

-The proposed structure of contributions

9 Those who are interested to provide inputs to the NBS coalition are invited to submit them in summary form (not more than 1000 words), in English, using the following headings (if a specific heading is not applicable this should please be indicated in the contribution):

i. **Title/Heading:**

Green Supply Chain to halt the global Green House Gas Emission due to deforestation and degradation

ii. **Context and rationale.**

Forest and other natural vegetation provide significant services including provision of high carbon stocks, regulation of water regimes, maintenance of soil quality including limiting erosion and protection of soils, and as habitat to various species. However, deforestation and forest degradation have become the world's second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions accompanied by severe environmental and social problems. Large and small-scale agriculture; unsustainable logging; mining; infrastructure projects; and increased fire incidence and intensity are key drivers behind . Growing demand for forest agricultural products based on the conversion of forest land, contributes to rampant destruction of forests especially in Tropical regions.

Global forest related emission issue is beyond the forest sector and requires multi-disciplinary and cross sector effort to revolve. Deforestation and conversion so far are especially severe in some of the world's most biologically diverse regions, such as the Amazon, [Cerrado](#), Borneo and Sumatra and the Congo Basin, which are key production region for commodities such as pulp and paper, timber, soy, palm oil and meat products. At the same time, China is the world's largest global importer and manufacturer of these commodities. The green supply chain transformation in China in these commodities will play critical role in addressing these challenges.

iii. **An overview of the contribution.**

The key contribution of the initiative is to stop the global GHG emissions resulted by global deforestation, land degradation and natural habitat conversion (hereinafter as deforestation/conversion), through building up the 'Deforestation / Conversion Free Commodity Supply Chain' that linking from producer countries to market countries, and key business players throughout the supply chain

iv. **How the contribution leverages living natural systems as a solution to avert climate change?**

Deforestation and conversion-free commodity supply chains require an increased efficiency in forest governance, land use like plantations through sustainable

management, and should reduce further conversion of virgin forests, and other natural vegetation, hence maintaining their ability to bind carbon.

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By establishing deforestation and conversion-free commodity supply chains, we will enable better land use planning, forest management and robust economic model as well, contributing to emissions reductions.

By working with a diverse set of partners which are influential in the industries we will magnify our impact beyond those industry associations and businesses with which we engage directly, further impacting on emissions from deforestation and conversion.

- v. **How might the contribution support both climate, mitigation and adaptation as well as other important co-benefits and social, economic and environmental outcomes in coming years. They may include:**
- a. **Reduction in carbon emission and carbon capture (GTonnes)**
Yes, deforestation contribute to near 20% of the **GHG emissions**, and halting it will greatly benefit the reduction
 - b. **Increasing climate resilience**
A healthy forest ecosystem will increase the climate resilience
 - c. **Social impact (job increase; poverty reduction; Just transition, etc.)**
The initiative can bring benefit to forest dependants' livelihood
 - d. **Net economic impact (total in US\$; how was it achieved?)**
 - e. **Impact on realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (in particular SDGs 1,2,6,12,13,14,15,16)**
It can mainly contribute to SDG 1,2,8,12,13,15, etc.
 - f. **Food security**
Eliminating Deforestation and conversion risk is also encouraging best practices considering yield and most suitable land use. At the same time, the forest role in regulating rainfall can also be better maintained to support production system to be more sustainable and resilient.
 - g. **Minimising species extinction and ecological losses and fostering an increase of biodiversity.**
Yes, the initiative target to stop the forest losses and increase the bio-diversity
- vi. **Which countries and organisations are involved in the contribution?**
Countries: Marketing country: China, EU, US
Producer country: the forest risk countries in tropical area, e.g. Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, Solomon Island, Myanmar, Lao PDR.
Mozambique, Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC etc
Organization: UN, World Economic Forum, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), The Round Table on Responsible Soy(RTRS)and the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef(GRSB), Roundtable for Sustainable

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Palm Oil (RSPO), WWF, International Exchanges and Cooperation Office (IECO) and the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), the Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE), The CDP, etc.

- vii. **How have stakeholders (for example local communities, youth and indigenous peoples, where applicable) been consulted in developing the contribution?**

The indigenous people inside and adjacent to the primary forest at risk. And their livelihood is depending on these forests and some also rely on production of those key commodities. Through the green supply chain, we will ask the producers to consult the indigenous people.

- viii. **Where can the contribution be put into action?**

The contribution will work on engaging government, financial institutions, companies and consumers, as well as capacity building efforts to create the motivation and capacities for the companies to make commitments and implement actions for a common goal of sustainable forest protection and deforestation and conversion-free operations. Existing platform established by WWF and partners in each sector, including China Sustainable Paper Alliance (CSPA) and China Sustainable Meat Declaration (CSMD), China Sustainable Palm Oil Alliance (CSPOA), Global Forest Trade Network (GFTN) etc. will be key arena for the transformation and leverage bigger scale transformation.

- ix. **How the contribution will be delivered? How will different stakeholders be engaged in its implementation? What are the potential transformational impacts?**

WWF's initiative is through engaging with private and public sector actors that are working synergistically against deforestation and conversion through a wide range of activities including research and monitoring studies, supply chain indicators, and more, in order to improving forest-related governance globally, through policy research and dissemination and a series of bilateral multi-stakeholder dialogues.

- x. **Is this initiative contributing to other Climate Action Summit workstreams (industry transition; energy transition; climate finance and carbon pricing; infrastructure, cities and local action; resilience and adaptation; youth and citizen mobilization; social and political drivers; mitigation strategy)?**

Davos World Economic Forum, UN Climate Convention's Paris Climate Agreement, the commitment to peak CO2 emissions

- xi. **How does this contribution build upon examples of experience to date? How does the contribution link with different ongoing initiatives?**

This has strong link to:

New York Declaration on Forests

Bonn Challenge

Tropical Forest Alliance initiated (TFA) by Davos World Economic Forum

Global Green Supply Chain lead by ITTO.

EU FLEGT-VPA

Amsterdam Declaration

xii. **What are the mechanisms for funding (with specific emphasis on potential for partnerships)?**

These discussions culminated at the Davos World Economic Forum in 2017 where the government of Norway pledged \$400 Million to stop tropical deforestation and boost sustainable farming. The initiative of “deforestation and conversion-free supply chains” and have emerged as key priorities for governments and companies involved in global commodity markets.

xiii. **What are the means of stewardship, metrics for monitoring?**

WWF will publish 'Living Forest Report' every two year to analyse the deforestation front globally

FAO will publish 'World Forest Assessment' every two years to evaluate the forest status

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xiv. **What is the communication strategy?**

WWF has developed the communication strategy and will regularly update the achievement to the public through self-owned social media and the partner media, like Tencent, Wechat, etc

xv. **What are the details of proponents (indicating the degree of commitment among the countries and organizations that are named).**

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