A wide-angle photograph of a deforested landscape. The foreground and middle ground are covered in brown, eroded soil with sparse green vegetation and scattered tree stumps. In the background, a range of low mountains is visible under a clear blue sky with some light clouds.

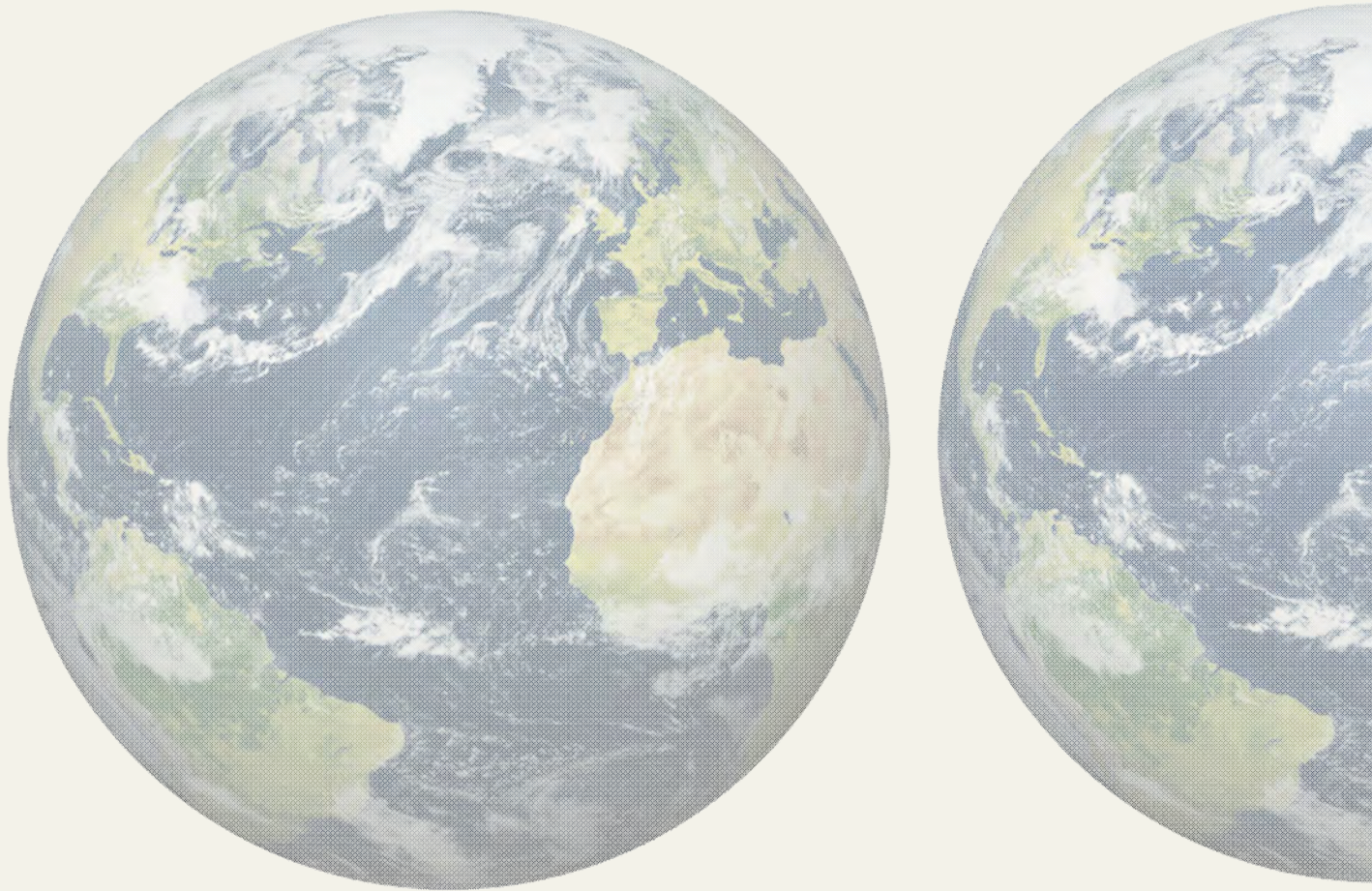
The **role of governments** in addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Gerald Steindlegger
Policy Director
WWF – Forest & Climate Initiative
www.panda.org/forestclimate

REDD+ Partnership Workshop
Bonn, 13 May 2012



We are using 1.5 planets & rising ...





Dire consequences

Fig. 1: LIVING PLANET INDEX, 1970-2005

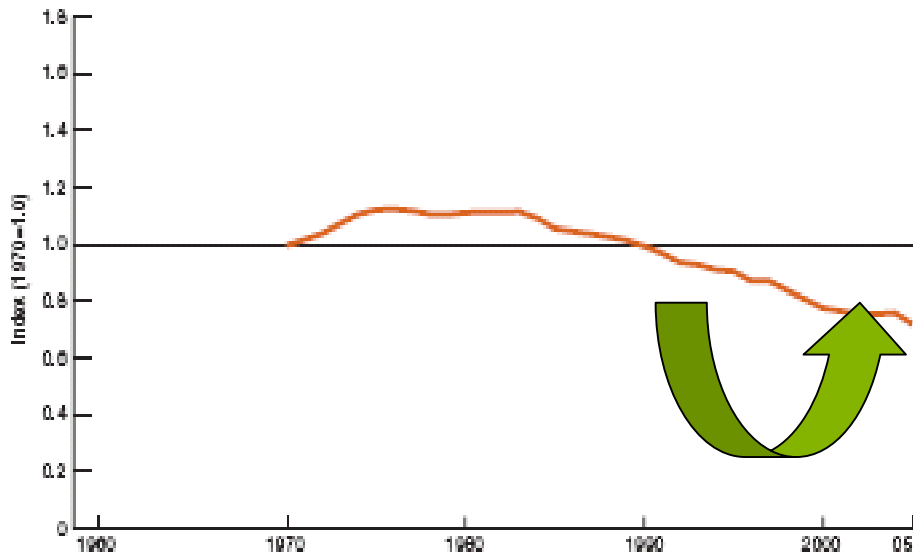
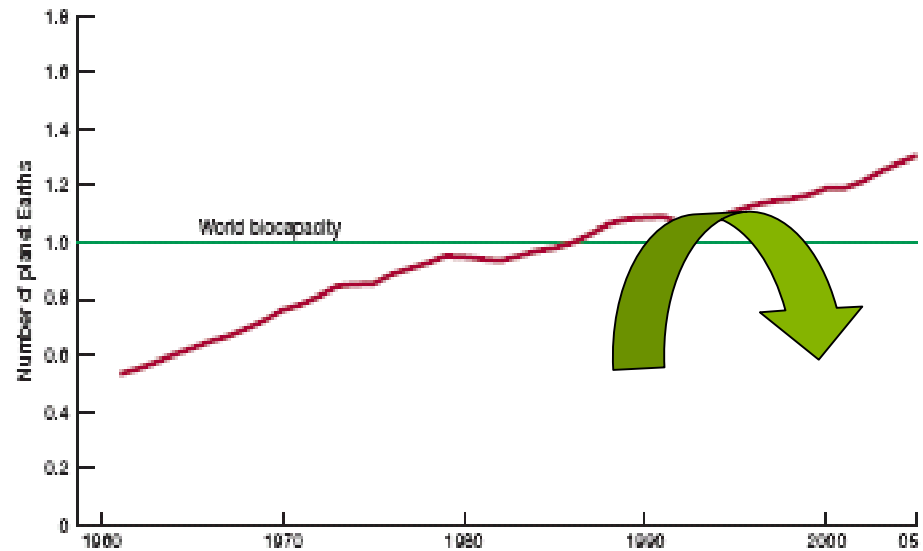


Fig. 2: HUMANITY'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, 1961-2005



- In 2007, the Footprint exceeded the Earth's biocapacity by 50 per cent.
- Not everybody has an equal footprint and there are enormous differences between countries.
- Since 1970, 60% decline in the tropical Living Planet Index



Underlying causes of forest loss

Population growth

Diat & Consumption
patterns

Money

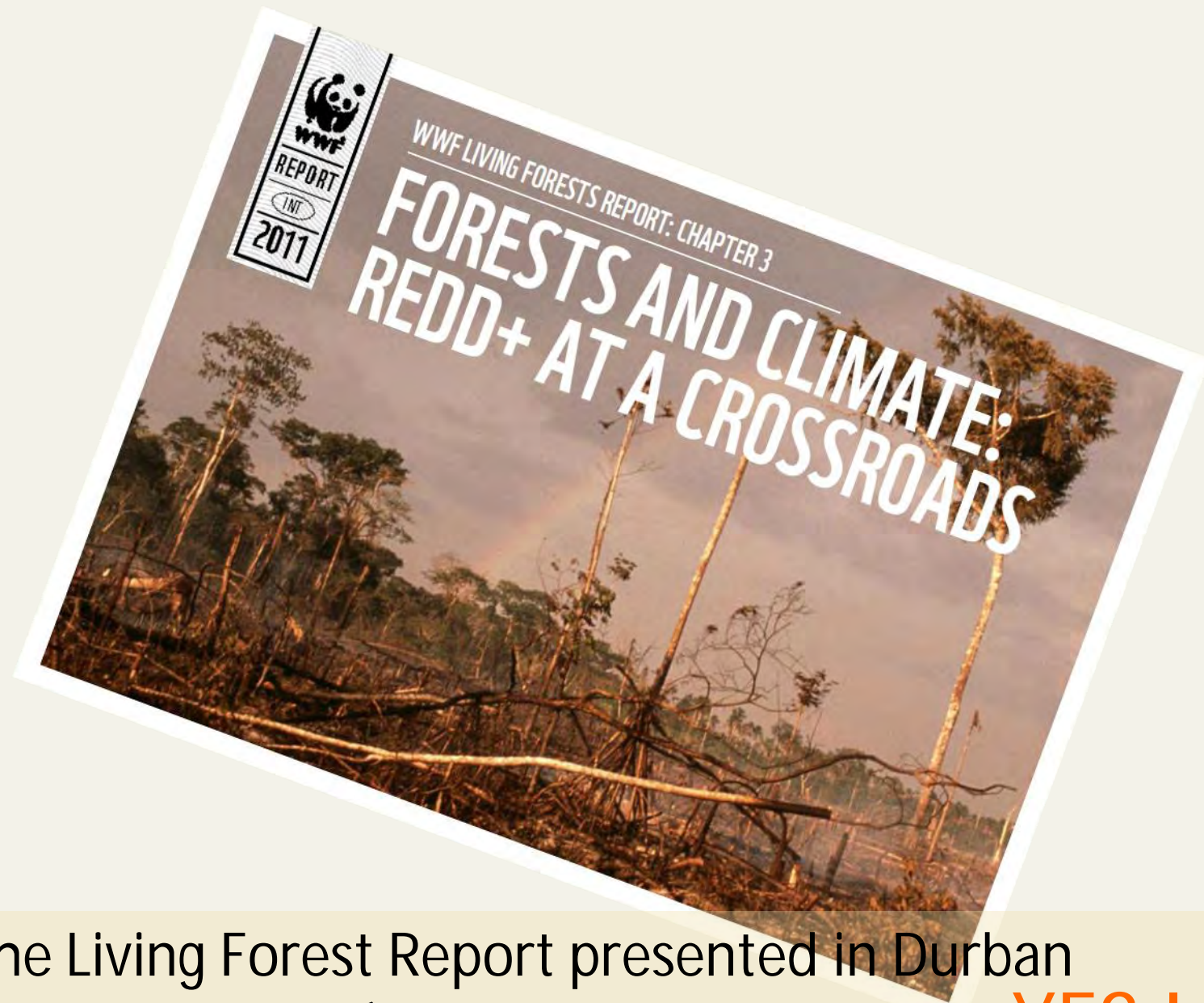
Other...



The key question

Is it possible to feed and fuel the world and at the same time reduce, halt and reverse forest and forest carbon loss by 2020?





The Living Forest Report presented in Durban
(December 2011) by WWF and IIASA says: **YES !**



Direct drivers of forest loss

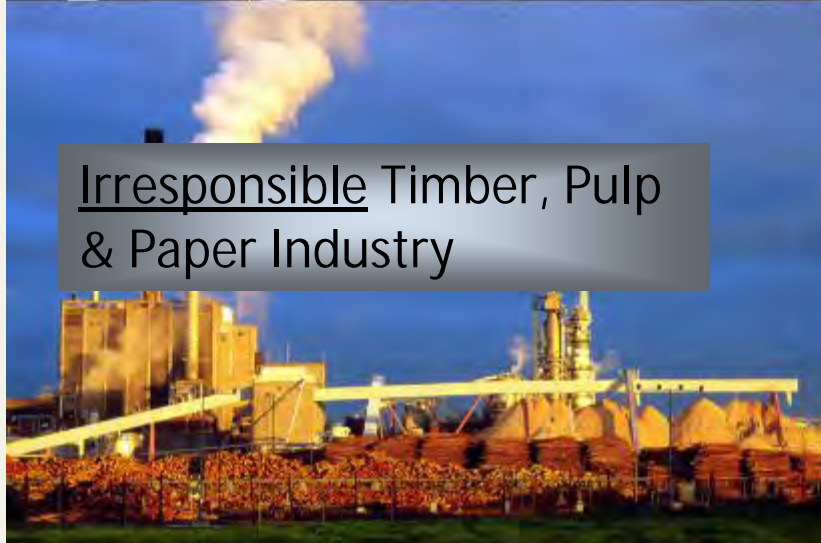
Irresponsible agriculture
(Forest conversion: Cattle, Soy, Palmoil, etc.)



Irresponsible Finance and Investment



Irresponsible Timber, Pulp & Paper Industry



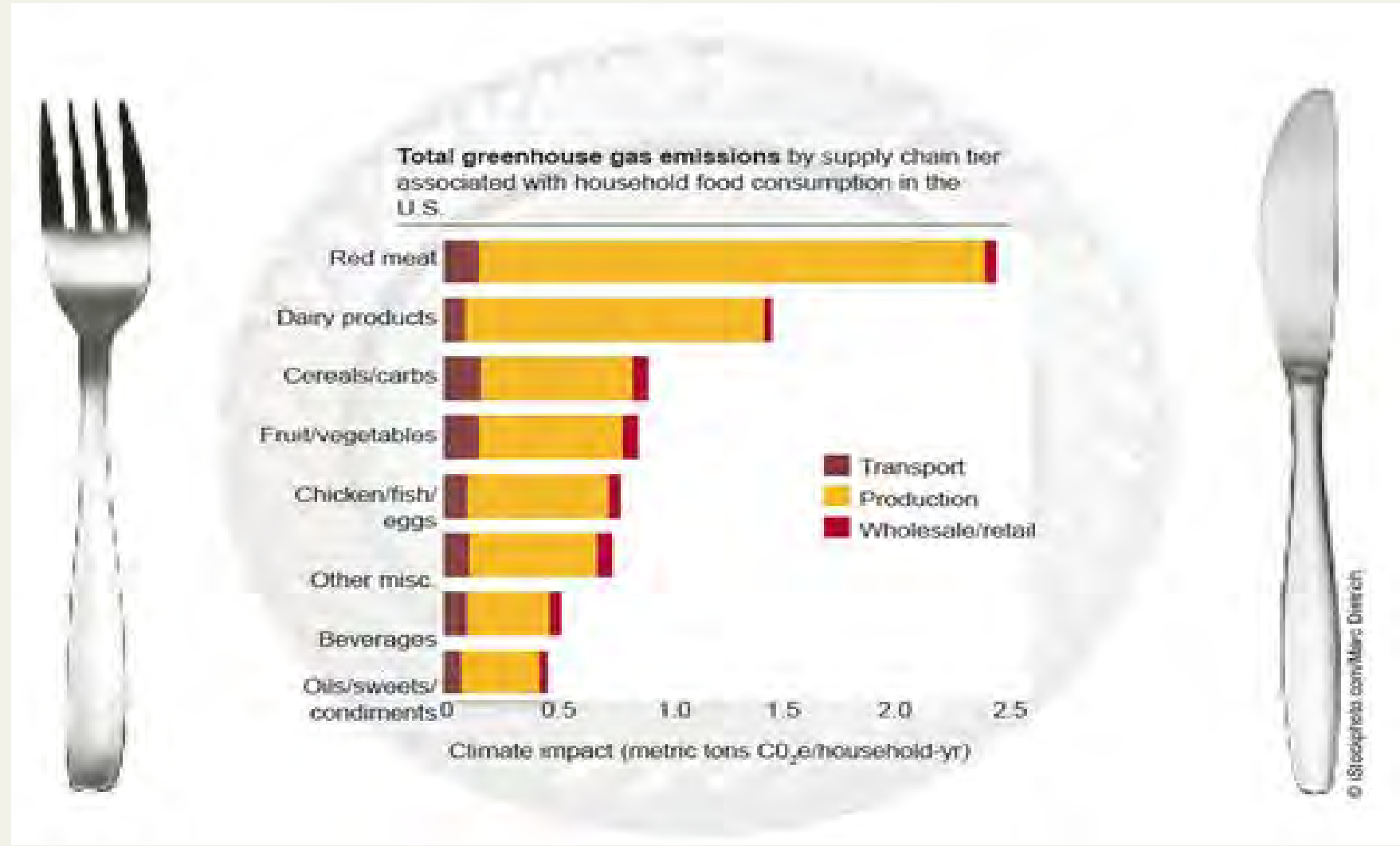
Irresponsible Bio- Energy



Governance and Land Use Planning

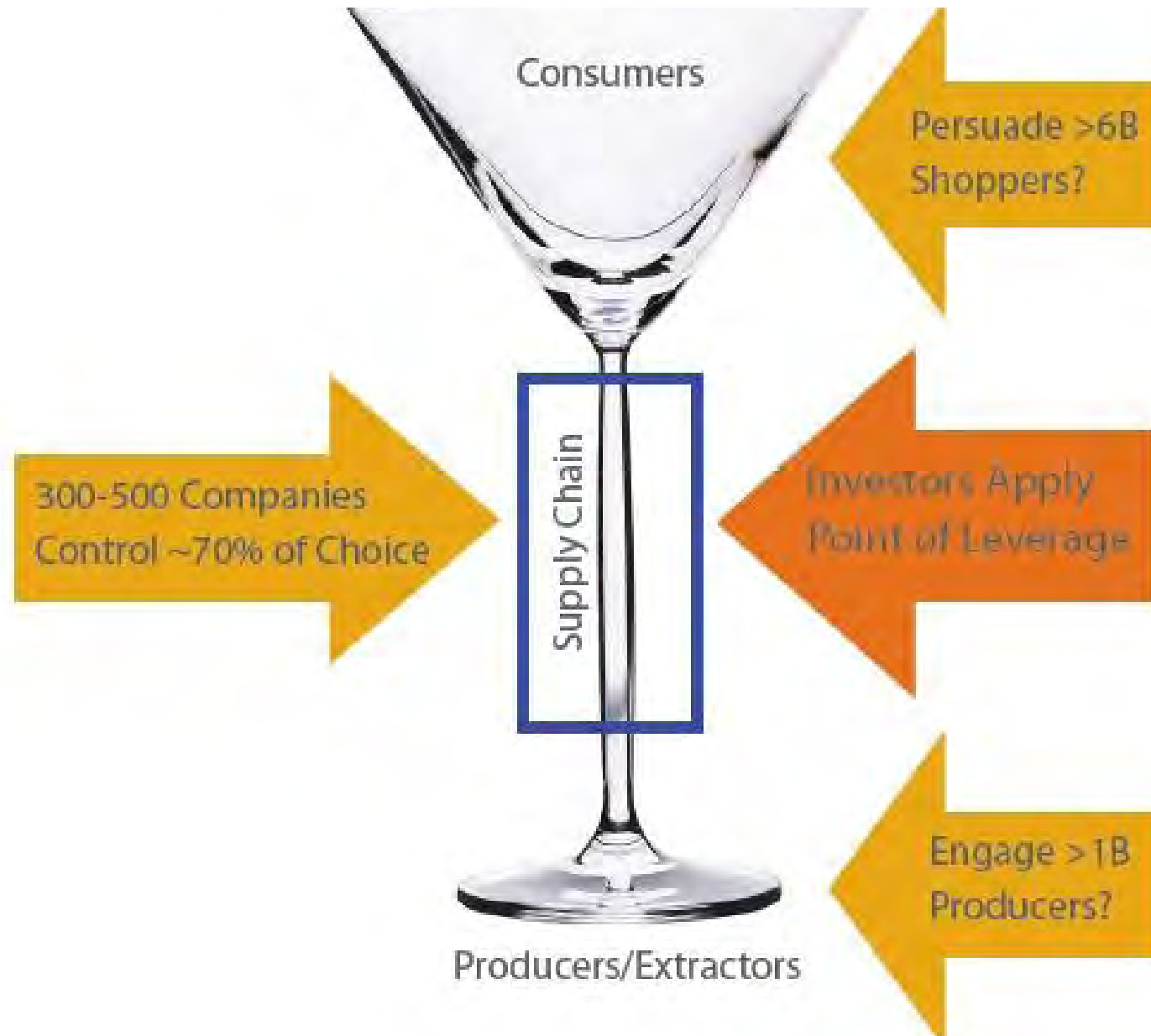












Production major source of GHG Emission





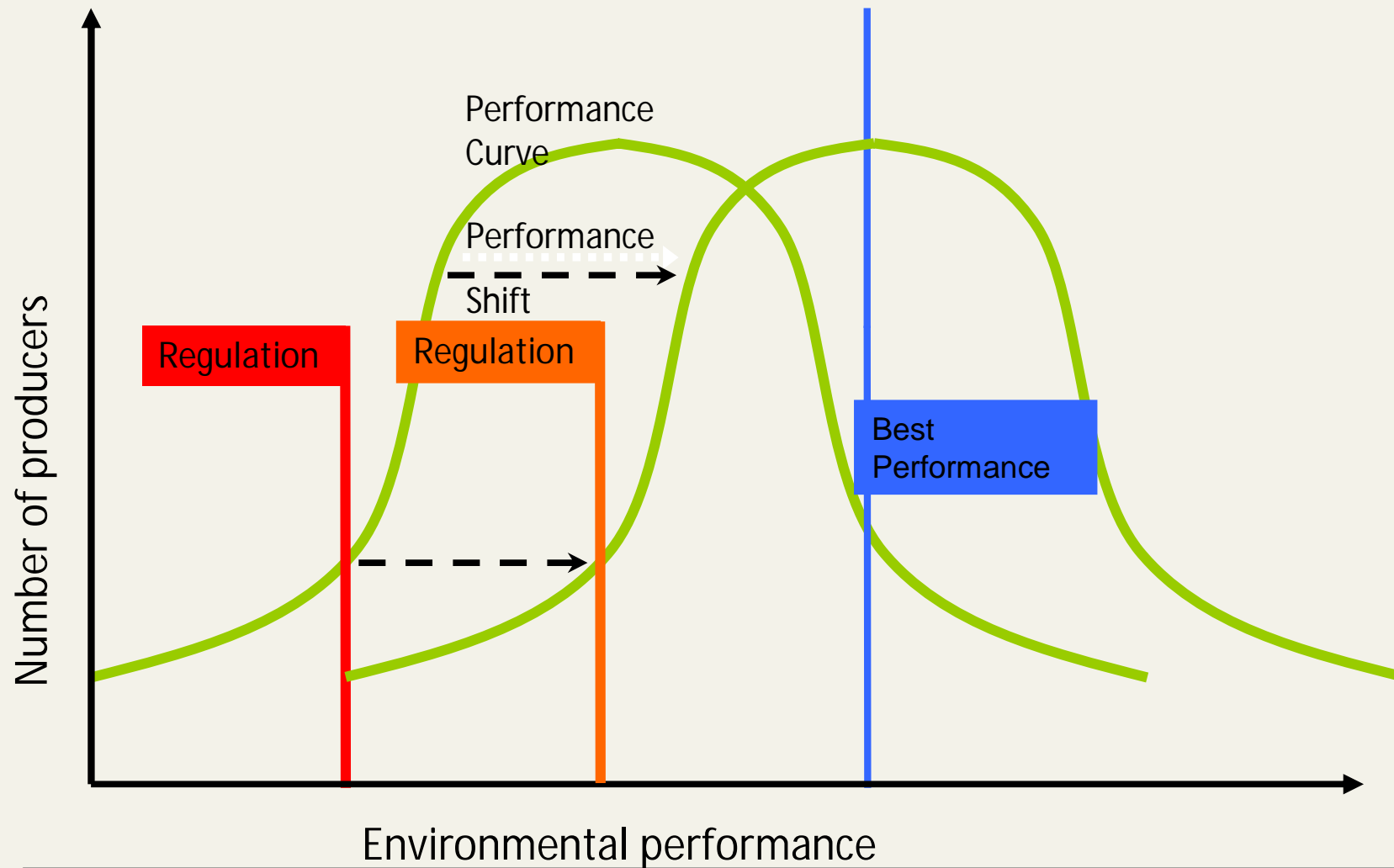
WWF's Theory of Change



Upcoming	Developing	Mature
 	    	  



Government's role in improving business practices





Role of governments for addressing drivers: REDD+ countries

- Address drivers of forest area and carbon loss in multi-sectoral low emissions development strategies and in national low carbon development plans
 - Reform ineffective legal and governance frameworks, monitor drivers and clarify land use rights and responsibilities
 - Integrate climate mitigation goals with land use policies across different sectors, including agriculture, mining, public infrastructure, urban development and forestry into NAMAs
 - Harmonize land use policies and land use planning across different sectors (e.g. agricultural, mining, infrastructure and forests)
 - Identify and utilize existing abandoned and degraded land for production
-



Role of governments for addressing drivers: ALL countries

- Assess policy instruments to reduce the footprint of national and international markets and trade through enforcement of laws and governance, developing and implementing sustainable and responsible procurement and promoting credible certification
 - Adopt policies to encourage the private sector to take actions that reduce its contribution, whether direct or indirect, at home or abroad, to deforestation and forest degradation;
 - Address leakage prevention through international coordination and active participation by developed countries and major emerging economies that play a key role in the demand for commodities such as palm oil, beef and soy
 - Implement policies and develop incentives to reduce wasteful consumption; and
 - Remove perverse incentives that drive deforestation and degradation and ensure responsible finance, including consideration of taxes, subsidies, and investment.
-



SBSTA...

Agree on a specific process (including a work plan) to develop methodologies to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (including international drivers) in time for adoption by COP18, and agree for countries to report back on progress by COP19.



Thank you

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