

Amsterdam Declarations multi-stakeholders meeting

Paris, 27th June 2018.

Roundtables main outputs.

The June 27 multi-stakeholder conference included the organization of four roundtables on cross-cutting topics. Below are the main outputs from the panelists.

1. How to involve smallholders in zero deforestation commitments ?

. Panelists:

M Toussaint N'Guessan, UIREVI (Côte d'Ivoire)
M Gurmit Singh, CETDEM (Malaysia)
Ms Indra Van Gisbergen, FERN
M Neil Scotland, DFID

Animation by Ms Elisabeth Claverie, CIRAD

. Key points

- . The recognition of basic rights of smallholders is crucial: especially human rights, legality of operations, land rights and property;
- . Small producers are in the heart of the transition and must be involved in decision making like in REDD or FLEGT-VPAs processes
- . To reinforce their involvement in supply chains and regional planning, provide appropriate tools for training, advocacy and direct financing
- . Regarding certification, this is only part of the solution, not enough. There are still gaps for small producers for a full access to certification process and benefits
- . Other instruments must be thought, including regulation, to redirect price signals to consumers and producers
- . Agricultural intensification is a mean to fight deforestation but it must be done in a reasoned way without degrading the soil in particular, Example: agroforestry, even reforestation

2. Sustainable finance : Due diligence and Responsible investment

. Panelists:

M Sylvain Goupille, MIROVA
Ms Ophélie Bourhis, AFD
M Jonathan Ghysens, UNEP

Animation by M Simon Freycenet, French Directorate General of the Treasury

. Key points

- . Public sector must have a catalytic effect to leverage private sector funds to implement sustainability projects with a balance to be struck between risk, return and impact
- . If "green" subjects remain essentially driven by the actors from the North, these subjects are beginning to be addressed by developing countries, as proved by green bonds issued for the first time by the Nigerian and Moroccan banks.
- . Financing policies must take into account sustainable development challenges in an evolutionary way (with the consideration of human rights, gender issues, environmental issues, etc.)

3. "Territorial approaches and traceability: how can they complement certification schemes?"

. Panelists:

M Alain Karsenty, CIRAD

M Jean-Manuel Bluet, Alliance pour la Préservation des Forêts / ESPO

Ms Maike Moellers, GIZ

M John Buchanan, Conservation International

. Key points

Shared statement for:

- . Go beyond certifications but building on their assets to move towards broader territories
- . Exit silo approaches with the need to share practices and tools by working with producer countries and supporting certifications.

To reach these goals:

- . Need to develop methodologies for territorial certifications
- . Tools such as Payments for Environmental Services aiming at the sustainability of both sectors and territories through the development of co-benefits
- . Develop sustainable financing mechanisms
- . Develop governance, a key factor for the sustainability of commitments

4. Dialogue between Producers and Consumers Countries

. Panelists:

Ms Adriana Vargas Saldarriaga, Republic of Colombia

M Mahendra Siregar, CPOPC

M Koffi Rodrigue N'Guessan, Ivory Coast

M Lucas Perez, European Commission, DG ENV

M Sun Lihui, CCCMC, People's Republic of China

. Key points

- . It is necessary to create conditions for the dialogue not only to call it of its wishes. In addition, this dialogue must be permanent. No solution applicable everywhere. Dialogue needs to be properly appropriated to the country / region concerned
- . Dialogue must be based on broad consultation. It must also be based on a high-level commitment of governments
- . Technical recommendations / requirements of consumer countries are sometimes very difficult to understand / analyze
- . Within the dialogue, all the causes of deforestation must be analyzed in a transparent way. It must also incorporate a global vision of environmental issues, for example from the standpoint of the SDGs
- . Dialogue must also lead to North-South cooperation projects
- . International platforms/Organizations are also a privileged place for the dialogue
- . Responsibilities are equal between producers and consumers