

Forests in green development discourses A need for ground thruthing

Wil de Jong
Center for Integrated Area Studies
Kyoto University

IUFRO Special Project World Forests, Society and
Environment (IUFRO WFSE)



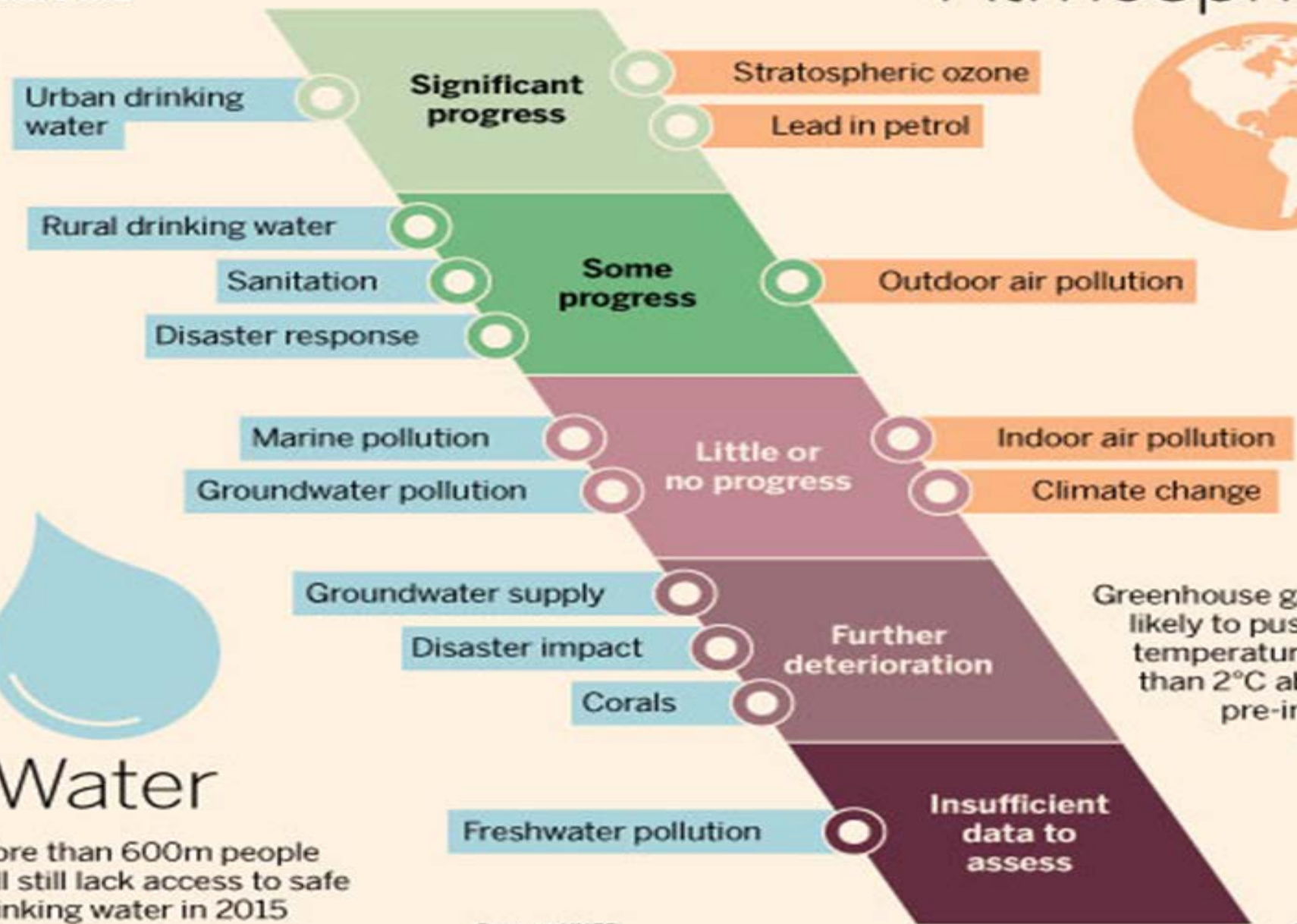
Towards a
GREEN economy
Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

- ❑ Why a green economy?
- ❑ 2008 World food, fuel and financial crisis happen about the same time
- ❑ A looming climate change crisis
- ❑ Oil reserves, i.e. cheap energy are dwindling
- ❑ Political, c.q. global governance has not been able to solve the problems already identified at the Earth Summit (1992)

Rio goals 20 years on

UN Environment Programme ratings for progress made towards environmental goals since 1992

Atmosphere



Water

More than 600m people will still lack access to safe drinking water in 2015

Greenhouse gases are likely to push global temperatures more than 2°C above the pre-industrial average

- ❑ The basic idea of the green economy concept is that there are three interrelated crises:
 - Socio-political
 - Economic
 - Ecological
- ❑ The ecological crisis can be the main vehicle to solve all the three crises

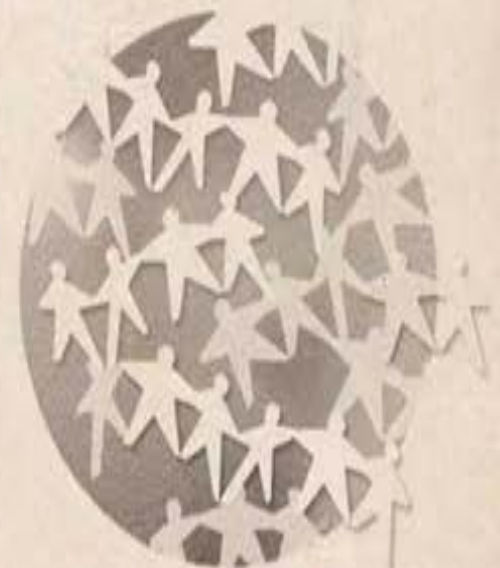
GREEN ECONOMY=



+



+



**LOW CARBON
GROWTH**

**RESOURCE
EFFICIENCY**

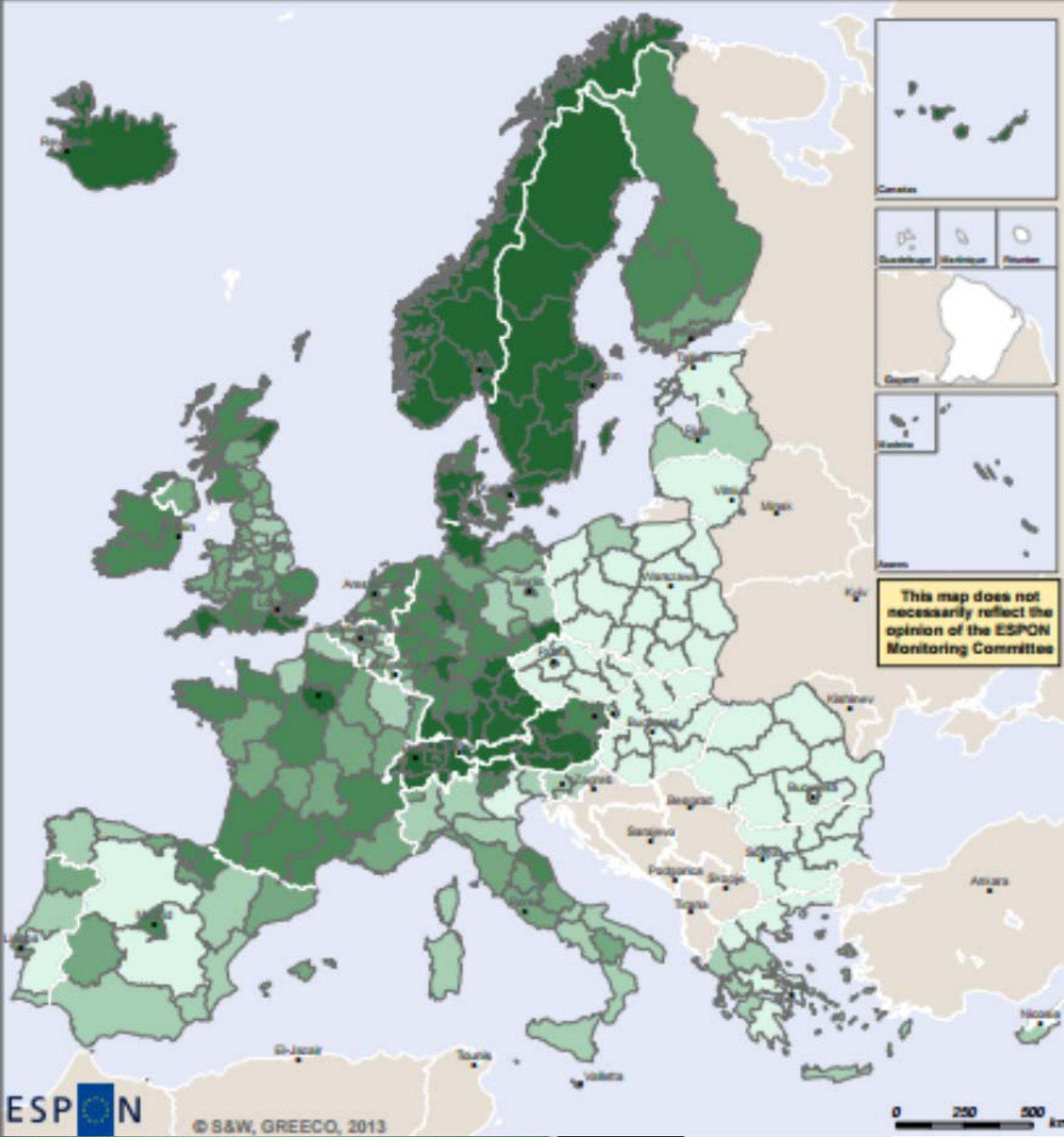
**SOCIAL
INCLUSIVITY**

=SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

- ❑ Problems with the green economy concept
- ❑ No internationally agreed definition
- ❑ No universal principles
- ❑ Competing terminology and concepts
 - i.e. green growth, low carbon development, sustainable economy, bio-economy
- ❑ What are green economy policy measures?
- ❑ How do they integrate with national priorities and objectives of economic growth and poverty eradication

Green economic performance in Europe

https://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Publications/EvidenceBriefs/EEB10-GreenEconomy/ESPON_Evidence_Brief_10_Understanding-Green-Economy.pdf



- ❑ For those dependent on natural resources, Green Growth can lead to
 - Poverty reduction
 - Economic growth
 - Reduced vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters
 - Greater energy security
 - More secure livelihoods

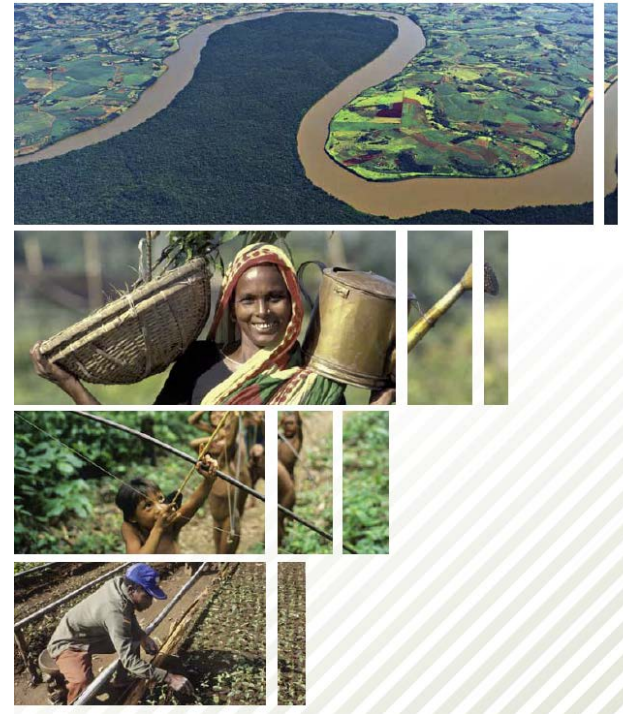
Research and
Evidence on Green
Growth



Andrew Scott, William McFarland
and Prachi Seth

July, 2013

- ❑ Forests and green economy
- ❑ Forests part of local, regional, national, global economy
- ❑ Sustainable and unsustainable use of forests
- ❑ Expansion of pro poor forest based economies is possible
 - Using forests unsustainably (business as usual)
 - Using forests sustainably, or enhancing forest area and condition (green economy)



2. THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY

The Action Plan consists of 5 pillars with their respective goals:

- **Sustainable production and consumption of forest products**

Goal: Patterns of production, consumption and trade of forest products are truly sustainable

- **A low carbon forest sector**

Goal: The forest sector makes the best possible contribution to mitigation (sequestration, storage and substitution) of, and adaptation to, climate change

- **Decent green jobs in the forest sector**

Goal: The workforce is able to implement sustainable forest management, and the forest sector contributes to achieving the social goals of the green economy by providing decent jobs

- **Long term provision of Forest Ecosystem Services**

Goal: Forest functions are identified and valued and payments for ecosystem services (PES) are established, encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns

- **Policy development and monitoring of the forest sector in relation to a green economy**

Goal: Policies and institutions relevant to the forest sector promote sustainable forest management; policy making is evidence-based, policy instruments are effective, efficient and equitable and monitoring is adequate in order to mainstream the green economy in forest sector policies



Rovaniemi Action Plan
for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy



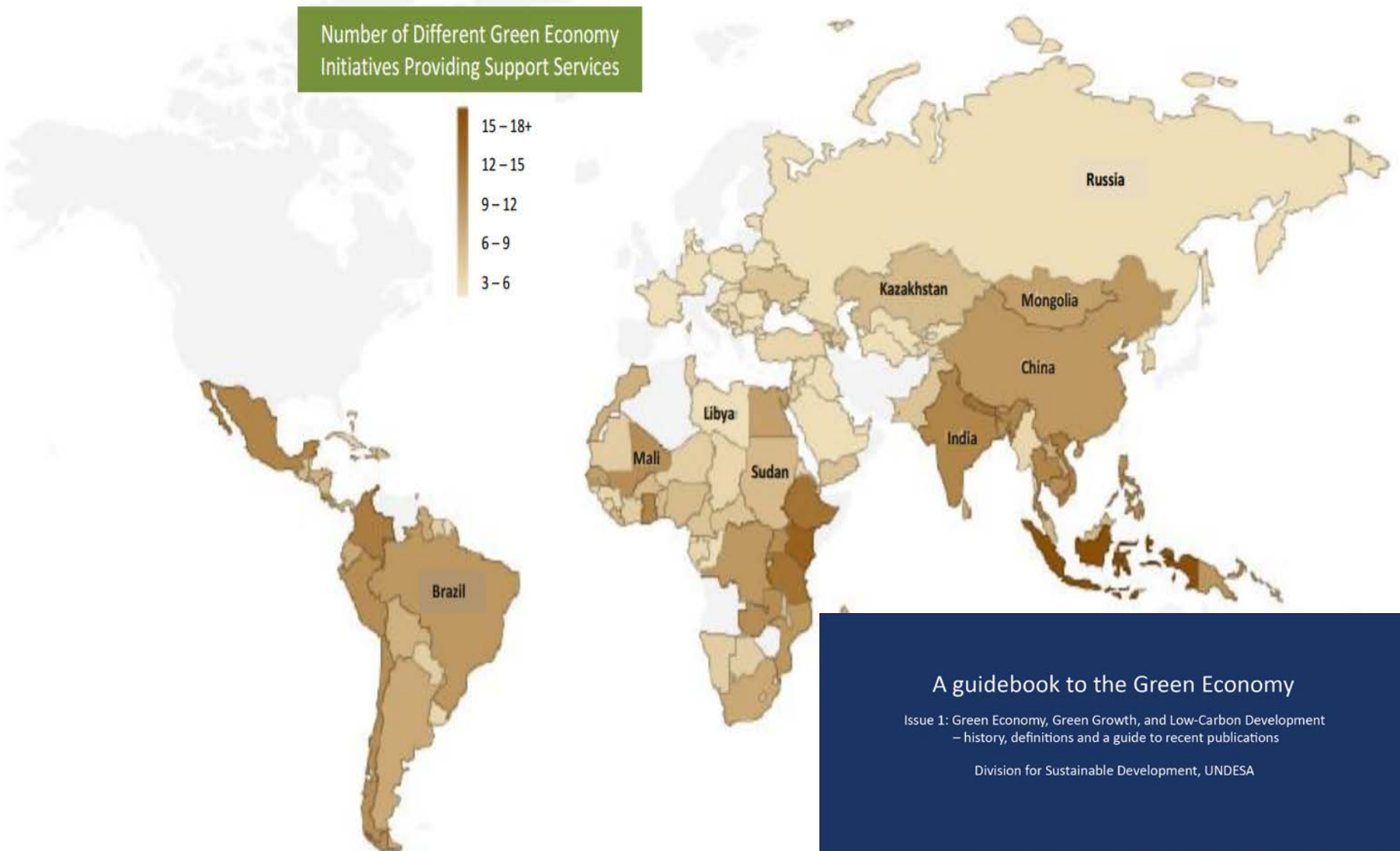
Table 1: Estimates of the Value of Forest Ecosystem Services

Service	Estimates of value (US\$/ha)
Genetic material	Less than 0.2 to 20.6 ^a 0 to 9,175 ^b 1.23 ^c
Watershed services (e.g. flow regulation, flood protection, water purification)	200 to more than 1,000 for a combination of several services in tropical areas. ^d 0 to 50 for a single service. ^d
Climate regulation	650 to 3,500 ^e 360 to 2,200 ^f in tropical forests 10 to more than 400 ^d in temperate forests
Recreation/tourism	Less than 1 to more than 2,000 ^d
Cultural services and existence values	0.03 to 259 ^d in tropical forests 12 to 116,182 ^d in temperate forests

Table 4: Forest in 2050 under the green investment (G2) and BAU scenarios

Key forest-sector indicators in 2050	BAU	Green
Natural forest area (Billion hectares)	3.36	3.64
Deforestation rate (Million hectares/year)	14.9	6.66
Planted forest area (Million hectares)	347	850
Total forest area (Billion hectares)	3.71	4.49
Carbon storage in forests (Billion tonnes)	431	502
Gross value added (Trillion US\$)	0.9	1.4

Figure 2: Support Provided to Countries by Green Economy Initiatives



A guidebook to the Green Economy

Issue 1: Green Economy, Green Growth, and Low-Carbon Development
– history, definitions and a guide to recent publications

Division for Sustainable Development, UNDESA



Table 1: Summary of Green Economy Funds – Key Actors and Volumes

Fund	Actors	Estimated Volume (USD) ⁵
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF agencies: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and MDBs, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO	\$10.5 billion in grants and leveraged \$51 billion in co-financing.
Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF)	GEF agencies (see above)	\$346 million approved.
Special Climate Change Fund (GEF)	GEF agencies	\$50 million and leveraging \$649 million in co-financing.
Clean Technology Fund	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$4.936 billion.
Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$1.1 billion
SCF – Forest Investment Program	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$639 million
SCF – Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$392 million
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	World Bank, IADB, UNDP	Target size = \$385 million
Green Climate Fund	UNFCCC	TBC
Adaptation Fund	GEF agencies	\$166 million of funded projects
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	European Union	108 million Euros (approx USD 141 million); target funding = 200 to 250 million Euros (approx USD261 – 326 million)
Clean Development Mechanism	UNFCCC	\$215.4 billion in registered projects
Technology Mechanism	UNFCCC, UNEP, UNIDO	TBC

- ❑ Forests in green development discourses
- ❑ Green economy (green growth) not much about livelihoods of forest dependent groups
- ❑ Forests squarely in the discourse – but very much focus forest
- ❑ Forests and climate change (REDD+, CDM)
- ❑ The green economy development discourse is rapidly being taken over by the SDG discourse (e.g. the title of this session)