

**NAME OF PROGRAM:
TAKING DEFORESTATION OUT OF COMMODITY SUPPLY CHAINS
CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE**

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION¹

Project Title:	Generating responsible demand for reduced-deforestation commodities
Country(ies):	Global, Brazil, Indonesia
GEF Agency(ies):	World Wildlife Fund Inc., UNDP
Other Executing Partner(s):	CI, WWF-Brazil, WWF-Indonesia, others TBC
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-Focal Areas

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²:**FROM PFD****B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

Project Objective: To strengthen the enabling environment and public and private sector demand, for reduced-deforestation commodities in priority markets				
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Mainstreaming demand – increasing commitments and uptake for reduced deforestation commodities with major buyers and traders		1.1 Increase in number of major buyers committed to source sustainable commodities 1.2 Measurable progress from major buyers and traders against commitments on reduced deforestation commodities	5,165,521	150,000,000
2. Strengthening the enabling environment for reduced deforestation commodities in demand markets		2.1 Policy frameworks foster and incentivize demand for sustainable, reduced deforestation supply in at least one major export market. 2.2 Procurement policies and pilots lead to increased imports of reduced deforestation commodities	1,249,723	37,750,000
3. Promoting Reduced Deforestation Commodities in Major Markets		3.1 Increased consumer demand for reduced deforestation products in key demand markets	1,166,408	3000000
4. Advancing Supply Chain Transparency & Decision Support Tools		4.1 Key stakeholders have enhanced understanding on costs and risks associated with commodity production and benefits of reduced deforestation production 4.2 Transparent supply chains enable buyers to verifiably source sustainable commodities 4.3 Credible standards provide a	749,835	2000000

¹ This Concept Note is intended to convey whatever preliminary information exists at this stage on a child project and that is indicative of how it will contribute to the overall Program.

² When completing Table A, refer to the Program Results Framework, which is already mapped to the relevant [Focal Area Results Framework](#) in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		structured, verifiable way to identify sustainably produced commodities 4.4 Improved understanding of progress towards generating responsible demand for reduced deforestation commodities		
		Subtotal	8,331,485	192,750,000
		Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴ (select)	416,575	10,250,000
		Total Project Cost	8,748,060	203,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE, BY TYPE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Private Sector	Demand Companies	Equity	180,000,000
Private Sector	Corporate Contributions	Cash	4,500,000
CSO	Foundations	Cash	4,500,000
GEF Agency	WWF	In Kind	16,000,000
Total Co-financing			205,000,000

Note on cofinancing: Numbers and sources will be reviewed for accuracy and eligibility.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
WWF-US	GEF-TF	Global	Multi-focal	IAP- Commodities	8,748,060	787,325	9,535,385
(select)	(select)	Project Management cost ^{c)}	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources							9,535,385

a) No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.

b) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

c) If Multi-Trust Fund project :PMC in this table should be the total amount; enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ()

Note: Total funds allocated per agency represent Program components and lead agency. Funds allocation within component and among agencies involved in implementation

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE⁵: 1) PROPOSED GEOGRAPHY / LANDSCAPE / AGROECOSYSTEM FOR IAP, INCLUDE RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR TARGETING; 2) CONTEXT AND BASELINE SCENARIO; 3) PRIORITIES FOR IAP SUPPORT, WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES, BASED ON PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK; 4) GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

1. Geography/Landscape and Justification for Targeting

Projected increases in demand for commodities that drive deforestation are sharp to meet the needs of a world population projected to reach 8.2B by 2025.⁶ Global palm oil demand is expected to continue to grow and the market is expected to remain supply constrained at least until 2020. In response to growing global and local demand, Indonesia, for example, aims to approximately double its current palm oil production to 40 million metric tons per year by 2020. This will require an additional five million hectares of oil palm plantations based on current productivity.

Beef cattle are the leading driver of deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes. The growth of the cattle sector in South America has had an increasing impact on the Amazon forest as cattle production has shifted to that region. From 1990-2008, the herd size in the Brazilian Amazon grew from 21.1 million head (18% of national total) to 71.4 million (36% of national total).

In the case of globally traded commodities, demand comes both from local market consumption and from international markets and trade. The project will target both the demand for commodity production in the key geographies of Brazil and Indonesia as well as demand for sustainable commodity production at the global level, which is pulling from these important high forest density countries.

Across all these supply chains, there are a number of companies that play a ‘systemic role’ in the markets and are found across regions and/or across segments; these include Cargill, Bunge, Dreyfus, JBS, Wilmar, etc. Wilmar touches 45% of palm oil globally, and in soy, 5 players touch over 50% of soy from Brazil. This market composition provides extraordinary opportunity to identify the choke points in the supply chain and focus and influence the key actors who can easily create a demand signal. This has begun to happen in the various deforestation free commitments that have been made by companies (mentioned below). These companies provide opportunities for influencing the demand signals globally, as well as being important players at the national level in Brazil and Indonesia. Thus, due to the acute threats to these two countries in particular, and the predictions for increased consumption, focusing on global market players and two of the countries holding the most biologically rich tropical forests is a sensible strategy.

2. Context and Baseline Scenarios

Leading market actors such as Unilever, Walmart, Mondelez, P&G, Johnson&Johnson, Marks & Spencer, Carrefour and others have made commitments to deforestation-free supply chains for commodities that drive deforestation. Such commitments have been scaled into industry platform level pledges, such as the pledge on the part of 57 companies of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) to take deforestation out of commodity supply chains for palm, soy, beef and pulp and paper. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN) and four traders (Wilmar, Cargill Asian Agri and Golden Agri Resources) that together represent 70% of the palm oil trade committed to deforestation free trade and production through their own supply base at the 2014 UN Climate Summit via the Indonesian Palm Oil Pledge. The Government of Brazil (Ministry of Environment and Brazilian Institute for Space Research), key Associations (ABIOVE and ANEC) representing 90% of the purchase of Brazilian soy and other parties to the Soy Moratorium (implemented via the GTS, or Brazilian Soy Working Group) recently extended the moratorium on soy production in the Amazon to 2016.

⁶ *Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report for REDD+ Policymakers*, Kissinger, Herold, de Sy.

The cascade of corporate commitments to taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains has helped strengthen government commitments. The Government of Brazil has made enforcement of the Forest Code a priority, beginning with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and establishment of a trading scheme (CRA). The Government, together with the major companies in the soy trade in Brazil, is a party to Soy Moratorium extension. In Indonesia, the government has endorsed the IPOP pledge, and committed to a moratorium on palm development in newly cleared natural forests.

Based on this strong expression of demand, there has been a notable increase in sustainable palm oil -- the global standard for sustainable palm oil (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil—RSPO) has grown rapidly to 18% of palm oil production by volume. A new, global standard for responsibly produced soy entered the market in 2011, and new, global Principles and Criteria for responsible beef production were completed in November 2014 through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. These standards represent an important step beyond national, legality standards. Each standard includes screens for deforestation within their Principles and Criteria, as well as independent, third-party verification, and commitments to these certifications are an important demand signal we will be promoting.

3. Priorities for IAP support, Project Components, & Expected Outcomes

The overall goal of the demand side project is to increase commitments for and uptake of reduced deforestation commodities; advance the policy tools for reduced deforestation commodities; raise awareness and promote reduced-deforestation commodities in demand markets; and advance transparency, and decision support tools to accelerate commitments.

Component 1: Mainstreaming demand: Increasing Commitments and Uptake for reduced deforestation commodities with major buyers and traders. This component will build on and accelerate the strong momentum of commitments for reduced-deforestation commodities and will focus on getting new commitments for reduced deforestation commodity sourcing, and seeing that existing commitments are realized. The Project will expand commitments beyond market leaders into the mainstream of the market, and develop and implement purchasing policies and approaches that can bridge the current between commitments, implementation and increased uptake. The emphasis will be on purchasing policies and pledges that can demonstrate and quantify reductions in deforestation with increased transparency.

The Demand Project will work with traders representing the majority of trade for the target commodities, such as soy traders engaging in the new program of action that will replace the Soy Moratorium in Brazil, the traders committed to the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Pledge, and trader and processor members to the Global Roundtable for Responsible Beef and the Brazilian Beef Roundtable (GTPS). It will work to scale up the Palm Oil Traders platform to the Asia regional level. For Oil Palm, the demand side efforts will focus on engaging the largest buyers and consumers of Indonesian palm oil. The largest demand markets include the Indonesian domestic market, the EU and US, and rising demand in Asia export markets.

Main Outcomes - Increase in number of major buyers committed to source sustainable commodities, and measurable progress from major buyers and traders against commitments on reduced deforestation commodities

Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for reduced deforestation commodities in demand markets. Activities under this component will strengthen the enabling environment for trade of legal, reduced-deforestation palm oil, beef and soy by raising awareness, building the knowledge base and identifying policy solutions. The project will also work to embed sustainable commodity practices and principles and criteria at the national government level, particularly in frontier markets. This component will learn from past successful initiatives in other commodity sectors, and recent advances in public procurement standards such as the government purchasing requirements of palm oil in the UK. The intended result is the development of new demand side measures that help curb deforestation due to agro-conversion, such as public procurement standards, and national policies mandating sustainable practices.

Main Outcomes - Policy frameworks foster and incentivize demand for sustainable, reduced deforestation supply in at least one major export market, and procurement policies and pilots lead to increased imports of reduced deforestation commodities

Component 3: Promoting reduced-deforestation commodities in demand markets. The aim of this component is to educate consumers in major demand markets leading to their increased demand for reduced deforestation commodities. In markets with higher levels of awareness, it is necessary to move beyond first-mover companies. In emerging markets, one of the main challenges associated with motivating key corporate actors into a sustainability agenda is a lack of awareness – both from the companies and from consumers. Consumer awareness campaigns, which both educate and raise the urgency of an issue by tying in and capitalizing on tangible social and environmental concerns (water scarcity, food safety, etc), can make a difference. This will be accomplished through at least one consumer facing promotion, in collaboration with public and private sector partners, for each commodity in one of its primary demand markets. The Project will work to engage municipalities and retailers to support the uptake of reduced deforestation commodities in major markets. For palm oil, this would include working in collaboration with partners to outline and execute a campaign for sustainable palm oil in the domestic market. For beef, it would include work with industry, traders, retailers and platforms to plan and implement a campaign that promotes sustainably-produced beef for the regional domestic market.

Main Outcome - Increased consumer demand for reduced deforestation products in key demand markets

Component 4: Advancing transparency, and decision support tools for reduced-deforestation commodity production. This component aims to educate and support buyers and consumers in the major markets and provide decision support tools that help promote and implement solutions for sustainable sourcing. The aim is to foster an enhanced understanding and knowledge in major buyers and traders on risk/costs and how to source sustainably produced commodities, increased understanding and demand from consumers for reduced-deforestation products, more transparency of the progress towards ending deforestation, and development of Key Performance Indicators and metrics for demand side impacts on deforestation, carbon and biodiversity values.

Clear and compelling business cases are needed to demonstrate increased competitive advantage via financial benefits, risk mitigation, impacts and to convince actors of their shared responsibility. The Demand Project will develop business cases demonstrating the economic, environmental and social benefits of buying sustainably produced commodities (employing BMPs, certification, conservation, legality, etc.) The Demand Project will also determine criteria for buyers to make deforestation free purchase claims and benchmark standards and approaches against these criteria, and support capacity in standards to demonstrate impacts. It will also develop Key Performance Indicators, methods and metrics for measuring demand-side contributions to commodity production that does not result in deforestation. This component will also be responsible for development of a Monitoring & Evaluation regimen for the Project. This will focus on the number of companies that have made and are implementing commitments, the increase in uptake of the target commodities produced through means that do not result in deforestation, Key Performance Indicators for demand-side contributions and estimated impacts in reduced deforestation.

Main Outcomes - Key stakeholders have enhanced understanding on costs and risks associated with commodity production and benefits of reduced deforestation production, transparent supply chains enable buyers to verifiably source sustainable commodities, credible standards provide a structured, verifiable way to identify sustainably produced commodities, and improved understanding of progress towards generating responsible demand for reduced deforestation commodities

4. Global Environmental Benefits

Our objective and rationale for pursuing this demand strategy for reduced-deforestation commodities is to maintain globally significant biological diversity and the benefits that brings such as ecosystem services of water, carbon sequestration, intact ecosystems and habitat for species diversity and health. We acknowledge that agricultural growth is important, but know that it can be achieved sustainably, particularly if those consuming these commodities are aware of the benefits of sustainable production. While these strategies will lead to conservation of biological diversity, they also would lead to the reduction of forest loss, by promoting no new deforestation. Beneficiaries from intact forests and

ecosystems include indigenous people who subsist on these resources, and rely upon the benefits of these ecosystems for long-term survival.

Our objective and rationale for pursuing this production strategy for reduced-deforestation commodities is to maintain globally significant biological diversity and the benefits that brings such as ecosystem services of water, carbon sequestration, intact ecosystems and habitat for species diversity and health. We acknowledge that agricultural growth is important, but know that it can be achieved sustainably. While these strategies will lead to conservation of biological diversity, they also would lead to the reduction of forest loss, by promoting no new deforestation. Beneficiaries from intact forests and ecosystems include indigenous people who subsist on these resources, and rely upon the benefits of these ecosystems for long-term survival.

One of the prime Sustainable Forest Management goals is to maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society, we aim to promote this result. The project also aims to directly reduce the pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation. The project will promote sustainable land management in systems through driving demand for sustainable commodities, which maps to the SFM 3 goal to reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes.

A.2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

Implementation of the Projects will be collaborative and multi-Agency; therefore, coordination at a global and national level will have to remain strong after Program design.

The Program will seek to support action with four different sets of actors committed to this overall goal:

- Governments – through developing the enabling conditions for sustainable practices
- Financial institutions providing financial transactions and services to commodity value chains at national, regional, and global levels
- Buyers (any or all of the following – traders, processors, brands, and retailers)
- Producers – at a range of scales from smallholders (particularly women and indigenous groups), local communities, SMEs and multinational companies

The Governments of the countries involved in the implementation of the Program will be central to the project preparation phase and during implementation. Ministries of Environment and Agriculture have a role in most of the countries and in all cases local governments, at State, Province or District level, will have an active role in the targeted landscapes.

Some of the key program partners for implementation are:

Consumer Goods Forum (CGF). Rationale: representing nearly 400 Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies, its Sustainability Committee designed a pledge to deforestation free supply chains for palm, beef, soy and pulp announced with 20+ member pledges at UNFCCC COP-16 in Cancun

Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA). Rationale: Expansion of CGF deforestation free supply chain into an Alliance with the U.S. Department of State announced at the Earth Summit in Rio and since expanded to include the governments of Liberia, Netherlands, Norway, and UK

Banking and Environment Initiative (BEI). Rationale: Replication of the CGF deforestation free supply chain pledge made by 10+ of the largest global financial institutions with growing traction in the financial sector

Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS). Rationale: Most credible global sustainable soy certification; first soy on market 2011.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Rationale: Most credible global sustainable palm oil certification; in 10 years has reached 18% of production

Global Roundtable on Sustainable Beef (GRSB). Rationale: Developing globally credible sustainability criteria for beef production; membership includes critical percentage of global beef demand.
Key stakeholders in Indonesia are:

Ministries of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture. Rationale: Both Ministries are instrumental in land use planning, agriculture concessions and the interaction between forests and agriculture expansion.

CSOs and NGOs. Rationale: Depending on the location and final design of the program multiple organizations will have to be included at a national and local level.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risks	Risk Management
External Risks	
Buyers/traders that make commitments are not able to implement these commitments	Program invests in partnering with committed buyers on development and roll out of responsible purchasing policies Strategy development for deforestation free sourcing and connections to producers committed to deforestation free production
High level commitments that have been brokered (e.g. TFA, large scale corporate commitments) fail to make progress or follow through on commitments	Closely monitor progress of commitments and highlight any failings Begin monitoring overall uptake (and not just production) Focus on implementation of commitments Promote public, transparent reporting
Illegality and lack of transparency in supply chains remains a major issue	Document illegal products/traceability issues Develop innovative traceability models
Demand for deforestation free commodities grows in advanced economies but remains low in emerging economies, due to concerns on the impact of sustainability on price in price-sensitive markets. This will have the effect that more sustainable production is reserved for export to advanced markets while emerging economies continue to have a higher risk supply base	Raise awareness, establish an enabling environment in emerging economies Engage largest buyers in emerging economy markets Engage traders that serve these markets Business cases for emerging economy buyers and policymakers that demonstrate that sustainability is cost effective
Stakeholders question whether standards, and the project approach have impact	Support research to document impacts Develop KPIs for demand side

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:

The programing of activities across different projects and geographies to deliver intertwined outputs will be critical for the outcomes of this Program. Agencies, governments and partners involved in the implementation will be jointly responsible for the necessary coordination and synergy of it. The combined view and expertise of the different

stakeholders, complemented by key partners, provides a comprehensive analysis of the problem and challenges related to implementation.

The different Agencies bring the necessary mix of expertise. UNDP and UNEP's public sector mobilization capacity and government expertise, WWF and CI as civil society deeply emerged in the topic of conservation and agriculture commodities, WWF's and CI's efforts in mobilizing the private sector and help create credible, global, multi-stakeholder sustainability standards, CI's years of experience in working with communities and governments to link conservation and sustainable production, and the WB/IFC focus on transactions, financial institutions and trade complement each other. The initiative will further leverage the capacities and presences of strong partners with relevant expertise from the public, private, multilateral and CSO sectors, such as ministries in producer countries, the Consumer Goods Forum companies committed to deforestation free commodities, and global commodity standards.

The coordination required is also at a technical level. The support to production and strengthening of local capacity in the governments and farmers has to be met by an increased interest and responses from the demand side. The balance and synchronization of volumes and timing of production and demand are required to allow for meaningful transactions that fuel the transformation of the market and benefit local producers.

CI, IADB, IFC, UNEP, UNDP and WWF are the Implementing Agencies working together on the Program. The four child projects will be implemented by the Agencies in a coordinated way, the following Agencies will lead each project:

- Adaptive Management and Learning – led by UNDP with IFC and WWF
- Support to Production – led by UNDP with CI, IADB and WWF
- Increase of Demand – led by WWF with UNDP and CI
- Enabling Transactions – led by IFC with UNEP and WWF

A Steering Committee, initially constituted by the Implementing Agencies and expanded with other key partners involved in the design process, provides a decision-making forum to assure alignment and synergy between the Program's components. The Steering Committee provides a governance structure and decision making mechanism for a successful design of the Program and the necessary coordination during implementation of the Projects. It also aims to solve any disagreement between the Agencies or Projects that was not possible to solve bilaterally and to provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the Program's components.

The main roles of the Steering Committee are:

- Review progress of previously agreed work-plans and calendars
- Define key milestones, points for review, and topics group agreement
- Discuss process forward, change to plans and main activities
- Review group reports and communicate progress to the GEF on Program level activities
- Coordinate key interaction with Governments and OFPs in each country for Program level activities
- Agree on communication points and group communications
- Coordinate joint organization of workshops and events related to the Program
- Define and coordinate fundraising and key partnerships agreements
- Assure consistency in publications and communication documents
- Review, comment and recommend approval of the Program Framework Document
- Review, comment and recommend alignment of Project objective and outcomes for consistency with the Program Framework
- Discuss and review overall GEF budget allocation for the PIFs and its components.

An Advisory Committee will be constituted with external advisors of globally recognized expertise. The members will have multiple backgrounds in terms of geography and stakeholder group to secure diversity in voice and perspectives.

As there is significant donor activity, particularly around deforestation free commodity commitments, there will need to be significant coordination with all players in the design and implementation of this project. National government agencies will be key in this role. Moreover, governments in donor countries have committed important resources, such as the Norwegian government's investment in bilateral REDD+ agreements with Brazil, Indonesia and Peru, Germany's REDD Early Movers and the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. More recently, the New York Declaration on Forests succeeded in uniting more than 30 countries, 50 companies and 50 organizations in a declaration to halt deforestation associated with commodity production. The United Kingdom and other importing governments have also made public procurement commitments to deforestation-free commodities. Many of these countries are active in the Tropical Forest Alliance who, with the Consumer Goods Forum, have played an effective convening role. Some of the other initiatives in Indonesia include the German Government convening a dialogue on HCS and HCV approaches to contribute to defining some of the challenges to be met to make deforestation free production a reality. World Resources Institute is building a coalition of companies willing to avoid planting on High Carbon Stock areas and instead utilize degraded lands for palm oil production, in addition to their Global Forest Watch platform.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? For biodiversity related projects, please reference the Aichi Targets that the project will contribute to achieving. (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

As finance mechanism to the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD, the GEF plays an important role in supporting global forest management and conservation. The three Rio Conventions have made clear the importance of forests to achieving their individual objectives. This program will be able to address the common goal of reducing and avoiding the loss of forest resources, and will support the following objectives:

Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD decision X/2)

- i. Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- ii. Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

REDD-plus activities (UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16)

- i. Reducing emissions from deforestation.
- ii. Conservation of forest carbon stocks.

DLDD and sustainable forest management (SFM) (UNCC D decision 4/CO P.8)

- i. Reinforce SFM as a means of preventing soil erosion and flooding, thus increasing the size of atmospheric carbon sinks and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity.

The program also contributes to the UNFF Global Objectives on Forests (E/2006/42 E/CN.18/2006/18): Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation, and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.