



# New Generation Plantations Review 2016



THE NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS (NGP) PLATFORM IS COORDINATED BY THE WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF), WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS: **AFRICAN PLANTATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ARAUCO, CMPC, FIBRIA, FORESTRY COMMISSION GREAT BRITAIN, GOVERNO DO ACRE (BRAZIL), KIMBERLY-CLARK, MASISA, MONDI, PORTUCEL, STATE FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA, STORA ENSO, SUZANO AND UPM.**

Review coordinators: Anna Koivisto and Luis Neves Silva

Words: Barney Jeffries

Design: Tess Wood

Cover photo: © Ollivier Girard for Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

All other photos © NGP participants except pp.8-9: PlantNation ideas; p.13 maqui berries © Morrana; p.18 rubber tapper, Acre © Edward Parker/WWF-Canon

# Foreword

**Next year, the New Generation Plantations (NGP) platform will be 10 years old. It's a good time to reflect on how far we've travelled during our first decade, and where we go next.**

In the early days, the platform's focus was on the technical aspects of responsible plantation management. How to avoid negative impacts on water, soil, carbon and ecological cycles. Assessing and developing management plans for areas of high conservation value. Tools for stakeholder engagement.

All important stuff, of course – and stronger uptake of these good practices by participating companies and government agencies is a sign of the progress we've made. But this was only the start of the journey.

Today, the NGP platform's focus spans far beyond the forest management unit to encompass the wider role of plantations within society. How can plantations contribute to resilient landscapes where productive land uses sustain healthy ecosystems? How can companies go beyond simply providing work and avoiding conflict with local communities to create shared economic, social and environmental value in the places where they operate?

This leads into even larger challenges. In a world of seven billion people and counting, how can we meet people's growing demands for food, energy, water and materials without causing further harm to the natural world that ultimately provides them? Is sustainable intensification – the theme of the 2016 NGP Encounter – an oxymoron, or can we find more efficient ways of producing wood and fibre while sparing and restoring natural forests? And how can we ensure the benefits are enjoyed by everyone?

These aren't questions with easy answers. But as the NGP platform has evolved, so has its capacity to confront difficult issues. Over the course of numerous study tours, meetings, workshops and publications – not forgetting the informal conversations that take place in the bar or on the bus – participants have built up a remarkable level of trust and understanding. The platform provides a safe space where people are willing to listen and learn, where differing viewpoints can be openly and freely discussed, and where people can come together to develop solutions to complex problems.

The NGP venture has come a long way in its first 10 years. I'm excited to see where it will take us in the coming decade and hope you'll join us on the road ahead.

**Rodney Taylor**  
Director, Forests, WWF

# The story so far...

NGP was set up by WWF in 2007, in collaboration with a group of plantation companies and government agencies. Our belief is that plantations, located in the right places and managed in the right way, can make a positive contribution to the environment and to people.



NGP provides a platform where we can share knowledge, ideas and experiences and learn from each other, through study tours, workshops, meetings and publications. During the early stages of the project, participants identified four key principles, agreeing that plantations should:

- Maintain ecosystem integrity
- Protect and enhance high conservation values
- Be developed through effective stakeholder involvement processes
- Contribute to economic growth and employment.

We published technical papers identifying best management practices, shared tools that can help put principles into practice, and collected case studies showing how the concept is being applied in the real world.



These principles and tools remain as relevant as ever. But increasingly, we've realized that we need to broaden our focus, looking beyond individual plantation operations to become part of larger landscape-scale collaborations and global conversations.

**The last two years have brought some exciting global developments, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris climate agreement, the New York Declaration on Forests and "deforestation-free" commitments by major corporations. By presenting inspiring, tested models for responsible forestry and farming at scale, NGP can help turn these aspirations into action.**



## LEARN MORE...

-  [2009 NGP SYNTHESIS REPORT](#)
-  [2011 NGP BIOENERGY AND CARBON REPORT](#)
-  [2014 NGP REVIEW](#)

We've seen examples of how plantations can be part of the solution to pressing global problems – from providing development opportunities for marginalized rural communities, to sustainably increasing fibre production, to restoring degraded landscapes and sequestering carbon. These cases show how the complex range and mix of narratives on sustainable development can be understood and applied in different contexts on the ground.

NGP also provides a model for how different stakeholders, including the public and private sectors and civil society, can work together to achieve collective impact – setting the agenda, shaping policy, communicating and, ultimately, making sustainable forestry and farming production a reality.



# Social learning

From ending poverty, to coping with climate change, to improving resource efficiency as populations and consumption grow, the big global challenges don't have simple solutions. You won't find the answers in a textbook.

So how do we deal with these complexities and uncertainties? Over the last two years, NGP participants have become increasingly interested in the concept of social learning.

## SOCIAL LEARNING

### DOESN'T HAPPEN IN THE CLASSROOM

Social learning doesn't happen in the classroom: it's about bringing together people from different backgrounds, with different interests, to share their knowledge, experience and views, to listen, and to reflect on and question their own attitudes and actions. This can lead to new understandings, changes in outlook and behaviour, and innovative shared solutions.

For social learning to be effective, people need to feel free to express their views, and to be prepared to listen to and learn from those of others. Over the last few years, the mutual trust and respect that has built up between NGP participants has created an environment where learning and cooperation can flourish.

Social learning has tangible results: new knowledge is developed and shared, new collaborations formed and new ideas put into practice. But it also has other benefits – it can change the way people think, influence personal and organisational values, strengthen relationships, democratise decision-making and improve the way people work together. It helps to build empathy and trust – essential qualities if we're to work together to meet the challenges of tomorrow.





## Social learning techniques

During recent NGP study tours and meetings, we've used a number of techniques to foster interaction, discussions and active learning:



## LEARN MORE...

- ▶ [VOICES FROM THE STUDY TOUR: CHINA](#)
- ▶ [VOICES FROM THE STUDY TOUR: ARGENTINA & URUGUAY](#)



## ICE BREAKERS

Ice breakers help break down barriers between strangers, raise energy levels and instil a sense of fun.



## PRACTICAL TASKS

From cooking bamboo shoots to counting species of grass, practical tasks get people from different backgrounds working together towards a shared goal.



## WORLD CAFÉ

Ideas develop as guests mingle and conversation buzzes at the World Café.

**"How to get local people involved in plantations? How to address land tenure problems so that plantations will not worsen the conflicts actually existing? How to make sure plantations are environmentally friendly? We look forward to working with NGP to facilitate work around these key issues."**

*Cecile Bibiane, Africa Women Network*



# PlantNation

**Through our new social media project, PlantNation, we're creating a community where people can share inspiring experiences – and get inspired by others. It's about moving from individual to collective understanding, and co-constructing creative solutions to the challenges the forest sector and society face.**

During NGP study tours and meetings, we cross paths with a large range of people whose lives are touched, one way or another, by plantations. PlantNation is a way of giving them a voice. It's also a place to share stories and insights from around the world in an informal and immediate way.

At [newgenerationplantations.net](http://newgenerationplantations.net), users can “plant” an idea by posting a short piece of text, a photo or a video. They can also comment on other people's ideas. Since the site was launched in late 2014, we've collected around 80 stories and ideas from 17 countries.




We've also produced videos around each study tour, exploring the issues raised through interviews with NGP participants, community members, local business people, academics and others. In addition, a series of entertaining short films weave together fact and fiction in our quest for truth and understanding, bringing the issues to a wider audience. All the films can be viewed at [newgenerationplantations.net](http://newgenerationplantations.net) and on the Plant Nation YouTube channel, which has attracted well over 5,000 views.







## LEARN MORE...

-  [PLANT YOUR IDEAS AT THE PLANTNATION WEBSITE](#)
-  [PLANTNATION YOUTUBE CHANNEL](#)
-  [FACT OR FICTION... WATCH THE PLANTNATION SERIAL](#)





# Resilient landscapes in the uMngeni river basin

## Study tour

Where: **KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa**

When: **10-14 November 2014**

Who: **Hosted by Mondi and WWF-South Africa**

Water use is fast becoming one of the world's most pressing issues. By 2030, global freshwater demand is projected to exceed current supply by more than 40 per cent, and almost half of the world's population will be living in areas of high water stress.

The uMngeni river basin in eastern South Africa is a typical example of a water-stressed catchment. More than 4 million people live in the river basin, and 15% of South Africa's economic output depends on the water that the rivers and wetlands of the uMngeni provide. But the supply of fresh water simply can't keep pace with rising demand.

Forest plantations are one of the major land uses in the uMngeni catchment, and a major water user. While water scarcity is a serious business risk, plantation companies can't tackle the challenge alone. Water is the ultimate shared resource, and finding sustainable solutions means bringing together everyone who has an impact on the river basin.

Our journey took us from the mouth of the uMngeni in Durban to its upper reaches in the shadow of the Drakensberg mountains. As well as foresters



and conservationists, our fellow travellers included representatives from the sugar and dairy industries, retailers and manufacturers, banks and insurance companies, government staff and civil engineers: 42 participants from 17 countries in total, all of whom ultimately depend on water.

Along the way we visited commercial and community-run plantations, dairy and sugar farms, natural forests and wetlands, reservoirs and water treatment works. We learned to determine river health and water quality by counting invertebrates in a stream, got our hands dirty sampling wetland and dryland soil types, and enjoyed dynamic discussions within the group and in public seminars.

Working together, sharing ideas, and developing a common understanding of the issues is the first step towards improving water security and securing "resilient landscapes" – where natural ecosystems continue to provide vital resources like fresh water and to underpin social well-being and economic prosperity, now and in the future. And if we can do this in the uMngeni, then there are important lessons we can share that will benefit river basins all over the world.



**Resilient landscapes** provide goods, services and other values to society, without compromising the functionality of the social and ecological systems that provide the foundations of our societies and our economies.







Minimal ploughing, precision watering and planting a variety of pasture species has resulted in

**> 50%**

**REDUCTION IN WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION**

## LEARN MORE...

 [RESILIENT LANDSCAPES THINK PIECE](#)

 [TOUR DIARY AND HIGHLIGHTS](#)

 [TREES, COWS, SUGAR AND 4 MILLION OTHERS](#)



### How to recognize a wetland

At a Mondi plantation near Mount Gilboa, we learnt how to identify the boundaries of a wetland area by taking soil samples. It's a method Mondi developed in partnership with WWF and others in order to reduce impacts on South Africa's threatened wetlands, which are vital to the country's water supplies. The company has removed all plantations from wetlands and riparian areas and leaves a buffer zone of at least 20 metres before trees can be planted. It's lost around 5% of its plantation area, but the long-term value of healthy wetlands and Mondi's social licence to operate far outweighs the financial cost. This voluntary initiative subsequently became part of national forestry and water regulations in South Africa, and the government has adopted it for other land uses.

### New generation dairy farms?

With smart management practices like minimal ploughing, precision watering and planting a variety of pasture species, dairy farmer James Keane has more than halved his use of water for irrigation. He's also cut fertilizer use by two-thirds and increased the amount of carbon stored in the soil from around 1% to 4%. Visiting his farm was a real eye-opener: it was encouraging to see that other land users are also serious about sustainability issues, and making real progress in addressing them. Getting different sectors talking, learning from each other and working together to address issues at a landscape scale was perhaps the most important result of this study tour.

### Ecological infrastructure

As water stress has grown in the uMngeni, the authorities have responded by building reservoirs and even pipelines pumping water from neighbouring river basins. But with demand set to outstrip water supply once again, attention is turning instead to the role of "ecological infrastructure" in helping to secure water resources and landscape resilience. Could more efficient irrigation and farming practices strengthen the health of ecological infrastructure? What about restoring natural riparian areas and drained or degraded wetlands, which act as natural sponges, soaking up rainfall and releasing it slowly? How can investing in improving water quality in rivers and streams, for example through better wastewater management, save on downstream water treatment costs?

# Plantations for people

## NGP Encounter 2015

Where: **Santiago, Chile**

When: **16-20 March 2015**

Who: **Hosted by Arauco, CMPC, Masisa and WWF-Chile**

Sometimes, NGP participants find themselves wondering if a sociology degree would have been more use than their forestry qualifications.



Plantations often exist in poor, marginalized rural areas. Plantation companies create jobs in places where they are much needed and often run corporate social responsibility projects in neighbouring communities. But they can do far more than this.

Increasingly, forestry is expected to address social issues – from strengthening civil society organizations, helping local enterprises to develop and improving food security to providing leisure and learning opportunities. Land rights and poor governance are also significant issues in many countries where plantation companies operate. It's imperative that companies get to know the social context in which they operate, understanding the needs and aspirations of local people and seeing how they can work together to achieve them.

In many countries, the plantation industry still faces strong opposition from civil society, and levels of trust are often low. However, in recent years, companies have made significant efforts to redress problems resulting from past poor practices, and to transform their presence into a positive force for social development.

**"You need to fulfil your commitments before we can have trust again."**

**"We need to look to the future, not the past."**

**"Work from, not with or for, communities".**

**"The challenge is to move from us and them to we."**

"Plantations for People" was the theme of NGP's 2015 Encounter: how from design to management, plantations can serve to improve livelihoods, provide employment, enhance ecosystem services and develop truly participative processes of natural resource management, all within a framework of respect for the rights of local communities. Speakers from a wide range of countries and communities shared their experiences of living with plantations – both the challenges and the successes.



**Creating shared value** – generating economic value in a way that also produces value for society by addressing its challenges – has become an important concept within NGP. During the annual meeting and attached field visits, participant companies showed how they have put the concept into practice.



## LEARN MORE...

-  [PLANTATIONS FOR PEOPLE  
THINK PIECE](#)
-  [10 THINGS WE LEARNT  
IN SANTIAGO](#)
-  [ARAUCANIA: LEARNING  
THE MOST IMPORTANT  
THINGS IN THE STORM](#)



### ARAUCO

is marketing an energy drink made from Maqui berries, which grow wild in Chile's native forests. Harvesting the berries provides an extra income for local people living alongside Arauco's plantations, while also increasing the economic return from the company's conservation areas.



### CMPC

is working with indigenous Mapuche healers to improve knowledge of medicinal native plants, including developing a nursery to protect and recover rare plant species.

Arauco aims  
to work with

# 300

**LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS  
TO HARVEST 500 TONNES  
OF MAQUI BERRIES**



### MASISA

is involved all the way along the value chain from the plantation to the end user. For example, it's helped set up a cooperative of small carpenters to install wooden furniture made from its board products in social housing in Santiago.

# Bamboo boom

## Study tour

Where: **Zhejiang province, China**

When: **15-19 June 2015**

Who: **Hosted by the China Green Carbon Foundation and WWF-China**

They say that in the spring in China, you can actually hear the bamboo growing.

But it's not just the plant itself that's growing fast. With 6 million hectares of bamboo plantations, the industry in China is expanding rapidly. In 1981, the country's industrial bamboo production was valued at RMB 400 million (US\$64 million); by 2013, the annual productive value of the bamboo industry was over RMB 167 billion (US\$27 billion). And it's expected to reach RMB 300 billion (US\$48 billion) by 2020, employing an estimated 10 million people.



Despite planting 37 million hectares of trees over the last 25 years, China has a major timber deficit. The country is the largest producer and consumer of paper products, and its timber and pulp imports have tripled in the last decade. China's plantations – and bamboo plantations in particular – have an important role to play in taking pressure off forests elsewhere in the world. They also provide an important source of income for smallholders in rural areas, and have great potential to mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon. At the same time, new technologies are opening up new markets for bamboo, including as a greener alternative to steel and plastics.

In June 2015, NGP came to the heart of bamboo country – around Anji in Zhejiang province, eastern China – to discover what lessons we can learn and what ideas we can share.

---

### Smallholders, big hopes

The vast majority of bamboo in China is grown by smallholders who own just a couple of hectares each. In the village of Liujiatang, 135 families have invested their land into a bamboo cooperative. Together, they now manage nearly 300 hectares of bamboo. This allows them to produce bamboo shoots and poles for making furniture on a more commercially viable scale. Each year, a hectare of bamboo can produce nearly 1,000kg of edible bamboo shoots for the local canning industry, and about 15,000kg of bamboo poles. Ecotourism is also a growing market, as people enjoy visiting the plantations and helping with the harvest work.

---

### Alternative fibre markets

Kimberly-Clark, an NGP participant, is aiming to replace at least half the wood fibre it uses from natural forests with alternative sources by 2025 – and fast-growing bamboo is emerging as one of the most promising. The company has already launched several tissue products containing bamboo fibre, but the challenge is security and



consistency of supply. Currently, there's just not enough bamboo fibre on the market. There's great potential for small producers, who grow the vast majority of bamboo in China, to meet this growing global demand – but they need access to the technology and know-how that would enable them to increase their output.

### New possibilities

Bamboo is not just a timber or paper alternative – it's also a climate-friendly alternative to plastic and steel. At the Zhejiang Agriculture and Forestry University, we learnt how new treatments and technologies are improving the durability and efficiency of bamboo in construction: we saw stunning designs for a new bamboo Chinese opera house and wind turbine blades where bamboo replaces 60% of the fibreglass. Bamboo also has huge potential for construction in seismic areas, an idea the Chinese Academy of Engineering is actively developing. High-tech

and innovative uses of bamboo can add economic value and improve incomes for community growers, while also taking pressure off forest resources.

### Carbon capture




By absorbing carbon dioxide from the air and storing the carbon in its wood and extensive root system and in the soil, bamboo can help to slow climate change. In the village of Ni Luo, 42 households are taking part in a scheme where they get paid for the carbon captured by their bamboo plantations. The farmers can continue to sustainably harvest bamboo shoots and poles, and are receiving support to make the plantations more productive and environmentally friendly – for example by using more organic fertilizer. A local construction company pays for the carbon credits to offset its emissions, via the China Green Carbon Foundation, a non-profit organization run by the Chinese State Forestry Administration and a long-time NGP participant.

## BAMBOO:

**A CLIMATE-FRIENDLY  
ALTERNATIVE TO  
PLASTIC AND STEEL**



## LEARN MORE...

-  [SUSTAINABLE  
INTENSIFICATION AND  
THE ROLE OF BAMBOO](#)
-  [TOUR DIARY AND  
HIGHLIGHTS](#)
-  [ANJI 2015](#)



**"NGP's study tour to China was an excellent example of an integrated approach for a wide spectrum of stakeholders to collaborate and learn more about bamboo as a sustainable fibre alternative. We are using the videos from the tour to promote the ideas and challenges that were generated. These videos premiered at the 10th World Bamboo Congress in South Korea in September 2015, attended by 320 people from 40 countries."**

**Suzanne Lucas, Executive Director,  
World Bamboo Organization**

# Plantations in grasslands

## Study tour

Where: **Rio de la Plata grasslands, Argentina and Uruguay**

When: **2-6 November 2015**

Who: **Hosted by Masisa, UPM, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina**

Up to 250 million hectares of new timber plantations could be needed by 2050 in order to meet the world's needs for fibre and fuel while conserving natural forests. While much of this expansion should happen on degraded land, we're likely to see a significant expansion of plantations within grassland biomes, especially in South America and Africa.

So there are important lessons to learn from Uruguay and Argentina, which have both experienced a rapid growth in tree plantations in grasslands over recent decades. As we traversed the Uruguay River from Argentina to Uruguay, we looked at the efforts our hosts UPM and Masisa have made to conserve and restore biodiversity-rich grassland ecosystems and to increase opportunities for rural communities.



### Cattle

When large-scale plantations first arrived in Uruguay, cattle farmers were worried about the threat not just to the availability of grazing land but also to their culture. But over the last 25 years that perception has changed. Almost a third of UPM's plantation area is rented from farmers, while cattle graze in both the plantations and the 60,000 hectares of natural grassland that UPM sets aside. In total, about 480 farmers graze 70,000 cattle on UPM-managed land – that's a lot of prime Uruguayan steak. The presence of the cattle and the ranchers also reduces the risk of uncontrolled fires. So UPM has a reduced fire risk, gains an income from grazing rentals and has increased its production area by enabling farmers to plant eucalyptus on their land. And the farmers have access to good, affordable grazing, with the trees providing shelter for the cattle, and can earn an extra income from selling timber. It's a great example of creating shared value.

In Uruguay, **480 farmers** graze

# 70,000

**CATTLE ON  
UPM-MANAGED LAND**





## Cooperation and conservation

Grasslands are among the least protected ecosystems in the world. The Argentinian government wants to preserve 20% of all its ecosystems – but with 90% of land privately owned, this can only be achieved through cooperation. A visit to the Ayui Grande Reserve, one of nine protected areas owned by Masisa and managed in conjunction with environmental NGO the Foundation for Habitat and Development, showed how this sort of cooperation might work.

As they've worked together to manage protected areas, Masisa's foresters and the Foundation's ecologists have discovered they have a lot in common. Working on shared challenges – from forest fires to invasive shrubs to feral pigs – has strengthened the relationship and provided a focus for cooperation. It's also built bridges with neighbours, leading eventually to the development of large-scale habitat corridors, creating buffer zones around the company's reserve areas and connecting with government nature reserves. These landscape-scale agreements are only possible when there is trust and a strong relationship between all the individuals involved.

## Low-value grasslands?

The most biodiversity-rich grasslands in Uruguay can have around 300 plant species per hectare – more than some tropical forests. Some of the foresters in the group were rather sceptical of this at first... but our perceptions were overturned by undertaking a simple field survey. In small groups, we collected as many different species as we could in a 10m<sup>2</sup> area and divided them into grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs. In 30 minutes, each of the seven groups collected over 70 species, with the record being 23 species of grasses and 75 herbaceous species. Nobody who took part will ever look on grasslands as low value again.



## LEARN MORE...

-  [PLANTATIONS IN GRASSLANDS THINK PIECE](#)
-  [TOUR DIARY AND HIGHLIGHTS](#)
-  [INSIGHTS FROM THE STUDY TOUR](#)

## Making connections

Too often plantation forestry appears to be an isolated industry with limited connection to local communities and wider society. Masisa's experience in Concordia, Argentina shows that doesn't have to be the case. Masisa is very much part of, and dependent upon, local communities and local businesses – from forestry contractors and small saw mills to carpenters and the people who buy board products to use in their homes. The company invests in developing mutually beneficial relationships with these different groups – from improving safety practices in contracting companies to training volunteer firefighters and supporting business development for carpenters.

In 30 minutes, each of the seven groups in the field survey collected over

**70**  
SPECIES





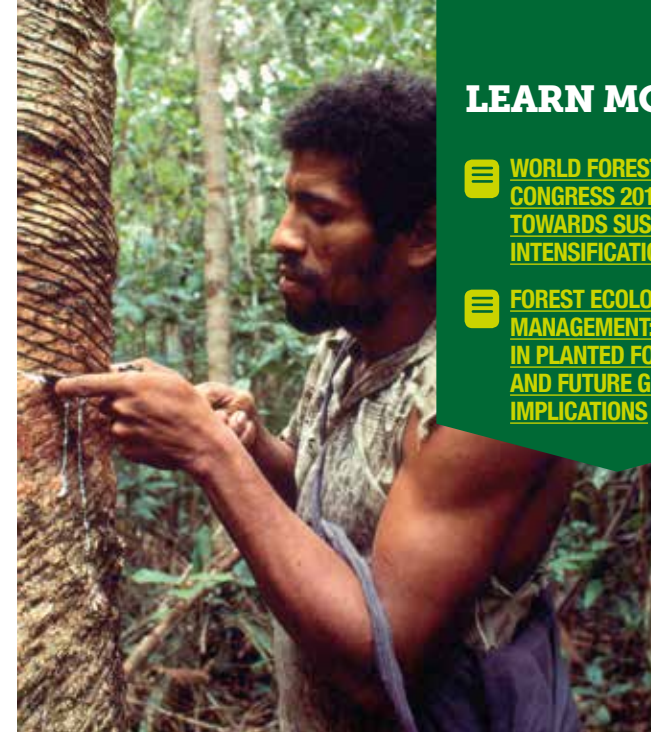
# What does the future hold?

Plantations could play a significant part in advancing two visionary global agreements announced in 2015.

In September 2015, all countries in the UN agreed a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals for ending poverty and environmental degradation by 2030. The goals apply to all countries, and call for stronger partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society. Many of the goals and the specific targets attached to them are directly relevant to NGP's work – from promoting inclusive, sustainable economic growth and decent work, to achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, to restoring degraded forests and increasing afforestation.

Meanwhile, the Paris climate agreement sets the agenda for ambitious climate action, while recognizing for the first time the important role of civil society and the private sector in mitigation and adaptation activities. The agreement explicitly recognizes the importance of sustainable land use, and provides a basis for extending incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management (REDD+).

The Sustainable Development Goals and the climate agreement offer exciting opportunities to make plantations work for people and nature. NGP provides a space where forestry can collaborate with local communities, civil society, government and other sectors to pursue these goals. We look forward to working together in the years ahead to make this new generation of plantations a reality.



## LEARN MORE...

-  [WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS 2015: NGP, TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE INTENSIFICATION](#)
-  [FOREST ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT: CHANGES IN PLANTED FORESTS AND FUTURE GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS](#)

### NGP Encounter – Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 2016

How can we ensure developments in plantations are sustainable and accessible to all? Through the 2016 Encounter and beyond, we'll be exploring the issues surrounding sustainable intensification. These include both the physical challenges of developing and deploying innovations in forest commodity production, and the socio-economic challenge of ensuring that technology reaches those who need it the most – particularly small-scale farmers and communities in developing countries.

### Study tour: Acre, Brazil, June 2016

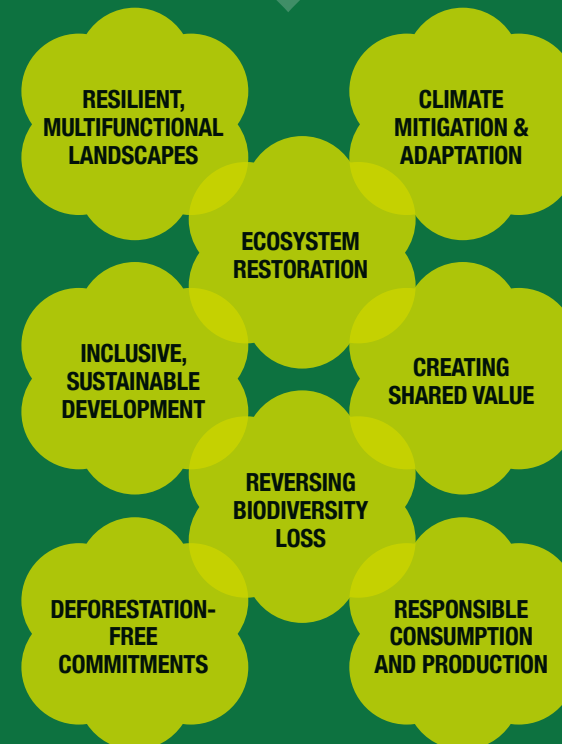
The state of Acre in Brazil is a world leader in REDD+, sustainable development and payments for environmental services. The state government, an NGP participant, is conserving native forests while also developing plantations for timber and rubber production. It's developed social and environmental safeguards to maximize climate mitigation, preserve ecosystem functions, and provide multiple benefits to and protect the rights of communities. We'll be exploring all this and more as we journey to the heart of the Amazon.



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


- **End poverty** in all its forms everywhere
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and **promote sustainable agriculture**
- Ensure **availability and sustainable management of water** and sanitation for all
- Ensure access to **affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy** for all
- Promote **sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**, full and productive **employment and decent work** for all
- Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns
- Take urgent action to **combat climate change** and its impacts
- Protect, restore and **promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
- **Strengthen the means of implementation** and revitalize the **global partnership** for sustainable development

## NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS



## PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

- Parties should take action to **conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases... including forests.**
- Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support... policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to **reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and **enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**; and alternative policy approaches, such as **joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests**, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, **non-carbon benefits** associated with such approaches.



**"NGP helps to bridge good social and environmental ideas to large-scale industrial forestry procedures. It is a mixture of short-term feasibility with long-term vision, transformed into procedures to be implemented in the field and accepted by the high-level administration of the companies."**

Roberto Waak, Brazil Climate Coalition

**"I look to NGP to be a fast-moving and innovative platform on plantations, and to work closely with the leading companies to explore sustainable solutions that they can and are willing to implement. NGP pushes the boundaries of change for the companies, and they can bring that innovation into TFD's dialogues."**

Gary Dunning, Executive Director, The Forest Dialogue (TFD)

**"NGP is dispelling the myths and showing that plantations can be done sustainably."**

Matthew Reddy, World Business Council for Sustainable Development Forest Solutions Group

**"NGP is an important partner for FAO to facilitate an informed public debate about the controversy of planted forests and in supporting major stakeholder groups, including the public and private sector, to better understand the role of planted forests in integrated ecosystem management and sustainable development."**

Douglas McGuire, Coordinator, Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**"NGP can play a major role in the establishment of small and community plantation forestry growers within multi-sector landscapes: whether fuelwood for personal use, fuelwood for curing crops such as tea or tobacco, or growing timber for poles, these are all contributing to a diverse array of livelihoods."**

Chris Burchmore, FSC Africa

**"Through experience sharing, promoting successful cases and communications, NGP can help address issues such as landscape planning, land-use integration, sustainable intensification and promoting sustainable forest-based products as a key part of the bioeconomy."**

Natália Canova, Brazilian Tree Industry (IBA)

**"By providing information on the status and evolution of plantations, transparency around key issues and networking for different actors, NGP can help stakeholders build stable consensus leading to an adequate licence to operate."**

Florian Nehm, Axel Springer

**"NGP is an important 'practice' to help companies establish and share pre-commercial technologies, tools and protocols. As such it helps our clients to reduce ESG [environmental, social and governance] risks and improve their social licences to operate."**

David Gibson, International Finance Corporation



NEW PERSPECTIVES

NEW IDEAS

NEW SOLUTIONS

INCOME GENERATION

ENVIRONMENTAL REGENERATION

SOCIAL REGENERATION

PRODUCTIVE PLANTATIONS

PLANTATIONS IN LANDSCAPES

PLANTATIONS FOR PEOPLE

NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS

[www.newgenerationplantations.org](http://www.newgenerationplantations.org)



New Generation Plantations are forest plantations that:

- maintain ecosystem integrity
- protect and enhance high conservation values
- are developed through effective stakeholder involvement processes
- contribute to economic growth and employment.

[www.newgenerationplantations.org](http://www.newgenerationplantations.org)