



Duncan Brack
**Sustainable consumption
and production of forest products**
UNFF, 8 May 2018

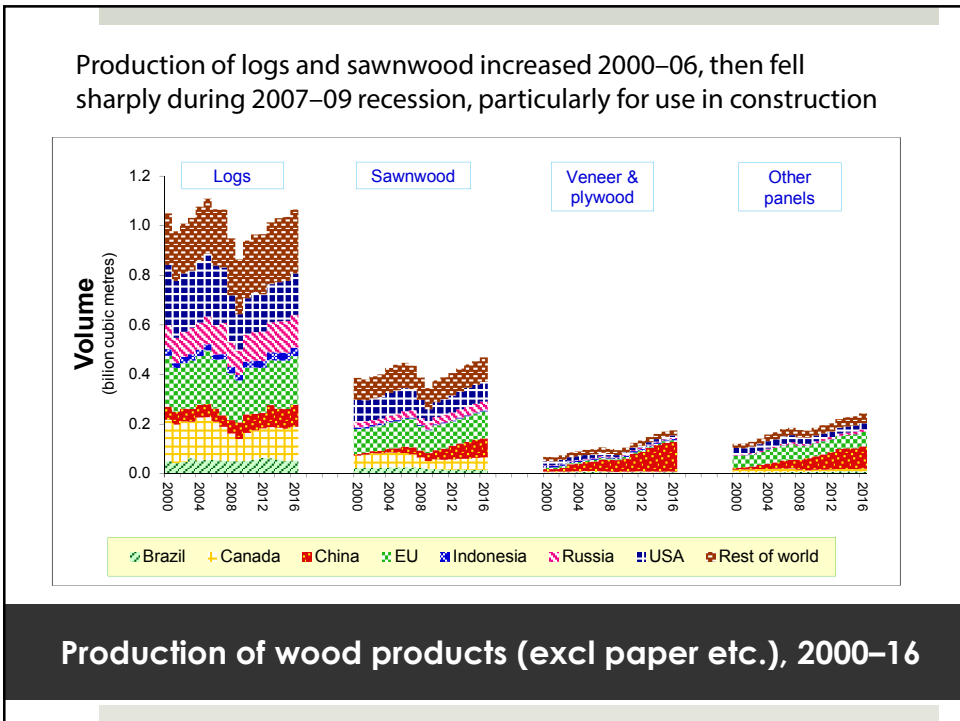
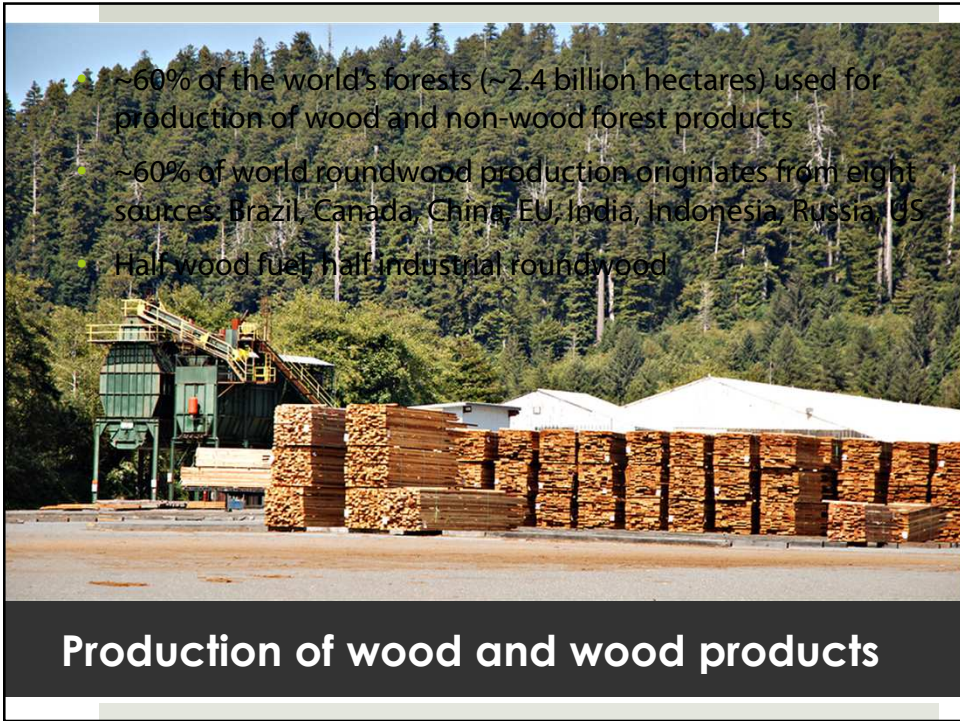


SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, **sustainably manage forests**, combat desertification, and **halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

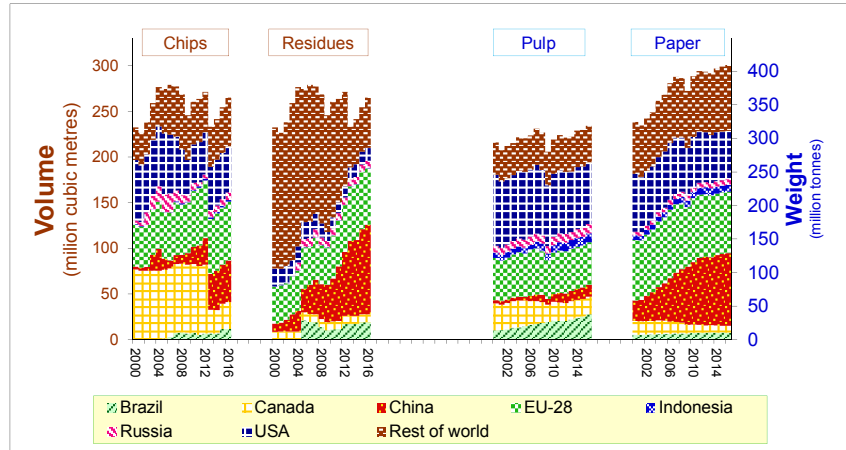
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

- Also UN Strategic Plan for Forests goal of increasing forest area by 3% worldwide by 2030
- SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
 - 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Forests and the Sustainable Development Goals

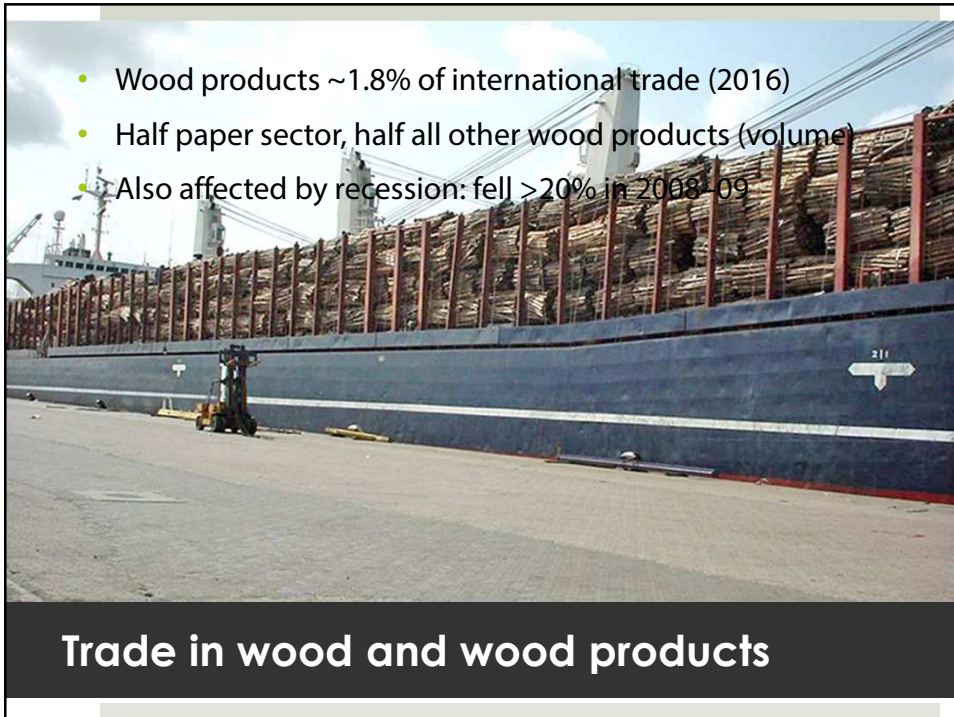


Production of paper and paper products less affected



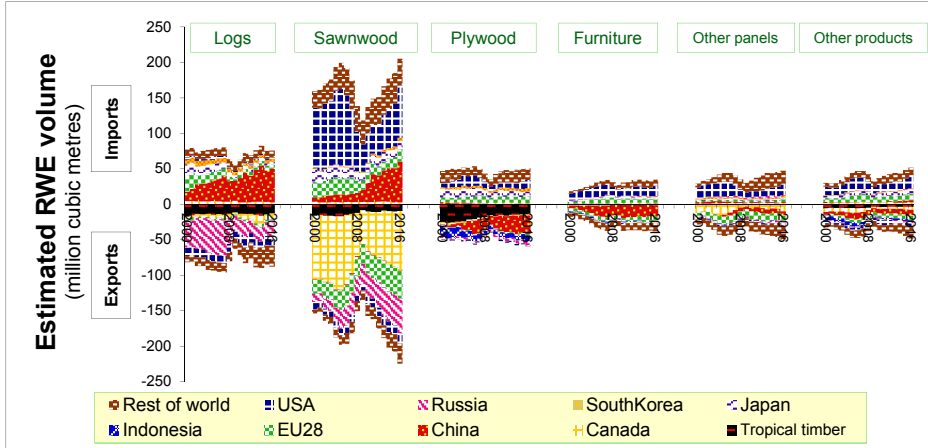
Production of paper and paper raw materials, 2000–16

- Wood products ~1.8% of international trade (2016)
- Half paper sector, half all other wood products (volume)
- Also affected by recession: fell >20% in 2008-09



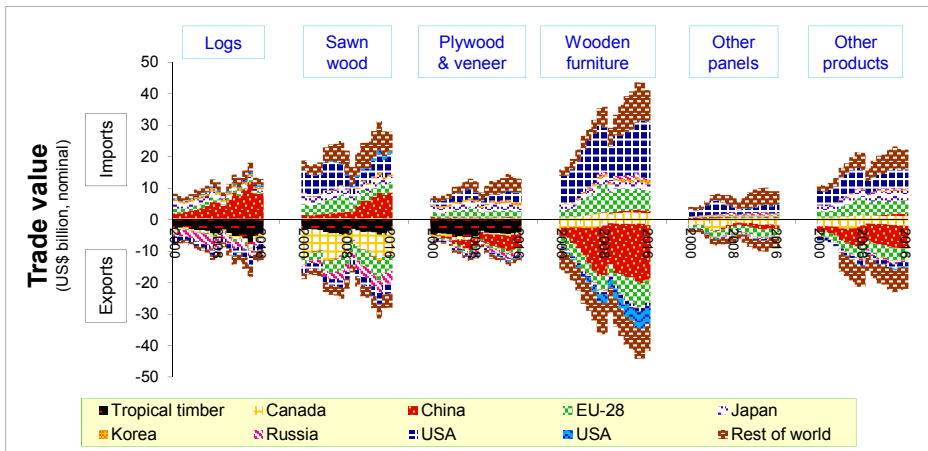
Trade in wood and wood products

Trade in timber products most negatively affected by recession, and has yet to substantially exceed pre-crisis levels (by volume)



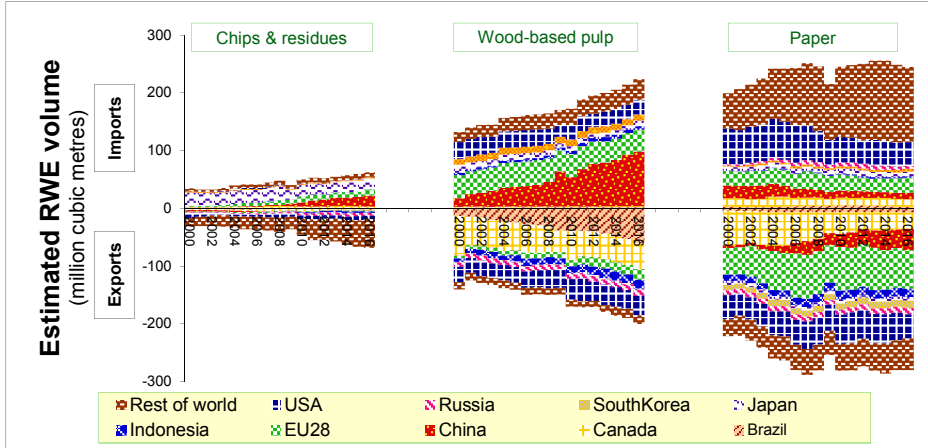
Trade in timber sector products by volume, 2000–16

Value of trade in timber sector products has increased since 2000; wooden furniture seen strongest growth



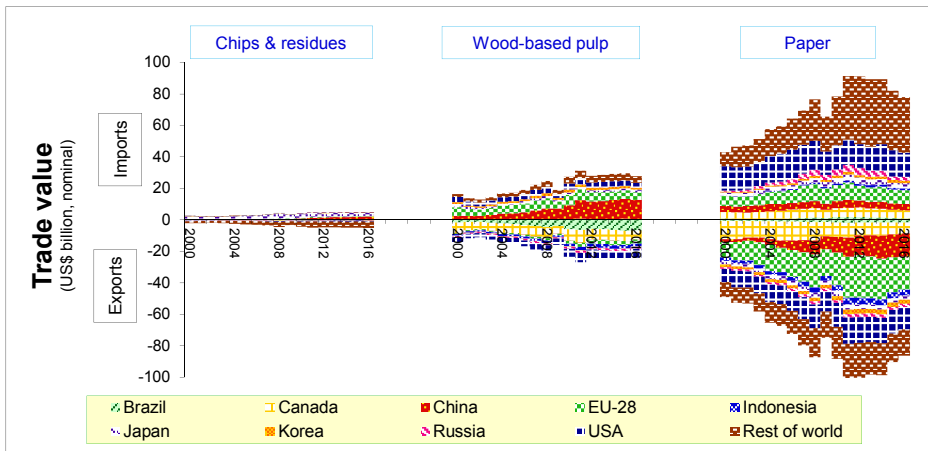
Trade in timber sector products by value, 2000–16

Trade in paper sector products recovered quickly after recession and has remained roughly stable since (by volume)

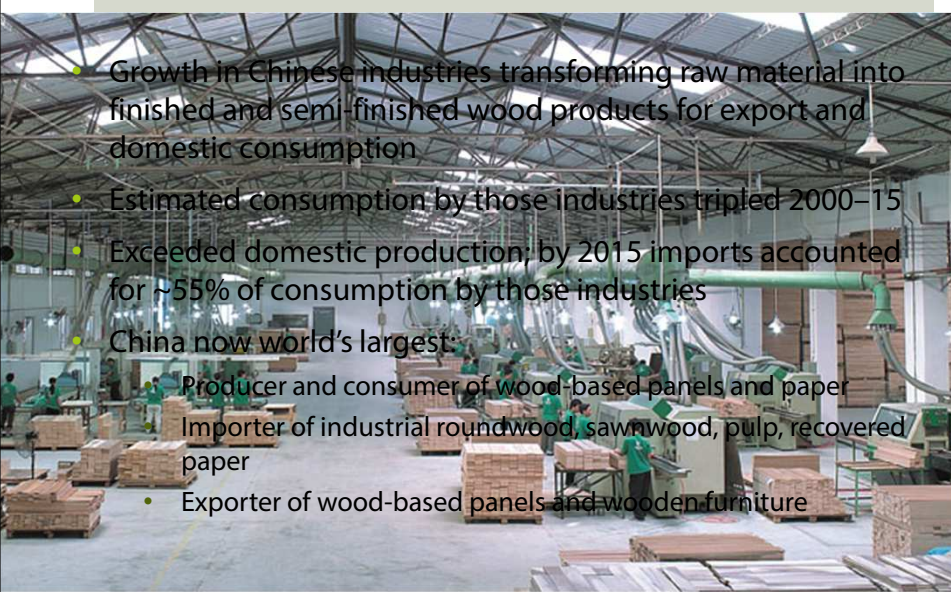


Trade in paper sector products by volume, 2000–16

Value has increased, particularly in paper



Trade in paper sector products by value, 2000–16

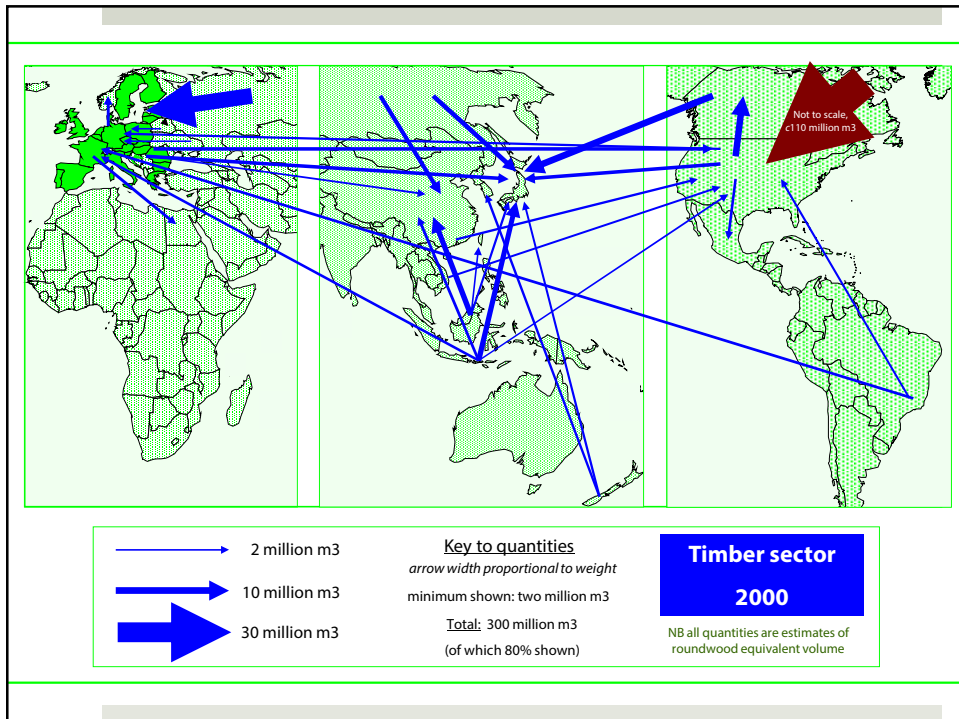


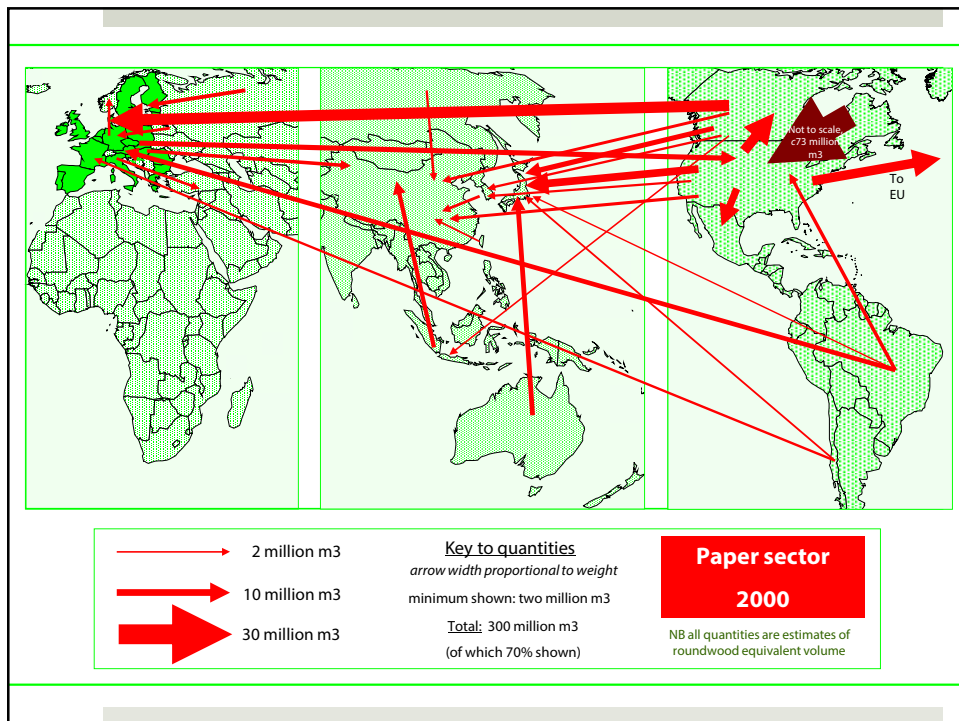
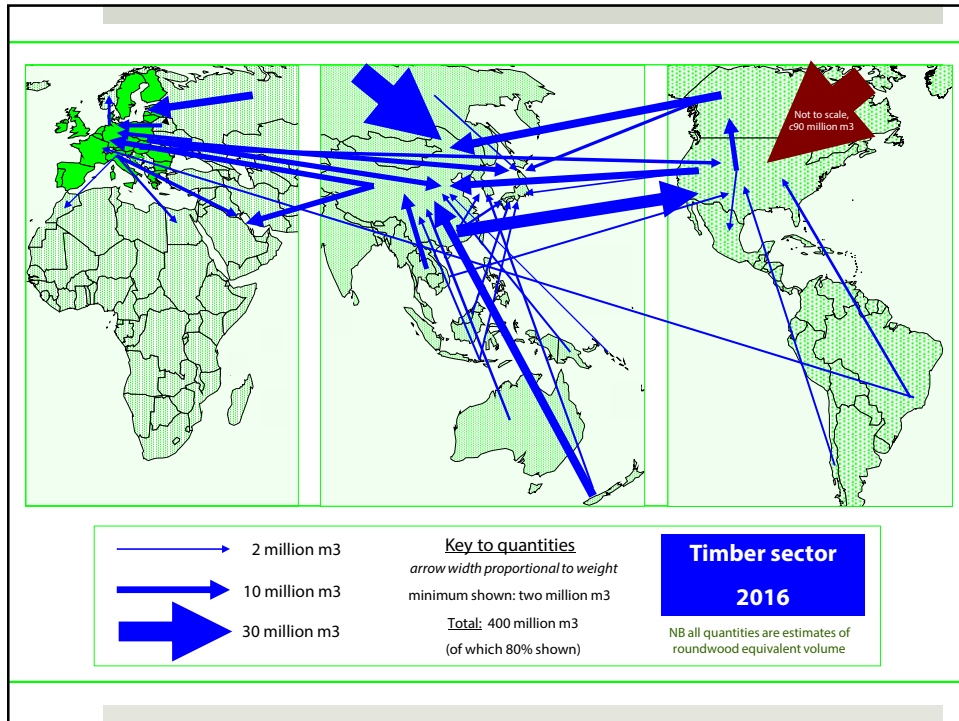
- Growth in Chinese industries transforming raw material into finished and semi-finished wood products for export and domestic consumption
- Estimated consumption by those industries tripled 2000–15
- Exceeded domestic production: by 2015 imports accounted for ~55% of consumption by those industries

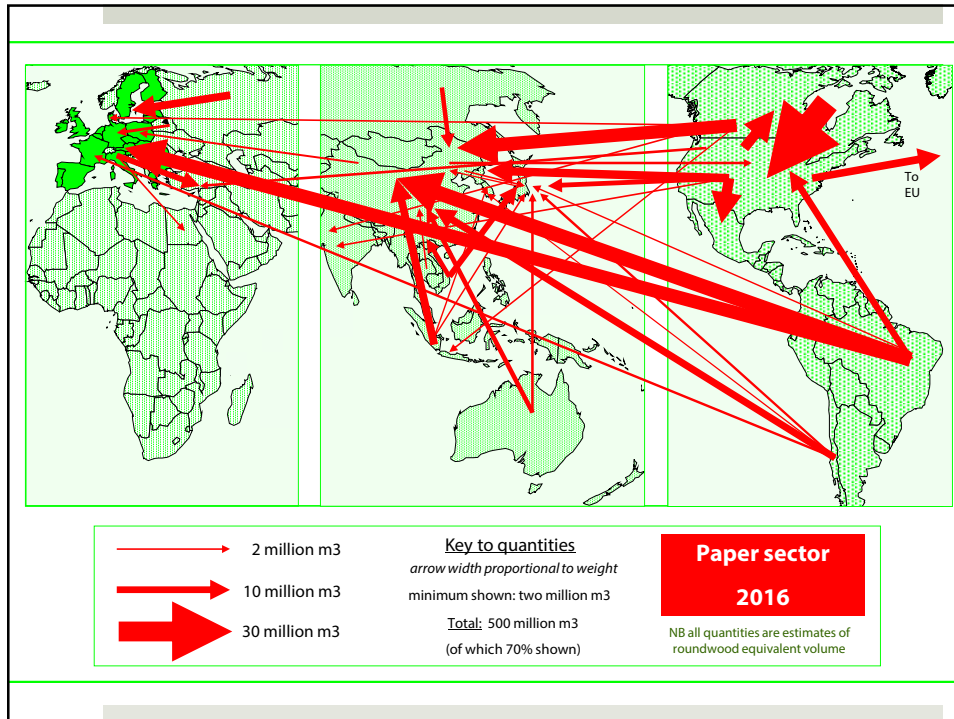
China now world's largest:

- Producer and consumer of wood-based panels and paper
- Importer of industrial roundwood, sawnwood, pulp, recovered paper
- Exporter of wood-based panels and wooden furniture

Expansion of demand in China

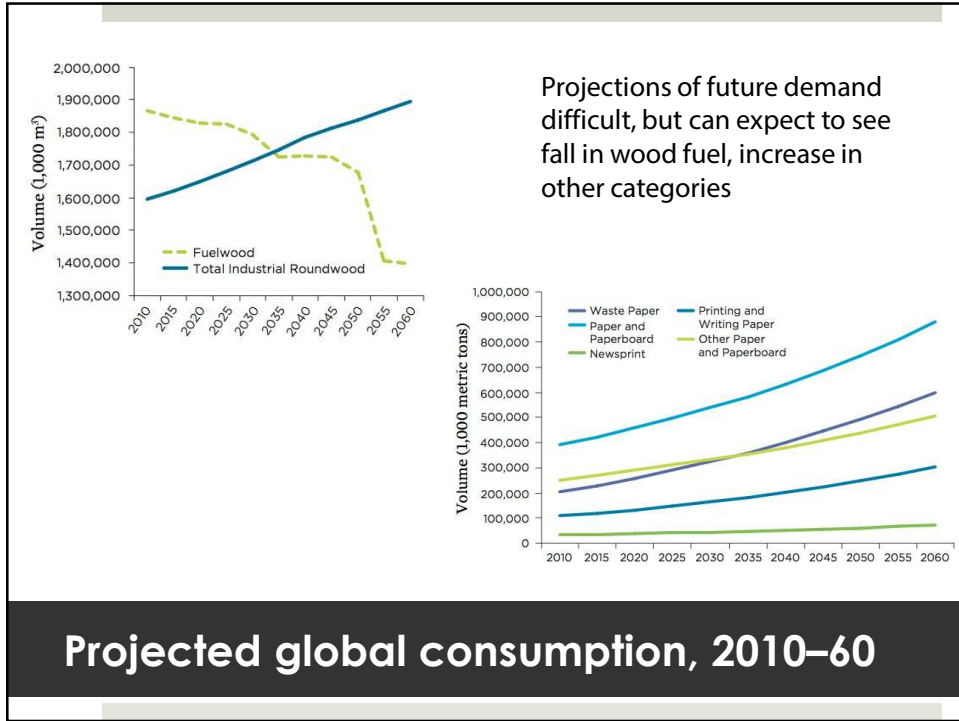




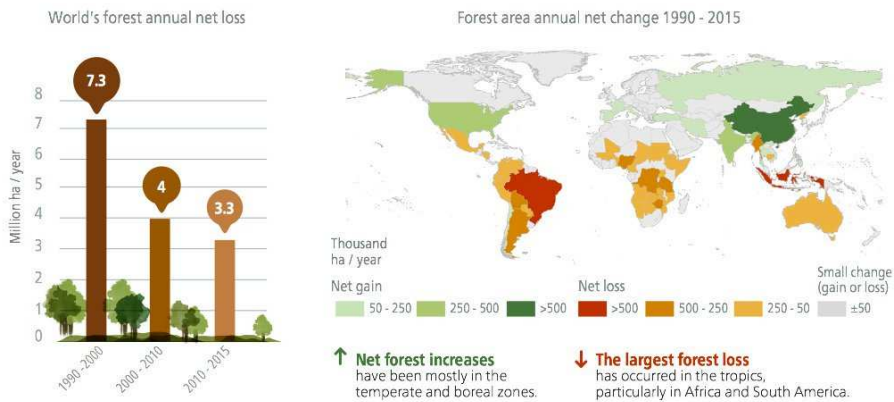


- Population: size, rate of growth, age structure, degree of urbanisation
- Income: e.g. housing, paper
- Technological change: wood processing, reuse and recycling, new materials (e.g. CLT), new biomaterials
- Public policy, e.g. procurement policy for legal and sustainable products, building regulations, subsidies for bioenergy, restrictions on plastics
- Availability and price of alternatives; habits and cultural factors

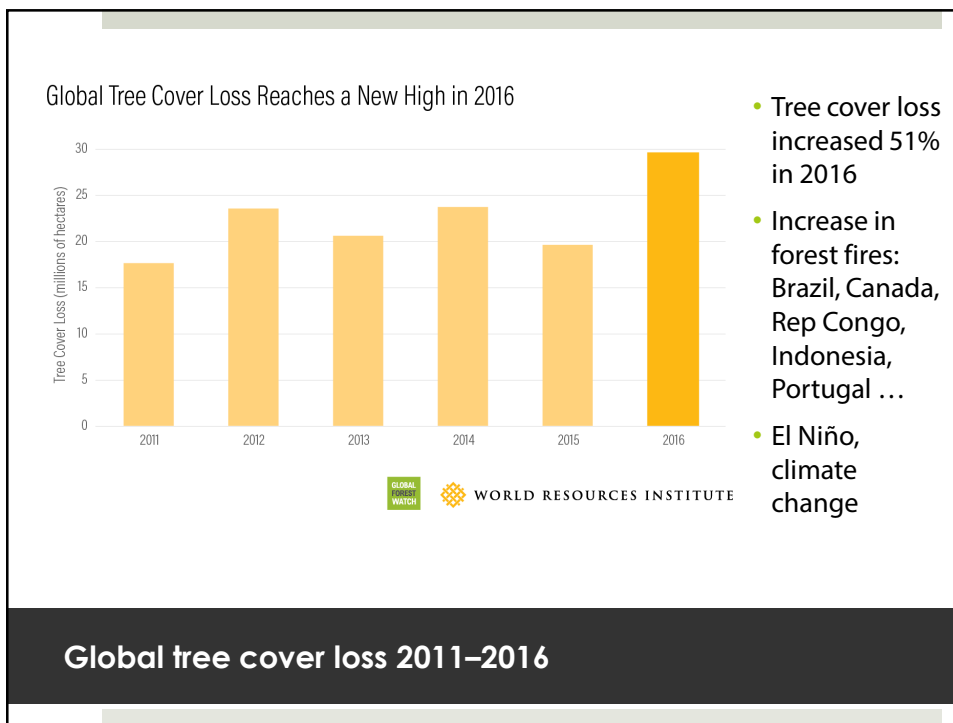
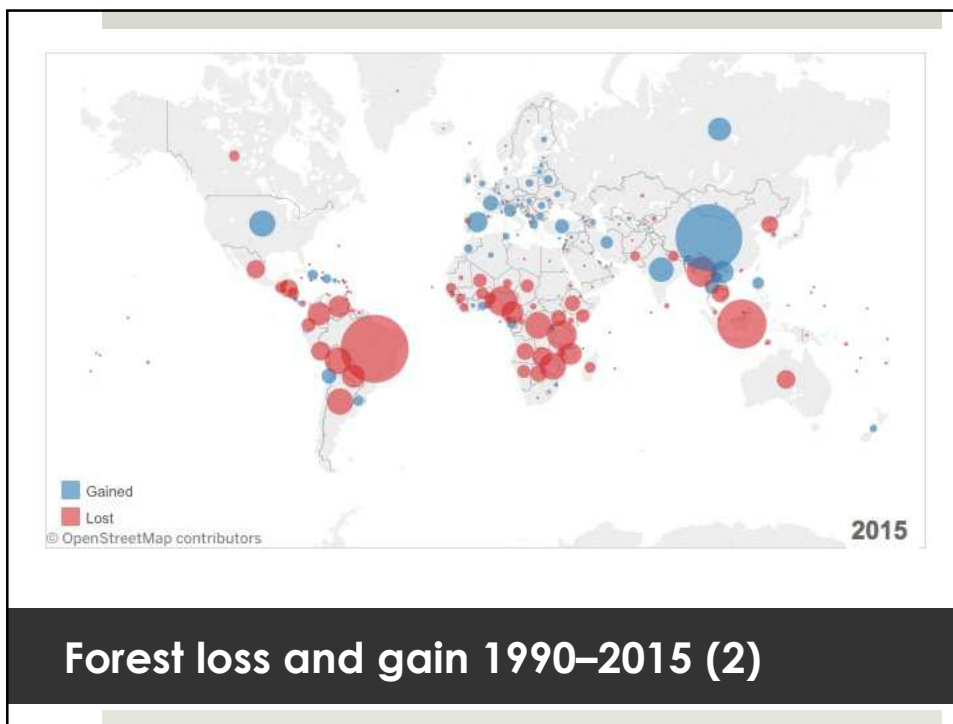
Drivers of demand for wood products



Forest areas have decreased since 1990 but the rate of net forest loss has been cut by 50%



Forest loss and gain 1990–2015 (1)





- Medicinal plants and raw materials for pharmaceutical products
- Other plant-based: foods, spices, herbs, fodder, fibres, fragrances, seeds, resins, oils
- Animal-based: bushmeat, hides, honey, beeswax, insects
- Data largely lacking, but significant contribution to welfare:
 - US\$88 billion in income world-wide (2011) (under-estimate?)
 - ~80% of population of the developing world uses NWFPs for health and nutritional needs
 - Contributed to shelter for ~1.3 billion people (2011)
- Tend not to feature on the policy agenda

Non-wood forest products

Key policies and measures:

- Improvements in the utilisation of wood products, including adoption and implementation of 'cascading principle'; support for technological developments underpinning this approach
- Policies to support legally and sustainably produced wood products in consumer markets
- Support for private-sector initiatives to source legal and sustainable products (including agricultural commodities)
- Encouragement for national policies designed to support the sustainable production and consumption of non-wood forest products

Promoting sustainable production and consumption

Key policies and measures:

- Reform of forest and land-use legislation, including clarification of land tenure and access rights
- Improvements in forest governance and law enforcement, levels of transparency and participation
- Support for community forest management
- Greater protection of critical areas of forest
- Systems of payments for ecosystem services, e.g. climate mitigation (through REDD+ initiatives)
- Elimination of perverse incentives, e.g. unsustainable agricultural expansion or unsustainable use of bioenergy
- Support for natural forest landscape restoration

Promoting sustainable forest management



Thank you

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