



Norwegian Ministry
of Climate and Environment

Protecting rainforests for climate and biodiversity

Stig Traavik, Special Envoy, Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
Oslo 15 November 2019



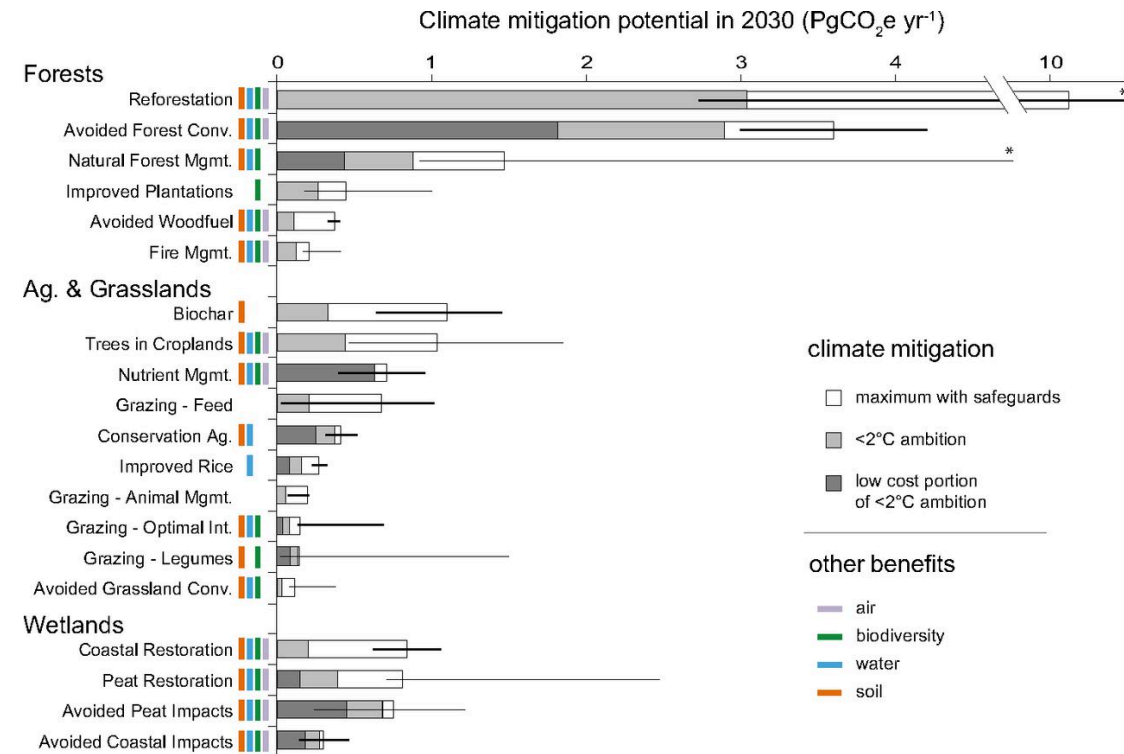
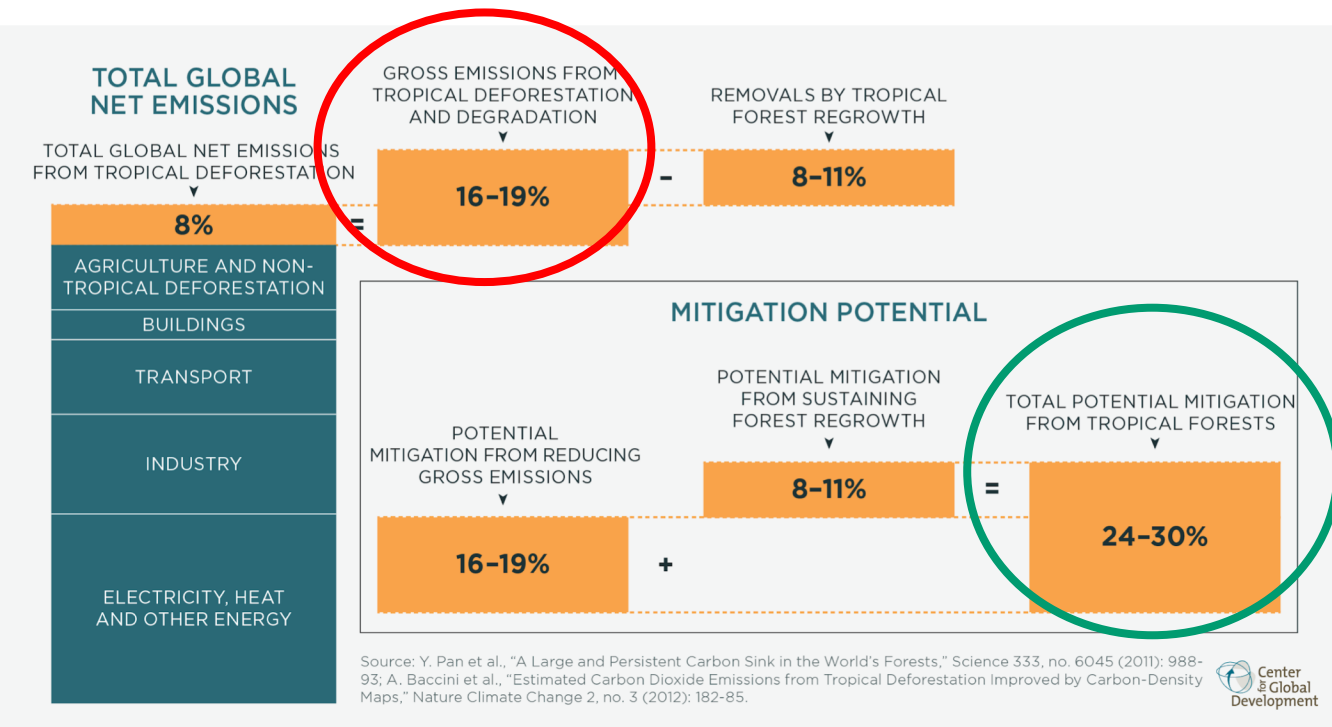
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)



- Ministry of Climate and Environment - objectives adopted by the Norwegian Parliament
- 50 staff across 10 countries
- **Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss** by supporting efforts to **reduce tropical deforestation** in developing countries
- Up to 3 billion NOK a year (300 million euro)
- We work closely with partner countries, civil society, the UN, World Bank, and other multilateral organizations and banks.

Protecting tropical forests is essential to reach Paris Agreement goals

- Deforestation is a big part of the problem, and a bigger part of the solution
- Up to 1/3 of the climate solution



How we work

Bilateral partnerships with forest countries

Indonesia, DR Congo,
Colombia ++

Pay-for-performance (REDD+)

Transparency and satellite monitoring

Supply chains and finance

F.ex. Tropical
Forest Alliance

Indigenous peoples and civil society

Forest crime and legality

50-90% of all logging in
tropical countries is projected to
be **illegal** (INTERPOL)





Tropical Forests; much more than just climate

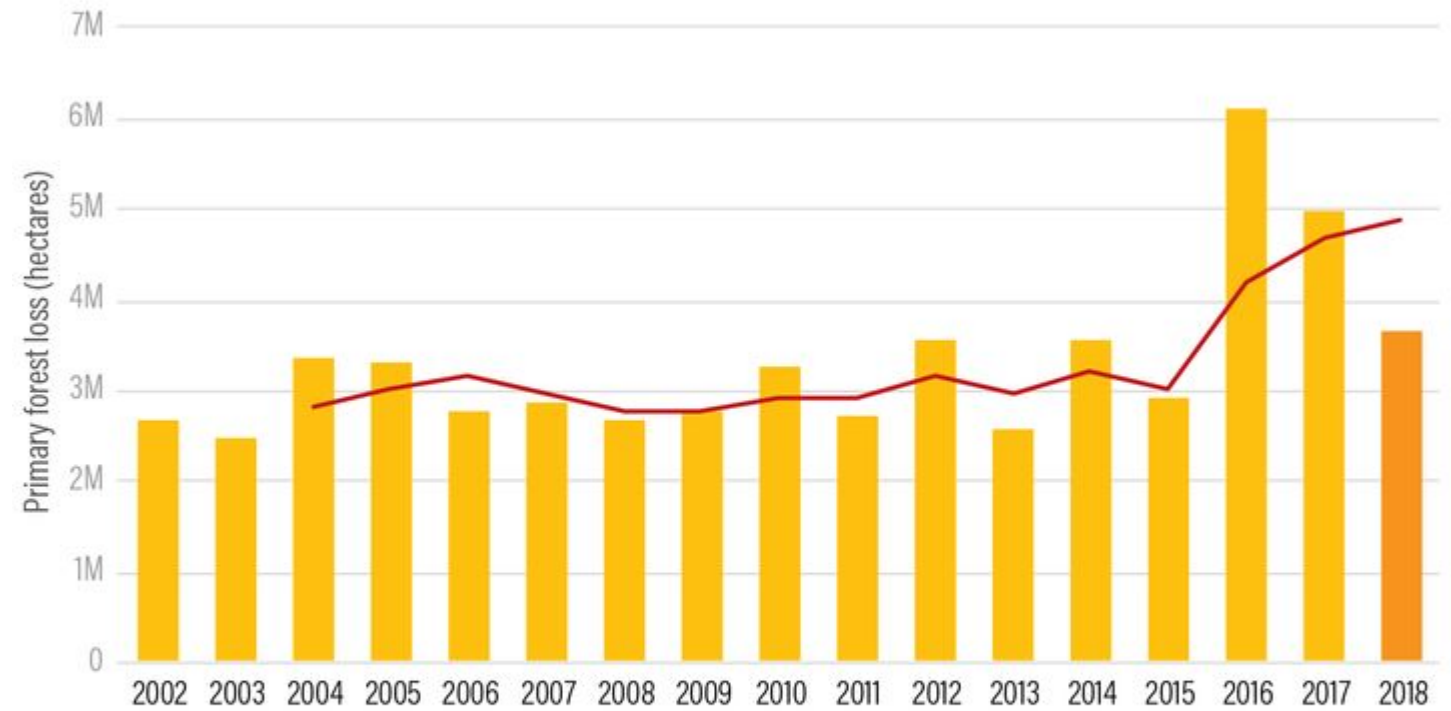
- Home to around 80% of land-based biodiversity
- Essential to reach SDGs and safeguard **food security**
- Support rainfall patterns and pollinators for agricultural crops, erosion control, clean drinking water ++



The world's tropical forests are disappearing quickly – but if Forest Countries and Countries committed to the implementation of Paris work together it is not too late to fix it

- Latest numbers from 2018:
 - 12 million hectares lost (size of UK)
 - 3.6 million hectares of primary rainforest lost
- Overall trend is upwards
- Total emissions higher than global transport sector

Tropical Primary Forest Loss, 2002–2018



— Three-year moving average. The three-year moving average may represent a more accurate picture of the data trends due to uncertainty in year-to-year comparisons. All figures calculated with a 30% minimum tree cover canopy density.



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE



Improving our food and land use system is key to success

- Single biggest cause of damage to natural ecosystems
- 21-37% of net anthropogenic GHG emissions (IPCC)

+ Hidden health, environmental and economic costs

Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)

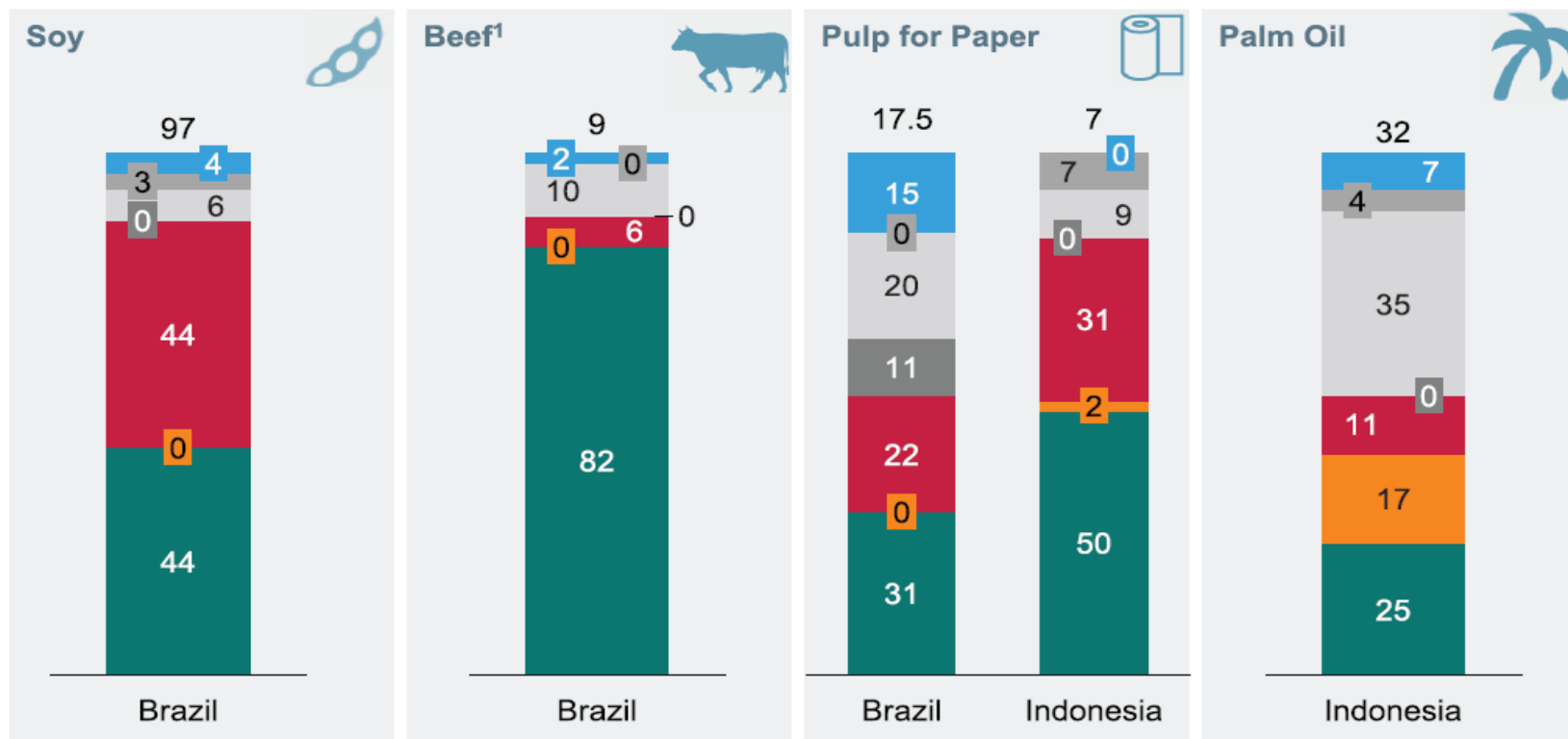


- Self-governed partnership of academia, business, public policy, and civil society organisations
 - 20+ country platforms, including China
 - Data and modelling to produce long-term pathways for sustainable food and land use systems
- Need nutritious food, nature-based solutions, diversified and secure supply & inclusion

Emerging markets increasingly drive demand

Destination of Soy, Beef, Pulp and Palm Oil production by region

Percent (total = million metric tons produced)

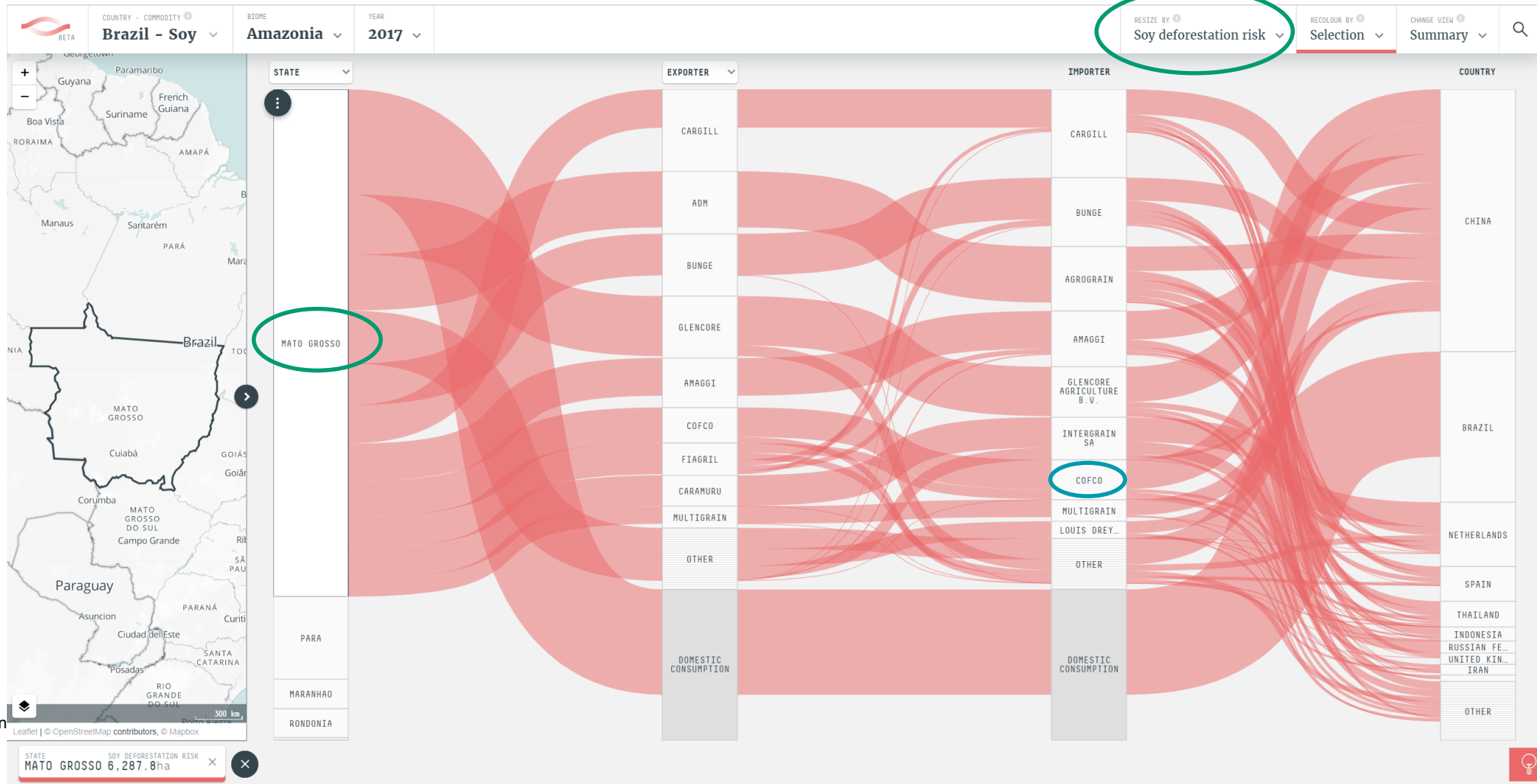


Source: Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, *Emerging Market Consumers - and Deforestation Risks and Opportunities of growing demand for soft commodities in China and beyond*



Transparency is key. Example TRASE tool

- Comprehensively mapping supply chains for key commodities from entire countries and regions
- Follow trade flows to identify sourcing regions, profile supply chain risks and assess opportunities for sustainable production



Illegal logging and trade

- Forestry crimes, including associated corporate crimes and illegal logging, is estimated at a value of 51-152 billion USD annually
- Forest crime interlinked with financial, organised crime
 - corruption
 - tax evasion
 - money laundering
- What can be done in source, transit and market countries?
 - Increased law enforcement
 - International cooperation amongst police, customs & prosecutors
 - Investigation, including financial investigation, of companies



How to reduce deforestation?

Addressing the governance and market failure

Land use governance

- Land use policies, land rights
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Economic incentives / disincentives

Commodity supply chains – legality and sustainability

- Soy, beef, palm oil, pulp&paper, rubber, cocoa, coffee

Investment in rural development

- Address fuelwood demand, poverty, population growth, slash and burn agriculture

Ten critical transitions



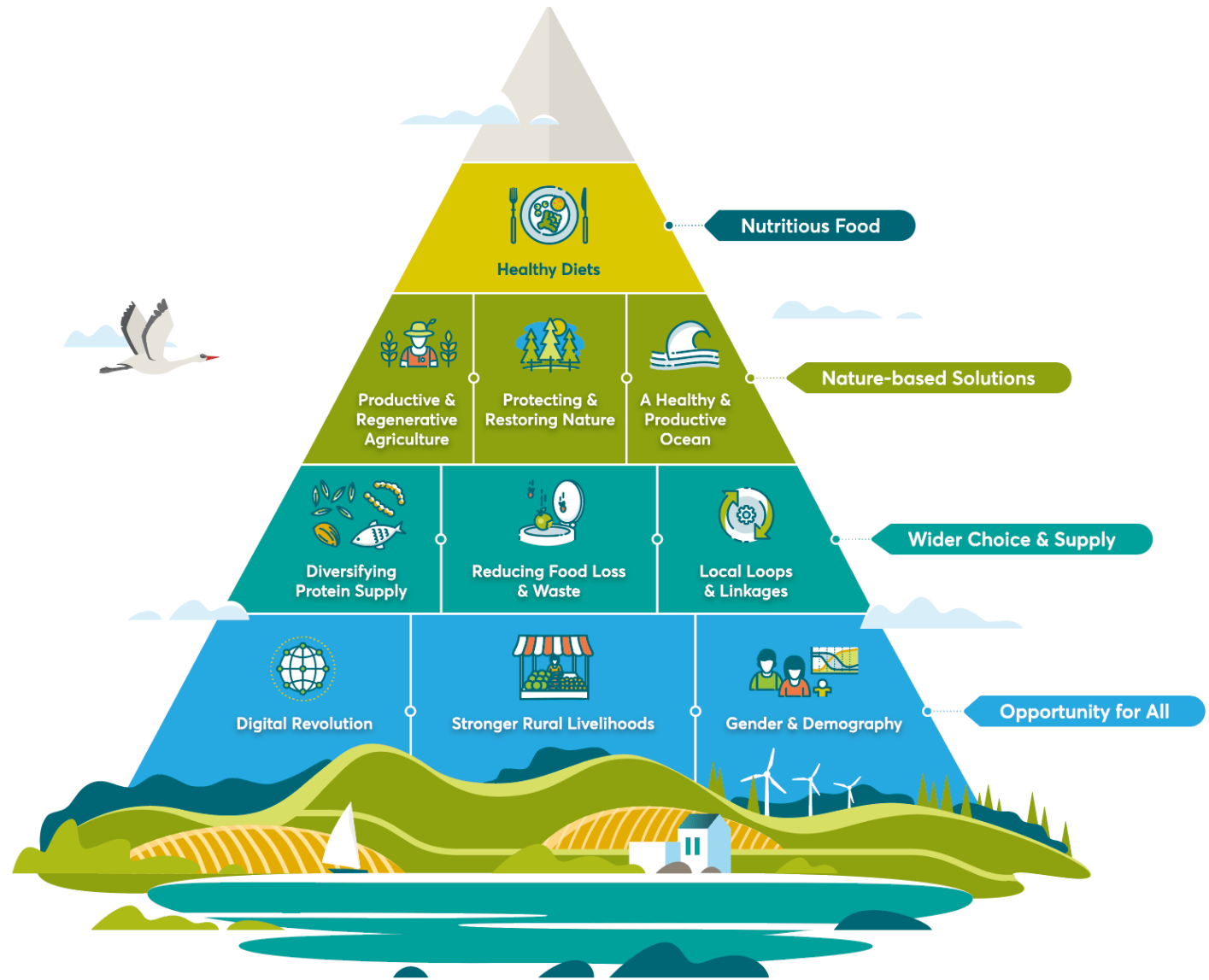
Economic Prize
 \$5.7 trillion economic prize by 2030 and \$10.5 by 2050 based on avoided hidden costs



Investment Requirements
 \$300-\$350 billion required each year for the transformation of food and land use systems to 2030



Business Opportunity
 \$4.5 trillion annual opportunity for businesses associated with the ten critical transitions by 2030





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Lets use the Super Year 2020 (IUCN World Congress, Kunming Conference on Biodiversity, Glasgow COP) to up our ambitions. Lets put Nature, and Forests and the benefits and solutions they can provide at the centre of the debate.

Thank you

