SNS-EFINORD Network meeting and international workshop

Tools for improving science-policy interaction in forestry

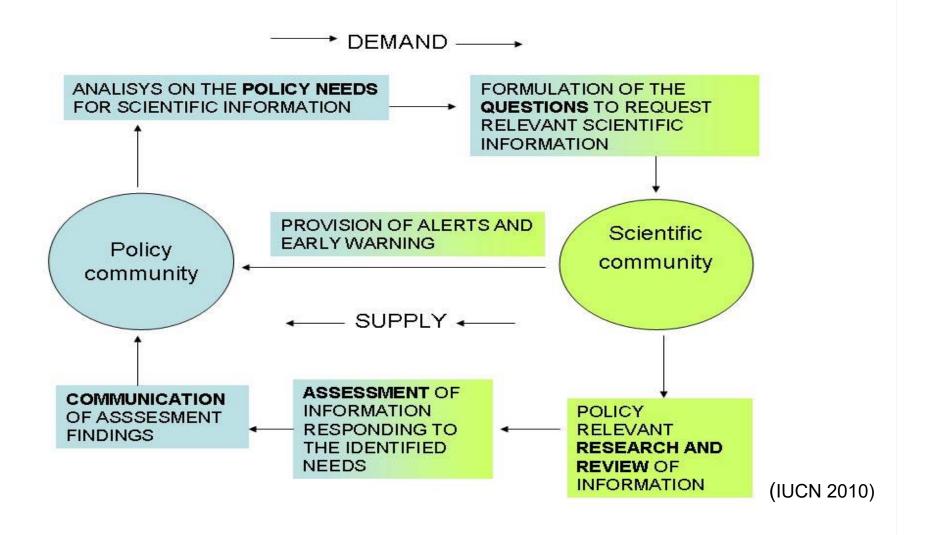
May 15-16, 2018 Skogkurs, Biri, Norway

Examples of international cooperation on science-policy interaction

Risto Päivinen *Tapio Ltd.*



Science-policy interface



The most important attributes of effective science-policy inteface

- **1. Relevance,** reflecting the ability to link the issues on which decision makers focus.
- 2. Credibility, reflecting the believability of knowledge to a user of scientific results and facts, models, scenarios and options behind them.
- **3. Legitimacy,** referring to political acceptability, transparency and trust of the process in the science-policy interface.

(Cash et al. 2003, IUCN 2010)

International examples:

IPBES The Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

GFEP Global Forest Expert Panel

ThinkForest EFI Policy Support Facility

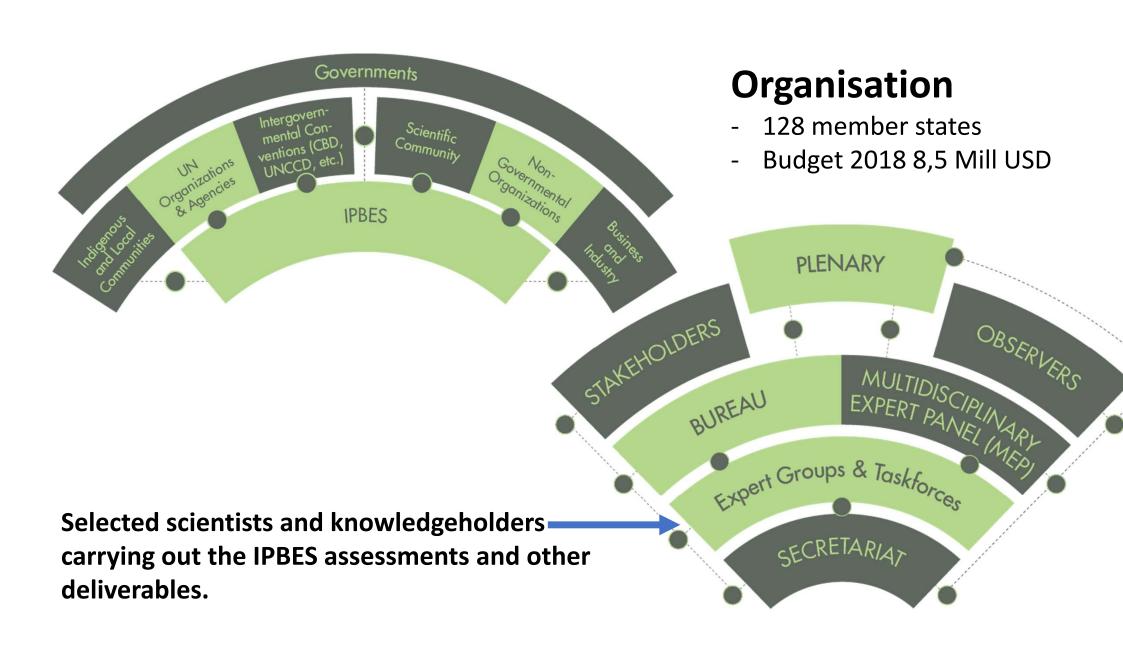
Also others: IPCC, GEO-6, IRP, EPBRS, SEPI etc.

IPBES mission is to strengthen knowledge foundations for better policy through science, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.



To some extent IPBES does for biodiversity what the IPCC does for climate change.





What does IPBES do?

- **Assessments**: On specific themes (e.g. "Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production"); methodological issues (e.g. "Scenarios and Modelling); and at both the regional and global levels
- **Policy Support**: Identifying policy-relevant tools, facilitating their use, and catalyzing their further development.
- **Building Capacity & Knowledge**: Identifying and meeting the priority capacity, knowledge and data needs of our member States, experts and stakeholders.
- **Communications & Outreach**: Ensuring the widest reach and impact of our work.

Europe Central Asia assessment 2015-2018: State of the biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Bidiversity degrading in the region
- 15 % of CA population lacks clean drinking water
- Wetlands -> 50% from 1970 area
- Nature conservation has improved
- Etc.
- IPBES Nordic to be published in May 2018





GLOBAL FOREST EXPERT PANELS

IUFRO-led initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) since 2006



Supports forest-related intergovernmental processes by producing assessment reports on emerging global issues of high concern

CPF members:







Food and Agriculture Organization of the **United Nations**

























Scientific Information

Science -Policy Interface Global Forest Expert Panels

Independent
Interdisciplinary
Peer-reviewed
Scientific
Assessments

UNFF, CBD

UNFCCC, UN-SDGs

International Policy Processes

Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) • www.iufro.org/science/gfep



GFEP assessments - completed

Five scientific assessments so far carried out by independent scientific expert panels

- Adaptation to Climate Change (2009)
- International Forest Regime (2011)
- Biodiversity, Forest Management and REDD+ (2012)
- Forests and Food Security (2015)
- Illegal Logging and Related Timber Trade (2016)

All IUFRO-GFEP publications can be downloaded for free at: www.iufro.org/science/gfep



GFEP assessments - outcomes

- GFEP Expert Panels have triggered multi-disciplinary approaches:
 - Involvement of scientists from various disciplines
 - Increased collaboration with non-forest sectors
- No advocacy research but information basis for policy options
- Reports have been launched and study results have been disseminated within the framework of global policy processes (UNFCCC, CBD, UNFF)
- The publications have received considerable **international media uptake** worldwide (*e.g. by BBC Online, Conversation, Mongabay, Voice of America, UN News Centre, Reuters, Science Daily, Deutsche Welle, and many others*).



GFEP on Forests and Water

Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) assessment on Forests and Water (2017-2018)

Goals of the assessment:

- Produce a comprehensive peer-reviewed scientific report and associated policy brief by July 2018
- Provide input to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF 2018) on Sustainable Development, where both SDG 6 ("water") and SDG 15 ("forests") will be under review
- Contribute to the 13th session of the United Nations
 Forum on Forests (UNFF 13) in May 2018





Policy Support funded by Multi-Donor Trust Fund

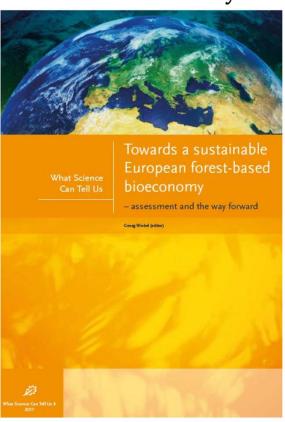
- ➤ MDTF first established by EFI Member Countries for 2015-2017
- ➤ In 2017, decided to continue another 3 yrs period: 2018-2020
- ➤ Currently 10: Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain & Sweden (Poland considering to joining in 2019)
- Funding: 500 000 600 000 eur /year



EFI MDTF for Policy Support countries marked by green color

Typical modus operandi for Policy Support work

Science-Policy Report + Executive Summary:



ThinkForest science-policy seminar in Brussels and MDTF countries



- Typically 2-4 TF events/year

- Participants: MEPs, commissioners, ministers, EC civil servants, stakeholders scientists, media,
- ThinkForest President: Göran Persson

Following principles are followed:

- Studies are neutral, interest group free science-based publications
- Analytical work is carried out by individuals or organizations which have no conflict of interest in the object of study
- ➤ It is based on already existing research (collects, coordinates, and synthesizes science work)
- ➤ EFI capitalizes on its own and member organizations' research and networks, and also on global scientific knowledge from other organizations and other disciplines

6 proposals for 2018-2019

- 1. "Bark beetle disturbances: causes, impacts and adaptation strategies"
- 2. "Europe post 2020 new perspectives on forest policy and governance"
- 3. "Improving Pan-European Awareness and Skills Against Forest Fires"
- 4. "Afforestation and plantation forests: potential and impacts in Europe"
- 5. "China-Europe Bioeconomy"
- 6. "Forest and Water



2017: Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface: A gap analysis

- The world is increasingly faced with environmental and societal challenges
- Scientific evidence is not often understood by policy-makers
- The interface needs to be framed to promote better interaction between science and policy

New ways to approach the science-policy interface required

Goals of this workshop:

- Strengthening the (Northern) European network for exchanging experiences on, and developing instruments for, evidence-based policy making
- ➤ Carry out benchmarking on interaction between science and policy in the countries
- ➤ Developing applications for further Nordic and European co-operation and projects



Thank you!