

숲, 기후, ESG를 위한  
**AFoCO 기업 포럼**  
AFoCO CORPORATE FORUM  
ON FOREST, CLIMATE, AND ESG

# AFoCO Green Partnership

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# Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land use

- ❑ ***On 2 November 2021, the global leaders of countries declared commitments to working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation***
  - *This is essential to meeting the Paris Agreement goals, noting that the science shows further acceleration of efforts is needed if we are to collectively keep 1.5°C within reach.*
  - *The declaration came seven years after the New York Declaration on Forests, under which 39 countries pledged to halve natural forest loss by 2020 and end it by 2030* *(UNFCCC, 2021)*

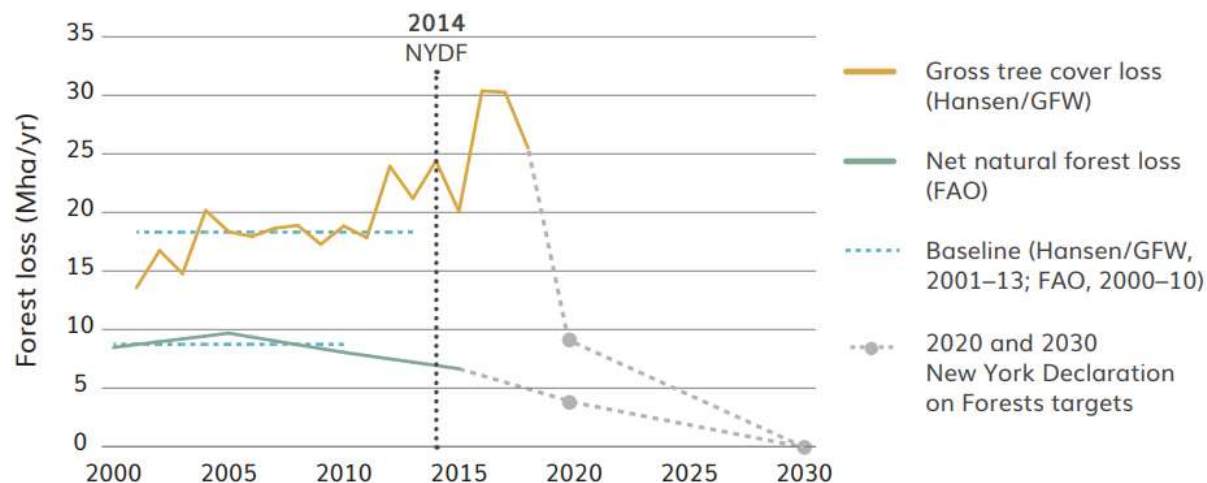
- ❑ **Coverage**

- *Number of endorsers: 141 countries*
- *Forest covered by endorsers: 90.94%*
- *Area of forest covered by endorsers: 3,691,510,640 ha*



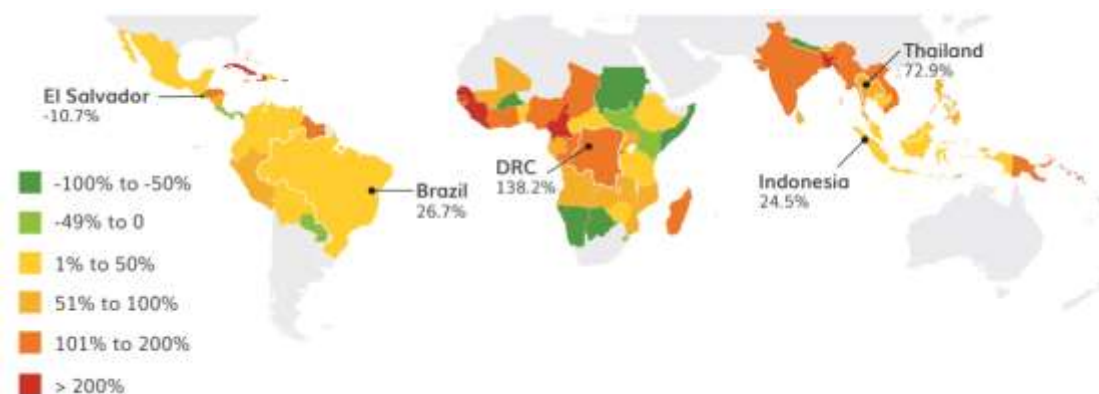
## □ Gross and net forest loss

- Global average rate of gross tree cover loss (the yellow line) remains notably higher than in the baseline period of 2001–13, from an average loss of 18.3 to 26.1 million hectares per year (Mha/yr)
- Since 2014, the world has lost an area of tree cover the size of the United Kingdom every year

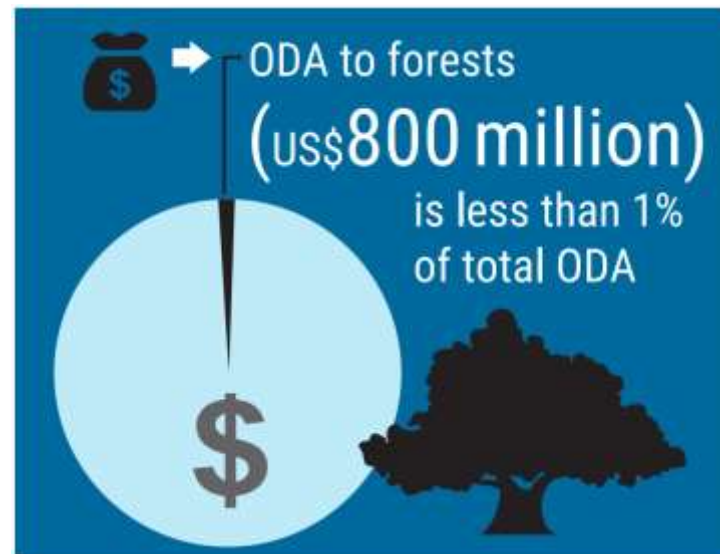


## □ Changes in average annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from gross tree cover loss in tropical countries between 2002-13 and 2014-18

- Gross annual carbon dioxide emissions from tropical tree cover loss in 2018: 4.2 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
- Average annual emissions from tropical tree cover loss since 2014 are more than the European Union's greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors



(NYDF Assessment Partners, 2020)



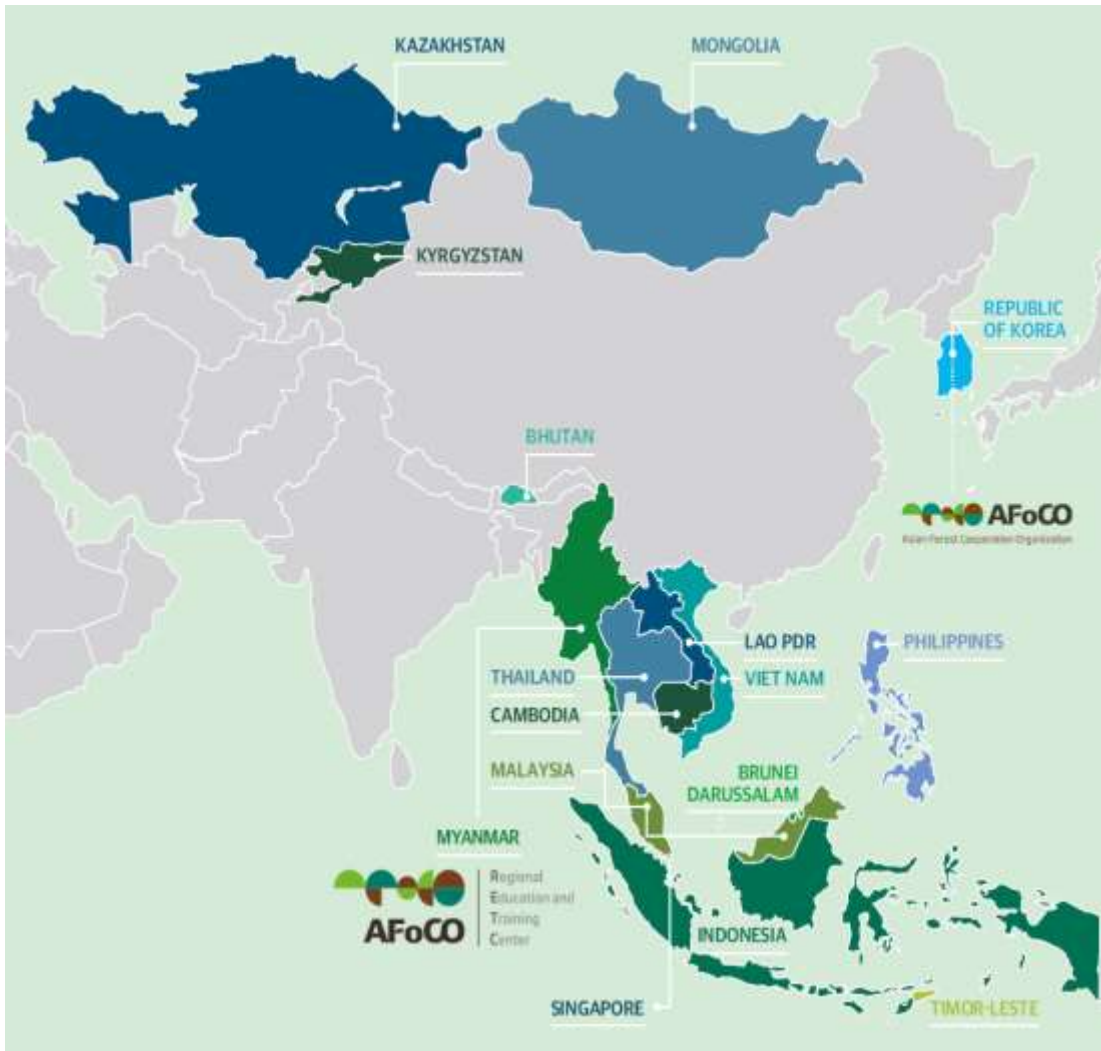
(UNFF, 2021)



# Various challenges are expected

1. *Insufficient knowledge on REDD+ in general to meet strict measurements and calculations*
2. *Securing collaborators and organizations in the host countries and regions*
3. *Prospect of demand for the carbon credits, based on decisions on UNFCCC and national policies*
4. *Acquisition of cooperation and approvals from the host governments (obtain business concessions)*
5. *Insufficient techniques for implementing a project (e.g. forest monitoring, remote sensing)*
6. *Identification of suitable places to implement a project*
7. *Others*
  - *Few opportunities to seek attractive “stories” in forest conservation to realize the companies’ “stories” or desires*
  - *Lack of a consortium for companies that find it difficult to develop a project alone*
  - *Numerous procedures, such as contract procedures, tax audit procedures with local governments. recognition by local administrators and understood by local residents*
  - *Uncertainty about the cost-effectiveness*

□ *The Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)*



□ *What is AFoCO Green Partnership?*

*AFoCO's private sector engagement platform  
Fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as international climate regime and collaborative initiatives.*

## Why Partner with AFoCO



**Reliability** Direct engagement with the governments of participating countries as Parties to a treaty-based international organization



**Effectiveness** Maximize impact and ensure sustainability of actions through post-project management and capacity development activities



**Efficiency** Ease of project site selection and project implementation through existing networks



**Coherence** Create shared value for businesses and communities while addressing the needs of participating stakeholders and Asian countries



**Expertise** Access to a pool of experts well versed in diverse fields to pursue science-based approaches

## □ Ways to Partner with AFoCO



**AFoCO-led**



**Joint Development**









**Private-sector led**



**Rationale**

Asia has some of the world's richest biological diversity and is home to more than one-third of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots with significant levels of biodiversity that are facing the threat of destruction (IUCN). Asia's continued rapid economic development, conflicts within and between countries and anthropogenic climate change threatens further eroding rich biological heritage. Biodiversity is a critical issue for human survival beyond species expansion and hence, efforts to restore and preserve disturbed ecosystems are urgently needed.

**Key activities:**

-  Restoring vulnerable ecosystems
-  Mapping and estimating values of vulnerable Asian ecosystems
-  Establishing a monitoring, watching, and response system
-  Developing PES in conjunction with ecosystem conservation activities
-  Developing and operating infrastructure and programs for environmental education
-  Organizing community awareness programs



**Rehabilitation and Development of Mangrove Forest Ecosystem in Thai Binh Province, Viet Nam**  
2015-2024 / USD 1,500,000 / Thai Thuy & Tien Hai, Thai Binh Province, Viet Nam

- Supplementary planting and protection of mangrove forest of 960 ha
- Support implementation of regulations

**Establishment of Forest Genetics Research Center for Restoration of Major Timber Species in Cambodia**  
2016 – 2025 / USD 1,500,000 / Chan Sor & Khun Ream, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia

- Selection of plus trees
- Establishment of seed orchard, demonstration plots
- Capacity building in tree breeding



# Livelihood Improvement through Forest-based Enterprises (LIFE)



**▣ Rationale**

*One out of ten people worldwide live on less than \$2 per day. Poverty reduction is one of the top priorities, and in Asia, poverty tends to be relatively more serious in uplands than lowland and mainstream communities, which is closely linked to the causes of deforestation, such as land use changes and fuelwood collection. Efforts toward poverty alleviation, such as small- and medium scale businesses, is needed to sustain local livelihoods while creating job opportunities and promoting economic development.*

**▣ Key activities:**



**Village-based Forest Rehabilitation in Lao PDR**

2016-2025 / USD 1,500,000/ Paksong District, Champasak Province & Sangthong District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR

- Demonstration of village-based forest rehabilitation
- Establishment of ex-situ conservation plantation, enrichment planting in degraded forest areas



**Improved local community livelihood through increased benefits from non-timber forest products (NTFP):**

**Modeling scalable community-based enterprises in Asia**

5 years / USD 4,000,000 / All AFoCO Parties

- Promote nature-based solutions through community-based NTFP enterprises
- Secure balanced resource management through sustainable harvesting protocols, resource mapping & monitoring, policy application



### □ Rationale

Forests remove 2.3 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e) annually — equal to one-third of global emissions from fossil fuel combustion. There have been strong calls for inclusive partnerships between governments as well as with private entities to enhance forest carbon sinks in Asia and to cultivate national climate adaptation capacity in forest sectors.

\* **LINK**: Lean approach / Integrated solutions / Needs / Key stakeholders

### □ Key activities:



Research and capacity development to support national climate change adaptation planning and implementation in the forest sector



Capacity development for monitoring, reporting, and verification of forest carbon, including community-based forest carbon management



Supporting project identification and design relevant internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)



REDD+ demonstration projects, through voluntary carbon standards



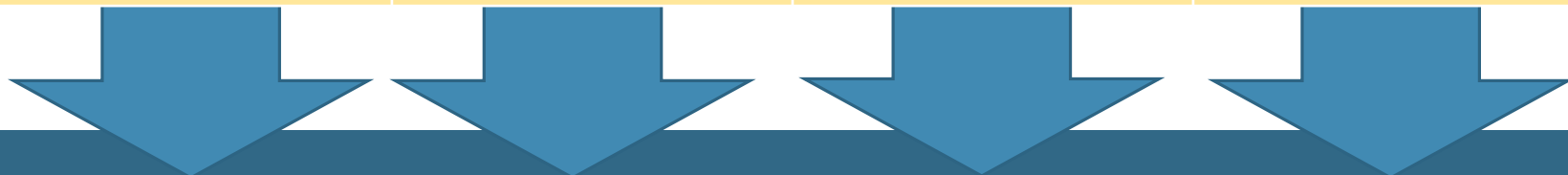
Supporting accesses to jurisdictional REDD+ results-based payments



Establishing and operationalizing a environmental and social safeguard system

# Forest in Climate Actions

➤ Historical deforestation rate	High	High (LA, MM, TL) Net positive since 1990s (PH)	Low	Low
➤ Carbon sequestration potential	Moderate - High	Moderate - High	Moderate - High	Low
➤ Warsaw REDD+ Framework Elements	Fully achieved	Partially achieved (LA, MM, PH) Yet to be established (TL)	Partially achieved (BH, TH) Not eligible (BR)	Partially achieved, or yet to be established
➤ Forest-related MITIGATION commitments/measures in NDCs	Integrated (GHG target)	Integrated (non-GHG target) Not integrated (PH)	Not integrated (TH) Integrated (BT: non-GHG target)	Integrated (MN: GHG target, KZ: in general)
➤ Forest-related ADAPTATION measures in NDCs	Integrated (VN) Not specified by sector (KH, ID)	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated
➤ Climate risk vulnerability	High – Very high	Moderate – Very high	Moderate - High	Moderate



**Suggested Cooperation Schemes in Climate Change**

Cambodia, Indonesia, Viet Nam	Lao PDR, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Philippines	Bhutan, Brunei, Thailand	Kazakhstan, Mongolia
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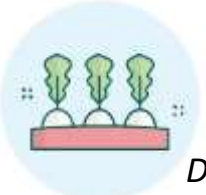




**Rationale**

*By 2050, 68% of the global population will live in cities, with more people moving into already crowded spaces.*

*As a way to improve public health during the pandemic era, green spaces provide ecosystem services and play a vital role in the promotion of cities' sustainability and citizens' well-being — connecting humans and nature. Therefore it is critical to improve the environment and secure resilience of the cities.*

**Key activities:**

-  **Establishing botanical gardens**
-  **Eco-tourism**
-  **Developing and conducting ecological education programs**
-  **Developing community gardens**
-  **Establishing carbon neutral gardens**
-  **Long-term monitoring of ecosystems related to climate change**

□ *With the aims of*

- 1. Carbon-neutral garden*
- 2. Botanical garden*
- 3. Community garden*
- 4. Recreational garden*

□ *Proposed Areas in*

- 1. Siem Reap, Cambodia*
- 2. Chiang Mai, Thailand*
- 3. Manila bay, Philippines*
- 4. Yangon, Myanmar*
- 5. Jakarta, Indonesia*

## On-going capacity building programs and progress



**5** RESEARCHERS  
AFoCO STEP PROGRAM



**26** OFFICIALS  
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM



**22** RECIPIENTS: 15 MSc, 7 PhD  
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



**2,463** STUDENTS in Global Youth Camps



**7,416** PARTICIPANTS in **78** TRAINING COURSES



**Rationale**

*There is a need for new talent that can prove the role of forests in developing sustainable management methods for forest resources and implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for each country. In the 2050 net-zero era, these forestry professionals will serve as an important source of knowledge on Asia's forests.*

**Key activities:**



*Establishment of regional/country campuses of the AFoCO RETC.*



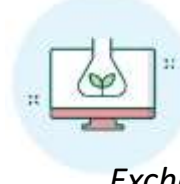
*Education and training programs targeting government officials, communities, and local entrepreneurs*



*Mid-to-long term research and creation of living labs for field practice based on country-specific characteristics*



*Master's and Doctoral Scholarship Programs*



*Science and Technology Exchange Partnership (STEP) Program*



*Fellowships, internships, and vocational training*

### What is LPA?



LPA is the largest initiative aiming to restore Asian drylands. By 2032, LPA will bring 10 million hectares of degraded drylands and drought-prone areas under integrated dryland management through contributions to national and international restoration targets in Asia.

### Rationale

Asia has the largest share of the world's drylands and dry forests, which represent 41% of the world's land area and are inhabited by 2.5 billion people.

Numerous global initiatives on landscape restoration have appeared in recent years, yet most of these initiatives continue to neglect dryland ecosystems.

Given the extent and social and ecological importance of drylands, specifically in Asia, a targeted initiative for restoring Asian drylands is needed to support national and international goals on sustainable development.

### Key activities:



Expanding the scale of proven restoration approaches



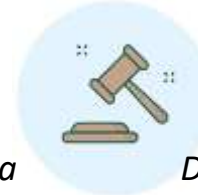
Training and capacity building



Expanding the scale of financial mechanisms for restoring degraded land and supporting small-to-medium sized enterprises



Implementing a small grant scheme to assess financial and mainstreaming mechanisms



Developing policy and mainstreaming



Knowledge management and monitoring/evaluation

### Expected Outputs:



Capture about 181 megatons of CO<sub>2</sub>t<sub>e</sub> per year



Create 2.35 million jobs in the first year and an additional 1.45 million jobs thereafter



Generate about USD 12.6 billion in ecosystem services over 10 years

***THANK YOU***

<http://afocosec.org/>

