CONCEPT NOTE

Proposed title

Working title: Sustainable Development Goals: Their Impacts on Forests and People

Rationale and relationship to existing scholarship and publications

Sustainable development and associated concepts have since the late 1980's informed socioeconomic development globally and have received vast scholarly attention ranging from general examinations of the topic (e.g. Schmandt and Ward 2000, Purvis and Graingner 2004, Rogers et al. 2008, Hess 2013, Sachs 2015) to numerous analyses of very specific topics within different scientific disciplines (e.g. Higham et al. 2014, Nikolakis and Innes 2014, Browne 2017). The most recent publications by Cambridge University Press have explored e.g. sustainable development from the perspective of the global south (Sanwal 2015), the benefits and consequences of growth and development and the social costs of ecological sustainability (Hegmon 2017), as well as the trends and major issues in sustainability, such as energy, nature, food and resource systems, and economic growth (textbook, de Vries 2012).

In September 2015, succeeding the Millennium Development Goals, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Agenda, or Agenda 2030, renewed the global focus and political commitment to sustainable development, and provided a clearer perspective on the ambition of sustainable development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets to be achieved by 2030 are now guiding and shaping development efforts at all scales from global to local.

The potential contributions of forests to achieving the SDGs were explored before the SDGs were formally adopted and have since been further discussed especially within development organizations (e.g. Sunderland et al. 2013, IIED 2014, Mayers 2014). Forests are crucial to the ecological balance of the world and human wellbeing and hold significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the global commitments, contributing to almost all of the SDGs (Bonan 2008, FAO 2016). Continuing efforts are underway to gain a more thorough understanding of the contributions of forests to specific SDGs and strategies to enhance these contributions (e.g. Vira et al. 2015, Grazer and Keeton 2017).

Little attention, however, has yet been focused on possible and likely impacts that efforts undertaken by different sectors to advance towards the 17 SDGs will have on forests, forest ecosystem services (FES), forest-related livelihoods and human wellbeing, and how these impacts, in turn, will contribute or undermine the contributions of forests to climate and development.

Efforts to achieve the SDGs may result in an emphasis on either forest management and production or forest protection, or a combination of management and protection, impacting FES and associated benefits accruing to different segments of society. In this light, efforts to achieve some of the SDGs will likely result in land use change and deforestation. Developments in sectors such as agriculture, transport and energy may have crucial implications for forest-related development, and activities to

improve governance and develop institutions for natural resource management may impact benefit sharing and sustainable production.

The impacts of efforts to pursue different SDGs on forests will depend on contextual factors such as governance arrangements and development priorities, the extent and condition of forest resources and the role of forests in industrial development and for livelihoods, as well as social and cultural perspectives on forest use and conservation. The chosen development path and priorities also influence natural resource governance and equity, including gender.

Understanding the potential impacts of SDGs on forests and forest-related livelihoods and development as well as the related tradeoffs and synergies is crucial for efforts undertaken to reach these goals. It is especially important for reducing potential negative impacts and to leverage opportunities to create synergies that will ultimately determine whether comprehensive progress towards the SDGs will be accomplished.

The interconnected and interrelated nature of the SDGs is recognized in the Agenda 2030 and the potential for tradeoffs and synergies among the SDGs has also received scholarly attention (e.g. Mans et al. 2016, Griggs et al. 2017). Yet, the potential for synergies and tradeoffs that relate to forests and forest-related development have not been systematically analyzed.

The proposed book will provide a systematic multi-disciplinary scientific assessment of potential and anticipated impacts of efforts to achieve the SDGs on forests and related socio-economic systems and forest-related development. It will discuss the conditions that influence how SDGs are implemented and prioritized, and how these conditions and the SDG implementation influence impacts on forests and related socio-economic systems. Furthermore it will consider the important interconnections and interlinkages among the SDGs and potential or anticipated tradeoffs and synergies among the SDGs from the perspective of forests and related socio-economic systems, and shed light on how the implementation of the SDGs may transform existing forest-related development scenarios, and affect the roles of forests in sustainable development in the future.

Intended readers

The book will be of interest to a wide audience of academics, development practitioners and decision makers interested in sustainable development and its implementation, rural development and forest-related development and livelihoods, and the synergies and tradeoffs among the SDGs in general and in relation to forests in particular.

Tentative table of contents

PART I (Editors) Introductory part

- General introduction to the book outlining the objectives and the structure of the publication
- Introduction to the SDGs
 - Overview of the SDGs
- Relationship between forests and the SDGs
 - o Importance of forests to the SDGs

- Impacts of efforts to advance toward the SDGs on forests and related socio-economic systems – the importance of contextual factors and condition
- Introduction to synergies and tradeoffs

PART II (For each chapter a group of authors led by a Convening Lead Author, CLA)

For each of the 17 SDGs a separate chapter that assesses the potential and anticipated impacts of efforts towards reaching each SDG on forests and related socio-economic systems, and identifies potential synergies and tradeoffs. Recognizing that efforts towards achieving the SDGs are context specific, the chapters will consider the conditions that guide or influence implementation of the SDGs in different contexts. Each chapter will:

- Identify and discuss the most important contextual conditions that guide or influence how a specific SDG is prioritized or taken up based on current trends and existing evidence.
- Assess and discuss the anticipated impacts of a specific SDG on forests and the goods and services they provide in different contexts.
- Consider the array of forest-related actors and how they are involved or affected by the efforts to pursue the particular SDG under analysis in different contexts.
- Consider synergies and tradeoffs among the SDG under analysis and other SDGs.

PART III (Editors and CLAs of Part II)

Synthesis, building on part II

- Synthesis combining the findings from Part II across all SDGs in different contexts (possibly for example regionally, in relation to forest transition, economic development, governance arrangements)
- Synergies and tradeoffs between the SDGs in different contexts
- Implications for forest-related and other policies and policy agendas

Proposed length, publication type and schedule

The anticipated length of the publication will be around 400p. consisting of Part I (20 p.), Part II (340 p.), Part III (40p.). It will include tables, figures and possibly maps and photos, but will mainly consist of plain text.

The proposed publication would be published as open access under CC-BY-NC license.

The manuscripts of the different parts would be submitted in early 2019.

Authors and editors

The book will be developed as a collaborative project by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations' Special Project World Forests, Society and Environment (IUFRO WFSE; http://www.iufro.org/science/special/wfse/). WFSE is a global, open network of scientists and experts from universities, research and development organizations. The project has published three large edited volumes, special issues in scientific journals and policy briefs. WFSE focuses on topics recognized by the scientific community as important and having significant policy implications, but which have not yet been broadly analyzed. WFSE addresses such topics in a

holistic, interdisciplinary manner, producing science-based, future-oriented, policy-relevant information and important insights for practitioners.

The writing process involves the editors and a large number of authors. An interdisciplinary team of authors led by a convening lead author (CLA) has been formed for each of the 17 SDG chapters of Part II. Internationally recognized scientists and experts in the subject areas of the different SDGs have been invited to lead the development of the SDG chapters. All CLAs are confirmed. The CLAs will also be invited to contribute to Part III of the publication, which will present a synthesis of the potential impacts of SDGs on forests and forest-related development combining the findings from Part II across all SDGs in different contexts.

Editors

Pia Katila, Dr, IUFRO WFSE Coordinator, Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)
Pia Katila is a research scientist at Natural Resources Institute Finland. Her background is in
Environmental (MSc in Land Use Economics) and Forest Sciences (Dr in Agriculture and Forestry).
She is the coordinator and editor in chief of the International Union of Forest Research
Organizations' Special Project World Forests, Society and Environment (IUFRO WFSE), a large
international research network. Her main research interests are forest and environmental policy,
governance, international forestry and community and smallholder forestry. She is currently (for
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Carol Colfer, Dr, Visiting Scholar, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University; Senior Associate, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Carol Colfer is an anthropologist with over four decades of research on rural peoples. Her foci have included variously health, agriculture, education, governance, devolution, adaptive collaborative management, conservation and development issues and gender, mostly in the tropics. Carol Colfer is the author of over 200 publications.

Wil de Jong, Dr, Prof, Kyoto University

Wil de Jong studied forestry at Wageningen Agricultural University, Netherlands and moved to the tropics in 1982 to explore the role of forests in people's lives. He worked in Peru for seven years, spent four years at the New York Botanical Garden, and worked nine years at CIFOR in Indonesia. He moved to Japan in 2004, where he worked at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka and now at Kyoto University. He has carried out research in Peru, Bolivia, Indonesia, Japan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Lately he focuses on tropical forest governance and policies, smallholders and community forestry, and forest transition.

Glenn Galloway, Dr, Director, Master of Sustainable Development Practice program, University of Florida

Glenn Galloway has a PhD in Silviculture from the University of Washington and a Master's degree from the University of British Columbia, Canada. He worked nearly 10 years in South America, first with Peace Corps (Colombia) and later as a highland forestry advisor for USAID in Peru and Ecuador, providing technical support to reforestation and agroforestry projects in Andean communities. In 1992, he began working throughout Central America with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE), first as Coordinator to a regional Finnish financed

forestry and agroforestry research and training program and then as Leader to a Swiss-financed lowland tropical forest management project working with mestizo and indigenous communities in Honduras and Nicaragua. From June 2003 to July 2011, he served as Dean of CATIE's Graduate School and Director of the Education Division. He participates in international forestry initiatives, serving on the steering committee of the IUFRO World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE) Special Project and contributes to international processes on forestry education. Since 2011 he has been the Director of the Master of Sustainable Development Practice Program, a position linked to both the Center for Latin American Studies and the Center for African Studies.

Pablo Pacheco, Dr, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Pablo Pacheco is a Principal Scientist at CIFOR based in Bogor, Indonesia. He is the Team Leader of "Value Chains, Finance and Investments" at CIFOR, and coordinates Flagship 3 "Sustainable Value Chains and Investments" under the CGIAR Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). He holds a PhD in Geography from the Graduate School of Geography at Clark University, a MSc in Agricultural Economics and a BA in Sociology. His main research areas comprise the human dimensions of global environmental change, agricultural development and land use change, forests and landscape governance, agrarian change and landscape transformations, and the public and private governance arrangements for enabling sustainable and inclusive value chains.

Georg Winkel, Dr, Prof., Head of Office & Resilience Research Programme, European Forest Institute (EFI)-Bonn Office

Georg Winkel is Head of Programme (Resilience) at the European Forest Institute. He has a background (MSc) in Forest Sciences, holds a PhD and Habilitation degree in forest and environmental policy from the University of Freiburg. He is also associate professor at University of Freiburg and a Faculty Associate at Yale University. His main research interests and competencies are the analysis of land use and environmental policy and inter- and transdisciplinary research relating to forest and environmental topics (e.g. climate change, biodiversity conservation, bioeconomy). Georg Winkel has led and contributed to various European research projects. He has authored more than 80 publications, 45 of them peer-reviewed scientific publications. He has been very active at the science-policy interface and has given more than 140 academic presentations in his career.

Convening Lead Authors of the chapters in Part II (confirmed)

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