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Linking community and smallholder forestry to SDGs

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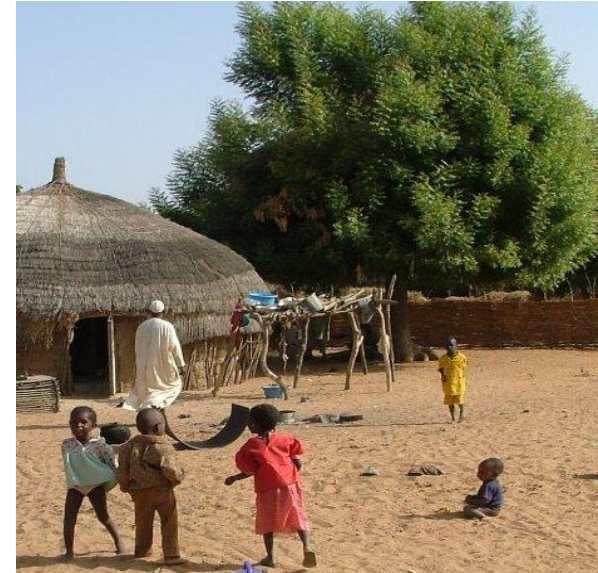
As shown in the previous presentations

- ❑ Forests make important contributions to the attainment of the SDGs and this can be further strengthened
- ❑ Community and smallholder forestry (C&SF) has a crucial role in harnessing this potential in rural areas
- ❑ Progress in many of the SDGs supports the creation of an enabling environment for C&SF



However

- ❑ Effective implementation of the SDGs will have variable impacts on forests, their use, and people depending on them
- ❑ SDGs are closely interlinked and efforts to pursue them will inevitably lead to trade-offs in some cases, and potential synergies in others



Impacts on C&SF are context specific

- ❑ The impacts of efforts to advance towards SDGs depend on socioeconomic and ecological conditions, and development priorities
- ❑ In different contexts, complex interactions between resource use and the SDGs may lead to opportunities for synergies, complementarities and positive feedback loops, or unavoidable trade-offs

Possible trade-offs in relation to C&SF⁽¹⁾



- ❑ Developing forest-based activities for poverty alleviation (SDG 1) influences natural forest ecosystems and may conflict with SDG 15
- ❑ Forest protection for biodiversity conservation (SDG 15) can restrict opportunities to bolster C&SF livelihoods through forest-related productive activities (SDG 8)

Possible trade-offs in relation to C&SF⁽²⁾



- ❑ Pursuit of food security (SDG 2) may lead to unsustainable conversion of forests into agricultural production
- ❑ Production of biomass for energy purposes (SDG 7) may reduce land available for food production, and/or for forestry activities

Possible synergies⁽¹⁾



□ Sustainable management of forests (SDG 15) on watersheds

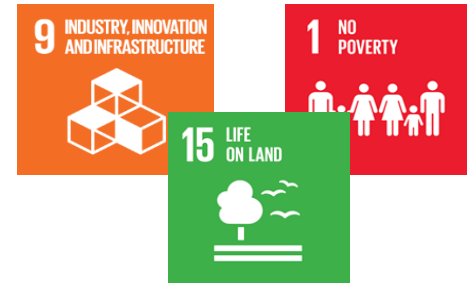
- Supports the availability and quality of water (SDG 6)
- Can support biodiversity conservation (SDG 15)
- Can support C&SF livelihoods through provision of forest products and ecosystem services (SDG 1, SDG 2)
- Can increase carbon sequestration and storage (SDG 13)



Possible synergies⁽²⁾

- Support to productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SDG 8)
 - Can support the formalization of forest-based small-sized enterprises
 - Can support C&SF livelihoods by providing employment and incomes
 - Can increase incentives for sustainable management of forest resources

Possible synergies and/or trade-offs



- Industrial and infrastructure development (SDG 9) can have positive or negative impacts on forests (SDG 15) and forest-related income generation and livelihoods (SDG 1)
 - Expanding road networks are one of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in tropical regions
 - But, roads can enhance access to markets and public services

To address trade-offs

- It is important to employ inter-sectoral approaches involving agriculture, energy and water sectors in conjunction with the sustainable use and management of forest resources
 - Landscape approaches for addressing competing land uses
 - Participatory planning and decision making to include the interest of different stakeholders



Main messages⁽¹⁾



- ❑ Experiences in C&SF across a broad array of contexts offer important lessons for progressing towards the SDGs
 - Exemplify the complexities and interlinkages among the SDGs
 - For meaningful progress simultaneous development is needed in several SDGs

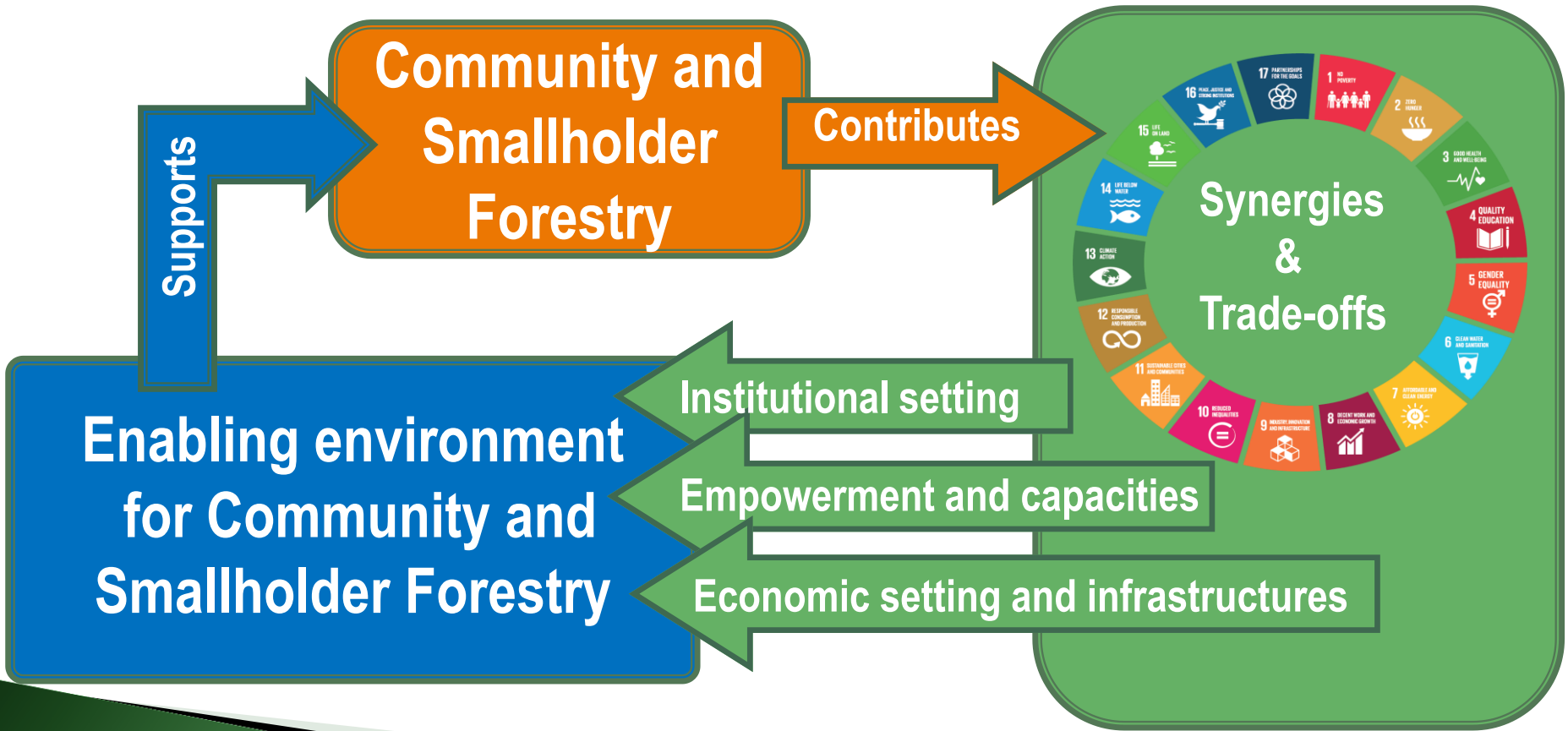
Main messages⁽²⁾

- ❑ Common constraints undermine C&SF, including lack of secure tenure, bureaucratic hurdles, unfavorable commercial arrangements and illegality
 - All these constraints are considered in specific SDGs as issues that need to be addressed
 - The success of community and smallholder forestry depends on meaningful progress in these specific SDGs

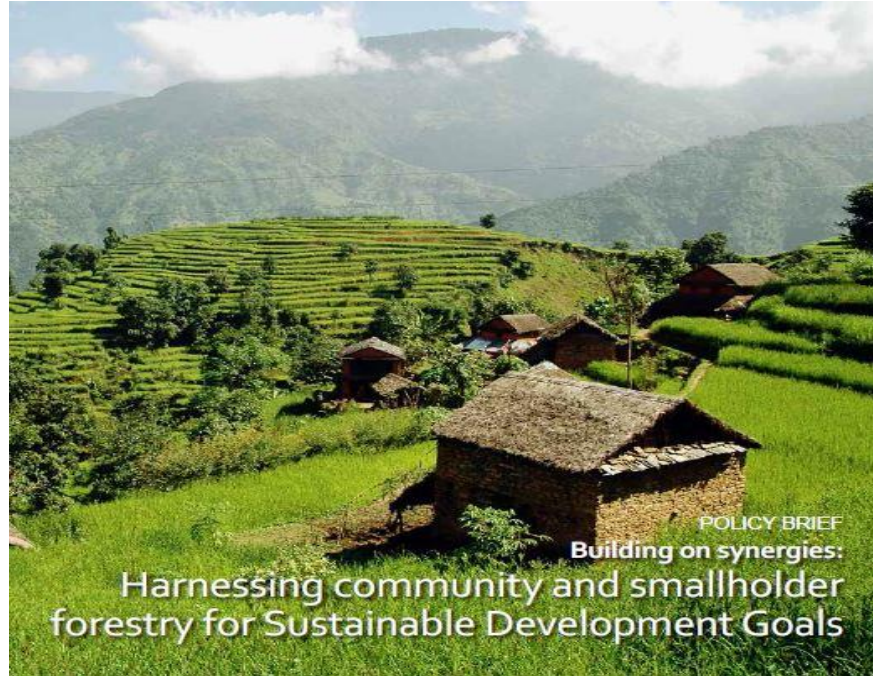
Main messages⁽³⁾

- ❑ Harnessing the potential of community and smallholder forestry to progress towards the SDGs necessitates
 - Development of a supportive institutional setting
 - Unlocking economic opportunities
 - Education and capacity building programs
 - Availability of basic services
 - Systematic monitoring of outcomes
 - Collaboration and involvement of stakeholders

Positive feedback loop



THANK YOU!



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