



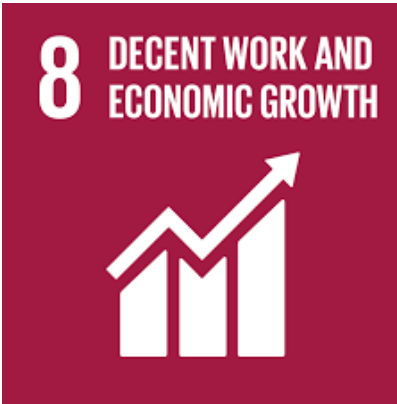
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Decent work and economic growth: Potential impacts of SDG 8 on forests and forest-dependent livelihoods

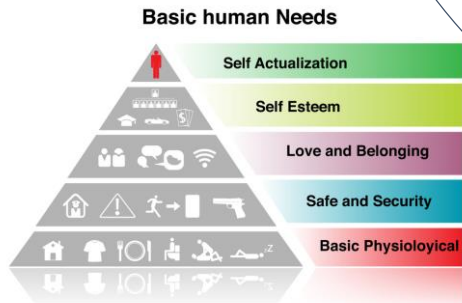
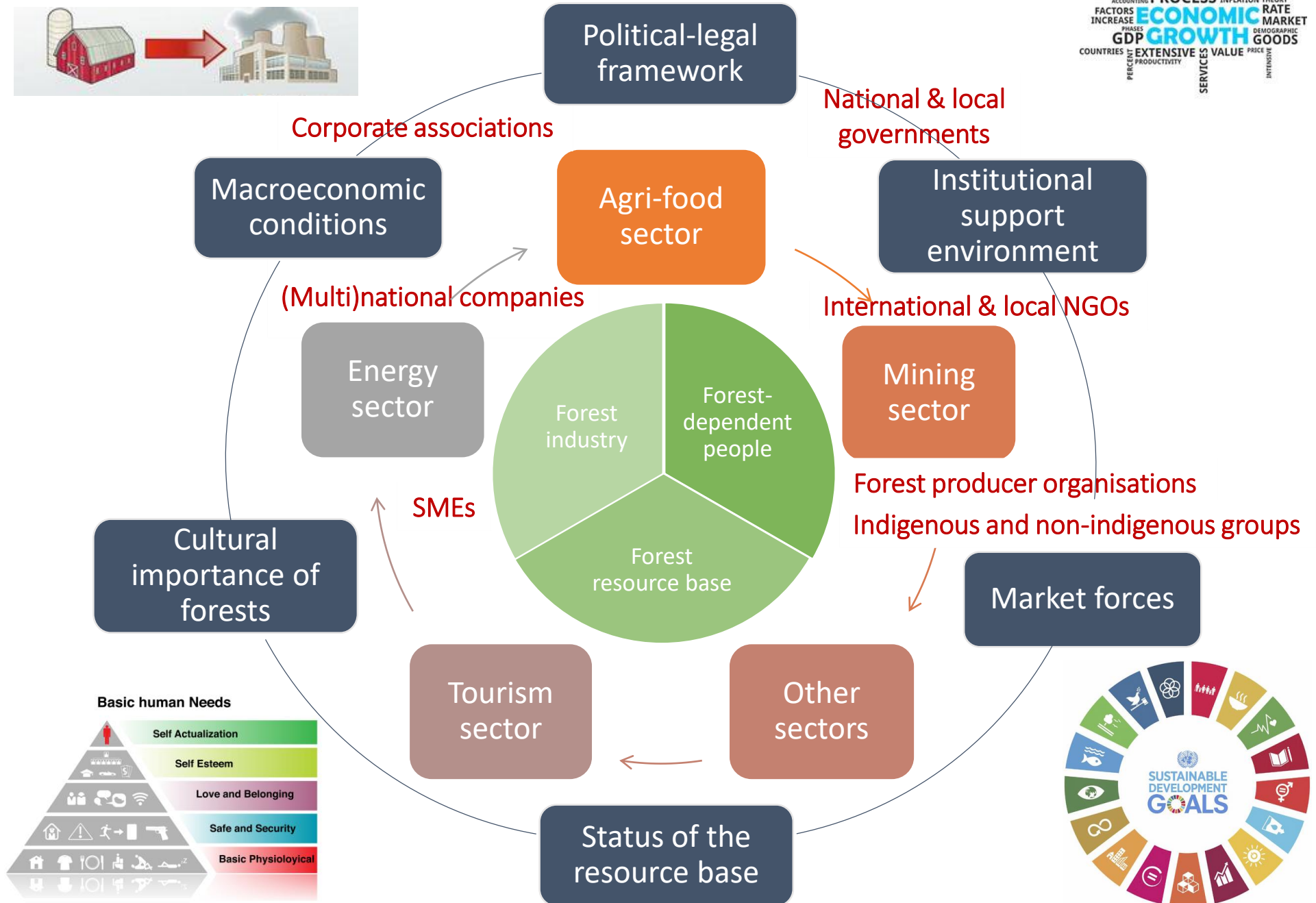
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Modernisation Theory



Conceptual framework



Formal forest sector contributions to GDP (%) / labor force (%), 2011

World 0.9/0.4

Finland 4.3/2.8

Russian Federation 0.8/0.8

Europe 0.9/0.9

North America 0.7/0.5

Asia 1.1/0.3

Liberia 15.2/0.2
Ghana 3.5/0.3

China 1.6/0.5

Central America 1.0/0.5

Cambodia 3.2/0.1

Brazil 1.1/0.7

Africa 0.9/0.2

Oceania 1.1/0.6

South America 1.1/0.6



Other natural resource sectors: Contributions to GDP (%), 2015/16

	Forest area (million ha)	% of land area	Rents (% of GDP)					Forest	Forest as % of total nat. res. rents
			Total natural resources	Oil	Gas	Coal	Mineral		
DR Congo	152.6	67	32.7	0.4	0	0	13.2	19.1 *	58
Brazil	493.6	59	3.1	1	0	0	1.4	0.7	23
Peru	74.0	58	7.7	0.5	0.2	0	6.7	0.2	3
Indonesia	91.0	53	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	20
Russian Federation	815.0	50	11.5	7	2.7	0.3	1	0.4	3
Canada	347.1	38	1.0	0.3	0	0.1	0.6	0.1	10
United States	310.1	34	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
India	70.7	24	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	16
China	208.3	22	1.1	0.3	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	9
Australia	124.8	16	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.5	0.1	2
World	3 999	27	1.9	1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	11

Notes: Natural resource rents are World Bank staff estimates based on sources and methods described in Lange et al. (2018). Forest rents are roundwood harvest times the product of regional prices and a regional rental rate.

* This figure is inconsistent with the 18.6% contributions to GDP reported by World Bank (2018a) for the combined agricultural, fishery and forest sectors in DR Congo for 2016; it is also in stark contrast to the 0.6% reported by FAO (2014) as contributions of the forest sector to GDP in DR Congo in 2011 – World Bank (2017) reports 18.5% for 2011.

Source: Own elaboration based on data for forest area in 2015 (FAO 2016) and World Development Indicators for contributions of natural resources to GDP in 2016 (World Bank 2017)

Agricultural sector: Contributions to employment (%) and GDP (%), 2000-2016/17

	Employment (% of total employment)				Contribution to GDP (%)			
	2000	2010	2017	Trend 2000–2017	2000	2010	2016	Trend 2000–2016
Australia	5	3	3	-47	3	2	2	-22
Brazil	21	16	10	-52	5	4	5	+3
Canada	3	2	2	-41	n.d.	1	n.d.	n.d.
China	44	26	18	-60	15	10	9	-42
DR Congo	85	80	82	-3	32	21	19	-42
India	60	52	43	-28	22	18	16	-25
Indonesia	45	39	31	-31	16	14	13	-14
Peru	35	28	28	-20	8	7	7	-13
Russian Federation	14	8	7	-54	6	3	4	-27
United States	2	2	2	-9	1	1	1	-12
Total World	39	31	26	-32	5	4	4	-29

Notes: contribution of agricultural sector to GDP as value added of agriculture, forestry, and fishing; n.d. = no data available

Source: Own elaboration based on World Development Indicators (World Bank 2018a, b)

Decent work – Ratification of pertinent ILO conventions

Convention	29	87	98	100	105	111	138	182
	Forced Labour	Freedom of Association & Protection of the Right to Organise	Right to Organise & Collective Bargaining	Equal Remuneration	Abolition of Forced Labour	Discrimination	Minimum Age	Worst Forms of Child Labour
Australia	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	R
Brazil	R	NR	R	R	R	R	R	R
Canada	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
China	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	R	R	R
DR Congo	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	R	NR	NR	R	R	R	R	R
Indonesia	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Peru	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Russian Federation	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
United States	NR	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	NR	R

R = ratified

NR = not ratified

Source: Own elaboration based on data from ILO (2017)

Trade-offs and synergies: SDG 8 vs. SDG 1

SDG 8 SDGs	Intensity of interactions High (dark grey) Medium (silver) Low (light grey)	Nature of interactions depending on political-strategic priorities Synergies (green) Neutral (yellow) Trade-offs (red)
SDG 1 – No Poverty		<i>Nature of interactions depends on sector focus of policies and strategies to foster employment and income for the poor:</i>
		Growth of the forest sector and ecotourism can generate additional employment and income for poor forest-dependent people.
		Growth of manufacturing and service sectors with low demand for natural resources may generate limited additional employment and income for poor forest-dependent people and be largely neutral to the forest resource base.
		Growth of other natural resource sectors may jeopardise livelihoods of poor forest-dependent people due to deforestation.

Trade-offs and synergies: SDG 8 vs. SDG 9

SDG 8	Intensity of interactions	Nature of interactions depending on political-strategic priorities
SDGs	High (dark grey)	Synergies (green)
	Medium (silver)	Neutral (yellow)
	Low (light grey)	Trade-offs (red)

Conclusions

- Predominant **development paradigms** determine prioritisation of SDG 8 targets
- **Significant trade-offs** expected where growth focuses on agriculture, energy and mining → decoupling of economic growth from forest-related environmental degradation a major challenge
- **Synergy potential** where growth is sought from forest sector development → plantations, timber, NTFPs, ecotourism, payments for environmental services
- **Enabling environment** critical for minimising trade-offs and maximising synergies → public policies, private sustainability standards, community stewardship, investing/divesting, formalizing forest product value chains, incentives for youth
- **Decent work** in forest sector requires addressing gender, ethnicity and other **factors of social differentiation**, as well as mobility aspects and labour safety
- **More integrated measurements** of economic growth and decent work needed → accounting for broader environmental and social impacts

Thank you!

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DECENT WORK
AND DECENT
ECONOMIC GROWTH



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