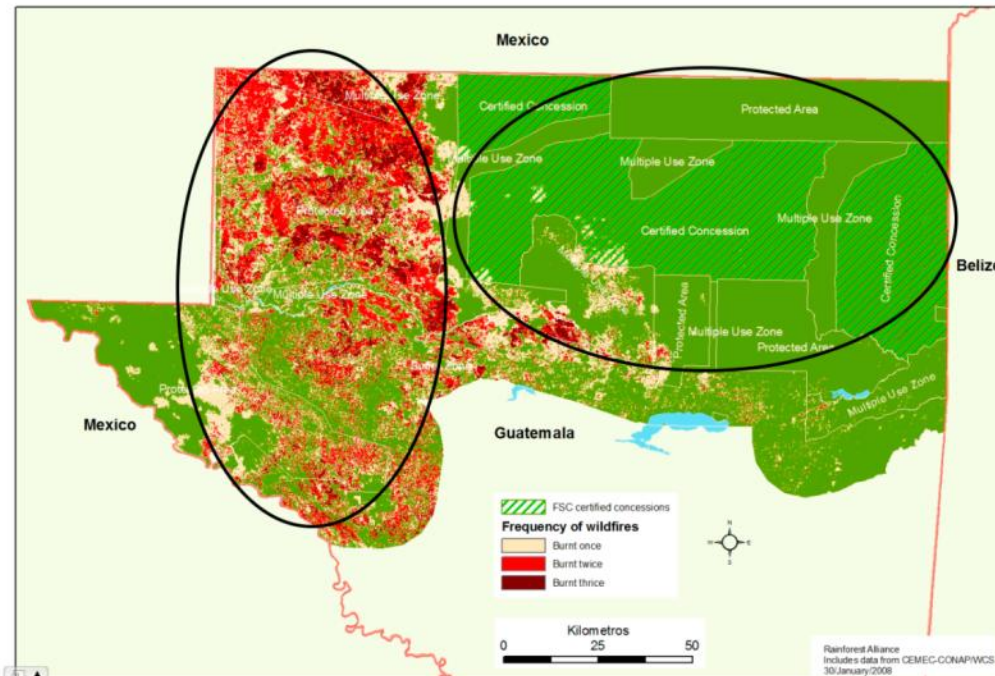
- Community forest enterprises will manage forests better. If given the chance.
- Not projects for projects sake. But viable forest businesses with products.
- Create productive economic development alternatives.
- Harvesting maximize wood quality and value, not only driven by one species.
- Value added processing, have marketing plans, connect with sensitive markets.
- Companies invest back into training and worker health and safety.

WHY SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FORESTS AND CERTIFICATION MAKE A DIFFERENCE? (II)

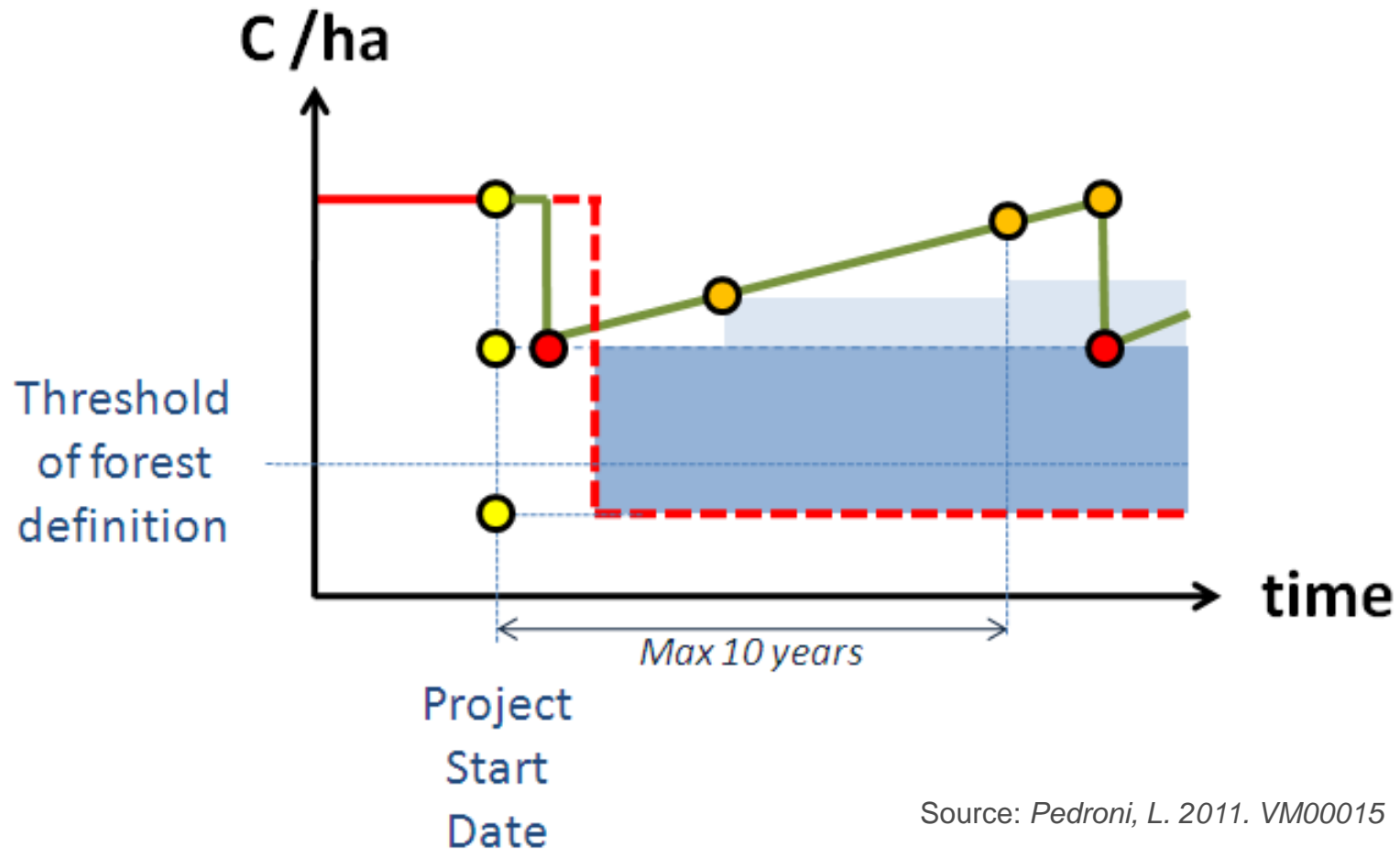
- Emissions reductions from halting forest degradation may be 20% or better from the BAU baseline of poorly managed forests (Neptstad et al 1999, Asner et al 2005, Putz et al, 2008).
- Where poor forest management directly leads to deforestation, emissions reductions can be much greater (20X in Selva Maya, Guatemala).



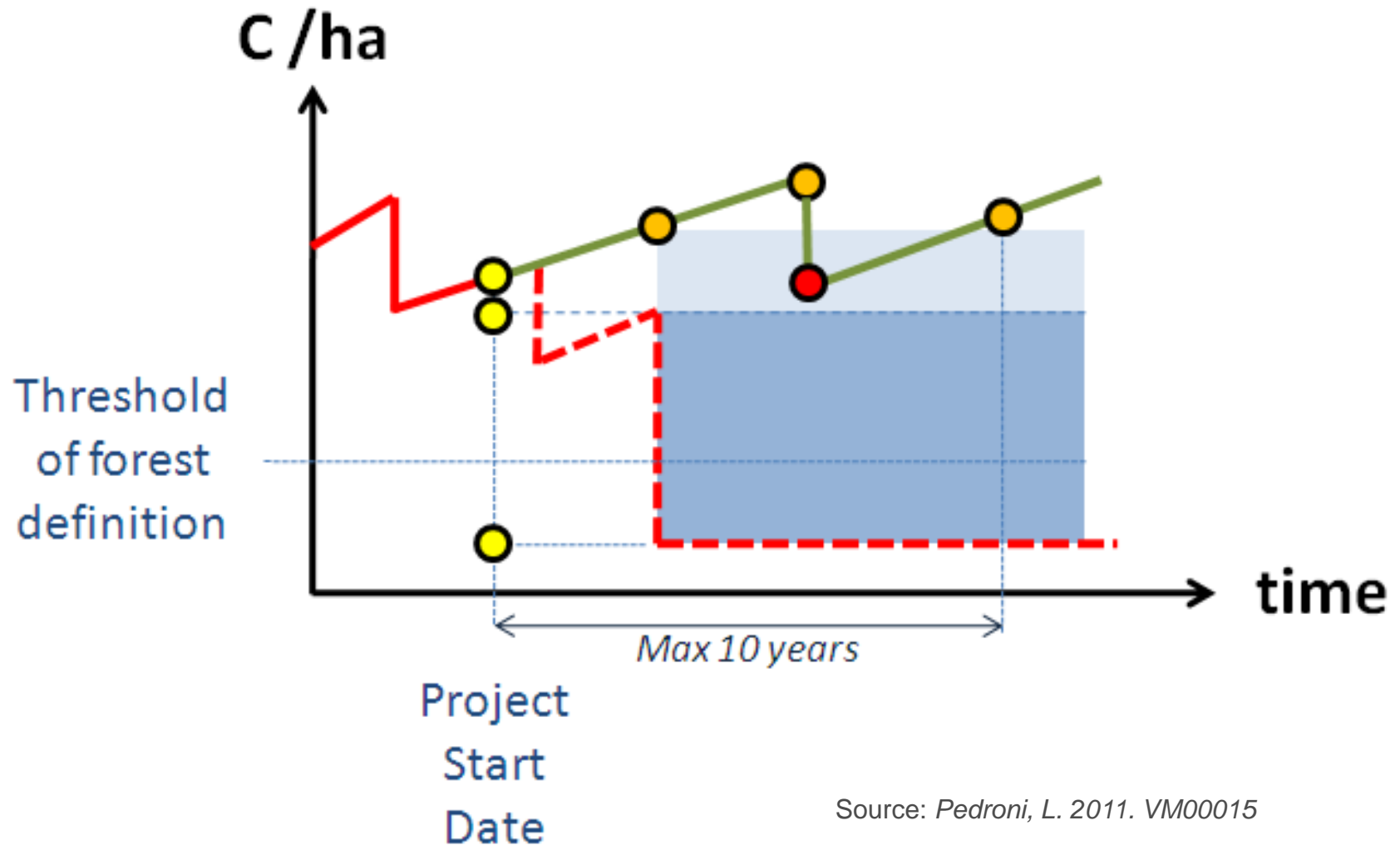
Wildfires - 2003, 2005 & 2007



B – Avoided Deforestation with Logging in the Project Case
+ Carbon Stock Increase (optional)

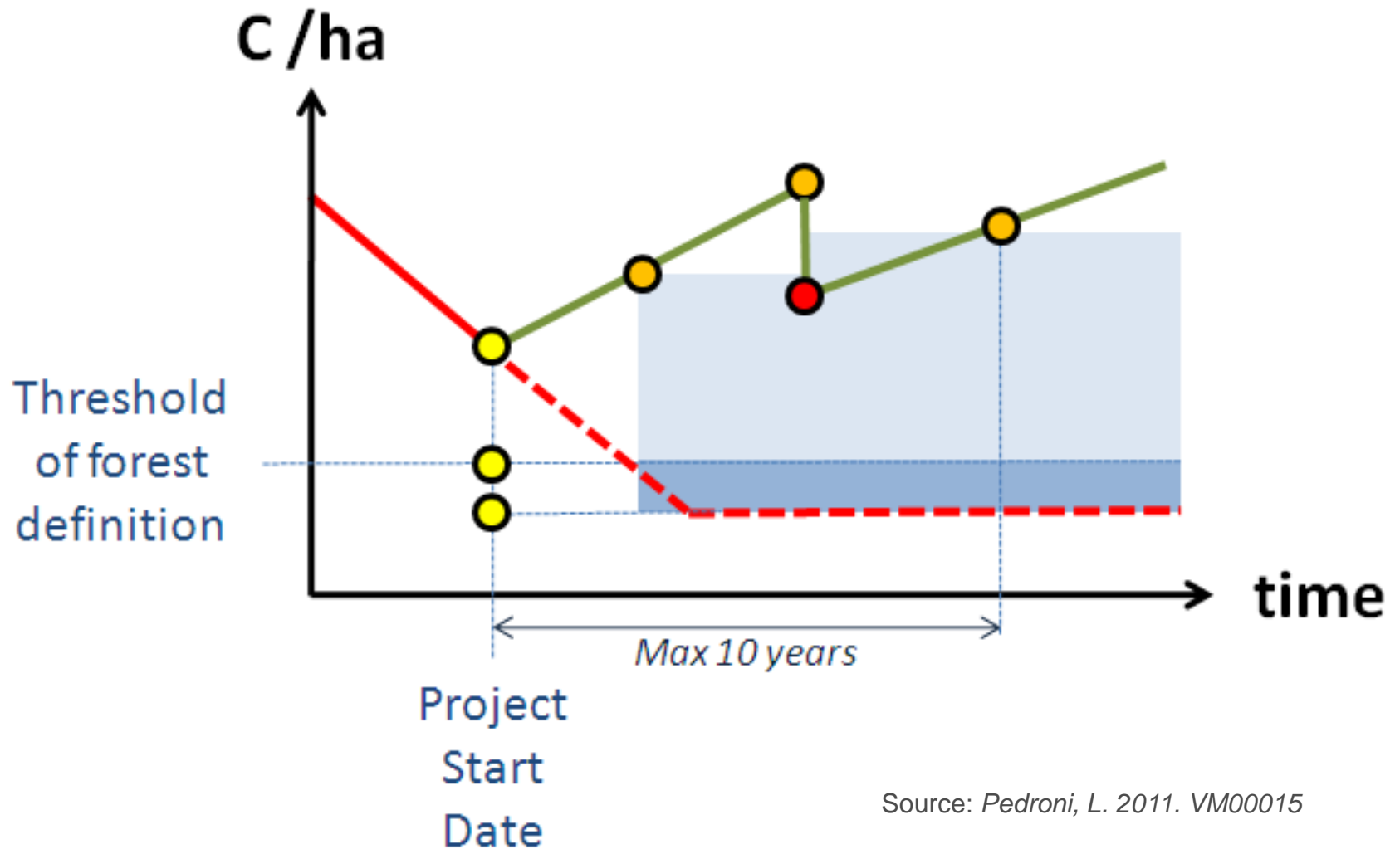


D – Avoided Deforestation with Logging in the Baseline and Project Cases + Carbon Stock Increase (optional)



F - Avoided Deforestation of Degrading Forest with Logging in the Project Case

+ Carbon Stock Increase (optional)



FSC AND CARBON STANDARDS (VCS)

VCS standards mention FSC as a means of risk reduction

- *3.1.4 Project proponents shall identify potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts and shall take steps to mitigate them. Additional standards such as the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification may be applied to demonstrate social and environmental benefits beyond GHG emissions reductions or removals. VCUs may be tagged with additional standards and certifications on the VCS project database where both the VCS and another standard are applied. (VCS AFOLU Requirements)*
- *4) For ARR and IFM projects with harvesting...commitment to continue the management practice, or to replant or allow re-growth shall be demonstrated through evidence such as certification of sustainable forest management under FSC, PEFC, or other internationally recognized schemes, or contractual agreements for timber supply beyond the last harvest in the project crediting period.*

FSC AND CARBON STANDARDS (CAR, ACR, CARBON FIX, PLAN VIVO)

CAR 3.9.I Sustainable Harvesting Practices (IFM)

- *At the time commercial harvesting is either planned or initiated within the Project Area, the Forest Owner must employ and demonstrate sustainable long-term harvesting practices on all of its forest landholdings using one of the following options:*
 - *Certified under the Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forestry Initiative, or Tree Farm System certification programs.*

Carbon Fix

- Recognized certification can replace specific parts of the Carbon Fix standard
 - Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 - CCBA
- **American Carbon Registry, Plan Vivo – no reference to FSC**

VCS METHODOLOGIES (IFM)

Methodology	Requirements
VM0005 – IFM Low to High Productive Forest LtHP (Face the Future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved logging concession - Natural evergreen tropical forest with insignificant regrowth - No re-logging of logged-over forest - Not for peatland
VM0010 – IFM Logged to Protected Forest LtPF (Green Collar Solutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No commercial timber harvest - No forest degradation from project activities - Not for wetland or peatland
VM0011 - IFM Logged to Protected Forest LtPF (Carbon Planet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of selected logging
VM0012 - IFM Privately Owned Properties in Temperate and Boreal Forests (LtPF) (3GreenTree and ERA Inc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logged or degraded forests protected from further logging - Unlogged forests protected from planned logging; - Temperate and Boreal only
VM0003 – IFM Extended Rotation Age (Ecotrust)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSC certified (or within 1 year of the project start date) - Even-aged management - Not for peatland - No biomass burning beyond project boundary due to project activity

VCS METHODOLOGIES (REDD)

Methodology	Requirements
VM0007 – REDD Methodology Framework Modules Revised Module VMD00015	<p>Revised REDD monitoring module accounts for emissions from selectively logged areas with an FSC certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- FSC reporting rules on logged area data increase confidence- 3rd party audits check that logging is reported accurately, is legal and meets sustainability criteria- Post-harvest assessment reports gather emissions information.
VM0015 – REDD Methodology to Avoid Unplanned Deforestation	<p>Permits harvesting as means to reduce deforestation drivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No specific requirements for it to be ‘sustainable’, but if it is not, then you won’t get many credits.
VM0006 – Reduce Emissions from Mosaic Deforestation and Degradation	<p>VM0006 does not allow harvesting in the project scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- New methodology, building off VM0006, in progress

LIMITED USE OF FSC AND CARBON STANDARDS SO FAR.

Completed:

- Guatemala : VCS validated/verified ARR project (PICA).
- Panama: Small CO2Fix ARR project (managed plantations) with FSC
- Tanzania: VCS ARR project (Green Resources) with FSC

In progress:

- Uruguay: Two VCS ARR projects (managed plantations) obtaining FSC
- Brazil: Evaluation in process for FSC and VCS in Brazil; FSC certification is wanted to strengthen the sustainability of the harvesting in the project area.
- USA: One CAR SFM project with FSC

PROMOTING THE POTENTIAL OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (I)

1. Drive domestic demand for forest products from certified forests; i.e., procurement policies by federal or sub-national government for new construction (i.e., along lines of USGBC LEED) consistent with low carbon development.
2. Policy reform to remove the barriers and limitations for communities to manage forests and harvest timber (i.e., restrictions to obtaining permits or authorizations for community based management, including tenure).
3. Create an investment climate that supports long-term forest management, and provide some regulatory relief (i.e. taxes or other required payments) for certified operations.

PROMOTING THE POTENTIAL OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (II)

4. Within the carbon standards, new methodologies for either performance or activity standards for specific techniques and actions within SFM, which could be monitored through certification processes (i.e., RIL, road network.)
5. Within national country strategies, increased investment to support community forest management and design of NAMAs that will promote SFM.