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# Enabling forests to score sustainable development goals

The Lima international workshop outcome document

## Author information

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## About the event

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integrating-forests-post-2015-development-framework

## 1. Introduction

In the context of ongoing international processes relating to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a new climate agreement and the International Arrangement on Forests beyond 2015, an international workshop[1] entitled 'Enabling forests to score sustainable development goals' was held in Lima, Peru, during 17-18 November 2014. The workshop was co-organised by the Peruvian Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, International Institute for Environment and Development, Universidad Científica del Sur and Centre for International Forestry Research.

The main objective of this workshop was to enable policymakers, negotiators, experts and representatives of civil society to engage productively on the optimal integration of forests within the SDGs, including the identification of issues requiring guidance for the negotiation process and guidance on implementation. Annex 1 outlines workshop preparations and methodology.

The workshop was inaugurated by Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Peruvian Minister of State for Environment and President of the Twentieth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Participants, including representatives of governments, academia and civil society, discussed, in their personal capacities and under the Chatham House Rule[2], how the SDGs could best enable forests to contribute to sustainable development outcomes. The shared view of most participants, though not necessarily their respective countries or institutions of affiliation, which emerged from plenary discussion is articulated in the following sections of the main body of this outcome document. More detailed discussions also took place in breakout sessions, in which each participant was assigned to one of four working groups. These discussions are captured in Annexes 2-5 to this document. Annex 1 sets out the workshop methodology.

## 2. The importance of forests in the SDGs and the value of an integrated approach

Forests are a key element of sustainable development and cut across its three dimensions. As such, they will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of many of the SDGs.

The SDGs represent an opportunity to articulate **a shared, ambitious, integrated, people-centred vision of the ways in which forests can contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development and what is required to enable this contribution**. They also offer the opportunity to address gaps and integrate existing international frameworks on (or affecting) forest governance.

In particular, the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda should help promote:
- The contribution of forests to a wide range of sustainable development outcomes;
- The establishment of the enabling conditions necessary for forests to contribute to sustainable development outcomes;
- Moving away from a sectoral policymaking approach towards an integrated approach;
- A more bottom-up approach to policymaking that seeks to ensure local benefits;
- An integrated and inclusive approach to natural resource management that considers interactions between human activities and natural ecosystems and seeks to resolve conflicts among competing interests and priorities for land use at the national level and in landscapes; and
- Recognition of the multiple benefits of forests and trees and the value of non-market ecosystem services, and the deployment of existing instruments, such as REDD+, for the promotion of

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[1] The workshop was attended by 41 participants with representation from Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Peru, and the United Kingdom (see Annex 6 for list of participants).

[2] When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed.

forests' contribution to a broad set of sustainable development outcomes (in accordance with local priorities).

The proposal of the Open Working Group on SDGs (OWG) provides a good basis for achieving the above, and it would not appear constructive to reopen the discussion on the proposed 17 goals. In order to be transformative, it is important that forests be **both highly visible in one goal and integrated across the full set of SDGs and their targets**, including both the sustainable development **outcomes** to which forests can contribute and the necessary **enabling conditions**. The OWG outcome document includes forests visibly in Goal 15 and also mentions them explicitly in Goal 6 (on water). The OWG's proposal for SDGs includes the most relevant sustainable development outcomes to which forests can contribute and many of the necessary enabling conditions required for forests to contribute to sustainable development outcomes (see section 3 below).

This workshop sought to explore how to complement the OWG's proposed set of goals and targets with additional elements, including indicators and guidance for implementation, in order to facilitate the integrated implementation of the forest-related SDGs at the national level.

The identification of an **integrated set of forest-related targets** from across the whole set of SDGs – an **'SDG forest module'** – helps to articulate the relevance of many targets to forests. This approach also facilitates a move away from a sectoral policymaking approach towards an integrated approach to implementation by forest stakeholders.

# 3. Priority target areas for forests

Participants engaged in a voting exercise to identify priority sustainable development outcomes to which forests contribute and necessary enabling conditions. The following sustainable development outcomes were ranked as the most important ones to which forests contribute:

- Climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience
- Income and employment
- Protecting biodiversity
- Food and energy access
- Water supply and access

The following enablers were voted by the participants to be most critical for forests to contribute to sustainable development outcomes:

**Social justice and good governance**
- Rule of law, accountability, transparency and access to justice
- Equitable rights to control, own and access land, property and natural resources
- Inclusive decision-making processes and equal opportunities
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources

**Fair and responsible market systems**
- Access to markets and product diversification
- Support for small enterprises and producer organisations
- Responsible and sustainable private sector practices
- Skills for employment, jobs, entrepreneurship

**Well managed multi-functional landscapes**
- Sustainable agriculture and food systems and integrated water resources management
- Sustainable management of forests and other natural resources
- Inclusive and integrated land-use planning

**Metrics and means of implementation**
- Technology sharing and upgrading
- Institutional capacity and inter-agency coordination
- Resourcing and incentives

- Valuing ecosystem services

Annex 2 summarises priorities and issues arising for each of the four broad categories of enabling conditions, as identified by separate working groups.

## 4. Applying existing good practice to SDG implementation

Participants noted that regional studies presented by different panellists (Annex 3) revealed **differences in regional priorities and systemic barriers affecting the contribution of forests towards sustainable development outcomes, which could be taken into consideration in the implementation of the SDGs**. However, there were **also commonalities**, such as the challenges of balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development and rolling out inclusive, decentralised forest governance. Comparison of the studies also revealed **opportunities for learning among regions**.

Working group discussions, informed by both the regional background studies and the experience and knowledge of workshop participants, indicated that **much can be learnt from existing practices that needs to be applied to the implementation of SDGs**. Examples of approaches and mechanisms that enable integration of sectors and inclusion of diverse stakeholders in decision-making, including community-controlled forestry, public-private partnerships and community monitoring of forestry initiatives, exist all over the world and have enabled forests to contribute greatly to poverty eradication and sustainable development (Annex 4).

## 5. Potential indicators for forest-related SDG targets

Working groups discussed potential indicators under each of the four categories of enablers, guided by their prior discussion of priority SDG targets and informed by a collation of existing forest-related indicator frameworks. The recommendations resulting from these discussions are presented in Annex 5. In some cases, **specific indicators for specific SDG targets** were suggested and in other cases **useful types of indicator under a particular theme** were proposed. In some areas **examples of existing indicators from international or regional frameworks** that could be used or adapted for the SDG context were identified, whereas for other areas gaps in existing frameworks were highlighted.

## 6. The way forward: developing and applying our shared understanding in international, regional and national processes

The workshop exposed and generated positive feedback from a number of participants on the value of an integrated "modular" approach to identifying forest-related targets in the SDGs that correspond to global, regional or national priorities and perspectives, as a tool for facilitating the integrated implementation of forest-related SDGs. It also generated specific contributions of relevance to the finalisation of the set of SDG targets, the development of indicators for monitoring progress towards the SDGs in a way that seeks integration with existing frameworks and the implementation of an SDG forest module.

Some participants also saw value in collectively exploring opportunities to develop and apply the integrated forest module approach discussed and to continue the development of recommendations on indicators and implementation, including through maintaining and expanding the group as a community of practice on forests and SDGs.

# Annex 1: Summary of workshop methodology

A range of preparatory work was undertaken by IIED during 2014 to help inform participants and guide the workshop process, including applied research, regional studies and stakeholder consultations.

Initially, a *framework* for assessing forest priorities and their inclusion in the proposed SDGs was prepared using criteria derived from four diverse and widely-recognised forest-related frameworks (sustainable forest management, sustainable landscape management, locally controlled forestry, forests in green economy) and three core sustainable development concepts (transformative, universal and integrated nature).  This framework, elaborated in an open-access discussion paper[3] and briefing paper[4], presented the concept of an integrated 'forest module' approach that recognises the importance of the *enabling environment* for forests to deliver sustainable development outcomes. IIED also assessed[5] the final OWG proposed SDGs against this framework.

These findings were subsequently applied, tested and refined by three *regional assessments* (Africa[6], Asia[7], Latin America and Caribbean[8]), which assessed the status and trends in forests and legal, policy and institutional framework to identify systemic barriers to, and drivers of, forests contributing to sustainable development outcomes, and a set of SDG targets addressing the most important enabling conditions.  These findings were further applied and refined during various *stakeholder consultations* during July-August (including a workshop with Least Developed Countries in Benin, an on-line survey and webinar, and bilateral discussions with New York-based negotiators).

This combination of research, regional studies and consultations resulted in the recommended optimal framing of forests in the SDGs consisting of three components: (1) *sustainable management of forests* within a land or ecosystem related goal and associated targets; (2) *outcome targets* that reflect the contribution of forests and their ecosystem services to diverse development goals; and (3) *enabling targets* that address systemic barriers to progress.  Regarding the latter, four broad categories of 'enabler' needed for forests to deliver sustainable development outcomes were identified: (1) Good governance and social justice; (2) Fair and responsible market systems; (3) Managing multi-functional landscapes; and (4) Metrics and means of implementation. This preparatory work also identified priority target areas under each of these four categories of enabler.

This framework was summarised within resource materials provided to workshop participants, and formed the basis of the workshop process itself, including a plenary voting exercise to identify priority sustainable development outcomes to which forests contribute and necessary enabling conditions. During the voting, for each question, participants were asked to select their first, second and third priorities from a list of options.  The percentage of the votes (weighted by the priority given by each voter) is shown in parenthesis below.

Most important sustainable development outcomes to which forests contribute

- Climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience (26%)
- Income and employment (19%)
- Protecting biodiversity (15%)
- Food and energy access (15%)
- Water supply and access (15%)

Most important target areas under the enabler 'Social justice and good governance'

- Rule of law, accountability, transparency and access to justice (34%)
- Equitable rights to control, own and access land, property and natural resources (28%)
- Inclusive decision-making processes and equal opportunities (17%)

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[3] http://pubs.iied.org/13573IIED.html?c=forest
[4] http://pubs.iied.org/17248IIED.html?c=forest
[5] http://pubs.iied.org/G03839.html?c=forest
[6] http://pubs.iied.org/G03874.html?c=forest
[7] http://pubs.iied.org/G03850.html?c=forest
[8] http://pubs.iied.org/G03871.html?c=forest

- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources (14%)

Most important target areas under the enabler 'Fair and responsible market systems'

- Access to markets and product diversification (24%)
- Support for small enterprises and producer organisations (23%)
- Responsible and sustainable private sector practices (20%)
- Skills for employment, jobs, entrepreneurship (18%)

Most important target areas under the enabler 'Well managed multi-functional landscapes'
- Sustainable agriculture and food systems and integrated water resources management (26%)
- Sustainable management of forests and other natural resources (25%)
- Inclusive and integrated land-use planning (13%)

Most important target areas under the enabler 'Metrics and means of implementation'
- Technology sharing and upgrading (26%)
- Institutional capacity and inter-agency coordination (25%)
- Resourcing and incentives (25%)
- Valuing ecosystem services (7%)

The four broad categories of enabler were also used to guide group work sessions (41 participants divided into four groups), which focussed on prioritising target areas, implementation practices (drawing on regional studies) and framing of indicators (drawing on 19 existing indicator frameworks).

In terms of producing the workshop outcome document, most participants agreed that a section explaining the modular approach should recommend it as a useful approach. The content of the outcome document was derived solely from the results of each session.

# Annex 2: Priority OWG-proposed targets for forests and issues arising

Working groups highlighted priorities and issues arising for each of the four broad categories of enabling conditions.

a.   Social justice and good governance

The working group determined that without strengthening and focusing on the **rule of law and governability**, it would be unfeasible to make gains in any one of the other priority areas under the theme of social justice and good governance.

The working group also identified equitable access to and secure tenure of land, property and other natural resources as a crucial issue. Strengthening property rights does not lead automatically to better access to resources, given the insecurity or potential for abuse of legal systems. **Common or customary property rights, particularly of indigenous communities, must be articulated and protected** to strengthen good governance of forests. In this sense, the working group highlighted the need to consider specific safeguards for indigenous communities.

The working group highlighted the need for **capacity building for all local groups, including indigenous communities, to address potential trade-offs**. This can assist involvement in decision-making of local groups and better enable them to defend their rights and contribute to sustainable development in their countries.

One gap in the OWG's proposal that the working group considers necessary to address through additional detail or guidance is the lack of explicit **delineation of the responsibilities that should be assigned to and dealt with at the local, national and international levels**. Another is the **lack of explicit reference to common, collective or customary rights** over land and other natural resources.

b.   Fair and responsible market systems

The working group highlighted that **market systems should be set up to contribute to poverty eradication** (hence the relevance of targets in OWG goal 1). While **skills for business development for sustainable development** are very important, the working group determined that they are insufficiently covered in the OWG's goal 4.

The working group noted that targets relating to **support of small and medium enterprises** (SMEs) are very important for creating fair and responsible market systems for forests, while **access to water** for different actors in the forest sector is also important to the development of the industry. **Tackling corruption** (goal 16) is also important to business development and market access.

The working group considered many of the targets in goal 17, including those relating to **technology transfer and South-South cooperation**, as extremely relevant to this dimension of the enabling conditions required for forests to contribute to sustainable development outcomes.

c.   Well managed multi-functional landscapes

The working group identified **inclusive and integrated land-use planning** as the most important area for targets in order to help achieve well managed multi-functional landscapes. Targets should promote management of natural resources in ways that consider both natural resources and society and interactions between different elements at the national and landscape levels.

In terms of issues arising, the working group considered the **absence of a target on *integrated* land-use planning as a main gap in the OWG's targets** (which should also be inclusive, but participatory decision-making is already addressed in general terms by the OWG proposal).

The working group also noted a potential trade-off between targets on economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions. Some countries are pursuing green economy approaches in order to deliver low-emission development. In general, **a country's approach to landscapes, and therefore to**

**relevant targets, will depend on their available natural resources, needs and stage of development.**

d.  Metrics and means of implementation

The working group considered goals 15 and 17 as the most critical of the OWG's proposed goals for ensuring adequate implementation of forest-related SDG targets and the strengthening of systems for measuring baselines and progress. **Financing flowing into forests is considered to be the single most critical aspect within this area**.

The working group noted that while financing from developed countries to developing countries is crucial, the **protection of forests cannot depend on international financing** alone. The working group noted that when financing does flow, **the initial flow of resources should prioritize strengthening capacity at the national and local level in developing countries**.
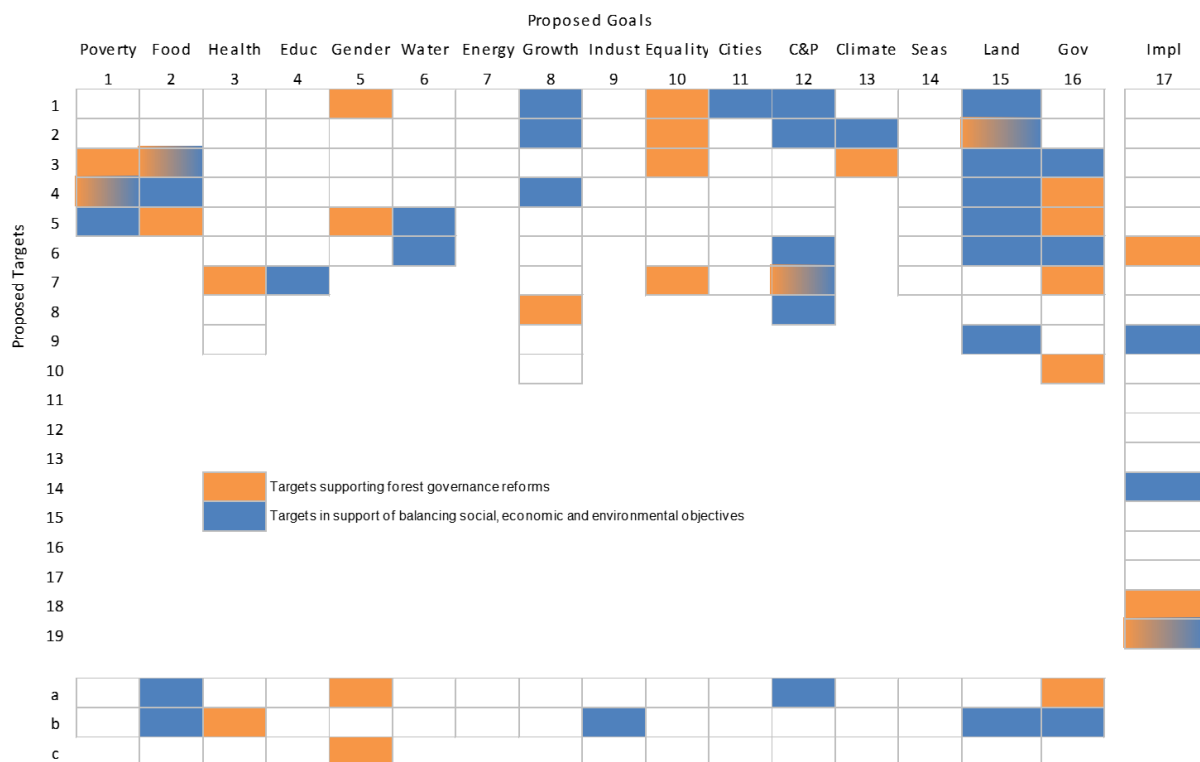
The working group also agreed that it would be desirable to see an explicit mention of **new and additional funds for financing forest-related activities**, instead of just a general mention of new funds.

# Annex 3: Key messages from the regional studies prepared for the workshop

## Sustainable Development Goals and forests: Integrating perspectives, priorities and experience from Asia (report by Richard McNally, SNV, available at http://pubs.iied.org/G03850.html?c=forest)

- Review of the forest situation in Asia according to seven sustainable forest management thematic areas and eight case studies leads to identification of two key underlying, systemic issues that must be addressed to enable forests to contribute more to sustainable development: (1) Forest sector governance reform (especially decentralisation); and (2) Balancing economic, social and environmental objectives.
- The SDG forest module for Asia shows that targets and goals are interdependent: some are enabling conditions for others.
- One clear omission in the OWG outcome document is that targets relating to land tenure rights should specify collective rights. Collective rights allow community-level governance of tenure that is relevant for many indigenous people and local forest dependent communities.
- A second omission is cross-sectoral implementation mechanisms in order to deliver on balancing economic, social and environmental objectives. Without these institutional mechanisms, it is difficult to see how these plans will be put into practice.
- A potential trade-off exists between the GDP growth target and conservation of natural forests. In the context of Asia, given the importance of international trade in some agricultural commodities as primary drivers of deforestation, this necessitates the need for more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- Taking a longer-term view of growth and accounting for social, economic, and environmental equity must be a top priority for the post-2015 development agenda. One option is to adopt natural capital accounting.
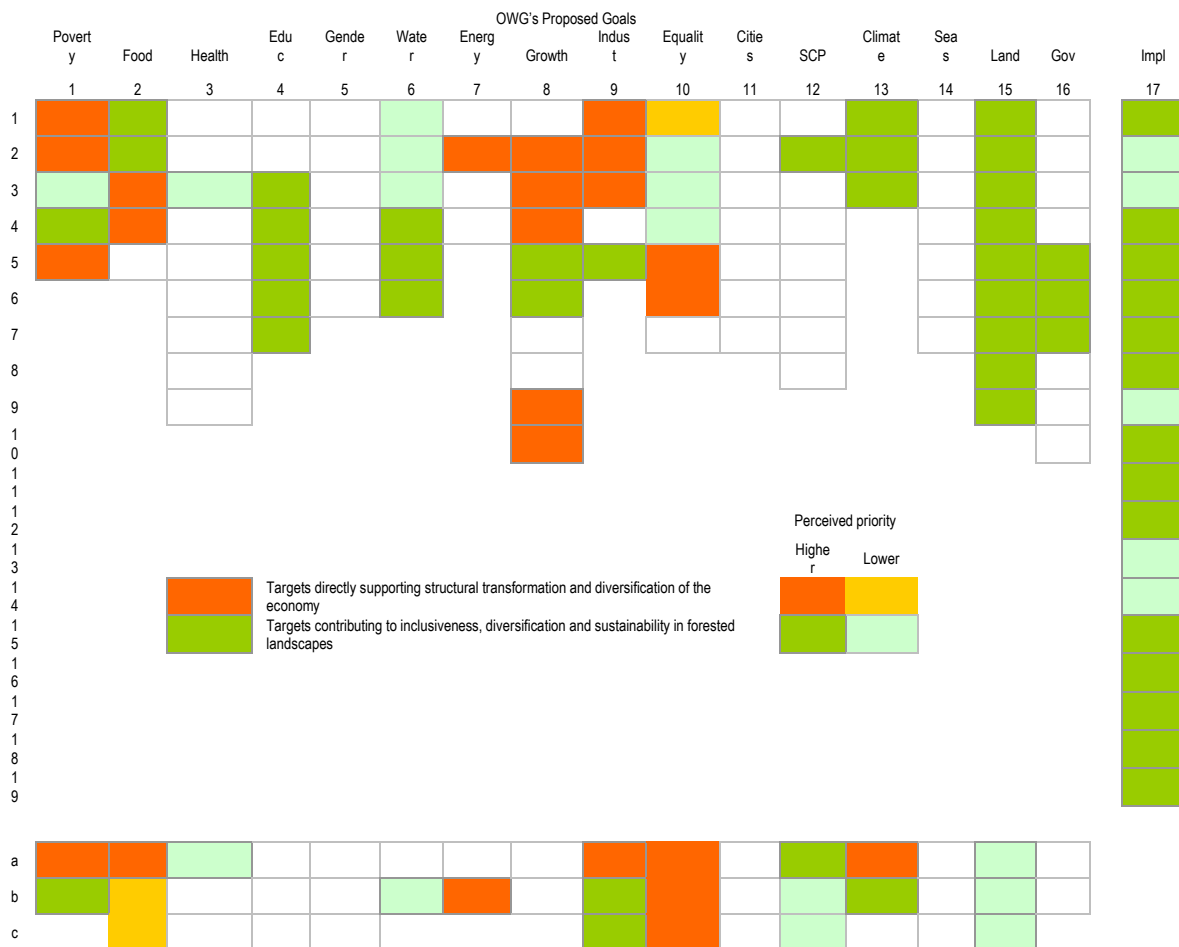
An 'SDG forest module' for Asia highlighting combination of targets to address key systemic issues

## Sustainable Development Goals and forests: Integrating perspectives, priorities and experience from Africa (report by Mariteuw Chimère Diaw, AMFN, available at http://pubs.iied.org/G03874.html?c=forest)

- The African forest economy is "*inverted*" in its way of producing economic value, making 65% of its forest value from primary forestry activities, such as logging and fuel wood collection. This structural configuration of the forest economy is an underdevelopment trap.
- Part of the problem lies with a narrative on forests that remains cast around an old polarised paradigm that focuses on opposition between logging and biodiversity conservation.
- Post-2015 priority goals and targets for African forests cannot be the same as those of other regions. They must first meet other African priorities in structural transformation, productivity and diversification and be driven by broad and determined investment in innovation.
- The goal framework does not pay sufficient attention to the interconnectivity of objectives related to agriculture and food security with the forest sector; the same could be said of the absence of critical connections between health and nutrition.
- There is a necessity for an innovation agenda and strategy for Africa, including in the forest sector. Never has any group of countries had as much material and strategic information at its disposal for doing it 'right' as do African and least developed countries today.
- A hybrid network of traditional businesses and social enterprises will need to be fostered along with better use of local indigenous knowledge and systems of intellectual property rights that will strengthen least developed countries' capabilities and innovation strategies.
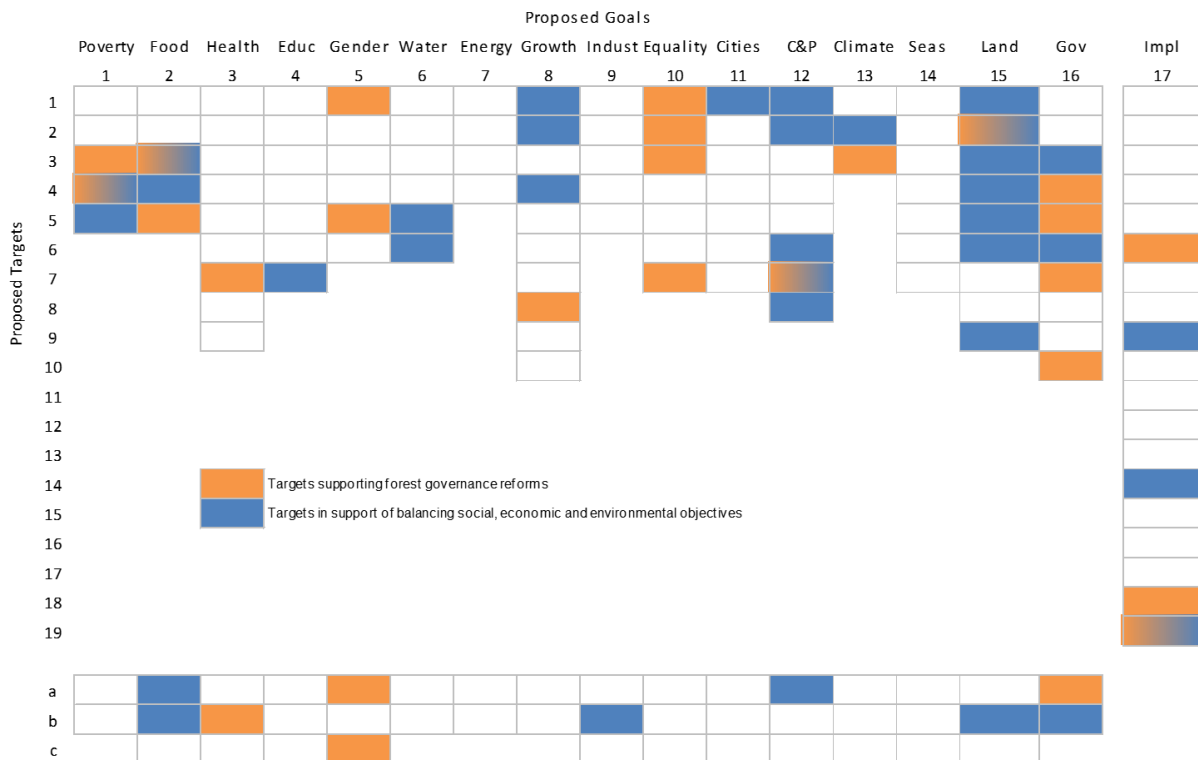
An 'SDG forest module' for Africa highlighting combination of targets to address key systemic issues

## Sustainable Development Goals and forests: Integrating perspectives, priorities and experience from Latin America and the Caribbean (report by Isabel Pasos, available at http://pubs.iied.org/G03871.html?c=forest)

- The contribution of Latin America and the Caribbean to global climate change is low but the region is disproportionately exposed to risks.
- It is evident that the climate issue cannot be addressed exclusively within the institutions and laws of specific issues, but needs to be considered in the agendas of productive, social and infrastructure development.
- Much of the forests in Latin America and the Caribbean are used primarily as a source of wood. In other cases, the wood is just a by-product of the process of change in land use, because it does not compete economically with other land uses. Unless the market for environmental services of forests is consolidated and profit from forest products increases, the permanence of forests continues to be threatened.
- It is therefore necessary to think about new forms of relationship between the forest and the poor. While not all deforestation can be attributed to poverty and destitution, there is evidence that deforestation is correlated with the level of poverty of the rural population.
- The growth of the international market for wood in Latin America and the Caribbean and the increased demand for the product will imply greater pressure on forests and in turn extraction of more wood per surface area and/or exploitation of a larger forest area.
- The increase in investments related to natural resources in a way confirms that Latin America and the Caribbean are gradually specialising in the production and export of primary goods. This specialisation creates pressure on forest resources.
- Pressures on forests in Latin America, which have not been considered in official assessments, include drug trafficking and all dynamic pressures exerted in the territories to seize lands owned by indigenous and forest communities. To combat this threat, it is necessary to strengthen territorial governance.

An 'SDG forest module' for Latin America and the Caribbean highlighting combination of targets to address key systemic issues

# Annex 4: Examples of good practice of relevance to implementation of forest-related aspects of the SDGs

Working groups highlighted existing practices that can be applied to the implementation of SDGs.

a.  Social justice and good governance

The working group identified the following examples of good practices in implementation:
- A timber legality system with participatory, third party monitoring and public/community control: existing practice highlights the value of **partnerships between the state, companies and civil society**, of **independent monitoring** and of **community recourse mechanisms**;
- Social clauses in a forest code requiring companies to pay a tax used for local development: existing practice highlights the value of **the state mediating relations between companies and communities** and of **community monitoring**.
- Model forest networks, where voluntary partnerships commit to joint activities in the forestry sector: existing practice highlights the value of **social business rather than aid dependence** and of **mobile rural business schools**.
- Enhanced recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and governance systems: existing practice highlights how **international cooperation** has sometimes helped address the challenges faced by indigenous peoples.

b.  Fair and responsible market systems

The working group identified the following examples of good practices in implementation:
- 'Environmental footprinting';
- Providing market access to SMEs for diversification of production;
- Networks promoting and linking innovators and entrepreneurs among small businesses:

Important lessons learned in this area include that **the SDGs should promote innovation, social entrepreneurship and a networked economy** while not expecting small foresters to immediately take on the whole value chain. There are other ways to make a business, such as through a **combination of decentralised entities at the landscape level or territorial level, playing different roles in the value chain**. The SDGs should not impose one model for business development, but rather models adapted to national situations. They should also recognise the **complex legal issues around knowledge transfer**.

In the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to use them to help **raise awareness about and facilitate what is already working**.

c.  Well managed multi-functional landscapes

The working group identified the following examples of good practices in implementation:
- Ecological-economic zoning;
- Forest/wood certification to help secure a market;
- Economic incentives to reforest degraded areas;
- Collaboration between an agency for protected areas and a national forest institute to restore forest area;
- Involvement of private agricultural companies in the protection of natural resources (because they are situated in the low part of river basins and suffer the effects of climate change on water scarcity).

A key lesson learned from cases of implementation in this area, is that **better cooperation and synergistic policymaking among ministries** who share policy responsibility for landscape management (agriculture, forests, productive forests/forest conservation etc.) is essential, even if different kinds of forest issues might still need to be addressed with different tools. In some cases this will imply greater resourcing of environment ministries. **Ecological-economic zoning** is a useful instrument for land-use planning and conservation of national parks.

Another lesson is that governments must support their domestic forestry sectors with economic incentives: **both domestic and international financing are necessary**. In general a combination of both incentives ("carrot") and controls ("stick") will be required to encourage the right behaviours.

The SDGs could help enhance uptake of some of the good practices and lessons learned in this area through **promoting commitments from governments** to protect forest areas and implement sustainable forest management **backed up by greater domestic public investment** in the forest sector, including through payment for ecosystem services schemes, capacity development at the local level and research.

d.  Metrics and means of implementation

The working group identified the following examples of good practices in implementation:
- Various national forest laws;
- Socio-environmental funds;
- Public-private partnerships;
- Partnerships among different levels of government, which help mobilise and channel finances to required areas.

# Annex 5: Key conclusions and recommendations from the workshop about potential indicators for the forest-related SDG targets

a.    Social justice and good governance

The working group thought that indicators for this theme **should comprise both indicators of the existence of appropriate laws and normative frameworks and of the implementation of social justice**. In general, existing sets of indicators from major global initiatives did not seem entirely adequate for tracking progress towards the targets and enabling conditions identified as priorities for forests during the workshop. However, the UN-REDD **REDD+ participatory governance assessment** could be a useful source upon which to base indicators. Likewise, existing **international measures of corruption** could be appropriate for the SDGs.

Indicators of the rule of law and access to justice (target 16.3) could include: i) **the existence of fair and inclusive national legal and policy frameworks** that support and facilitate integration of local stakeholders and cross-sectoral activities into markets; ii) a **measure of corruption**; iii) the **number of forest offences**; and iv) **existence of conflict resolution mechanisms**.

Indicators of effective, accountable, transparent institutions at all levels (target 16.6) and responsive, inclusive, participatory, representative decision-making (target 16.7) could include: i) the existence of **clear rules or laws**; ii) the **existence and enforcement of laws on participation** in the economy and all areas of decision-making; and iii) **local ownership** and capabilities of tools and platforms for **information sharing and awareness raising**. The above elements could be part of a **governance index** and would also enable the link between the existence of good legal, policy and institutional frameworks and actual achievement of social justice to be assessed.

Finally, the working group highlighted that **participatory, bottom-up monitoring and evaluation systems** would be critical to the implementation of SDG indicators.

b.    Fair and responsible market systems

The working group considered the indicators of the **Montreal Process** under its **criteria 2** (Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems) **and 6** (Maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socio-economic benefits) as the most relevant to its theme, with these comments:

- The **concept of the value chain should be broadened to include a shared value chain, and the value of the forest should be measured at the territorial level** (at the scale of the municipality or small community) and not only in terms of a contribution to GDP;
- Besides the total **number of jobs in the forest sector**, the **ratio of the number of jobs created to the number of trees processed** could show the impact of value addition on employment;
- Indicators on **environmental services** need to be made more specific: the services that are to be promoted need to be defined in terms of **specific business practices** and then measured as **contributions to human development indices and the natural capital of the forests**;
- Compensation for over-exploitation of forests should be included, e.g. through an indicator of **whether compensation has been paid equivalent to the loss or depreciation of the value of the forest and whether the damage can be reversed** and an indicator of **whether consumers of water in a watershed are legally obliged to compensate** those affected downstream;
- An indicator of the **contribution of the conservation of genetic material and the right intellectual property system to human development** would be useful to show that biodiversity is not only an environmental good.

c.    Well managed multi-functional landscapes

The working group considered that while a multitude of indicators existed for sustainable forest management and sustainable agriculture (and could be useful for in-depth mapping of forests and

landscapes and assessment of their condition and health), it was **most critical that the SDGs include an indicator regarding inclusive and integrated land-use planning**. Some existing indicators refer to cross-sectoral coordination or policy coherence and could be a basis for SDG indicators, e.g.:

- Montreal Process indicator 7.1b: Cross- sectoral policy and programme coordination;
- Tarapoto Process indicators:
    - 2.1: Appropriate political and legal framework that stimulates sustainable development as a joint effort between the various levels of government and non-governmental groups
    - 2.4: Harmonization and implementation of existing legislation in the country
    - 7.1: Quantity and quality of institutions and of their intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination;
- Lepaterique Process of Central America indicators:
    - 1.1: A dynamic and participative forest policy integrated with other sectors; and implemented in support of sustainable forest management
    - 7.5. Mechanisms for horizontal cooperation in forestry;
- The Dry Zone Africa Process indicators:
    - 7.1: Existence of a national forest policy that ensures the integration of forest management in rural land use planning and to the economic and social development strategic framework as well as to the Convention on Diversification control and Biodiversity
    - SADC indicator 7.1: Existence of a national forest policy in harmony with other sectoral policies;
- UNECE green economy indicator 6.1: National forest programme integrated into broader national policies and programmes for a green economy;
- CIFOR compilation of indicators:
    - I 1.1.2 Effective instruments for inter-sectoral coordination on land use and land management exist
    - I 1.1.4 There is a regional land use plan or PFE which reflects the different forested land uses, including attention to such matters as population, agricultural uses, conservation, environmental, economic and cultural values
    - Potentially some of the indicators under C 1.3: Non-forestry policies do not distort forest management.

d.    Metrics and means of implementation

The working group identified that many of the **indicators based on CBD decision 10/3 could be adapted** to serve the area of resourcing of forests for sustainable development. Specific initial suggestions for indicators for each of the priority areas under the theme were made as follows.

Resourcing and incentives (OWG target 15.b):
  i.    Increase in percentage of financing
  ii.   Number of organisations (national or international) whose investment in sustainable forest management has increased
  iii.  Improved accountability and transparency

Technology sharing and upgrading (OWG targets 17.6 and 17.7):
  i.    Number of bilateral and multilateral technology sharing initiatives
  ii.   Quantity of money dedicated to technology sharing

Institutional capacity and inter-agency coordination (OWG target 17.9):
  i.    Number of capacity-building initiatives
  ii.   Quantity of money dedicated to technical cooperation and capacity building (North-South, South-South and triangular)

Valuing ecosystem services (OWG targets 15.9 and 17.19):
  i.    Number of countries that have valued ecosystem services
  ii.   Number of countries that have integrated ecosystem values into their development plans and national accounts.

# Annex 6: Participants in the international workshop on enabling forests to score sustainable development goals

| Name | Organisation | Country |
|---|---|---|
| Dr Mariteuw Chimère Diaw | African Model Forests Network | Cameroon |
| Michel Schlaifer | CEPAL, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones | France |
| Anne Larson | CIFOR | Peru |
| Deborah Delgado | COICA | Peru |
| Roberto Espinoza | COICA | Peru |
| Hugo Renato Vargas Aldana | National coordinator, WAVES Guatemala | Guatemala |
| Emmanuelle Boissier | French Embassy | Peru |
| Arnaud Giordana | French Embassy | Peru |
| Mathieu Perrot | French Embassy | Peru |
| Carla Ramirez | FAO | Peru |
| Julio Postigo | FAO | Peru |
| Angel Salazar | IIAP | Peru |
| Dr Jonathan Francis Reeves | IIED | UK |
| Reina Isabel Pasos Medrano | Independent Consultant | Nicaragua |
| Ebal Abdiel Sales Hernandez | Instituto Nacional de Bosques (INAB) | Guatemala |
| Bruno Turcq | IRD | Peru |
| Jessica Moscoso | CITE MADERA | Peru |
| Dr Norman Duke | Mangrove Hub TropWATER | Australia |
| Cristina Miranda | Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego - MINAGRI | Peru |
| Fabiola Cuba | Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego - MINAGRI | Peru |
| Sonia Gonzales | Ministerio del Ambiente - MINAM | Peru |
| Melissa Laverde Ramirez | Ministerio del Ambiente | Colombia |
| Thiago Cavalcanti | Ministry of External Relations | Brazil |
| Teguh Rahardjo | Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Forestry | Indonesia |
| José Maco García | PROTERRA | Peru |
| Ana Sabogal | PUCP | Peru |
| Germain Zasy Ngisako | Secrétariat Général à l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature | DRC |
| Dr Josefina Takahashi | Universidad Científica del SUR- UCSUR | Peru |
| Jorge Malleux | Universidad Científica del SUR - UCSUR | Peru |
| Julio Ocaña | Universidad Científica del SUR  - UCSUR | Perú |
| Juan Torres | Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina - UNALM | Peru |
| Roberto Kometter | Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina - | Peru |
| Dr Rasmina Halis | University Putra Malaysia | Malaysia |
| Nilton Montoya | UNSAAC | Peru |
| Juan Carlos Rivero | WWF | Peru |

The workshop 'Enabling forests to score sustainable development goals' was held in Lima, Peru, during 17-18 November 2014. The main objective of this workshop was to enable policymakers, negotiators, experts and representatives of civil society to engage productively on the optimal integration of forests within the SDGs, including the identification of issues requiring guidance for the negotiation process and guidance on implementation.

**Event Materials**

**Theme**

*Keywords:*
Sustainable Developoment Goals (SDGs), Post-2015 agenda, Good governance.

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