

## **SEMINARIO INTERNO ISPRA E SNPA**

# **Il Sinodo sull'Amazzonia e le sue ricadute sulla visione dei rapporti tra uomo e ambiente**

ISPRA, 23 gennaio 2020

Sala Conferenze ISPRA, via V. Brancati 48, Roma



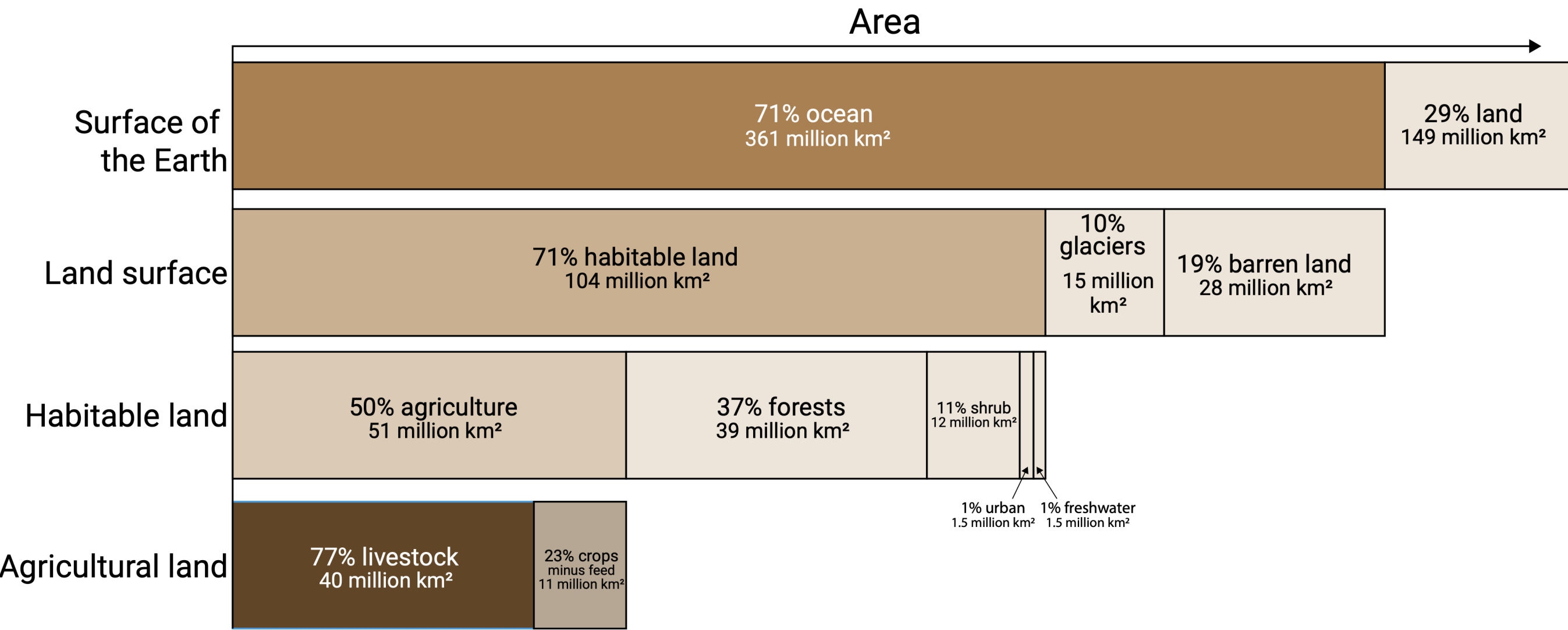
*Le nostre responsabilità nei confronti della deforestazione e della degradazione delle foreste globali, e il nostro ruolo per proteggerle e restaurarle*

**Lorenzo Ciccarese**

**ISPRA**

Figure 8.6: Global area allocation for food production

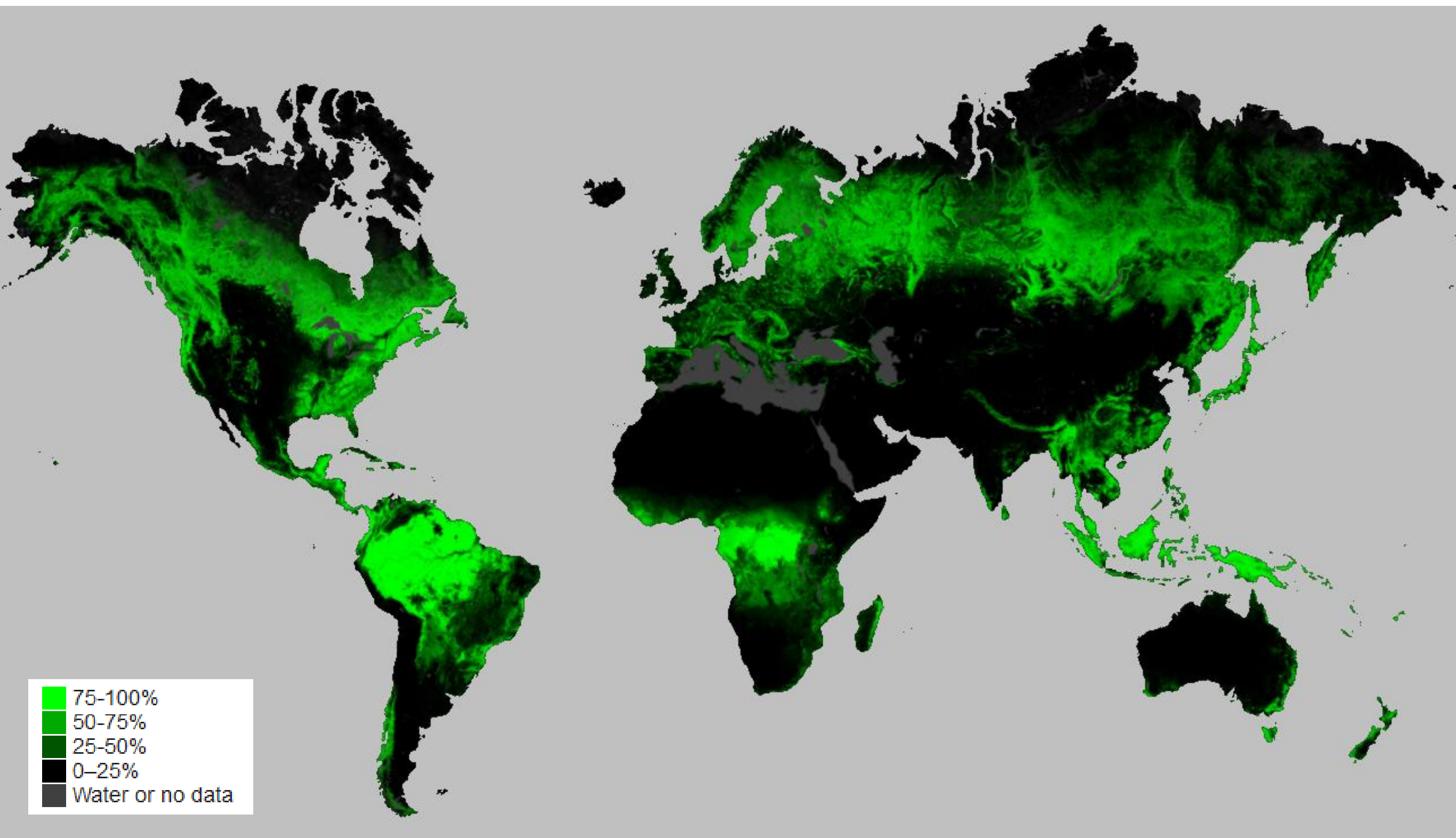
The breakdown of the surface of the Earth by functional and allocated uses, down to agricultural land allocation for livestock and food crop production, measured in millions of square kilometres. The area for livestock farming includes land for animals, and arable land used for animal feed production.



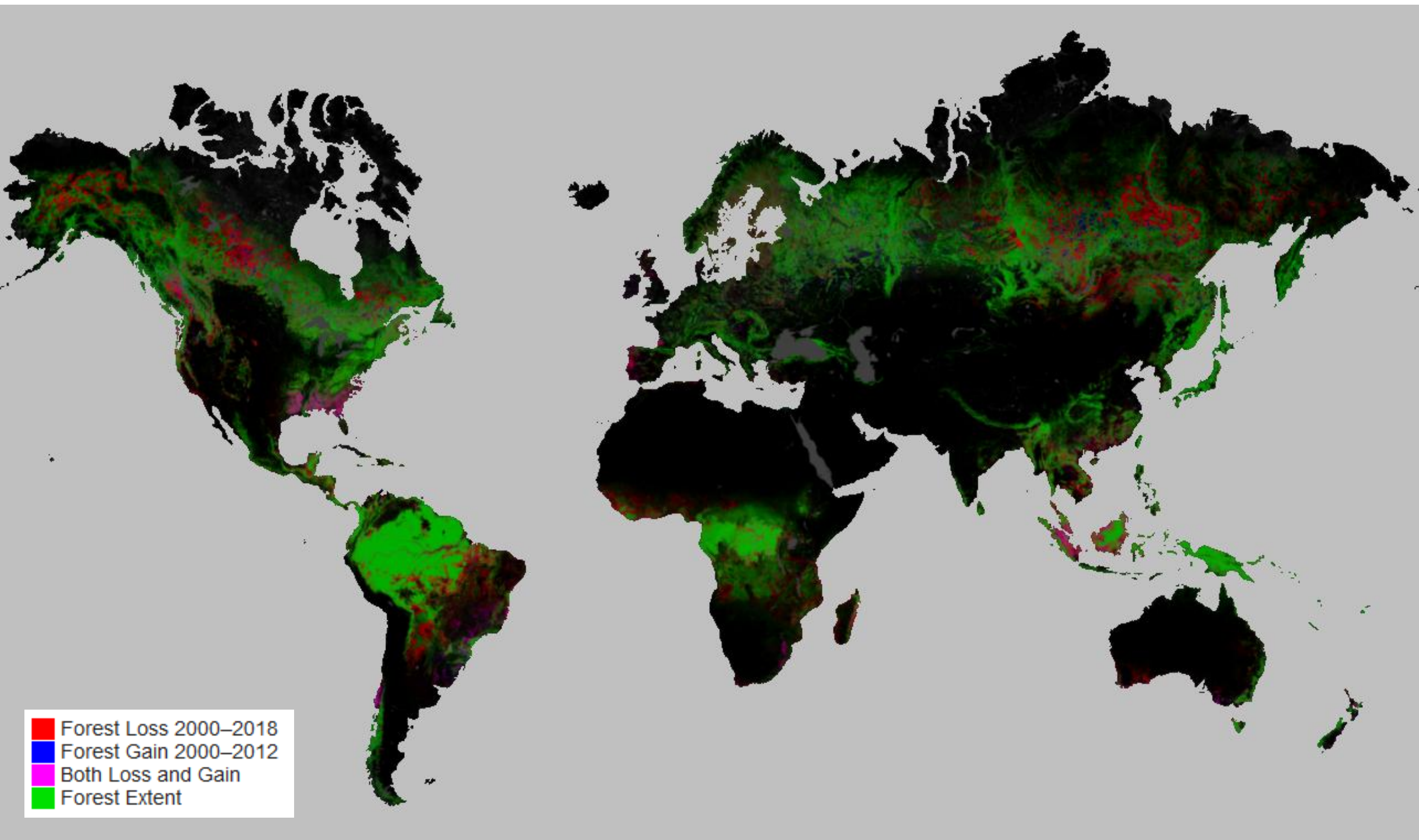
Source: FAO (2017b); Roser and Ritchie (2018).



## Copertura forestale nel 2000



## Copertura forestale nel 2018



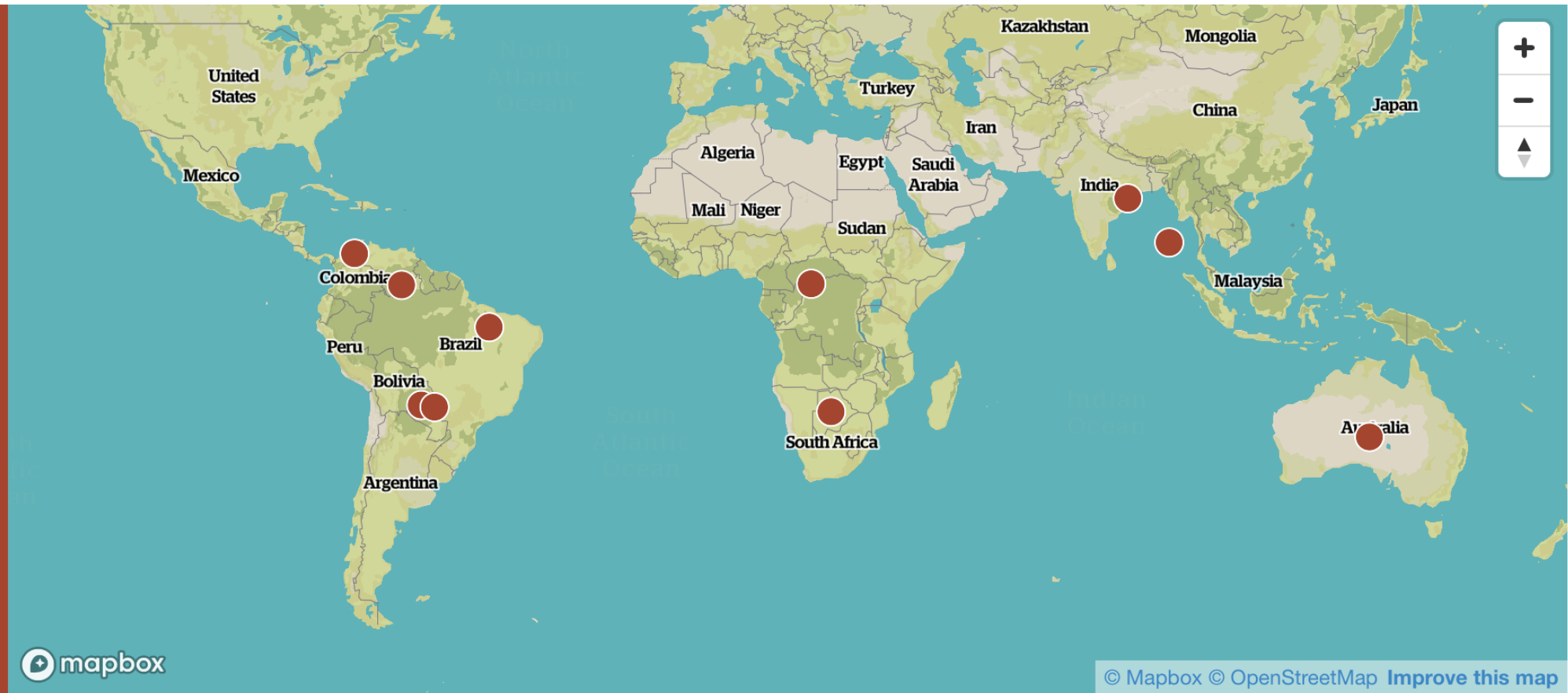
## **Impatti della deforestazione**

1. Maggiore vulnerabilità nei confronti dei fenomeni meteorologici estremi
2. Diminuzione delle precipitazioni e delle popolazioni di insetti impollinatori delle colture
3. Aumento delle malattie respiratorie derivanti da incendi boschivi
4. Gestione non sostenibile delle risorse idriche
5. Crescita economica non sostenibile e mancanza di dignità per i lavoratori
6. Aumento della disparità di reddito e mancata equità nella distribuzione della ricchezza
7. Modelli di produzione e di consumo non sostenibili
8. Emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e altri gas-serra
9. Perdita di biodiversità (genetica, di specie e di habitat)



# Alcuni dei popoli più minacciati del mondo

I popoli indigeni contano almeno 370 milioni di persone e vivono in più di 70 nazioni diverse. Tra loro, 150 milioni sono classificati come popoli tribali. Anche se la legge riconosce i loro diritti territoriali, non sono pienamente rispettati in nessun paese del mondo



## Americhe

**Awá** Brasile

**Ayoreo** Paraguay

**Guarani del Brasile** Brasile

**Kawahiva** Brasile

**La frontiera dell'Amazzonia incontattata** Perù

**Yanomami** Brasile

## Africa

**'Pigmei'** Africa Centrale

**Baka**

**Boscimani** Botswana

**Popoli del bacino del Congo**

**Popoli della valle dell'Omo** Etiopia

## Asia & Oceania

**Aborigeni Australiani** Australia

**Dongria Kondh** India

**Jarawa** India

**Sentinelesi** India

**Tribù delle riserve delle tigri** India





**Nel settembre 2014, un'ampia coalizione di governi, imprese, società civile e organizzazioni delle popolazioni indigene ha approvato la Dichiarazione di New York sulle foreste (NYDF).** Spinti dalla comprensione condivisa che fermare la deforestazione è essenziale per mantenere gli aumenti di temperatura al di sotto dei 2°C al di sopra dei livelli preindustriali, i consorziati - che ora superano i 200 - hanno adottato una dichiarazione ambiziosa che include **10 obiettivi**. Impegnandosi a raggiungere i 10 obiettivi della Dichiarazione, essi hanno deciso di lavorare per **dimezzare la deforestazione tropicale entro il 2020 e ridurla a zero entro il 2030**. Il NYDF chiede anche il 'restauro' di **150 milioni di ettari di habitat e foreste degradati entro il 2020 e 350 milioni di ettari entro 2030**.







# Protecting and Restoring Forests

A Story of Large Commitments  
yet Limited Progress

FIVE-YEAR ASSESSMENT REPORT

September 2019

<https://forestdeclaration.org>

## NEW YORK DECLARATION ON FORESTS PROGRESS ASSESSMENT

ABOUT ▼

GOALS

SUMMARY

RESOURCES

THE LATEST



## New Report: Five-year assessment of progress on protecting and restoring global forests

Since the New York Declaration on Forests was adopted in 2014, progress on ending deforestation and restoring forestlands has not lived up to the high level of ambition enshrined in its ten goals.

NYDF Five-Year Assessment: Full Report



DOWNLOAD PDF

READ THE REPORT →

Executive Summary of the Five-Year Assessment



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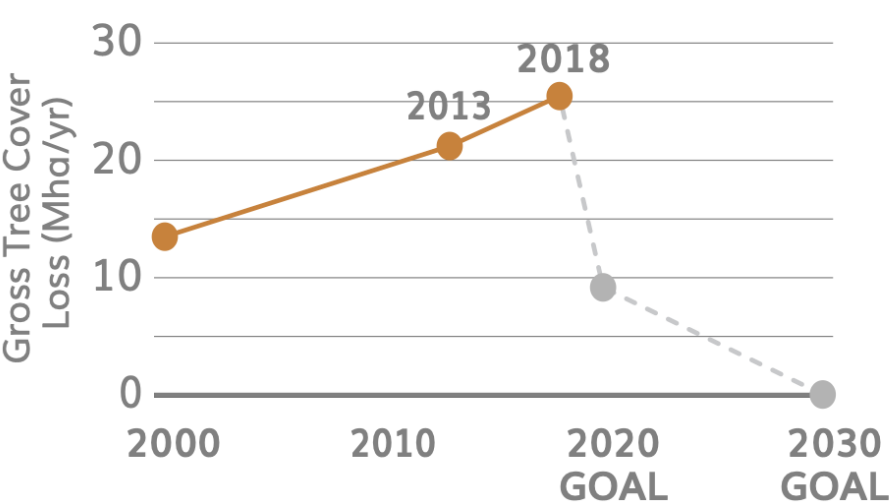
READ THE SUMMARY →



NYDF Goal 1

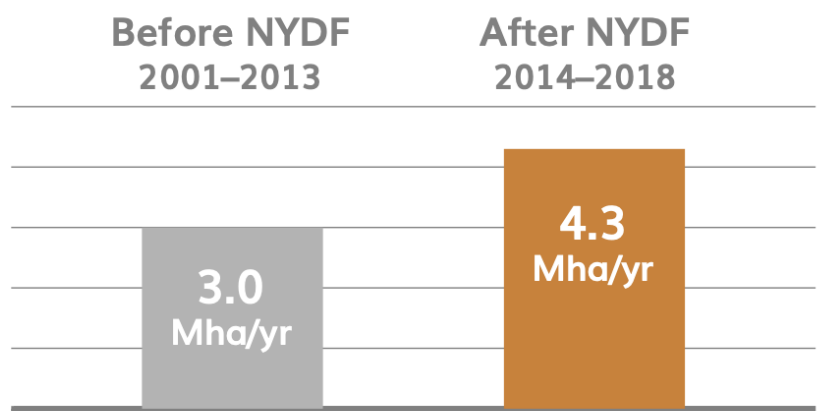
Globally, we have not made progress toward ending the loss of natural forests. Particularly concerning is the increasing rate of loss of irreplaceable primary forests.

The global rate of gross tree cover loss has increased by 43%—rather than decreased toward the goal.



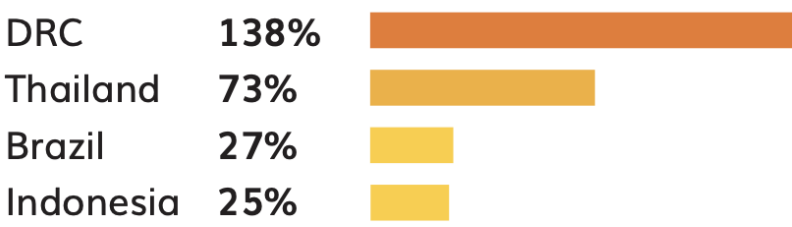
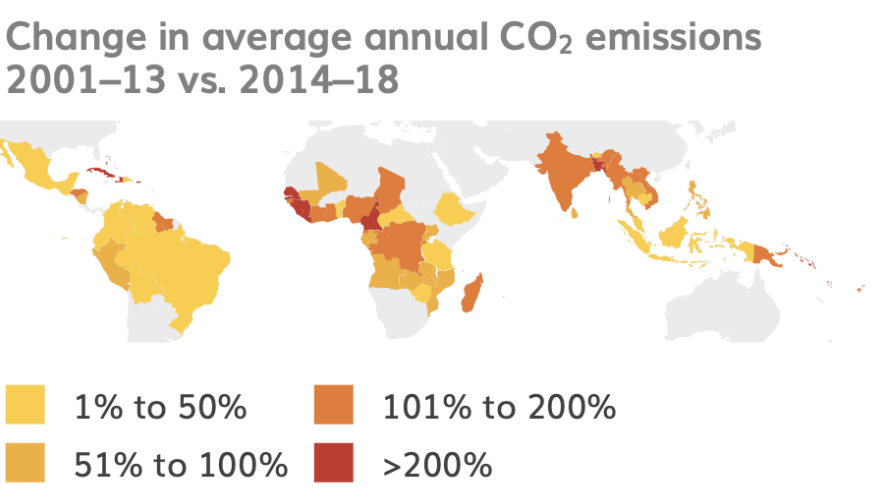
However, in 2017–18 national government and non-government actions contributed to a >30% reduction in the rate of deforestation in **Indonesia**.

Since the NYDF was endorsed, average annual humid tropical primary forest loss has accelerated by 44%.



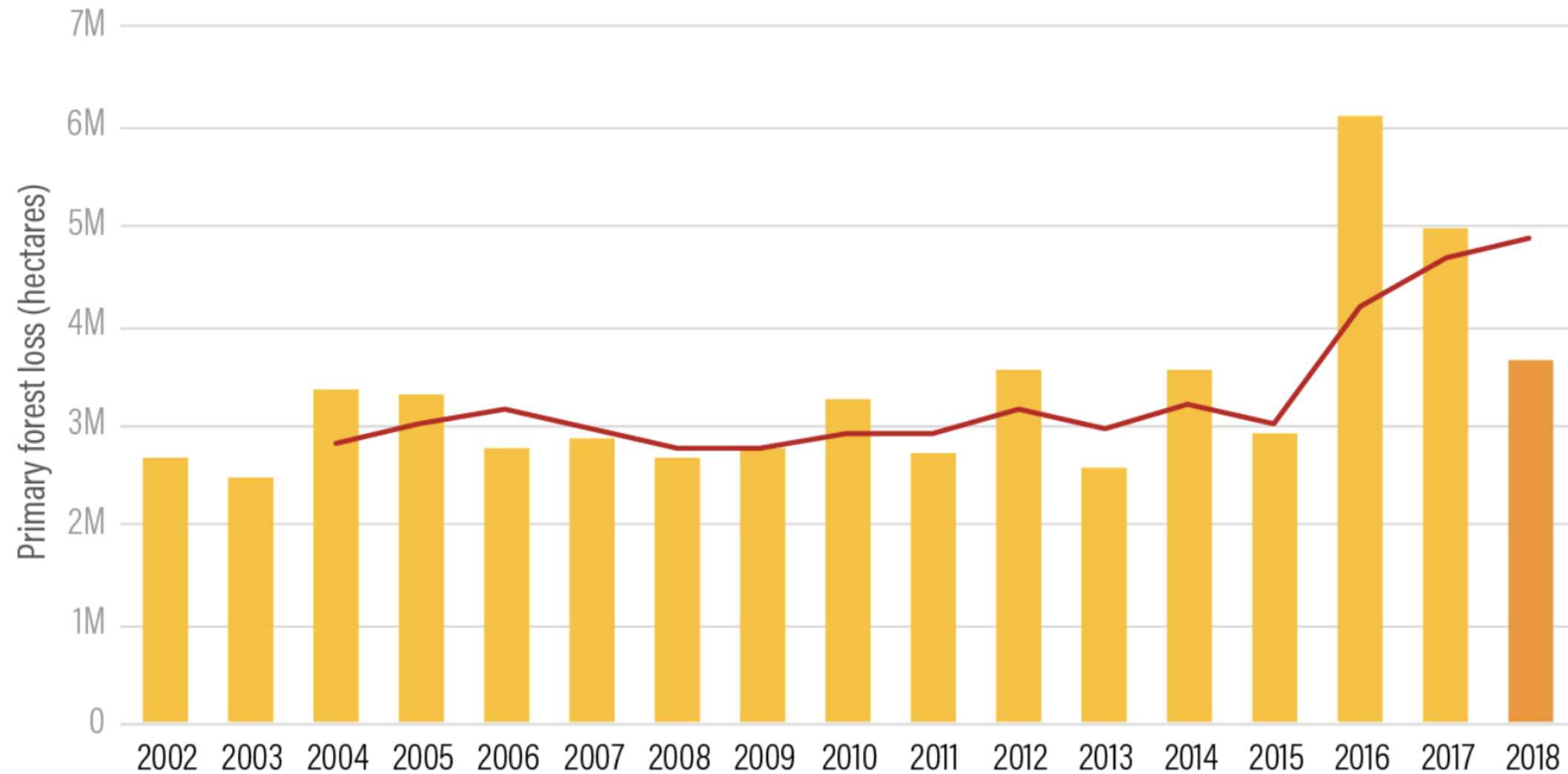
**Latin America** continues to lose the most primary forests per year. **West Africa** recently experienced a sharp increase in the rate of loss.

Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from tropical tree cover loss are equal to the total GHG emissions of the European Union.





# Tropical Primary Forest Loss, 2002–2018



— Three-year moving average. 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% minimum tree cover canopy density.



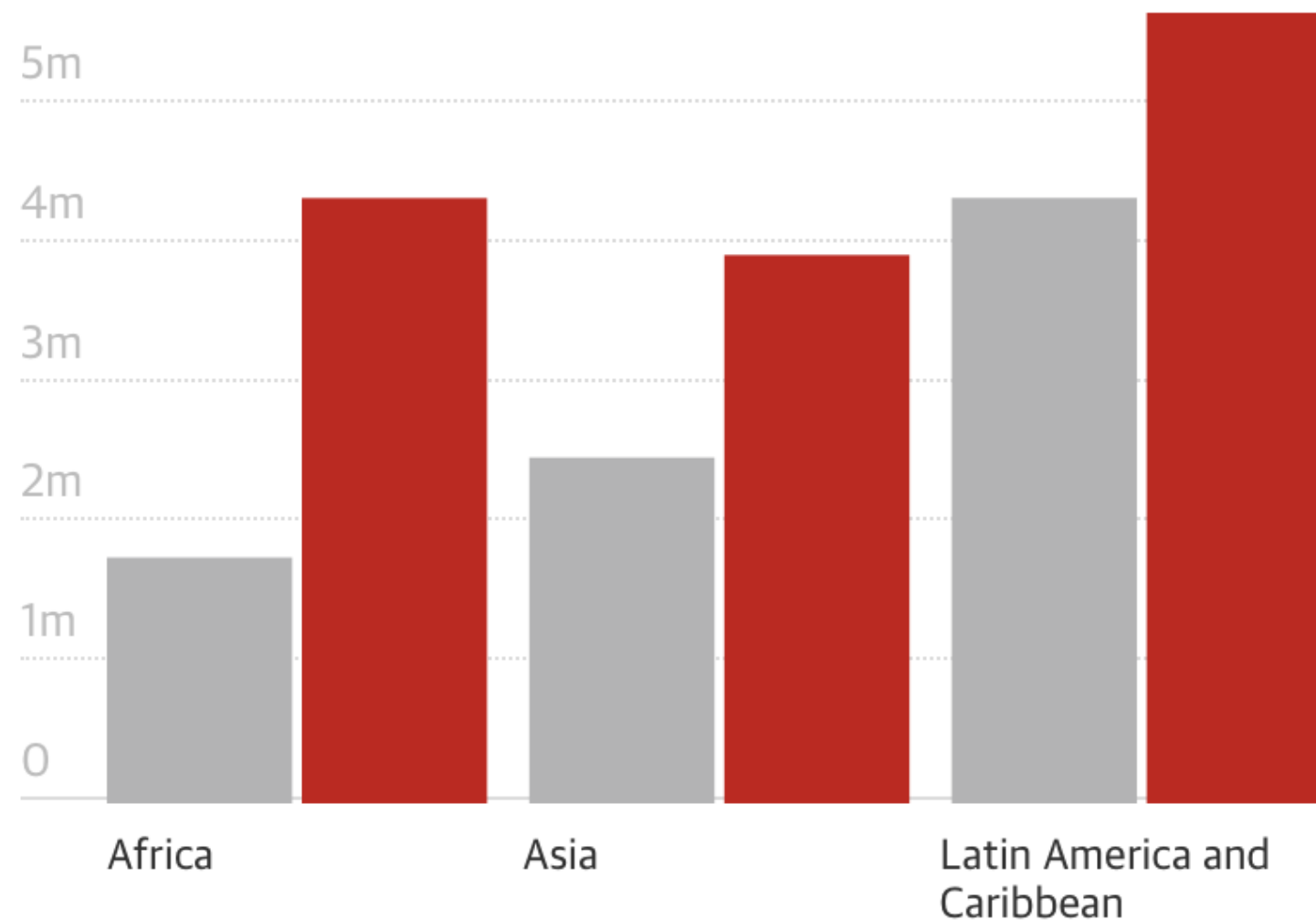
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE



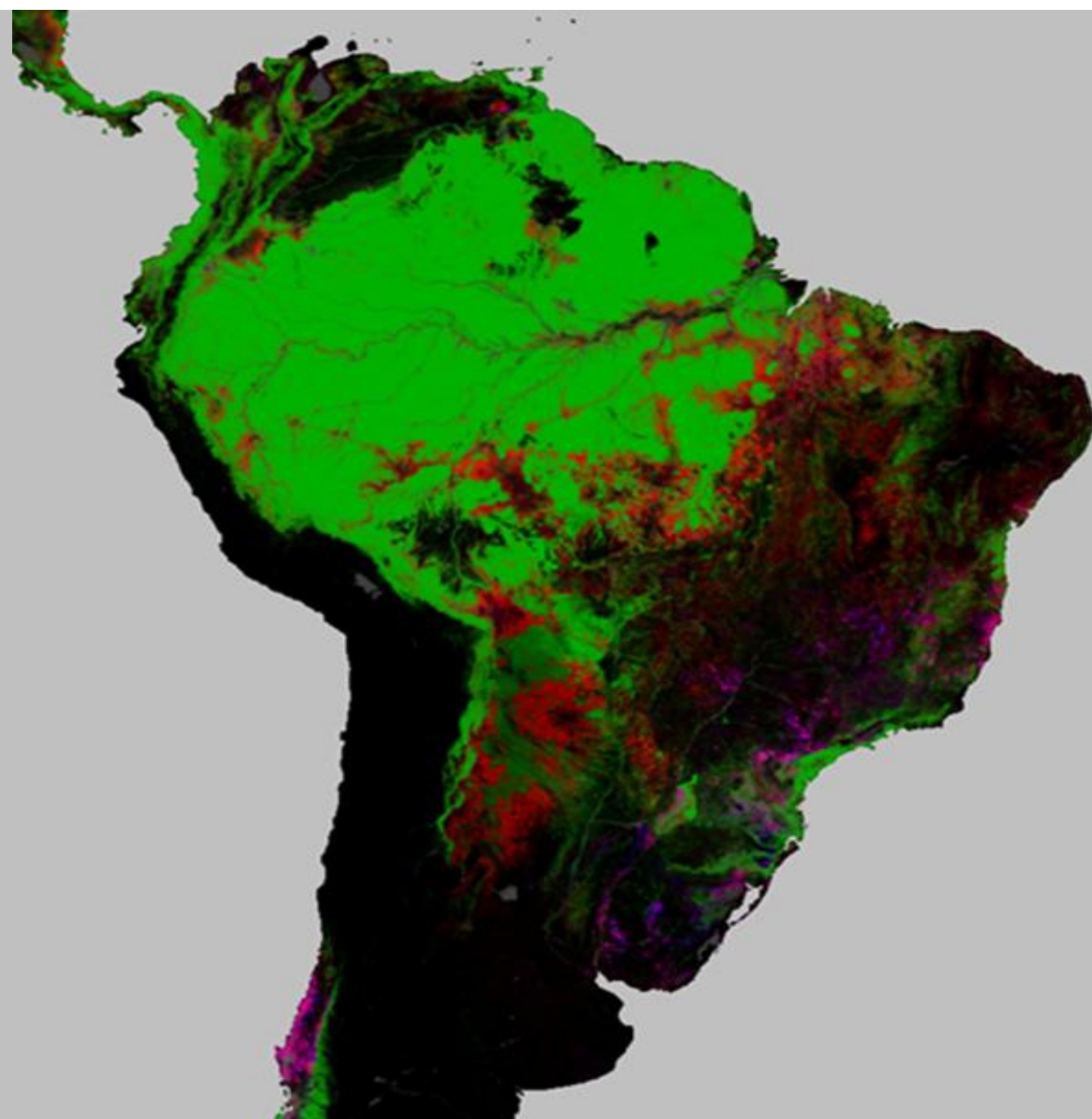
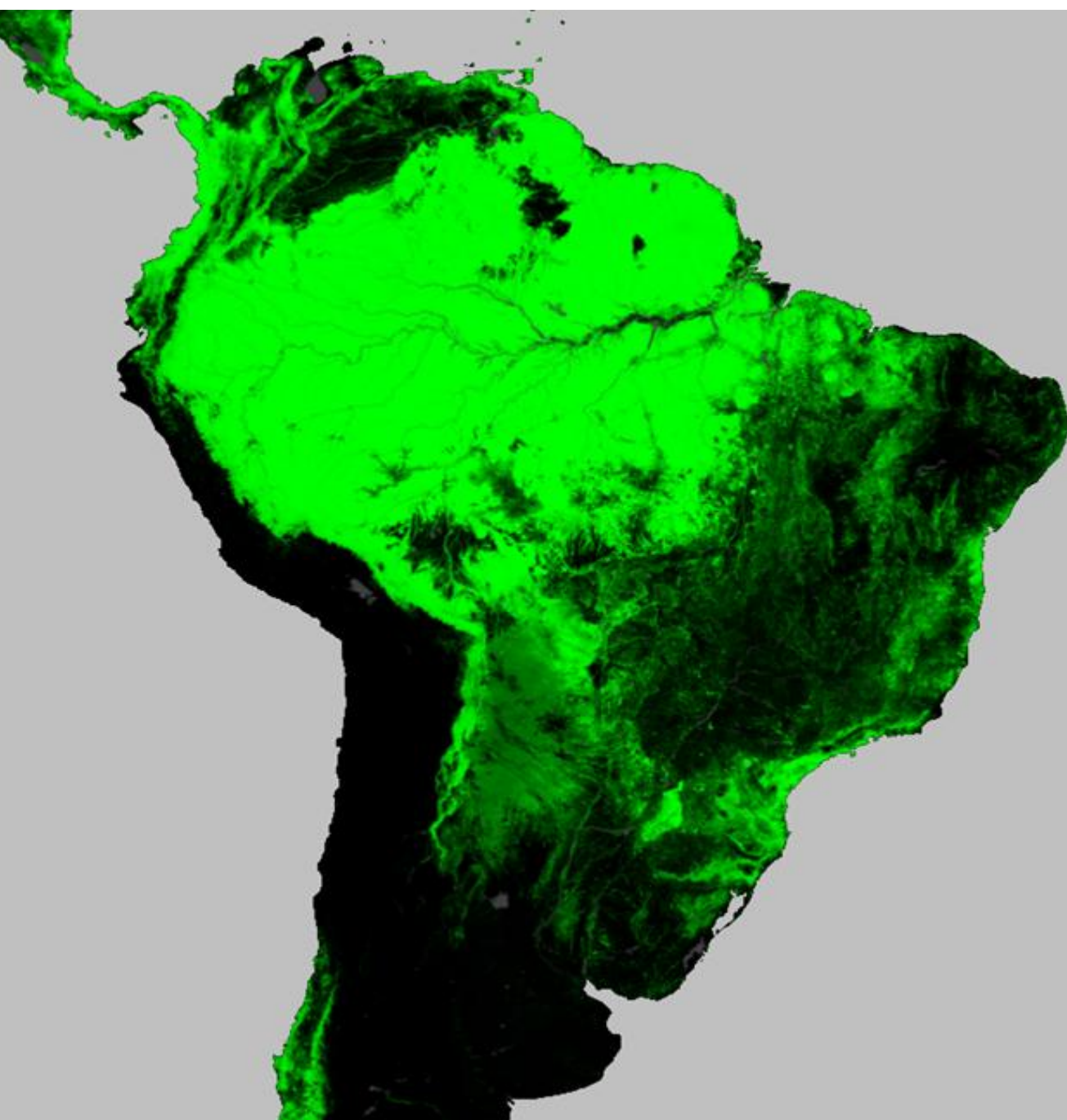
# Tropical deforestation has increased since the New York declaration on forests was signed in 2014

Average annual tropical tree cover loss, million hectares

■ Before NYDF (2001-13) ■ After NYDF (2014-18)



Guardian graphic | Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on 2019 data from Global Forest Watch. Note: Tree cover loss calculated using a >25% tree cover density threshold. Improvements to methodology starting in 2011 may result in higher estimates of loss in 2011-18 compared with 2001-10

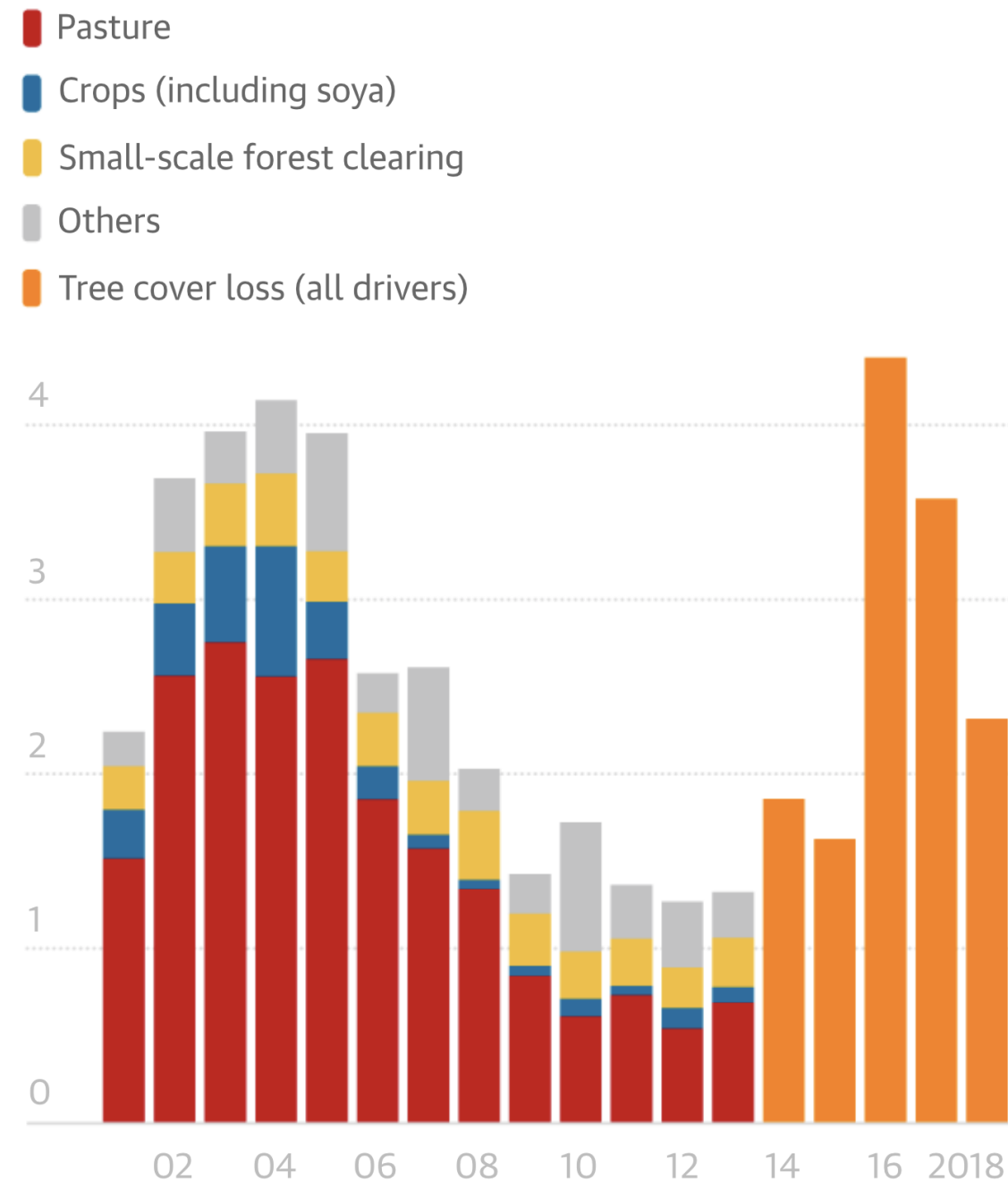


75-100%  
50-75%  
25-50%  
0-25%  
Water or no data

Forest Loss 2000-2018  
Forest Gain 2000-2012  
Both Loss and Gain  
Forest Extent



# Annual deforestation in Brazil fell below 2m hectares for seven years to 2016



Guardian graphic. Source: For 2001-13, Tyukavina, A., Hansen, M. C., Potapov, P. V., Stehman, S. V., Smith-Rodriguez, K., Okpa, C., & Aguilar, R. (2017). Types and rates of forest disturbance in Brazilian Legal Amazon, 2000-2013, *Science Advances*, 3(4), e1601047; For 2014-18 data, Hansen, M. C., Potapov, P. V., Moore, R., Hancher, M., Turubanova, S. A., Tyukavina, A. et al. (2013). Tree Cover Loss (Hansen/UMD/Google/USGS/Nasa). Global Forest Watch database.



New



THE GOAL

REGIONAL AC

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# THE CHALLENGE

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## A GLOBAL EFFORT

The Bonn Challenge is a global effort to bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030.

It was launched in 2011 by the Government of Germany and IUCN, and later endorsed and extended by the New York Declaration on Forests at the 2014 UN Climate Summit.

Underlying the Bonn Challenge is the [forest landscape restoration \(FLR\) approach](#), which aims to restore ecological integrity at the same time as improving human well-being through multifunctional landscapes.



NYDF Goal 5

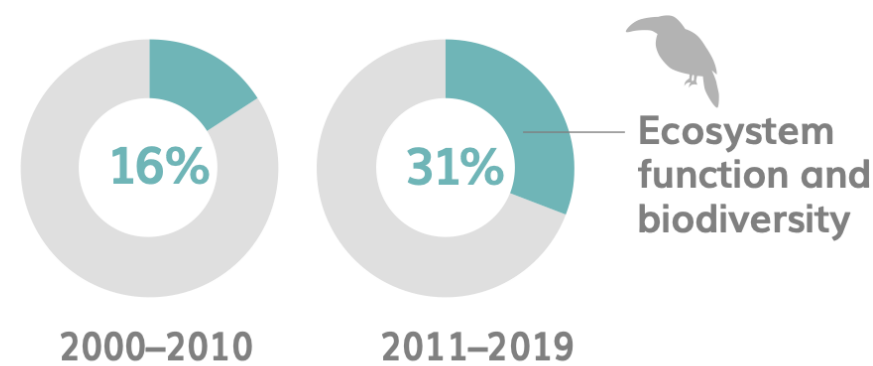
There is mixed progress on the implementation of forest landscape restoration. Restoring natural forests is vital for recovering ecosystem function and services. Data limitations make progress difficult to evaluate.

Large pledges indicate high political will, yet, since 2000 only 18% of the 2020 goal has been realized as increases in forest or tree cover.



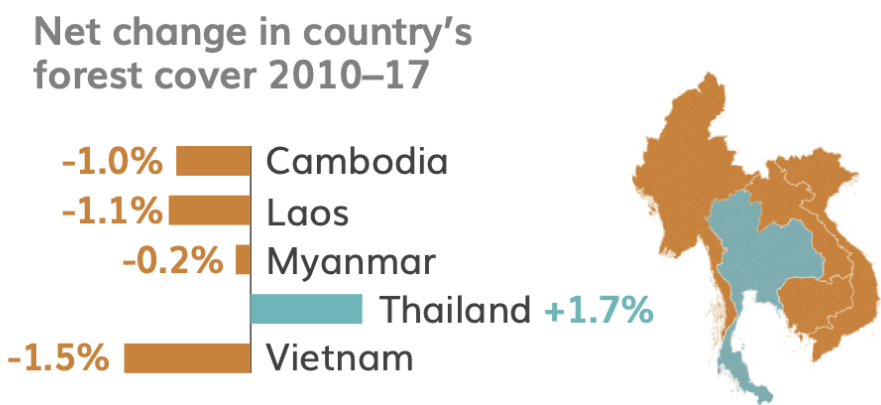
Forest landscape restoration aims to restore ecological integrity at the same time as improving human well-being through multifunctional landscapes.

Since 2011, the primary objectives for restoration have shifted more toward recovering ecosystem function and biodiversity.



Natural regeneration and ecological restoration of forests generate large benefits to ecosystem function and services. Agroforestry (outside forests) improves livelihoods and climate adaptation.

A pilot study of the Mekong region found that, despite restoration taking place, there is an overall net loss of natural forests.



Three times more restoration is happening outside forests compared to inside forests. Restoration of forests takes decades to centuries and cannot replace halting deforestation.



# FIRMS

Fire Information for Resource Management System

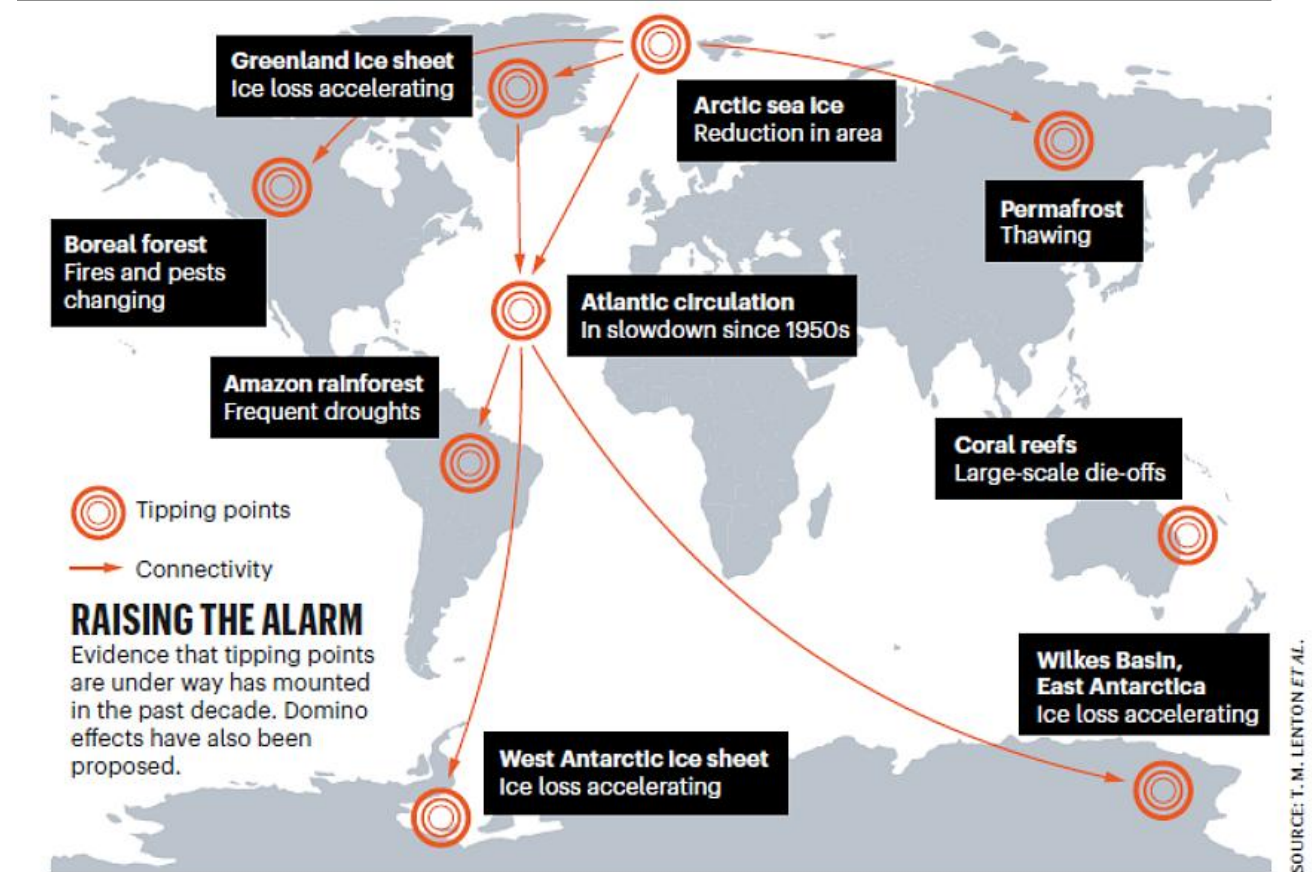
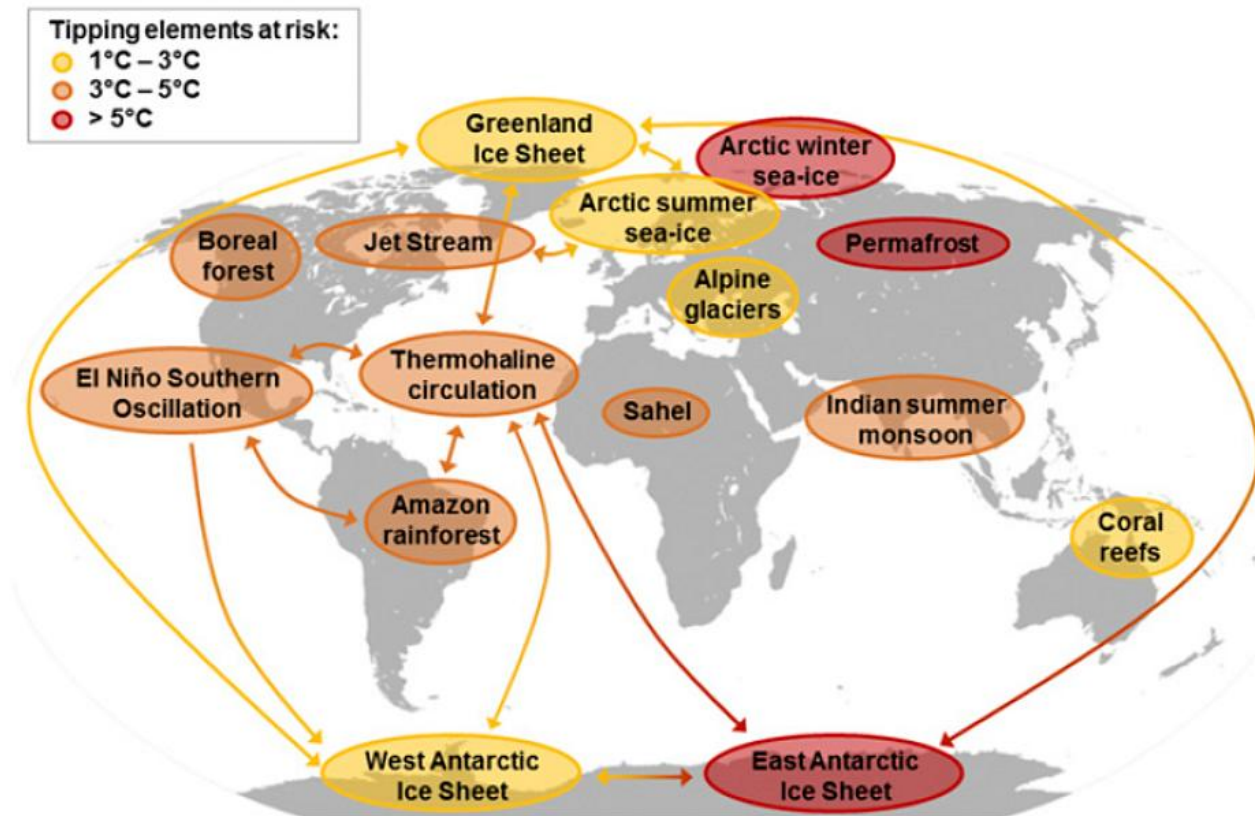
<https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/map/#z:4;c:-39.9,26.2;d:2020-01-21..2020-01-22>





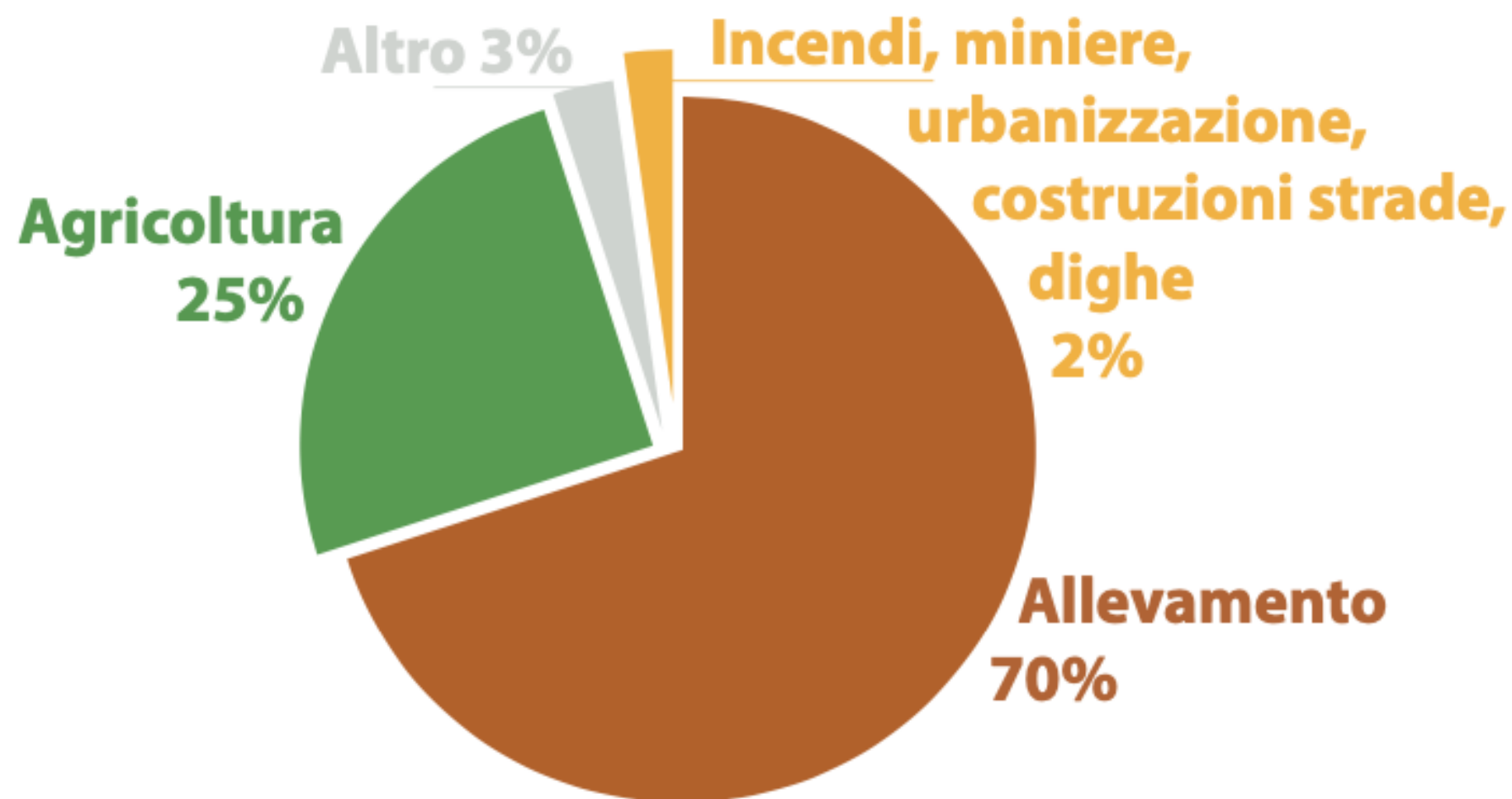
Lenton T M et al., Nature, Vol 575, 28 November 2019

Steffen, W et al.. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 115, 8252–8259. 2018.



Global map of potential tipping cascades. The individual tipping elements are color-coded according to estimated thresholds in global average surface temperature (tipping points) (12, 34). Arrows show the potential interactions among the tipping elements based on expert elicitation that could generate cascades. Note that, although the risk for tipping (loss of) the East Antarctic Ice Sheet is proposed at >5 °C, some marine-based sectors in East Antarctica may be vulnerable at lower temperatures (35–38).

## CAUSE DEFORESTAZIONE DIRETTA IN AMAZZONIA









**È necessaria una seria azione correttiva. Gli sforzi fino ad oggi sono stati inadeguati per ottenere un cambiamento sistemico**



**Il settore privato non è sulla buona strada per eliminare la deforestazione legata alla produzione agricola. I settori economici non agricoli continuano a presentare rischi per le foreste.**



**La finanza è necessaria. La finanza grigia (grey finance) per l'agricoltura è 15 volte più della finanza verde per le foreste. Le foreste ricevono solo l'1,5% del finanziamento destinati al finanziamento delle politiche climatiche in tutti gli altri settori.**



**I miglioramenti nella governance delle foreste sono stati troppo lenti per proteggere efficacemente le foreste. Ciò include la i diritti di proprietà dei terreni, la trasparenza, l'adozione di politiche e il rafforzamento e l'attuazione delle normative.**





COMMISSIONE  
EUROPEA

Bruxelles, 23.7.2019  
COM(2019) 352 final

**COMUNICAZIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE AL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO,  
AL CONSIGLIO, AL COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE EUROPEO E  
AL COMITATO DELLE REGIONI**

**Intensificare l'azione dell'UE per proteggere e ripristinare le foreste del pianeta**

{SWD(2019) 307 final}

<https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2019/IT/COM-2019-352-F1-IT-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>

## **CINQUE PRIORITÀ PER INTENSIFICARE L'AZIONI DELL'UE CONTRO LA DEFORESTAZIONE E IL DEGRADO FORESTALE**

**P1: Ridurre l'impronta dei consumi dell'UE sull'uso del suolo e incoraggiare il consumo di prodotti provenienti da catene di approvvigionamento nell'UE che non contribuiscano alla deforestazione**

**P2: Collaborare con i paesi produttori per diminuire la pressione sulle foreste e vigilare affinché la cooperazione allo sviluppo dell'UE non sia causa di deforestazione**

**P3: Rafforzare la cooperazione internazionale per arrestare la deforestazione e il degrado forestale (*perverse incentives*), promuovendo il restauro forestale.**

**P4: Riorientare i finanziamenti verso pratiche più sostenibili di uso del suolo**

**P5: Sostenere la disponibilità, la qualità e l'accesso alle informazioni sulle foreste e le catene di approvvigionamento dei prodotti; sostenere la ricerca e l'innovazione scientifica e tecnologica**



An aerial photograph showing a dense green tropical forest on the left, which transitions into a cleared, brownish-yellow area on the right. The cleared area features several winding, parallel dirt roads or tracks, indicating recent land clearing and preparation for agricultural use, likely palm oil plantations. The contrast between the lush green forest and the barren cleared land is stark.

TEN YEARS AFTER THE FIRST SCORECARD,  
AND AS WE ENTER A NEW DECADE,  
THIS FIFTH SCORECARD REVEALS THAT  
THERE IS STILL MUCH MORE THAT CAN  
AND SHOULD BE DONE TO SUPPORT A  
DEFORESTATION- AND CONVERSION-FREE  
PALM OIL INDUSTRY.

MUCH MORE MUST BE DONE TO SUPPORT  
A SUSTAINABLE, DEFORESTATION-FREE  
PALM OIL INDUSTRY

## PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD: SUMMARY

*The WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard shows that while some companies are leading the way to promote sustainability along and beyond their palm oil supply chains, many others are lagging behind, having done little or nothing at all – or hiding from responsibility completely.*

Palm oil is the world's most traded vegetable oil, widely used as a cooking oil and in the manufacturing of many products. But irresponsible production can cause deforestation and peatland degradation, leading to the loss of vital habitats, unique biodiversity and key ecosystem functions, while generating large amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and violating the rights of indigenous people and local communities. Given the immediate urgency of the issues facing the planet, companies must step up to act immediately to stop illegal and irresponsible practices and ensure that palm oil is produced sustainably.

Since the last scorecard was published in 2016, there has been an encouraging increase in the number of companies joining the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) as well as committing to source 100% sustainable palm oil. However, the speed of uptake in commitments and their implementation falls short of what is needed to counteract the damage caused by irresponsible production. Oil palm expansion within the last 10 years has been far greater than that of the previous decade – Asia alone added nearly 4 million hectares of plantations between 2010 and 2017, accounting for nearly 90% of global expansion during this period. The events of 2019 show that the pervasive burning of both dryland forests and peatlands for palm oil expansion continues. Many companies are still not doing enough to support the transition towards a sustainable palm oil industry. To match the urgency and the actions available to the most responsible companies, in this scorecard companies were asked a broader range of questions about the actions they are taking within and beyond their own supply chains to purchase and support sustainable palm oil.