



EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE
MEDITERRANEAN REGIONAL OFFICE – EFIMED

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Governance of forests and integration of economics into planning processes, strategies and policies



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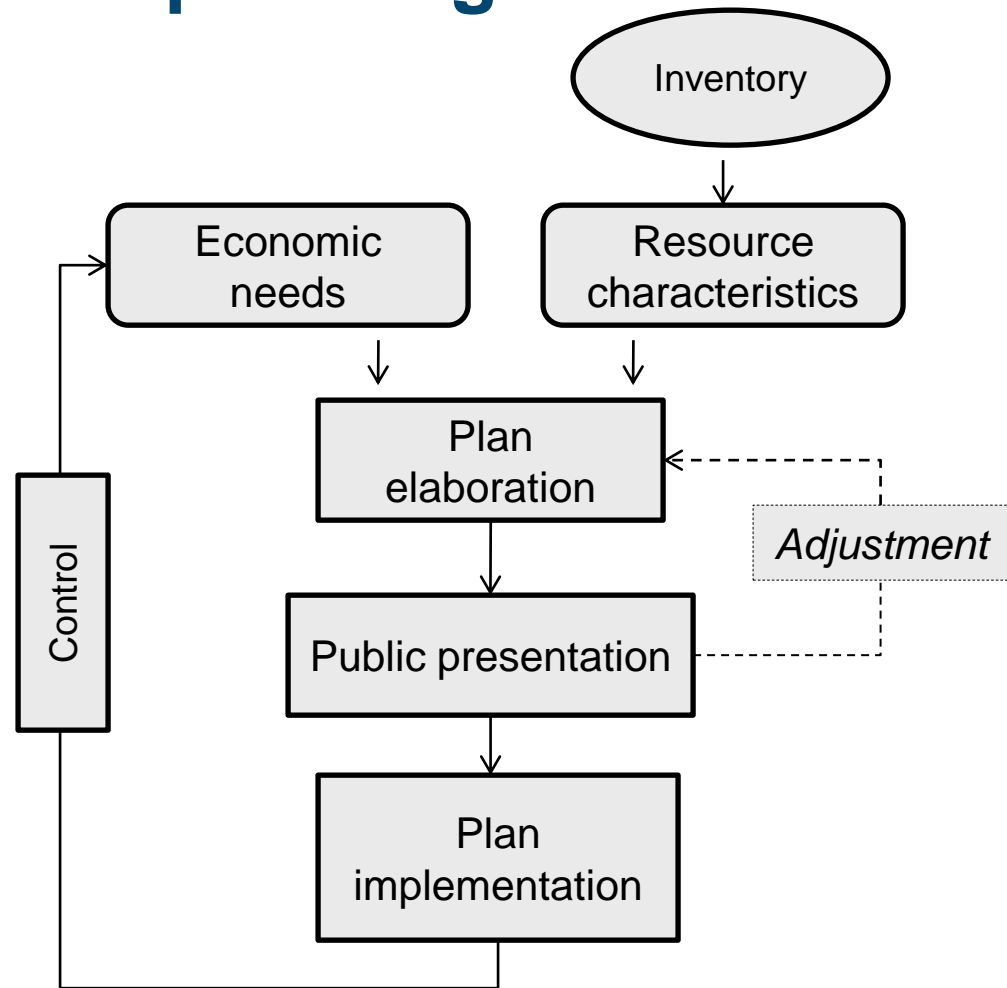
Traditional forest planning

The **3 I** approach:

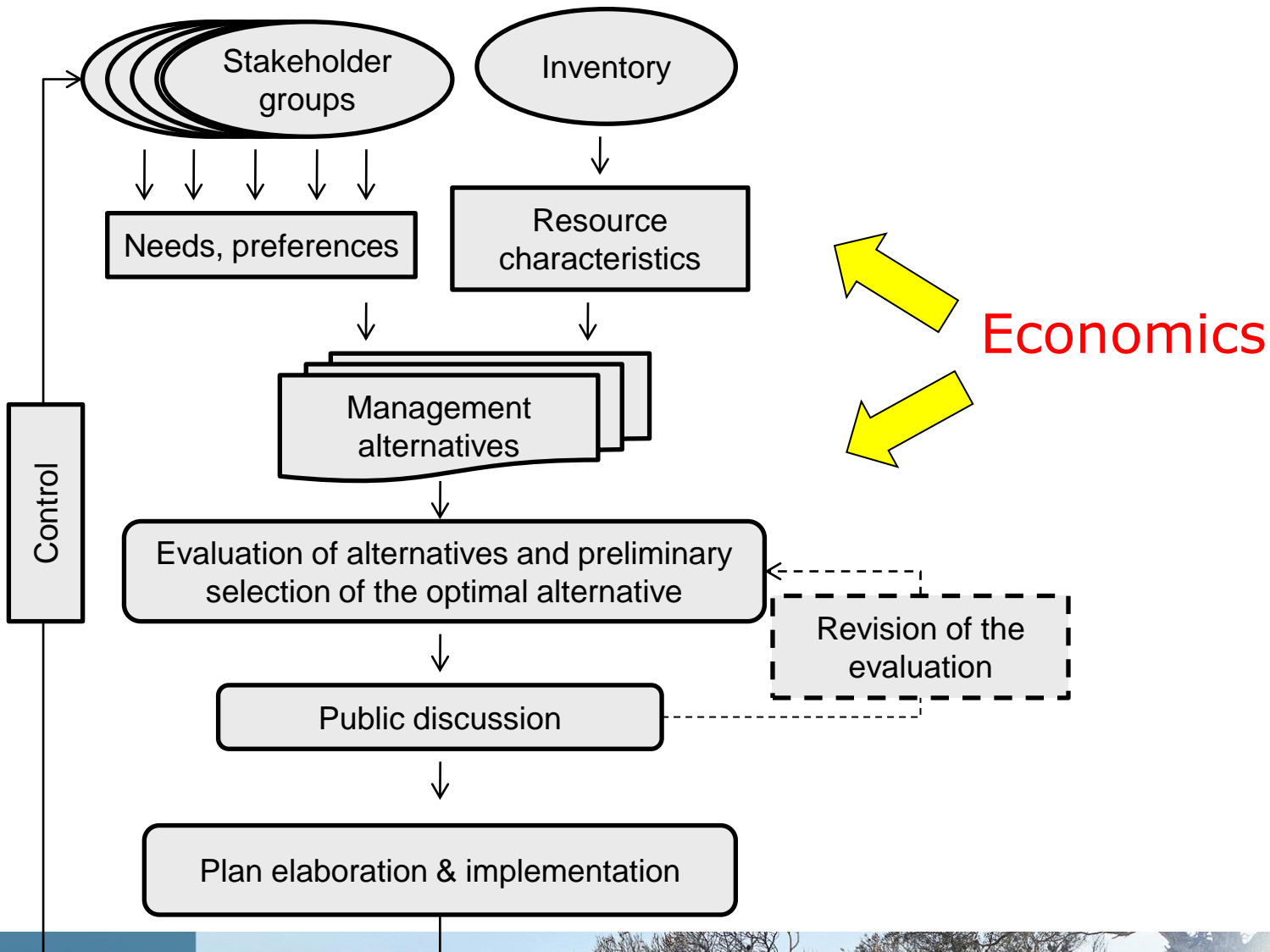
Invoke

Inform

Ignore



Modern forest management planning



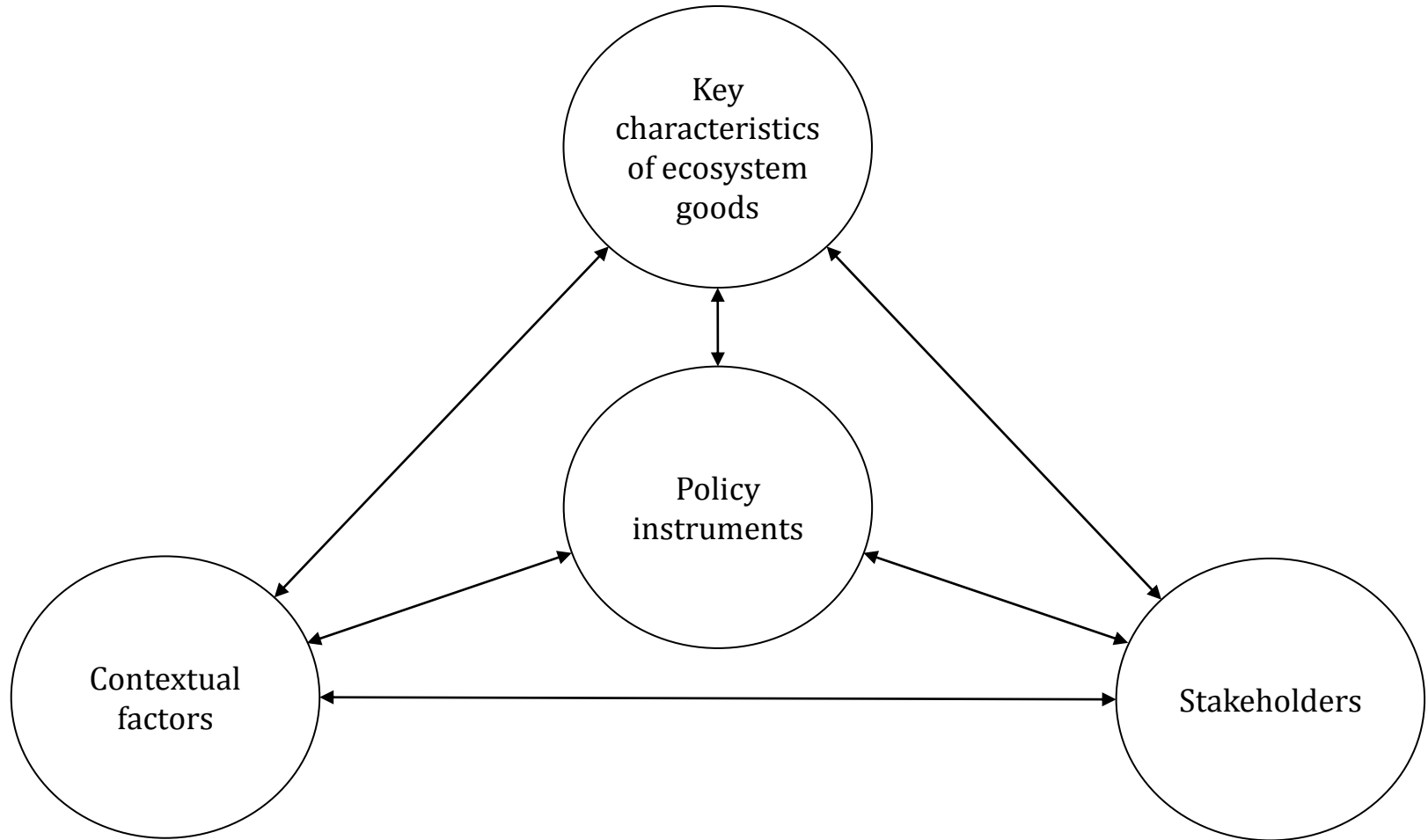


Role of economics

- Obtain stakeholders needs and preferences
- Evaluate from the economic perspective (efficiency and equity) management alternatives
- but not the only measure that should be considered**



Policy design





It is more than just schemes

Forest governance – a set of decisions and actions that foster the development of a horizontal political and institutional system.

Good forest governance recognizes the importance of forest goods and services for a wide range of stakeholders, from the public and private sphere as well as within and outside the forest sector.



Modern forest management must consider

- stakeholder participation;
- cooperation and knowledge generation;
- cross-sectoral policy coordination;
- institutional arrangements.



Stakeholder participation

- ❑ multi-stakeholder dialogue, conflict resolution and negotiation.
- ❑ provision of forest goods and services involves different, often conflicting, interests and policy issues



Stakeholder participation

- ❑ increase public awareness of forests and forestry among the public;
- ❑ maximize the total benefits of forests, improve multiple-use of forest products and services, and jointly define how costs and benefits of forests may be equitably shared;
- ❑ enhance the social acceptance of sustainable forest management through better informed and more widely accepted forest management outcomes.



Cooperation and knowledge generation

- ❑ knowledge gap in a number of issues: economic values of non-market forest goods and services; preferences and roles of different stakeholder groups; trade and financing of non-market forest goods and services.
- ❑ e.g., limited application of new financing mechanisms is partly due to the lack of general knowledge



Cooperation and knowledge generation

- ❑ better cooperation and exchange of existing knowledge and experiences across national borders
- ❑ promote research (e.g., economic valuation studies and databases on the application of existing financing mechanisms)
- ❑ cooperation can be used as a strategy for learning among participants, bringing up new issues and resolve the existing challenges.



Cross-sectoral policy coordination

- ❑ Policies and actions in other sectors may directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally influence decisions on forests, sometimes more than forest-sector policies themselves
- ❑ Many actions taken within the forestry issues occur as a result of policies elsewhere in the economy



Cross-sectoral policy coordination

- ❑ The role of coordination is to prevent ambiguity and conflicts concerning obligations and expectations from different sectors, levels of government and public stakeholders
- ❑ Besides the coordination at the policy level, coordination at the enterprise level is equally important (e.g., tourism – mushroom picking)



Institutional arrangements

- ❑ Institutions are a wide concept, broadly defined as the 'rules of the game'.
- ❑ new emerging policy issues require reflexive, flexible and transparent institutions able to ensure transparent and effective implementation of financing mechanisms in changing circumstances



Institutional arrangements

- ❑ Institutions should provide the answers of practical implementation.
- ❑ In the context of non-market forest goods and services, the role of institutional support is most prominent in defining and enforcing property rights, provision of information, fair transactions and effective and fair managing of externalities.



Final remarks

- ❑ public good characteristics of some forest goods and services can lead to their over-consumption or under-provision,
- ❑ public intervention to may be needed to guarantee the sustainable provision and consumption of forest goods and services, which should take into account interests of all stakeholder groups



Final remarks

- ❑ Such intervention should consider stakeholder participation, cooperation and knowledge generation, policy coordination, and institutional framework have an important role in management and provision of forest goods and services
- ❑ Nevertheless, further knowledge is needed to assess the relations between different governance principles and their roles in development of non-market forest goods and services in the MENA region.



THANK YOU!