# Forest & Economy – Public Policies: insights from 30 years of forest governance

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#### Outline of this talk

- The need for a governance framework for wildfires.
  - Focus on changing land(scape) use and management practices.
- Lessons from global forest governance:
  - Connecting the global to the local level.
  - Translating policy into practice.
  - Producing and using diverse knowledges.
- Looking ahead.

#### Wildfires are increasingly in the focus of "high politics"



#### From politics to governance

- Trade-offs between different societal values and interests require the formulation of visions and strategies.
- Such visions and strategies need to be translated into policy instruments that address management and land use practices.
- Many policy instruments require support from active science-policy interfaces.

#### Societal values and interests





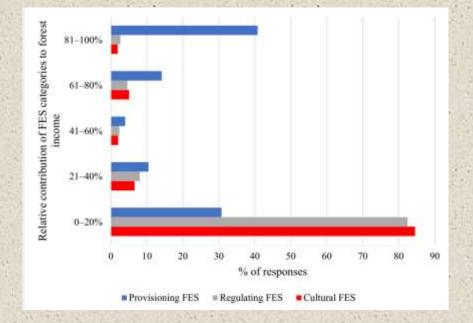






#### Societal values and interests

- In the EU, income for local owners highly depends on timber production.
- But societal values point to recreation and nature conservation as key policy aims for forested lands.
- Balancing economics, biodiversity, and fire resilience requires negotiating trade-offs.



#### Translating policy to practice









#### Translating policy to practice

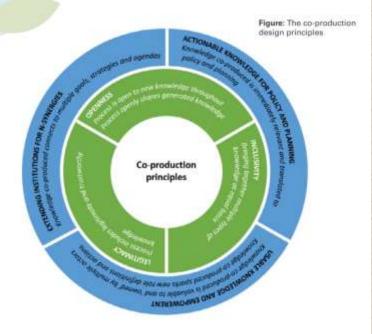
- Legal instruments are at the basis of land use management and practice but can also impede change.
- Certification and market-based instruments can belimited in scope but have clear impact on management practices.
- Subsidy schemes need to be context-specific in order to be able to compete with other income strategies.
- Governments implementing new policy programmes directly (e.g. on public lands) requires institutional and sometimes cultural change.

### Bridging science and society



#### Bridging science and society

- Knowledge production and use are entwined.
- Science-policy interfaces range from linear to co-production
- Coproduction stimulates knowledge uptake and the inclusion of other knowledges, including Indigenous and local knowledges.



#### Learning from global forest policy



### ENVIRONMENT **Rio Earth Summit** (UNCED)

- Agenda 21
- Rio Declaration
- Forest Principles
- CBD
- UNFCCC
- UNCCD

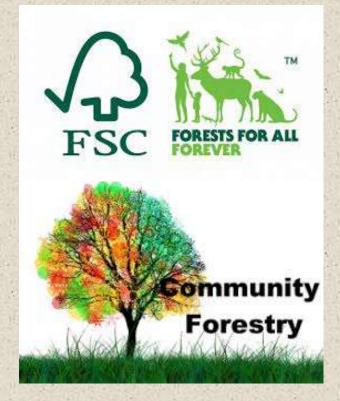
#### The global-local nexus



#### Alternative pathways of influence

#### Markets

- FSC, PEFC
- Carbon credits
- ESG criteria
- Global norms
  - Community forestry
  - Sustainable Forest Management
  - Zero deforestation



### Changing practices



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#### Leveraging change

- Changing practices requires a combination of multiple policy instruments
- Cultures and values are more difficult to change than financial incentives and regulations





#### Production and use of relevant knowledge



#### Co-production supports policy impact

- Increased remote sensing abilities have led to more options for transparency and accountability on deforestation.
- Local, traditional, and Indigenous knowledges are increasingly recognized and included in management planning.



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#### Looking ahead for wildland fire governance: suggestions a forest policy perspective

# Leverage the attention for restoration to (re)build fire resilient landscapes

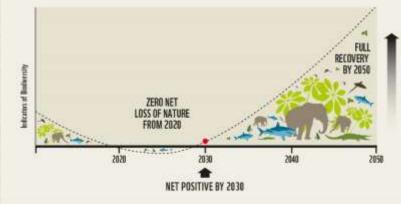
- UN decade on restoration
- "Effective restoration" major target in UN Global Biodiversity Framework
- Upcoming (hopefully) EU nature restoration law



# Connect to enthusiasm for nature-based solutions and becoming nature positive

- Large companies (i.e. IKEA, GUCCI, etc.) are making nature positive pledges
- Financial institutions are exploring investment opportunities in nature-based solutions.
- Nature-based solutions are considered key to the EU Green deal.

#### Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030



#### Make "fire-smart" an integral part of being climate-smart

- Climate-smart forestry is receiving lots of attention and climate-smart toolkits are being developed for forest managers.
- Fire resilience can be included more explicitly. Policymakers can make researchers more aware of this and vice versa.



## Thank you for your attention!