

Breakout Group Session I

Field Dialogue on Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests (4Fs) in Finland

2-5 September 2014

Punkaharju, Finland



The 4 key questions

- 1) How to balance conservation and other increasing demands on forest resources? (e.g. Finland model: large conservation area in North and more productive area in South)*
- 2) What are the engagement processes for land-use decision making at different levels (i.e., local, national, international) and how to reconcile those processes? What are the success ingredients?*
- 3) Can Finland optimize resource efficiency, using bioenergy as a case study?*
- 4) What is certification's role in land-use decision-making, if any?*

Group 1

4Fs Finland

Breakout Summary: Balancing conservation and other
competing land uses

Co-chair: Miriam Prochow

Rapporteur: Aleksi Heiskanen

Group 1

How to balance conservation and other increasing demands on forest resources (e.g. Finland model; large conservation area in North and more productive area in the South)?

Key Challenges

- What is conservation: Permanent vs. temporary conservation, strict conservation vs. limited, short-term – long-term, what is the sufficient time horizon, commercial forests have forest biodiversity as well (90%) in Finland
- Nature's lifecycle and dynamics in conservation?
- Private land ownership, who is going to pay for conservation? Tax payers?
- Statistical bias, if forests are not utilized at full potential, are they partially conserved?
- Financial value for biodiversity, watershed etc. who pays? How much can we afford? Challenge to scale up due to financial restrictions
- Business based conservation, but how to implement, that's a challenge?
- Cost-effectiveness, quantity vs. quality
- Some conservation areas in Finland are young, basically commercial forests

Key Challenges (continued)

- Education, experts vs. public, what is functioning ecosystem look like
- Activities, can they be done in national parks or commercial forests
- Business taxonomy, are some species business important or not, we need business solution because we're living in business world
- The biggest percentage of people going to national parks are high and middle class
- Values: 1st access where they go and bd for places they hardly never go
- Very few people go outdoors
- Dangerous international agreements (CBD), includes statistical bias, depends how to count conservation
- 17% conservation is not enough, according to research it should be at least 30-35%
- Landscapes should be beyond administrative borders
- We should be promoting multiple solutions instead of one depending on suitability
- Harmony with reality is important, including local people approach should be more implemented

Lessons learnt

- US conservation easement
- METSO-program (fixed term & permanent) includes compensation for private forest owner targeted southern part of Finland designed participatory-wise, compensation is based own lost revenues
- Voluntary based conservation to increase social acceptability, also to raise social awareness (compare to Natura 2000)
- What is the value of hidden costs? For example health costs if people are not able to go outdoors and get the benefits in terms of health from nature, recreational values contributing conservation "trade-off" cost
- No corruption, functioning society
- Benefits of biodiversity is not to look at the numbers, but the whole picture
- We should be promoting multiple solutions instead of one depending on suitability
- Land tenure
- Ecosystem service management and planning at landscape level, sharing ecosystem services with all beneficiary
- Participatory approach
- Certification has a role to play

Group 2

4Fs Finland

Breakout Summary: Engagement processes for land-use decision making

Co-chair: Anders Portin

Rapporteur: Lennart Ackzell

Group 2

What are the engagement process
for land-use decisions making at
different levels

- What is success:

Participants gain influence

Mutual interest

Better basis for decisions

Knowledge based

Create common understanding and awareness

Better implementation

- Purpose

Consultation

Raise understanding and awareness

Create engagement

Win-win situations

Well anchored and understood decisions

- Why

Better decisions

Urgency

Conflict

To be heard, different views presented

Society integration, common understanding

- How

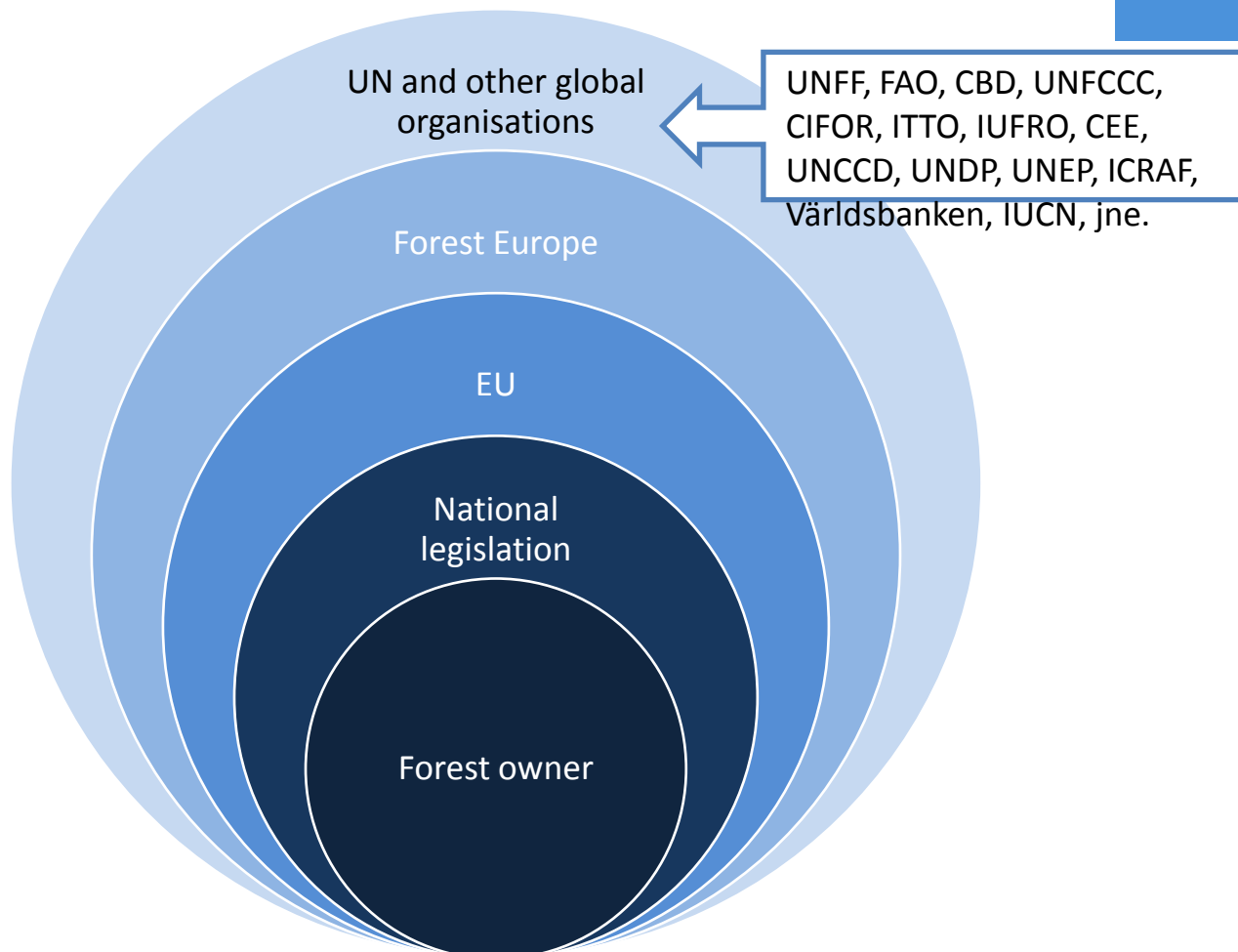
Respect, active listening

Trust

Importance of Moderator/ Chair

Global agenda

Turns to reality



- Different Levels

Local, Reg, National, EU, UN

2 way communication down-top, top-down

Closer to practical decisions lower down

Preferable framework at top

- Challenges

No group or relevant group to invite

Biased participation

To much consultations

Success depend on general factors in the society

- Engagement there is something to gain-Influence Mutual interest otherwise fall apart. Two way process
- Urgency market force- Keep the conflict, Miss-use of smallholders , Government recognize your organisations versus neglect. Trust, need, low risks, personalities.
- FI National consultation process (not decisions) broad representation also EU or global consultation, to be heard. Listend to. Raise awareness, knowledge Knowledge based , right information, respected facilitator,
- FI Local Forest centers , local understanding between actors, traditional decision making
- FI Owners level State Forest ,
- decisions different Well informed basis for decisions, well anchored well understood, better implementation → freedom under responsibility\
- Sami only indigenous group in Eu. Homeland area 10 year Resource plan Amount of cutting Food product Reindeer Ecosystem Service,
- FI Small country continuous consultations. EU for a change has cumbersome to different conditions and view points, macro level land-use planning difficult
- Lack of relevant organisations 3000 out growers

- Forest related consultation groups reflect development in the society
- LEGISLATIVE
- VOLONTARY
- | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | Forest sector | Outside forest |
|--|---------------|----------------|
- Forest council nat and reg
- Different opinions but sharing goals.
- Consensus driven culture.
- Need for a process where there is no problem and relevant
- EU can not tell us the best way, best a framework and then adjust to local conditions. Way forward close to people.
- SW FSC 5 years blame failure
- What is success,
- UN, EU, Nat, Reg, FO decision on right level, communicating levels

Group 3

4Fs Finland

Breakout Summary: Optimizing resource efficiency –
bio-energy in Finland as a potential case study

Co-chair: Juha Hakkarainen

Rapporteur: Violaine Berger

Can Finland optimize resource efficiency using bioenergy as a case study?

1. Drivers in Finland

- Using resources more efficiently : using forest residue
- Trend to replace unrenovable material to renewable ones (national targets)

2. Resource efficiency (Cascade use of wood)

- Difference between forests are being managed then the use of the biomass afterwards.
- Main purpose of growing trees cannot be bioenergy production.
- What are the global impacts of changes in subsidies (fossil fuels → wood-based energy production)?

3. Revenue aspect - who benefits from it?

- Cost efficiency of bioenergy: Cost-revenue equation needs to be taken into account
- Should benefit to communities first as the source of revenue shouldn't be taken by other stakeholders
- Need a level playing field, shouldn't incentivize unsustainable use of wood (e.g. bioenergy)

Can Finland optimize resource efficiency using bioenergy as a case study? (continued)

4. Lessons/Challenges - How to bring the model to other countries?

- Not all countries are in the same situation – Finland, a resource-rich country
- Huge quantity of wood is wasted globally (example of Cameroun, 70% of residues not used- big opportunity)
- How to export high techno in other countries? Technology transfer or adaptation is required
- Knowledge/information/capacity building is key

Can Finland optimize resource efficiency using bioenergy as a case study?

Key points

1. Wood-based bioenergy production is mostly a by-product of the forest industry in Finland
2. Bioenergy is not automatically sustainable e.g. Germany with wood-based energy
3. Most cost-effective way to increase share of bioenergy is combined production: fiber+energy+other bio-based products
4. Replicability of the model: Need appropriate technology possible to use (technology transfer)
5. Revenue: need increase revenues from forest activities to as to reduce pressure from agriculture
6. Use of bioenergy → impact living conditions of local people

Group 4

4Fs Finland

Breakout Summary: The role of certification schemes

Co-chair: Rod Taylor

Rapporteur: Antti Marjokorpi

Group 4: What is certification's role in land use decision making, if any?

- Does certification have a role? Yes, but the nature of the role depends on
 - Level of forest governance
 - A country with little zoning and inclusion => pioneering certification can have an important role
 - Relatively stable land use and inclusive processes => limited contribution to land use decision making expect on a level of a concession farm
 - Scale of land holdings
 - Where we have big management units more influence on land use decision making
 - Cumulative effect in areas where small land holdings
 - Is landscape scale certification a more efficient way to deal with scale and multiple commodities?

Group 4: Certification

- Degree to which local land-use decision making and zoning are synchronized
 - For example, with poor synchronization there can be a conflict between certification and regulatory requirements
 - Potential for certification systems to become a lobbying body in addition to providing certification
- Markets
 - Tension between having flexible principles that can be locally adapted and simple blanket rules for communicate the consumers
 - Existence and strength of a market signal for certification to get critical mass needed to be relevant for land use decision making