How and Why C&I have changed SFM in the past 25 Years

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Methods

- Literature review, survey/questionnaire and expert input of the authors on
  - the C&I processes itself
  - the respective C&I set
  - the purpose or usage of the set

- Comparative analysis of the regional processes
  - member countries,
  - kind of membership, political commitment
  - coordination
  - C&I development & revisions,
  - no. and type of criteria/indicators,
  - allocation to SFM related issues,
  - monitoring, data collection, reporting, assessment
  - national level applications

- Identification and assessment of C&I impacts domains
Countries involved in all regional C&I processes

Source: Linser et al., 2018
## Common achievements of regional and international C&I processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(I) Supporting SFM Implementation</th>
<th>(II) Improving Information Tools</th>
<th>(III) Stipulating Stakeholder Participation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Ia) Global understanding of what constitutes SFM</td>
<td>(IIa) A vehicle to foster national political processes on SFM as indicators help package complex information into a neutral and usable form for public policy</td>
<td>(IIIa) Possibility of engagement of all forest-related stakeholders (environmental NGOs, timber industry, hunting, recreation, science, …)</td>
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<td>(Ib) Global convergence in the understanding of C&amp;I for SFM</td>
<td>(IIb) A common terminology/language to overcome conflicts, for example, forestry vs. environmentalists and hence support consensus-finding</td>
<td>(IIIb) Support interactive definition of SFM objectives, goals and priorities</td>
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<td>(Ic) Establishment of appropriate forest monitoring and other data acquisition procedures</td>
<td>(IIc) Streamlined, expanded and structured forest reporting</td>
<td>(IIIc) Integration of science into the political debate towards more evidence-based policy making</td>
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<td>(Id) Increased transparency and accountability of data provision</td>
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<td>(Ie) Basis for the derivation of national, local and FMU level C&amp;I sets</td>
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# Success factors for C&I implementation

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<th>For the Regional and International Level</th>
<th>For National Applications</th>
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<td>Indicators need to be responsive to emerging developments in economy, society and environment and connect actual information as well as past states with prospective, forward-looking elements</td>
<td>A national strategy to enable a sustained implementation process of the regional or international C&amp;I set developed.</td>
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<td>Efficient data collection, including joint questionnaires, online reporting tools</td>
<td>Political support for forest monitoring and reporting according to C&amp;I.</td>
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<td>Collaboration in harmonising the underlying definitions and data within a C&amp;I process, between the C&amp;I processes and with the requirements of the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) and the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ)</td>
<td>Sufficient underlying data and data generating infrastructure</td>
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<td>Co-ordination and collaboration (i) within C&amp;I processes, (ii) between C&amp;I processes and (iii) between C&amp;I processes and international processes and organisations with regard to harmonisation, data storage and reporting.</td>
<td>Other data acquisition and reporting mechanisms for information beyond forest inventory (e.g., ecosystem services, value of non-wood goods and services, recreation)</td>
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<td>More innovative presentations of information and meaningful stories based on C&amp;I to share with colleagues, stakeholders, broad interested public and decision-makers.</td>
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<td>Marketing of regional, international and national forest reports (i.e., developing an improved understanding how decision-makers, forest administration, forest managers, stakeholders and other sectors are target groups for which these reports need to be specifically tailored).</td>
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Linkages between the impact domains of C&I processes and their respective sets

![Diagram showing linkages]

- **Problems**
  - Deforestation
  - Degradation
  - Forest Dieback
  - No adequate information on all dimensions of SFM etc.

- **Tool**
  - C&I for SFM

- **Impacts on**
  - Sustainable forest management practices
  - Monitoring & Reporting
  - Discourse of SFM
  - Dialogue & Communication
  - Science applications
  - Assessment of progress towards SFM

**Note:** The diagram illustrates the connections between the different aspects of C&I processes and their impacts on various domains.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Discourse of SFM</th>
<th>Science Applications</th>
<th>Monitoring and Reporting on SFM</th>
<th>Sustainable Forest Management Practices</th>
<th>Assessment of Progress towards SFM</th>
<th>Forest-Related Dialogue and Communication</th>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitated societal consensus building regarding forest management</td>
<td>Provided a framework to guide research on SFM</td>
<td>Shaped, improved, and streamlined national reporting</td>
<td>Fostered a shift from sustained yield to more holistic SFM practices</td>
<td>Facilitated efforts to review differences in trends between countries</td>
<td>Increased awareness and understanding of SFM</td>
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<td>Made abstract concepts like socio-economic benefits more concrete</td>
<td>Inspired new areas of research</td>
<td>Contributed to improve the comparability of time series and of information between the various regions</td>
<td>Increased stakeholder participation in SFM processes</td>
<td>Fostered innovative regional assessment methods (e.g., SEMAFOR)</td>
<td>Improved communication within the forest sector</td>
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<td>Supported new modes of governance in national forest policy-making</td>
<td>Encouraged funding of C&amp;I related research projects</td>
<td>Aligned global forest reporting with national data collection systems</td>
<td>Enabled better access to resource use rights</td>
<td>Contributed to assessment approaches for a variety of forest-related global or regional goals</td>
<td>Facilitated deliberations and consultations between policy makers and stakeholders</td>
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<td>Increased the political commitment to agree on and support SFM</td>
<td>Supported engagement of scientists in SFM policy discussions and negotiations</td>
<td>Provided information of international relevance to high-level policy processes</td>
<td>Mobilized investment in new forest products and ecosystem services</td>
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<td>Raised attention and interest in forest-related information of other sectors</td>
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<td>Facilitated the common understanding of related concepts, terms and definitions</td>
<td>Provided an organising structure for scientific events, conferences and international congresses</td>
<td>Provided indicators for the reporting of the forest-related SDG targets</td>
<td>Aided control of compliance with forest management requirements</td>
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<td>Broadened understanding of forest related information for evidence-based policy-making</td>
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<td>Provided a pool for the selection of a global core set of forest related indicators</td>
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<td>Fostered development of forest certification</td>
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<td>Provided modern knowledge tools for global governance</td>
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<td>Reduced multiple reporting burdens</td>
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<td>Improved access to markets for forest products from sustainable sources</td>
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<td>Enhanced evidence-based decision-making</td>
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*Discourse of SFM*: Sustainable Forest Management

*Science Applications*: C&I (Compliance and Information) processes and their respective sets

*Monitoring and Reporting on SFM*: Shaped, improved, and streamlined national reporting

*Sustainable Forest Management Practices*: Fostered a shift from sustained yield to more holistic SFM practices

*Assessment of Progress towards SFM*: Facilitated efforts to review differences in trends between countries

*Forest-Related Dialogue and Communication*: Increased awareness and understanding of SFM

*Facilitated societal consensus building regarding forest management*: Provided a framework to guide research on SFM

*Made abstract concepts like socio-economic benefits more concrete*: Inspired new areas of research

*Supported new modes of governance in national forest policy-making*: Encouraged funding of C&I related research projects

*Increased the political commitment to agree on and support SFM*: Supported engagement of scientists in SFM policy discussions and negotiations

*Facilitated the common understanding of related concepts, terms and definitions*: Provided an organising structure for scientific events, conferences and international congresses

*Provided a pool for the selection of a global core set of forest related indicators*: Reduced multiple reporting burdens

*Enhanced evidence-based decision-making*: Improved access to markets for forest products from sustainable sources
Attention

- 24 tweets
- 2500 views
- 3 citations
Connecting knowledge to action
Thank you!

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