



PLANTED FORESTS

in Brazil and the United Nations
Strategic Plan for Forests

Planted forests in Brazil and the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is an intergovernmental body linked to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for discussion and for countries to construct their vision related to forest issues, including planted forests. In 2017, UNFF approved the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030.

In essence, this strategic plan establishes a set of goals to promote sustainable management of all types of forests, combating deforestation and forest degradation. It also promotes forest-related actions and practices for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Forest Instrument (UNFI), and other international agendas and commitments.

The UNFF Strategic Plan contains six global forest goals to encourage and promote activities by nations and sectors that are in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs), which in turn are related to the Paris Agreement (2015) and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010).

Ibá believes that each sector is responsible for disseminating best practices. However, achievement of these goals will depend on the involvement, knowledge, and practices spread by the private sector along with governments, companies, banks, investors, nonprofit organizations, civil society, and academia. Without this involvement, we will always fall short of expectations.

Considering the role of the planted forest sector in response to the many challenges contained in the strategic plan, and remembering that the UNFF discusses the best way to reach the targets, this report is meant to present the contributions of the Brazilian sector which reflect our commitment in the face of global challenges to sustainable development. The following session will analyze each of the six UNFF goals, their respective sub-goals (which are closely in line with practices in the forest sector), and their connection with the SDGs in the UN's 2030 Agenda.

The UNFF Strategic Plan and the Brazilian planted forest sector

The following tables present the six global goals and the sub-goals that are already being addressed by the sector, along with each related Sustainable Development Goal.

Global Forest Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change.

1.1 Forest area is increased by 3% worldwide.

1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced.

1.3 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.

1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all ty.



The planted forest sector plays a central role in building and maintaining carbon stocks, whether in commercial plantations or in preserved areas of native vegetation which are associated with planted forests.

The 7.83 million hectares of planted forests in Brazil are responsible for stocking approximately 1.7 billion tons of CO₂eq. Furthermore, the 5.6 million hectares of native vegetation preserved by companies in the sector store roughly another 2.5 billion tons of CO₂eq. All forest-based products are also important to a low-carbon economy, providing products and services that store carbon and prevent greenhouse gas emissions, unlike products from non-renewable sources.

Carbon removal and storage and emissions prevention are positive externalities generated by planted forests, along with biodiversity and soil conservation that are connected to the production of various essential products.

Production in association with preservation of native forests is a differential that distinguishes the Brazilian planted forest sector. In 2018, Ibá member companies were involved in projects to restore native vegetation over a total of 22,400 hectares, most notably in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes.

In terms of sustainable management, 6.3 million hectares of planted trees in Brazil are certified by independent organizations such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC), which in Brazil is represented by the National Forest Certification Program (Cerflor). Of this total, 3.5 million certified hectares are planted forests, while the rest comprise areas dedicated to conservation and other uses by certified companies.

Good management practices range from planting to harvesting, involving activities such as planting in age mosaics (guaranteeing the composition of forests in different stages of growth), creating ecological corridors which connect planted as well as natural forests that serve as habitat for animals, plants, and microorganisms, measures to harvest trees in a specific direction so that animals can migrate to natural forests, and enriching and conserving soil with harvest byproducts such as bark, branches, and leaves.

Global Forest Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.

- 2.1** Extreme poverty for all forest dependent people is eradicated.
- 2.2** Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 2.3** The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased.
- 2.4** The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among others, is significantly increased.
- 2.5** The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments.





Eradicating poverty is a global challenge that involves all countries and economic sectors, including the private sector. Generating jobs and decent work for all is essential for inclusive and sustainable growth. The way each sector creates and maintains jobs will be crucial to overcoming economic turbulence, competitive imbalances, and social inequalities, allowing balance between the economic, environmental, and social pillars of sustainable development.

In 2018, the planted forest sector generated 513,000 direct jobs. The total number of forest-related job posts is estimated at 3.8 million (direct and indirect) throughout the entire production chain. Considering the average net salary of these workers, the sector generated income of R\$ 10.2 billion, R\$ 9.2 billion going to household consumption and the remainder to domestic savings.

Integration of small producers through forest outgrower programs is an agenda in this sector that is connected to Global Goal 2. In 2018, 25,000 people benefited from outgrower programs, planting trees for their own consumption and/or industrial purposes on 447,000 hectares of areas owned by third parties. These corporate programs offer participants technical training, agricultural inputs, and opportunities to increase income and diversify production. At the same time, communities benefited through generation of new jobs and businesses resulting from forestry activities.

In the context of forest management certification, small producers (whether involved in outgrower programs in the sector or not) can benefit from a specific standard known as SLIMF (FSC certification for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests), which offers simplified requirements and lower costs in order to facilitate access to FSC certification. This initiative is meant to benefit small producers, communities, and companies that manage or utilize small areas or work at lower intensity, increasing the supply of certified wood from a productive process with added social and environment value. In Brazil, 113,000 hectares of planted trees are certified through the SLIMF standard; of this total, roughly 59,000 hectares are plantations, while the remainder are conservation areas or used for other purposes.

In 2018, forest-based companies invested approximately R\$ 482 million in social and environmental programs that benefited 1.5 million people. The incentives include programs for outgrowers,

income generation (through family agriculture and beekeeping), health (campaigns for drug prevention, physical activity incentives, and nutrition services), the environment (environmental education, ecological trails, and environmental control programs), and education and culture (professional training, scholarships, and providing educational materials).

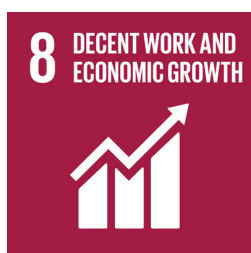
The sector also provides support for human development, promoting education for sustainable development. In 2018, the sector developed a pilot project in the state of São Paulo involving 11 technical schools for students aged 13 to 17. The objective was to train 18 teachers about forest-based products and how they are linked to our daily lives, as well as the significance of planting, harvesting, and processing forests to sustainably provide a variety of products. Three thousand students were directly and indirectly impacted, and these in turn raised awareness among 6,000 families about sustainability issues in the planted tree sector.

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective areabased conservation measures is significantly increased.

3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased.

3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased.



Considering that the planted forest sector is founded on the use of land and natural resources, it is essential to emphasize that preservation of native vegetation is a fundamental premise for Ibá member companies.

The sector is responsible for preserving 5.6 million hectares of native vegetation: 28% in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), 69% Legal Reserves (LR), and 3% Private National Heritage Reserves (PNHR). For each hectare of planted forests, the sector preserves 0.7 hectares of native vegetation, which directly contributes to Global Goal 3.

It is also important to mention that 153,000 hectares of preserved areas are classified through forest certification processes as high conservation value areas (HCVA), and that preservation of APP and RL areas required by the Brazilian Forest Code is fundamental to Global Goal 3, as well as biodiversity goals, particularly Aichi Goal 11.

As mentioned in Goal 1, forest certification is one of the main tools to ensure preservation of

natural areas, good management practices, sustainability in the planted tree production chain, and commitment to environmental issues. Note that these certifications are voluntary and guaranteed by multi-stakeholder organizations.

Global Forest Goal 4: Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.

4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased.

4.4 The number of countries which have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased.



Global Goal 4 involves investments, financial resources, cooperation, and innovation in order to advance the forestry sector and to meet the global forest goals. Whether they involve sustainable management of native forests or commercial forest plantations, it is extremely beneficial to address financing mechanisms and policies that support sustainable development in the forest sector.

The economic development linked to forest-based industry is intertwined with the entire productive chain surrounding commercial planted forests, and flows through an industry that spans wood pulp and paper, woodchips and biomass, and extends into uses as varied as medicines, the food industry, fabrics and fashion, and charcoal. In 2018, Ibá member companies made investments of R\$ 6.3 billion: R\$ 2.4 billion in industrial investments (expanding productive capacity, renovating industrial machinery and equipment, and research and development) and R\$ 3.9 billion in forest production (establishing plantations, upgrading machines and equipment, roads, research and development, and land acquisition). On average, every other year a new pulp mill opens in Brazil.

The multiple uses of products from planted forests is essential to how the sector will develop in the coming years. *With investments in high technology and added value, forest-based products will be increasingly present in our everyday lives and will supply a variety of industries, for example: replacing petroleum derivatives, comprising surface coatings, asphalt products, disinfectants and detergents, food supplements, cosmetics, packaging, and high-performance cement made from nanofibers.*

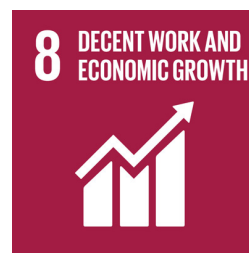
Global Forest Goal 5: Promote governance frameworks to implement SFM, including through the UN Forest Instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda.

5.1 Number of countries which have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased.

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade is significantly reduced worldwide.

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programs are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes of land use planning and development.



In 2019, the Brazilian government approved the National Development Plan for Planted Forests to guide expansion in the sector through training workers, disseminating knowledge and rural extension, attracting investment, research, and innovation, and increasing demand for forest products. The plan includes a diagnostic of the sector, as well as recommendations for growth. An increase of 2 million hectares by 2030 is expected, which will not only help the country's economy, but also assist in recovering degraded areas, creating new carbon stocks, and establishing new preserved areas. In this sense, the plan is fundamental for directing expansion in the sector, in combination with public policies and the scope of the UNFF's global goals, as well as the SDGs and the Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity.

As for managing land use in private areas, the Brazilian legislation that protects native vegetation (Law 12.641/2012, known as the Forest Code) created the Rural Environmental Register (CAR) as an instrument to collect, manage, and report data on preservation and restoration of native vegetation in private areas.

Preliminary CAR data up to December 2018 indicate the existence of approximately 91 million hectares of Legal Reserves and 12.3 million hectares of Permanent Preservation Areas. The CAR is a database that will provide the country detailed information on preservation of native vegetation, allowing it to monitor the process of compliance with the Forest Code, and establish transparency with regard to preserved areas within rural properties and landholdings.

Global Forest Goal 6: Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the UN System and across CPF member organizations, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders.

6.2 Forest-related programmes across CPF member organizations are coherent and complementary and United Nations strategic plan for forests, 2017-2030 Advance Unedited Version 6 together encompass the multiple contributions of forests and the forest sector to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote SFM and halt deforestation and forest degradation is significantly enhanced at all levels.

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of SFM is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified.

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the UNSPF and in the work of work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened.



Because the strategic plan is valid until 2030 and serves as a sustaining pillar for relations related to the Agenda 2030 SDGs, it is essential to consider SDG 17, which addresses partnerships and means of implementation, making multisector partnerships central to the agenda for promoting, disseminating, and supporting the adoption of actions, policies, and projects that aid in working toward all the other SDGs.

The cooperation and partnerships which the Brazilian planted forest sector has established with different stakeholders over the years have led to the development of cutting-edge science that has made our industry a successful case in terms of productivity, sustainability, transparency, and commitments at the regional, national, and international levels. This cooperation has resulted from developing communication materials about sustainable forestry practices, investing in research projects related to forest management, preservation, technologies, sharing knowledge, and promoting dialog with government, civil society, NGOs, and international organizations.

Ibá and its member companies are active participants in international forums related to the sector, such as the Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, as well as the FAO, the UNFF, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations (ICFPA), FSC, PEFC, and others that are fundamental for promoting improvement in the planted forest sector around the world.

We should also remember that the negotiations related to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which will be adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2020, will involve participation by the private sector as a means to promote implementation of the new biodiversity goals which will be set at this event.

Along similar lines, Brazil's contributions to the Paris Agreement are primarily founded on private sector activities. Restoration of native forests, preservation of native vegetation, and planting commercial forests for multiple uses are actions that are directly related to the planted forest sector.