

















Problem Definition

- Indiscriminate markets for forest products
- Inappropriate governance of forest resources (policies, institutions)
- Variable forest management practices
- Lack of transparency/cooperation in international timber trade
- Forests are undervalued compared with alternatives land-uses

High rates of deforestation and forest degradation

- Environmental damage/biodiversity loss
- Social conflict/compromised livelihoods
- Significant rates of carbon emissions





Changes in Forest Cover











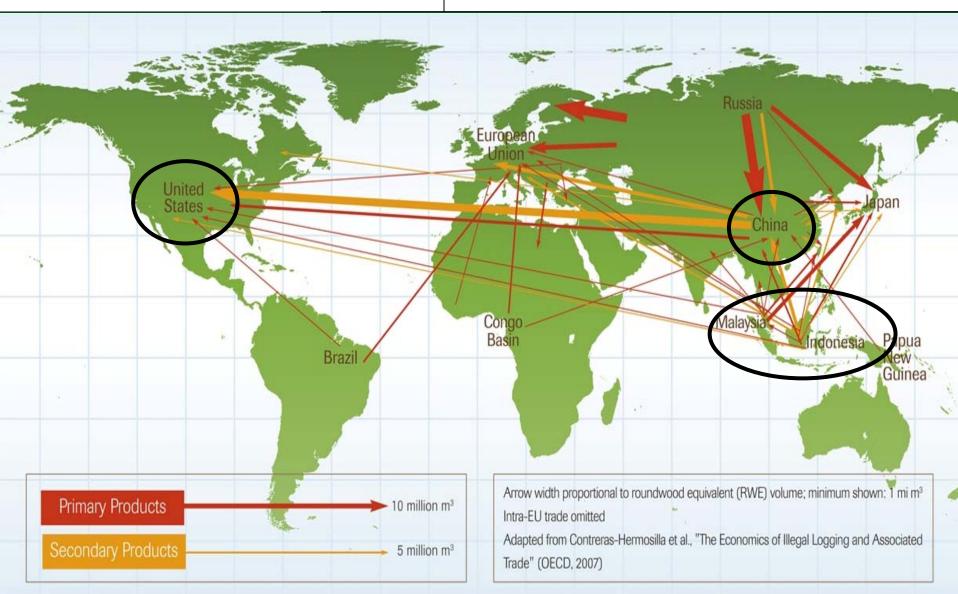


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High Risk Trade Flows







Strategic Approach







RAFT Details



<u>Partners</u>

- International NGOs
- Corporate enterprises
- Forestry ministries
- Regional institutions
- US Government agencies

Countries:

 Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, PNG, Thailand & Vietnam

TNC '07-'11

~ \$3 million

USAID '07-'11

~ \$11 million

Leverage: FY '07-'11

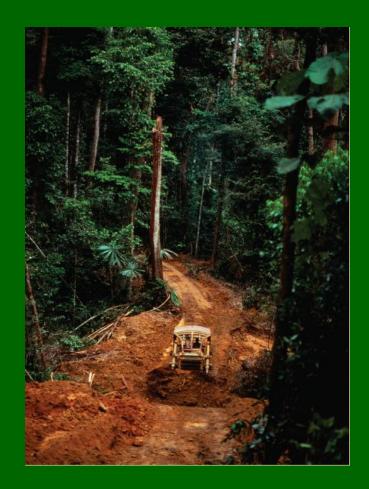
\$58 million





RAFT Objectives

- Improve forest management practices on the ground;
- Increase trade of timber products from legal sources;
- Strengthen regional cooperation on forest management and trade of timber products; and,
- Enhance regional capacity to incorporate SFM into an emerging international REDD framework.







RAFT Interventions

Land Management: HCVF, RIL, Conflict Management, Certification

Processing: Procurement Policies/Supply Chain Management

Governance: Chain of Custody/ Lacey Compliance, Customs Cooperation, Dialogue and REDD Capacity Development

Research and Analysis: Timber trade & SFM and SFM and REDD







Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)

REDD Requires:

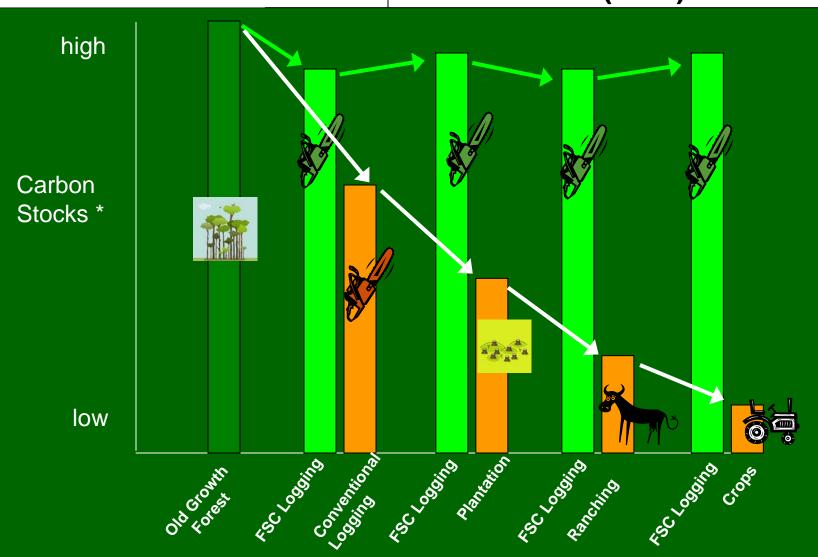
RAFT Contributions:

- Developing/implementing credible land-use planning and carbon stock monitoring;
- Establishing effective forest governance (policies, institution, etc.) mechanisms;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of protected area management;
- Promoting legal and sustainable management of production forests:
- Mitigating impacts on forest resources from agriculture and other commodity sectors;
- Accessing and delivering legitimate sources of carbon finance that provide effective incentives for changing practices on a meaningful scale.





Alternative Pathway: Business as Usual Forest Stewardship Council Forest Fansitions







Program Success

Initial Conditions



uses

<u>Outcomes</u>

Stronger market signals (and implementation capacity)



reduced carbon emission



Implementing Sustainable Forest Management Challenges & Opportunities







Broad Issues

- Management of Forest
- Forest Governance
- Illegal Logging and associated trade
- Processes (Voluntary & Compliance)
- Bilateral and Multilateral
 Trade
- Climate Change & REDD

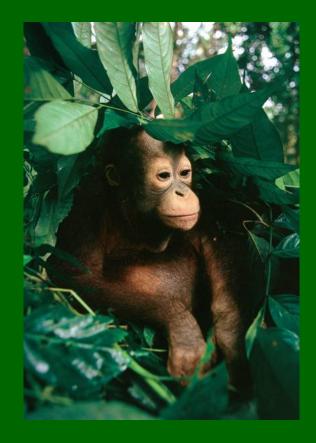






Effects

- Loss of revenue to government
- Variability in trade data
- Ambiguous supply chain
- Credibility & Integrity of the country



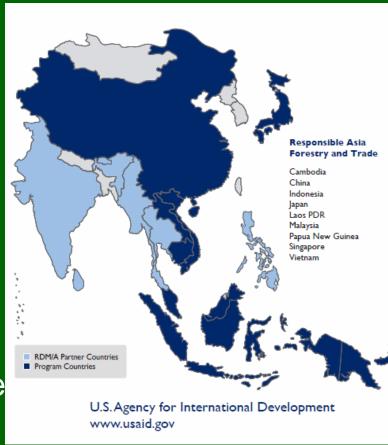




Where RAFT works

South East Asia

- 3 timber producer Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea)
- Nearly 3 M ha of tropical forest moving towards certification
- 0.5 M ha FSC Certified forests (Indonesia & Malaysia)
- 33 Partners (Timber concessions, State owned FMUs, Public-private lands)







Tools & Approaches

Responsible Forestry

Forest Certification Standards and Processes both nationally and internationally, for natural and planted forest;

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) Toolkit for Identification and Management of Values in Forest Management Units





Tools & Approaches

Forest Policy Engagement on

- Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA);
- Illegal Logging;
- Legality Standards;
- EU Due Diligence Policy,
- Lacey Act



Delivering Sustainable & Legal wood products to the marketplace:

Challenges & Opportunities







Key Drivers

- Legislation
 - Lacey Act US;
 - Due Diligence Proposal EU
- Bilateral Agreements
 - **EU FLEGT**;
 - MoU -China & Indonesia, etc
- Public Procurement Policies
- Green Building Initiatives
- Responsible Purchasing Policies & Codes of Conducts





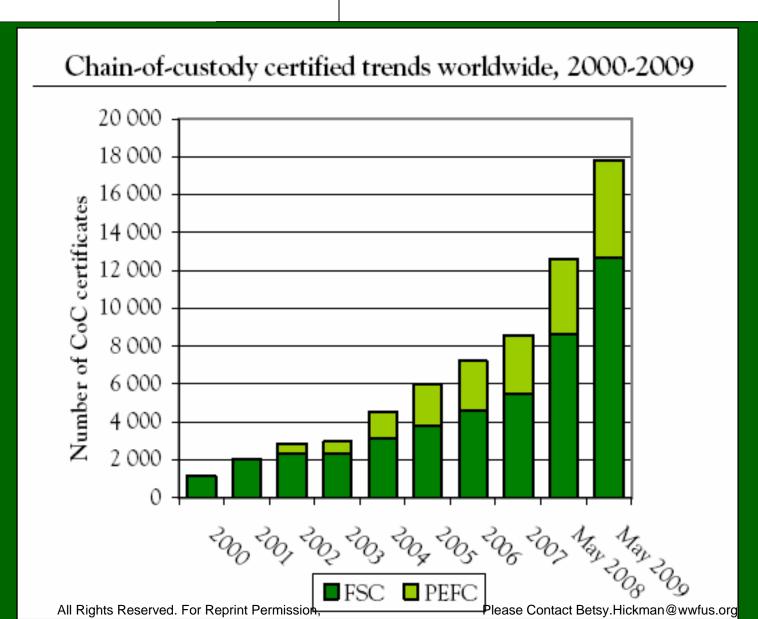
Is there a Demand?

- Impact of Economic Crisis is substantial on sector
- But some encouraging trends:
 - le. Increase in market share of certified product
 - NL: 12% (2006), 60% (2008)
 - UK: 56% (2005), 80% (2008)





Is there Demand? (2)

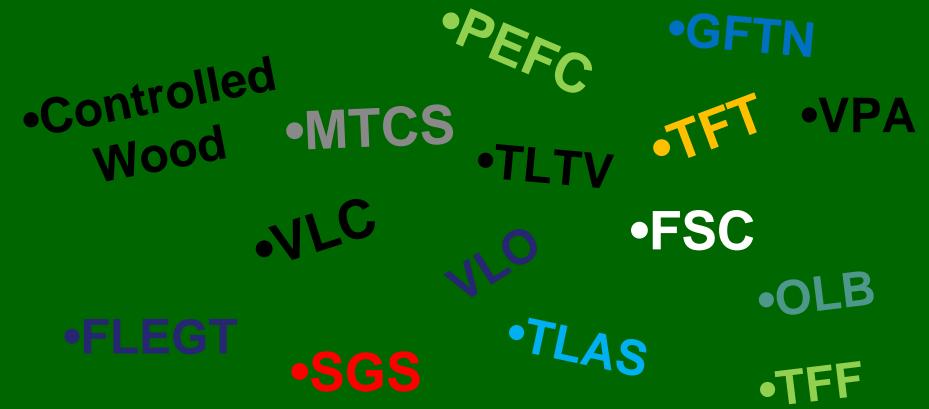






Is there a Demand? (3)

Emergence of Legality Verification Standards, Systems & Support:

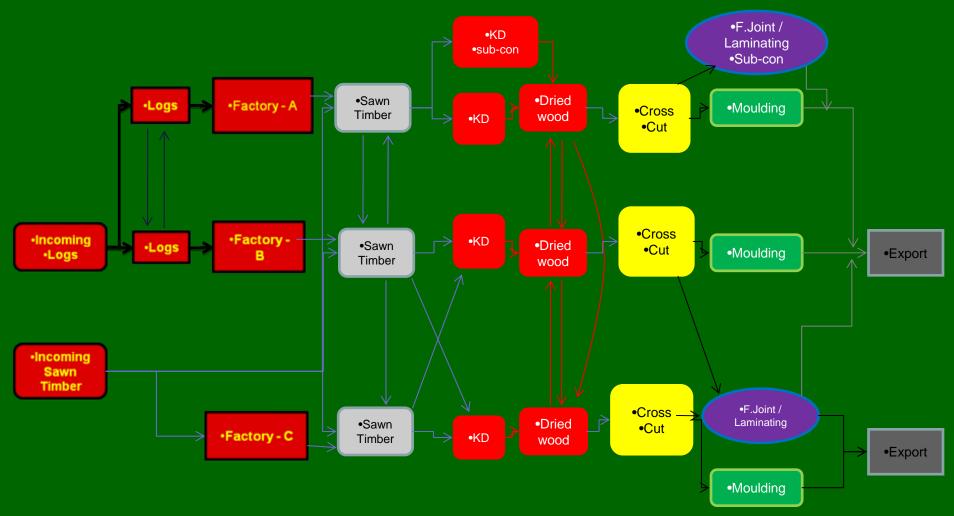






Challenges

1. Supply Chain Complexity







Challenges (2)

2. The Buyer's Dilemma







Challenges (3)

3. Market Incentives



Verified legal & certified sustainable costs time & money!





RAFT Approach

- Promoting Chain of Custody
- Building awareness on market requirements & best practice
- Driving demand for sustainable products
- Focusing on supply chain approaches







Summary

- Strong market drivers being established;
- Encouraging trends in system uptake;
- Significant work ahead
 - Supply chain consolidation
 - Balancing incentives with bottom lines
 - Eliminating illegal competition
- RAFT partners focused on supporting supply chains



Promoting Legal & Sustainable Timber Trade Challenges & Opportunities







Background to the Forest Trade Network

Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN)

- Works towards eliminating illegally logged forest products and driving improvements in the quality of forest management
- Uses "stepwise approaches" to responsible forest management and purchasing
- Facilitates trade linkages and partnerships within a Business-to-Business framework
- Provides structural support to help alleviate the challenges in achieving credible certification
- Engages with companies within a transparent and commitment based relationship





Working with buyers

A Stepwise Approach to Responsible Purchasing



Progressing
Licensed sources
Known sources

Having developed a Responsible Purchasing Policy





"Unwanted"





Investment Screening

Assist financial institutions and other investors with

- development & implementation of Responsible Lending Policies,
- screening tools and techniques
- Conduct pilot projects with financial institutions and other investors to
 - test and develop policies, tools and techniques with key clients or management companies





Procurement Policy

Implementation responsible purchasing policies in Malaysia and Indonesia

develop complete supply chain solutions that are credibly certified or in

progress to credible certification





Carbon Finance

Lessons learned

- Difficulty accessing capital
- Understanding finance requirements
- Lack of quality business proposals
- Lack of collateral
- Disproportionate ESG costs
- Match proposal and appropriate finance

Engage investment community involved in the forest sector

Develop financial and business capacity amongst forest companies





Reasons for Optimism

- The recession has not killed the willingness for companies to engage all along the supply chain.
- Certification is a proven tool and even though benefits vary companies continue to opt for it.
- The US Lacey Act and the forthcoming EC Regulation have sent very strong signals to both buyers and producers.