

Supply Chains

Transforming Commodity Production,
Trade, and Consumption Systems

Photo: Guenter Guni



Forests, People, Climate (FPC) is a collaborative of philanthropic funders, civil society and community-based organizations seeking to halt and reverse tropical deforestation while supporting just, sustainable development. We focus on equitable and enduring solutions that safeguard tropical forests and support those stewarding them, in particular Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Afro-descendants in tropical forest countries. For more information, please contact us at info@forestspeopleclimate.org.

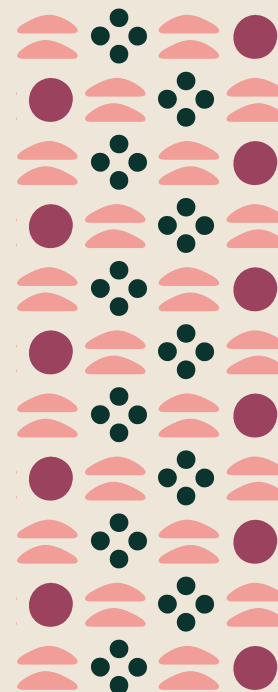
Why Supply Chains?

Globally, the majority of commodity production, trade, and consumption systems for food, feed, fiber, and fuel are significant drivers of deforestation and rights violations. This leads to significant harm to both forests and people, including Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and Afro-descendants (IP, LC, & AD). A transformation of commodity production, trade, and consumption systems is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use, and support sustainable and equitable production.

Currently, agricultural commodity production is the largest driver of tropical deforestation, accounting for 23% of global emissions. In Brazil, agricultural production drives about two-thirds of the deforestation, and in Indonesia, it drives about 90% of tree cover loss. Industrial meat production, both due to livestock grazing and feed production, accounts for the largest share of agriculture-related deforestation globally at 63%, followed by palm oil (15%), and soy (11%)¹.

The urgency of the climate crisis requires a rapid transition away from fossil fuels. Because tropical forests have an essential role as climate solutions, the energy transition must not threaten forests and forest peoples. In the transition away from fossil fuels, bioenergy, currently mostly sourced from food crops, forests, and plantations, is touted as a source of 'renewable' energy.

Yet much of today's bioenergy is high-carbon and contributes to food insecurity, deforestation, and displacement of communities from their lands. And while mineral extraction is key to creating renewable energy systems, mining is the top sector involved in land conflicts and implicated in the killing of at least 337 environmental defenders between 2012 and 2022, as well as violence against and criminalization of countless others.



The global reliance on forests and land to meet an ever-growing demand for commodities threatens global climate goals. A multi-pronged approach is necessary to address agricultural commodity production and the global energy transition as drivers of deforestation, with a focus on bioenergy and transition minerals.

High-impact opportunities exist to transform commodity production, trade, and consumption systems to address key drivers of tropical deforestation and rights violations. Forests, People, Climate (FPC) seeks to create the conditions needed to shift these systems by aligning funders and civil society beyond current networks, building effective coalitions, and resourcing movements to pressure for regulatory regimes that protect forests, reduce emissions, and respect the rights and wellbeing of IP, LC, & AD.

Our Goal

Advance progress by 2030 towards transformation of food, feed, fiber, and fuel commodity production, trade, and consumption systems.

These actions aim to reduce production, trade, and consumption trends of key commodities that are driving deforestation, and ensure commodity suppliers are producing legal, deforestation-free, and conflict-free goods across all their markets and supply chains. They also seek to enable an energy transition aligned with global climate goals that reduce reliance on forests and food for fuel, and protect IP, LC, & AD rights while contributing to just, sustainable development.

Shifting narratives and building the strength of civil society movements will enable more sustainable consumption patterns, supply chain regulations, and financial flows. This will in turn create the conditions for suppliers, both large and small, to clean their production through both incentive structures and policy reforms.

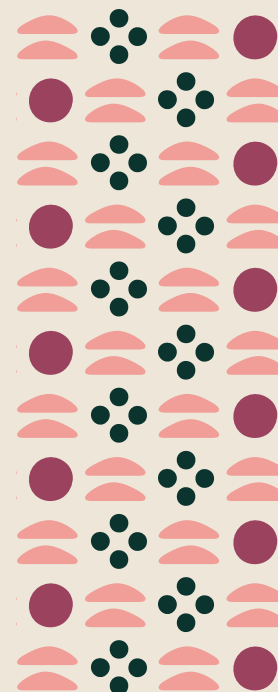


Photo: Kynan Tegar

Focus Areas:

Part I: Clean and Just Food, Feed, and Fiber

This part focuses on transforming systems of food, feed, and fiber production, trade, and consumption, with four interrelated focus areas necessary to shift supply chains in the key markets either consuming or financing such systems. Taken together, these focus areas targeting the key policy, finance, and consumption drivers can reduce commodity-driven deforestation.

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| 01. | Enable Effective Campaigns | Build the evidence base and resource the movement and transform policies and industry practices through effective campaigns. |
| 02. | Reduce Demand | Shift commodity consumption patterns by addressing overconsumption and reducing demand for deforestation- and conflict-linked commodities driving deforestation and rights violations, including industrial meat, pulp, paper, and packaging. |
| 03. | Advance Strong Regulatory Measures | Support the passage and effective implementation of regulatory measures to halt deforestation risk and illegal trade in key markets. |
| 04. | Shift Public and Private Finance | Repurpose public and private financial drivers of commodity production and trade that contribute to deforestation. |

Focus Areas:

Part II: Protecting Nature in the Energy Transition

This part addresses key threats to forests in the energy transition in order to reduce dependence on forests and food for bioenergy and ensure a responsible, rights-based supply of transition minerals for green technologies.

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| 01. | Align Movements and Shape Narratives | Shape the narrative and align movements through convenings, coalitions, and added capacity. |
| 02. | Support Global Campaigns | Reduce reliance on food and forests for energy by supporting effective existing and emerging policies through local to global campaigns. |
| 03. | Improve Standards and Incentivize Innovation | Ensure harms associated with transition minerals mining are minimized through effective standards, and technological innovation, circular economy, and recycling. |
| 04. | Increase Green Investments | Shape financial flows towards investments that protect forests and respect rights. |

Further Information

This overview of FPC priorities for Supply Chains draws on a longer strategy that was developed through a participatory process that included representatives from tropical forest countries.

About FPC Strategies

FPC has nine strategies – three regional strategies in the Brazilian Amazon, Congo Basin, and Indonesia, and six cross-cutting thematic strategies: Enabling Conditions, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, & Afro-Descendants (IP, LC, & AD), Supply Chains, Strategic Communications, Private Finance, and Carbon Markets Integrity.

The primary purpose of the FPC strategies is to provide a roadmap for grantmaking, action, monitoring progress, and learning. The strategies are also a tool to align a number of actors around strategic goals, whether it's where FPC focuses implementation or funding. These are 'living strategies' that FPC intends to iteratively update to respond to changing contexts.

