



EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2018



REGIONE AUTÒNOMA DE SARDIGNA
REGIONE AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

Scientific seminar on forests: Interconnecting Sustainable Development Goals to Action

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Alghero 27 September 2018

UN sustainable development goals - SDGs



The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent universal goals that apply to all countries.

An opportunity to build a sustainable and desirable future, where human and ecosystem well-being, as well as economic prosperity, are at the core of global policy.



Steps to a new framework

Some open questions

- How to achieve the goals?
- How to manage interconnections and trade-offs between goals?
- Which societal and policy reforms are necessary?
- Availability for financial and technological transfers to less developed countries

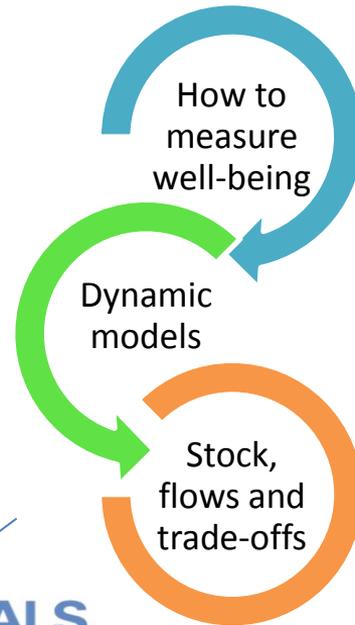
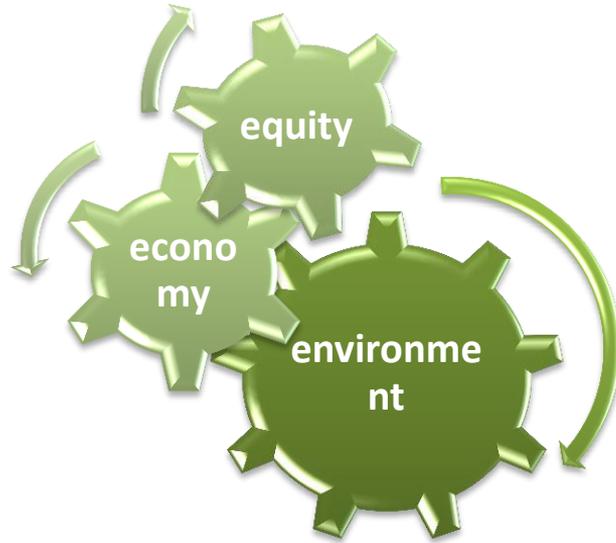


SDGS : a challenge that we must seize now. It's already late

Well-being indicator

Transition to bioeconomy

We need a new well-being aggregate indicator

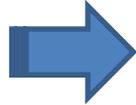


Stock of natural capital and ecosystem service quality: how does it affects our well-being?

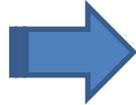


Natural capital stock and ecosystem services

We have to concentrate our efforts on evaluating ecosystem services



The natural capital value should be considered in the definition of the well-being indicator



Invert the negative trend for the natural capital stock



Ecosystem services value

Recognize all ecosystem services

Forest as a complex ecosystem, valued as Natural Capital

Item of State budget

Include the value of natural capital and ecosystem services in public budgets and in the evaluation of public policies

Ecosystem value

Physical and economic valuation of ecosystem services as a mean of keeping political attention on natural capital stock quality

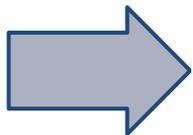
We have to change the System of National Account to integrate natural capital



Transition to bioeconomy

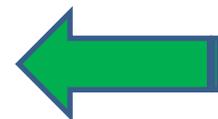


Fossil fuels dependency



Bioeconomy

It is necessary to take action!



Public leverage



Climate change on forests: a balance between Mitigation and Adaptation

Risk of biodiversity loss
Risk of desertification
Increasing water demand in agriculture
Increased mortality from heat waves
Expansion of habitats for disease vectors
Decrease in hydropower potential
Variation on tourism season

impacts

Impact on productivity and on the state of health of the woods

Impacts on the distribution of forest species

Impacts on biodiversity

Impacts on the fire regime

Damage from insects and pathogens

Water and carbon cycle alterations

forests

Hydrogeological instability

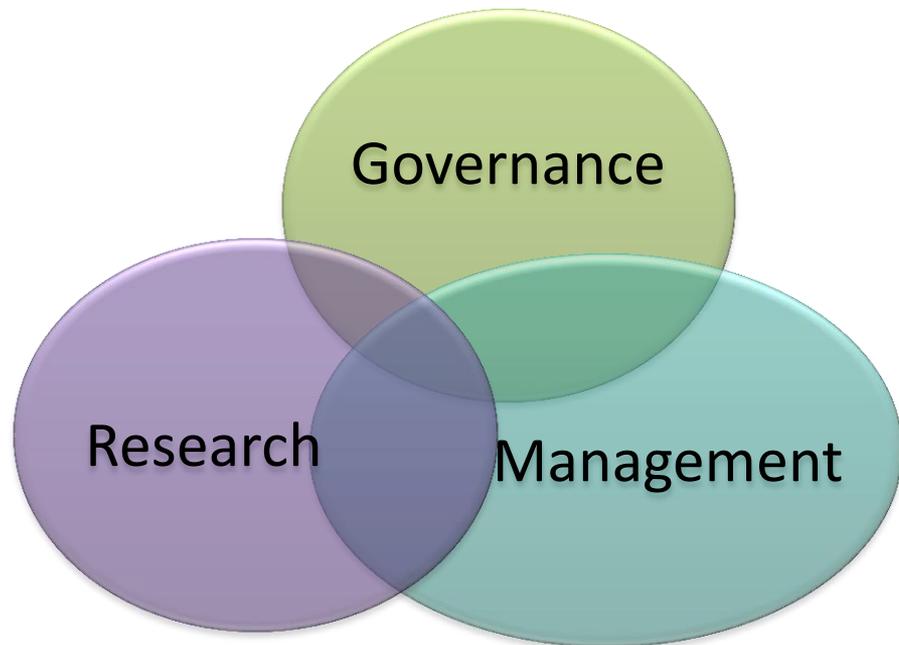
Land degradation

Tourism

Health

ripple effects

Needs and challenges for adaptation



It is necessary
to take action!

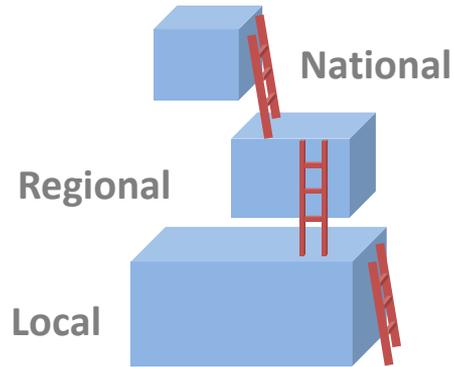
- ✓ Implement an agreed balance among the various forest actors and functions in the context of a changing climate
- ✓ Enable the forest sectors to contribute to cope climate change
- ✓ Maintain and optimize the combination of the forest functions



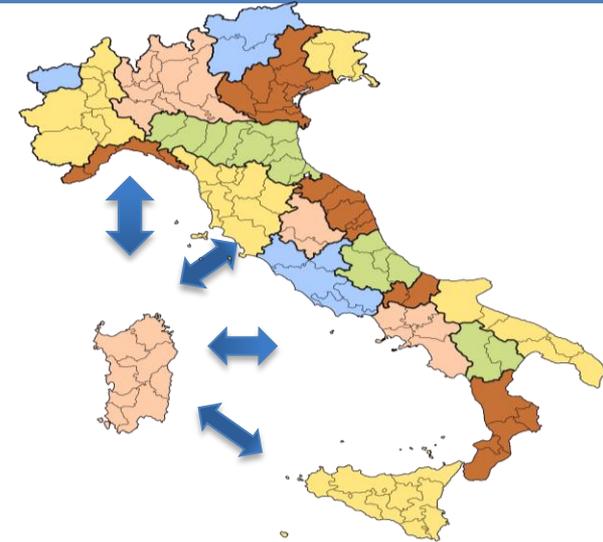
Multilevel Governance approach



Environment and Energy Commission
of the Italian Conference of Regions



Board for interregional
coordination on SNAC



Sectoral Policies

Industry

Transport

Environment

Agriculture

Civil
protection

Interdepartmental
board



Cross-border cooperation



2017

MOU with  Climate-KIC

2018

Climathon



Citizens' Dialogue on actions and tools to tackle climate change (2016/2018)

Thanks



EFI

Sardinia has been awarded as 2018 Forest Island and committed to join EFI
