

# Why Sustainable Forestry – an evolving concept



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## The Dual Crises of Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss, and More

- Sustainable forestry - distinct from traditional forestry which focuses on the extraction of timber for profit
- The 90s saw the rise of the forest certification as a market instrument to incentivise sustainable forestry
- WWF programmes for sustainable forestry: Global Forest Trade Network, New Generation Plantation, etc.
- In the UN Decade of Restoration, WWF is advancing the Living Landscape Approach which promotes 3Ps:
  - **Protection** of natural ecosystems and wildlife
  - Sustainable **Production** of natural commodities
  - **Restoration** of degraded forests.

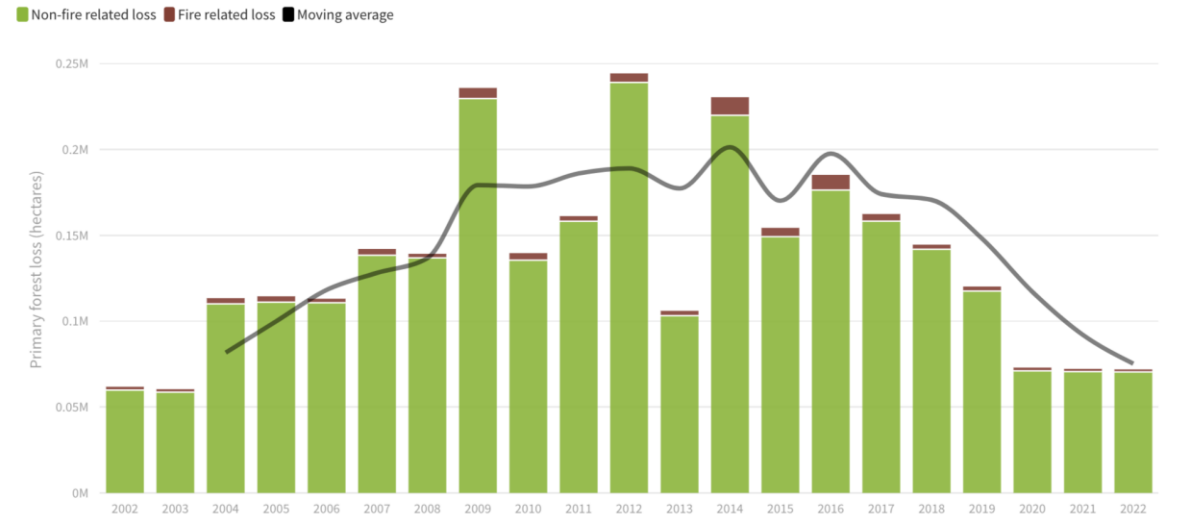
# Sustainable Forestry in Malaysia and ASEAN



## How do we turn potential into reality

- FAO Forest Resources Assessment 2020: rate of net forest loss decreased in Southeast Asia, from 1.84 mil ha/year (1990–2000) to 941,000 ha/year (2010–2020)
- WWF has identified global “deforestation fronts” which are the places at imminent risk of large-scale deforestation: Mekong – Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar; Sumatra, Indonesia; Borneo – Indonesia/Malaysia
- Forest governance: the importance of non-state actors involvement
- Nature-based Solutions: using ecosystem services to address societal issues, achieve net biodiversity gain, and enhance human wellbeing
- From greening finance to financing the green
- The need to start small and the need of scale

Malaysia primary forest loss, 2002-2022



Non-fire related loss can occur from mechanical clearing for agriculture and logging, as well as natural causes such as wind damage and river meandering. The three-year moving average may represent a more accurate picture of the data trends due to uncertainty in year-to-year comparisons. All figures calculated with a 30 percent minimum tree cover canopy density.

Source: Global Forest Watch



# Innovative Approaches to Sustainable Forestry



## People, Planet, Profit

- **Voices for Mekong Forests (2017-2021) led by RECOFTC:** multi-country, participatory approach to strengthen civil society coalitions and create tools to combat illegal logging and unsustainable practices
- **New Generation Plantations in Vietnam:** diverse landscape projects including certified timber plantations, non-timber forest products, community forest, ecotourism, and community enterprises
- **WWF Sabah Landscape Programme:** an effective framework (Protect, Produce, Restore) that unites stakeholders in forest conservation, sustainable production of palm oil, and ecological restoration
- Changing the status quo. Finding the common ground and middle ground
- Restoration projects, how to generate sustainable revenue streams



Source: PanNature



Source: New Generation Plantations



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