



Flash feedbacks from “ Forest landscape governance and green economy” to the plenary



Forest as part of landscape governance and green economy: Lessons learnt from ten years of experience and the way forward post-2015

Lesson learnt & the way forward

- Landscapes exist as inter-mediate-scale socio-ecological systems, between ‘livelihoods’ & ‘governance’ - **Explicitly differentiated ‘Theory of Place’ versus generic ‘Theory of Change’ within SDG’s**
- Current landscape configuration often is sub-optimal response to multiple drivers - **Interlinked fairness efficiency negotiations at nested scales**
- Landscape democracy can support multifunctionality - **Accept that forests are a ‘means’ and not a ‘goal’ for most policy processes**
- Clear indicators for monitoring and evaluation are hard to achieve, but essential - **Evidence based on negotiated indicators**



Outcome of EFTAG 2014: Ensuring sustainable landscapes for a resource-secure future

- Enhance cross-sector dialogue and multi-stakeholder processes at different levels by reviewing current institutional arrangements, and building on existing efforts and platforms rather than creating new ones.
- Increase the support provided to local organisations, and enable local civil society networks to work with local government, as part of inclusive, transformative rural development programmes.
- Improve our joint understanding and knowledge of the agendas, realities and perceptions of different stakeholders, and the relationships between them at different spatial scales.
- Use policy and market incentives to trigger governance changes, using carrots rather than sticks, and at local, national and international levels.
- Make longer term investments, as landscape level changes need to be rooted in stakeholder interests, and they take time – quick wins and short term value for money are unlikely.



Forest management and governance in a green economy: experience and emerging issues in the ECE Region

Proposed recommendations

- Develop objective methods of monitoring « governance of the forest sector »
- Review consistency of policy instruments (forest and non-forest) and policy objectives
- Provide an adequate information base for future policy making
- Identify and remove obstacles to valuation of, and payment for, ecosystem services
- Actively support efforts to construct green national accounts



Discussion Session

- Further work needs to be done to improve the understanding on consistency of SFM with Green Economy, taking into account application of green economy principles at the operational level.
- In a future forest arrangement, it was suggested to use a landscape approach, where forests are a 'means' to achieve agreed 'goals' (i.e. SDGs).
- Further discussion is necessary for a consensus on valuation and payment for ecosystem services within a green economy framework, taking into account the need to value landscape/ecosystem services/cultural and spiritual values.
- Governments should review existing policies in other sectors so that forest sector priorities are fully integrated into the overall policy framework (i.e. removal of perverse incentives and subsidies).
- There is still a need to integrate the private sector in forest policy development and implementation at international and national levels; as well as to promote corporate social responsibility in the forest industry to ensure SFM practices.

