

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY AND
FOREST POLICY

**EXPERIENCES FROM SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
OF RELEVANCE TO AGENDA 2030 IMPLEMENTATION**

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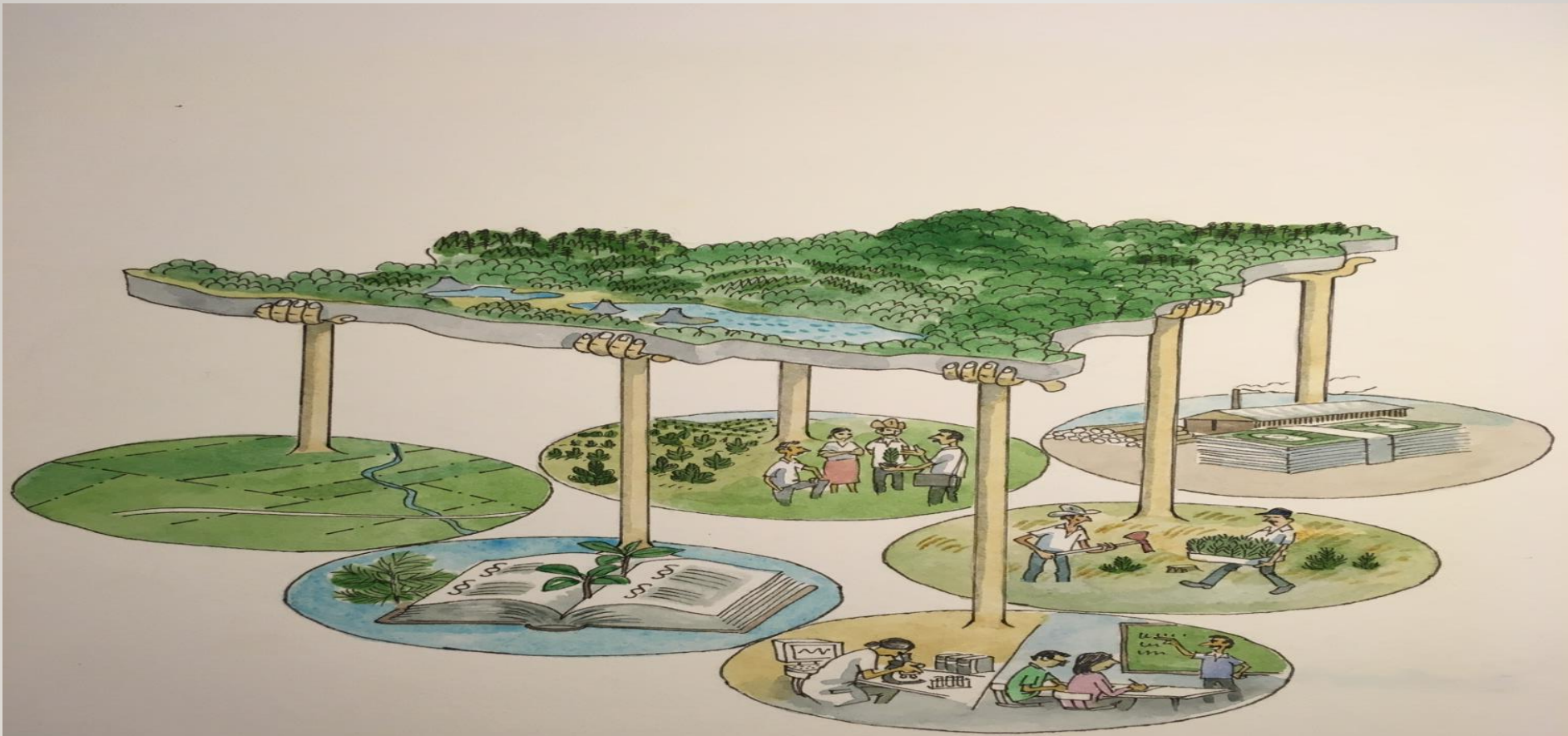
SWEDISH NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME

- Sustainable use and management of forests included as a profile issue in Swedish international cooperation and contribute to global sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 2030
- Strengthen synergies between Swedish forest export/investments and development cooperation
- Strengthen global forest development cooperation in EU, FAO, Implementation of Agenda 2030, innovation and research cooperation



Swedish development cooperation in Forestry

-Examples and learnings since 1960-



Nils Forshed for
Swedforest, 1990

State Forest enterprises, 1960 -90,

(IND, VIE, ETI, TAN, BAN, LAO, NIC, BOL)

Transfer of Swedish know-how and technology

Logging, Forest Industries (Sawmills, Plywood and Pulp&Paper), Forest Inventory, Wood Technology Labs, Plantation and Forest Mgt, Training Institutes (Forest Technicians)

Learning:

- No sustainable production with exception of training institutions and Bai Bang
- Little involvement and impact on the livelihood of the poor
- Lack of national ownership and limited impact on national policies and governance
- Partner countries absorptive capacity : Forestry low political priority, weak institutions, "keep people out of the forests", corruption at all levels, domestic investment capital not available



Tropical deforestation crisis 1985-1995

FAO/WB/UNDP: Tropical Forests Action Programme and Master Plans

- National plans on SFM and investment strategies (prepared by foreign experts/consultants)
- List of activities presented to donors for financing

Learning:

- Policy failure to segregate land use with intensive industrial forestry and agriculture on the one hand and strict conservation of tropical forests in protected areas
- Local communities deprived of their access to the forest.



Forests for people 1980-2010

”Energy crisis of the poor”

WFC 1978, FAO/Sida Community Forestry

Participatory-, Social-, Farm-, Agro Forestry

- Local ownership/user rights to forest land and production (fuelwood, housing etc)
- Forest Authorities- from ”police/control” to support and advisory function

Learning:

- Slowly changed role of forest authorities (from control to advise)
- Degraded areas reforested
- Farmer organisations strengthened
- Improved livelihood of local farmers
- Changed rules and regulations re. transport and sale of products to market



SFM, biodiversity and climate change, 2000-

Rio 1992 conventions and forest principles – NFP, UNFF

- FAO/IUCN/IIED:
 - **NFP Facility**, 2002-2012 - stakeholder fora in 80 countries
 - **Forest & Farm Facility**, 2013- smallholder forest producer organisations
- EU/FAO:
 - **Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade, FLEGT** 2003 –SFM certification, illegal logging/ trade
- RRI/Sida: **Land and Forest Tenure Facility 2014** - land and forest rights - local communities
- **UN REDD+**: No direct support. Swedish focus enabling environment for SFM
- Sida bilateral:
 - **”Donor money not enough”**– domestic resource mobilisation, enabling environment for investments
 - Decentralize and strengthen capacity and transparency in forest institutions , land rights, farmer organisations, platforms/networks for green growth etc.



Present Swedish development cooperation strategies

Global cooperation

- Sustainable economic development 2018-22, 400 MUSD
 - Forestry, agriculture and fishery, livelihood of the poor
- Capacity development, partnership and methods supporting implementation of agenda 2030, 2018-22
 - Strengthening the Swedish resource base
 - Partnerships with a broadened number of actors
- Environmental sustainability, climate and oceans and sustainable use of natural resources 2018-22, 650 MUSD
 - Global normative policy, methods and institutional capacity development



Present Swedish development cooperation strategies

Bilateral cooperation 30+

Africa (13), Asia (2), South America (3)

- Poverty reduction
- Gender equality, 'women's and girls rights
- Sustainable development
- Environment
- Climate

EU-Candidates (6), Conflict and post-conflict countries (7)



Forestry -Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

- Ideas for discussion (1)

Global cooperation

- Continue supporting existing global programmes (FFF, FLEGT, FTF),
- Establish (together with e.g. Finland and Canada) a new initiative on the role of forests and its value chain in the transition to a fossil free society and economic growth in rural areas (cf. Community Forestry initiative)



Forestry - Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

- Ideas for discussion (2)

Bilateral cooperation

- Continue present support, but with stronger political focus in cooperation strategies and in governing bodies of international organisations (EU, FAO/,WB,IUCN etc) on the potential of sustainable use of forests and its value chain (traditional and new goods and services) in circular bioeconomy (copy ”feministic foreign policy”)
- Establish platforms /networks (civil society, private sector and academia) in Sweden and partner countries on forest based circular bioeconomy
- Assure synergies between development cooperation, export and trade strategies in order to continue cooperation when development cooperation is phasing out

