



This is a short book of abstract for speed-talks as complement to [the program](#) and [speaker info](#)

13.30 – 14.30 Parallel talk-sessions part 1:

Session 1A: Room South America, Agroforestry and multifunctional land use systems for people and planet

A farmer, a scientist, and an investor were going to plant a tree, Elisabeth Simelton, Senior Policy Specialist on Agriculture and Food Security at Sida and Climate Change Scientist

Does it matter who you ask about tree-planting? The answer is obviously ‘yes’ and in this speed-talk you will learn a little about the reasoning behind what women and men farmers, scientists, and (some) investors see in a tree. You will also learn about some mixed methods for local ground-truthing - with a potential to scale up (to some extent).

Dryland Agroforestry: A Nature-based Solution (NbS) for Moroccan Farmers’ Plight with Drought?, Laura Kmoch, Postdoc, Section of Social-Ecological Interactions in Agricultural Systems at University of Kassel

Dryland agroforestry is often hailed as a Nature-based Solution (NbS) for smallholders’ climate and water-related struggles. This speed-talk presents findings from qualitative research in Morocco’s High Atlas landscapes, where rural people risk losing their livelihoods to failed water governance and drought.

Challenges and opportunities in agroforestry expansion to new geographic area, Matilda Palm, Advisor at Vi-Agroforestry, and coordinator of the Agroforestry network.

Vi Agroforestry has a long practical experience of implementing agroforestry projects to support livelihoods and ecosystem services in East Africa. The opportunity to expand into Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) propose certain challenges to the proven methodology of sustainable agriculture and management (SALM) and agroforestry driven by diverse livelihoods dominated by pastoralism as well as tougher climatic and ecosystem conditions. Agroforestry could play a critical role in reclaiming back these lands as well as making them agriculturally productive and will be especially important during prolonged droughts like we are facing right now. During this talk, Vi Agroforestry will present the alterations we are including in our methodology to ensure the continuation of diverse agroforestry systems and increased social, economic and environmental benefits.

The hidden costs of the forest transition: examining livelihood changes along in multifunctional forest landscapes in northern Vietnam and Lao PDR, *Joel Persson, PostDoc, Human Geography Department, Lund University*

Increasing institutional and financial resources are being mobilized in efforts to halt and reverse forest loss, implicitly aiming to induce a so-called “forest transition”, whereby a geographical territory goes from net loss to net gain in forest cover. This transition has been documented in Vietnam and Lao PDR, with significant consequences for the multifunctional forest-agriculture landscapes on which rural livelihoods depend, especially those of ethnic minorities. Using multiple methods, this research will qualify the socioeconomic outcomes of variegated manifestations of the forest transition and related multi-scalar causal relationships in Houaphan and Son La, a borderland region that has had diverse experiences of forest contraction, stabilisation and expansion. The research sheds light on how mechanisms tied to commodity value chains and trade and policy networks lead to geographically uneven forest transition experiences at local sites. Preliminary results will be presented.

Electric cooking in Kenya - A long time unexplored opportunity for Climate Action, *Tom Randa, Research Fellow at the African Centre for Technology Studies and at the Africa Research and Impact Network*

Many Kenyan households and institutions depend on wood fuel for their cooking energy. Over 75% of Kenyan households have access to electricity yet less than 1% use it as the primary cooking fuel. Electric cooking technologies are rapidly becoming available. If widely adopted, the reduction on dependency on wood fuel would save the forest cover, reduce green house gas emissions from the wood fuel burning, and thus improve human and environmental health. Electric cooking in Kenya is thus a potential to enhance climate action (reduce forest degradations, increase carbon sinks, reduce emissions during biomass fuel burning) and reduce indoor air pollution and its associated human health risks.

Session 1B: Room Europe

Addressing drivers of tropical deforestation

Legal deforestation under disputed legal frameworks: updated Scenarios for the Brazilian Amazon (2020-2050), *Ana Paula Dutra Aguiar, Researcher at the Stockholm Resilience Centre and at the Brazilian Institute for Space Research*

A crucial uncertainty for the future of the Brazilian Amazon is what will be considered as “illegal” deforestation in alternative scenarios, given the multiple political pressures on the environmental and land tenure legal frameworks. In this work, we explore alternative land-use change and emission scenarios for the Brazilian Amazon using the LuccME and INPE-EM are open-access spatially explicit land-use change modelling frameworks.

Leveraging support for halting agriculture-driven deforestation: where and how can importing countries make a difference?, *Martin Persson, Associate Professor, Physical Resource Theory, Chalmers University of Technology*

Using a dataset on tropical deforestation embodied in trade, we assess what leverage demand-side policies in import countries have over land-use dynamics and agriculture-driven deforestation in producer countries.

& Disentangling the numbers behind agriculture-driven tropical deforestation, *Martin Persson*

Agricultural expansion is recognized as a major driver of forest loss in the tropics. Yet, accurate data on the links between agriculture and tropical deforestation are lacking. In this talk present a recent synthesis of existing research and datasets to quantify the extent and different ways in which agriculture drives tropical deforestation and highlight key policy implications of our findings.

World Forest ID - Creating the world's largest timber and forest risk commodity database to halt deforestation, Victor Deklerck, Research Leader World Forest ID, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

World Forest ID aims to build the world's largest georeferenced timber and forest risk commodity reference database, to allow independent verification of product identity and origin in forest-connected supply chains, thereby protecting the world's forests. World Forest ID is a US-based nonprofit organization supported by international partners, including the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (UK), the U.S. Forest Service - International Programs (USA), Assurance Services International, and the Forest Stewardship Council. The World Forest ID reference database houses (1) physical wood and forest risk commodity samples collected globally, and (2) analysis data against which forest products and forest risk commodities can be verified. This verification can provide proof of what species a forest product is made of, and where it was harvested. Using World Forest ID data, enforcement officials can rely on evidence of timber legality or illegality in the global supply chain.

Putting numbers on timber illegality risk: the case of ipê in Pará Brazil, Caroline S. S. França, PhD Student, Physical Resource Theory, Chalmers University of Technology

Illegal logging remains widespread across the tropics, causing extensive forest degradation and trade in illegal timber products. By adapting environmentally extended input-output modeling to timber originating from Brazilian native forests, we demonstrate how distinct illegality risks can be mapped and quantified at species-level, across the supply-chain. We focus on high-value ipê from the Amazon state of Pará, a leading producer of timber and contested forest frontier. Data on logging permits and state- and national-level Document of Forest Origin are used to estimate illegality risks due to missing or invalid logging permits, overstated ipê yields, and discrepancies resulting from missing inflows of legal timber. We find that less than one fourth of all ipê volume entering supply-chains between 2009-2019 is risk-free and highlight diversified strategies for laundering of illegal timber are across geographies, information that can be leveraged to improve implementation and enforcement of existing forest regulations.

14.50 - 15:50 Parallel talk sessions, part 2:

Session 2A: Room Europe

Integrated solutions for climate, biodiversity, water and livelihoods

Advances in Nature-based Solutions research, Stephen Woroniecki, Assistant professor, Centre for Climate Science and Policy Research, Environmental Change Unit, Linköping University

In this speed talk I will give a brief overview of recent Nature-based Solutions research in view of setting the agenda for interdisciplinary environmental research, especially that integrates biodiversity, climate change and local priorities. I will give a brief real of highlights findings from two recent projects: a review on the vulnerability-reduction outcomes of NBS in the Global South, and emerging findings from a review of the Social Dimensions of NBS. Then I would like to set out some implications for research and practice of NBS, and finally a broader perspective on future directions for social science focussed on the integration of climate and biodiversity research across scales and contexts.

Long-term community involvement in forest governance predicts improvements in forest canopy cover and livelihoods from tree plantations, Harry Fischer, Senior Lecturer & Associate Professor in the Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Uppsala

Countries around the world have undertaken large-scale tree plantation programmes to sequester atmospheric carbon and support the livelihoods of indigenous people and local communities (IPCLs). These efforts have had varied effects, and there is a need for improved knowledge of the governance

arrangements that support positive environmental and livelihood impacts. We analyze the impacts of four decades' tree planting in Himachal Pradesh, India. Using a dataset of remote sensed forest cover change of 430 plantings undertaken since the 1980s and 2400 household socio-economic surveys, we find that long-term local involvement in forest planting and management is associated with sustained improvements in forest cover and greater likelihood that local households will receive subsistence benefits. Amidst calls for large-scale planetary action for forest restoration, our findings suggest that sustained improvements in environmental and livelihood outcomes require institutional mechanisms that ensure long-term involvement of rural and indigenous populations.

The evolution and trajectory of nature-based climate solutions and restoration, *Rosa Goodman, Senior Lecturer at the Department of Forest Ecology and Management; Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Umeå*

This talk takes us briefly through the evolution of tropical forest conservation, management, and restoration in the context of climate change mitigation and analyze the pros and cons of each—and how they lead to the next movement. Today, we are looking at market-based restoration, and I argue that we need to go much further with both value-generation and driving the kind of restoration we want to see. I further contend that nature-based climate solutions should be holistic and part of the transition to a sustainable economy. I will offer insights from the business world, which is moving much faster than governments (or academia)!

The role of rainforest in building water resilience for agricultural production, *Maganizo Kruger Nyasulu, PhD Candidate, Stockholm Resilience Centre in collaboration with the global biosphere and water modelling group at Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Berlin*

Are there other hidden superpowers of the rainforest we don't usually discuss? Precipitation is essential for agricultural food production and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa where above 80% of agriculture is rain-fed. In some regions, up to about 40 % of precipitation is moisture recycled from the Congo rainforests. While studies demonstrated that ongoing deforestation and degradation changes the moisture transport process, knowledge is limited on the role of moisture generated in the tropical rainforests for Africa's agricultural production.

The essential drop to reach Net-Zero: Unpacking Freshwater's Role in Climate Change Mitigation, *Malin Lundberg Ingemarsson, Phd & Programme Manager, International Policy and Water for Resilient Landscapes, at Swedish Water House – SIWI*

Effective climate action needs water-wise integrated approaches that consider the impact that our actions and climate change are having on the water cycle. The report "The essential drop to reach Net-Zero: Unpacking Freshwater's Role in Climate Change Mitigation", launched at the climate meeting COP27 on 9 November, summarizes of the role of water in climate mitigation. The study is a joint effort between SIWI, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), the Stockholm Resilience Centre, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and UNDP.

Session 2B: Room South America

Participatory forest governance, agency and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

DRC Community Forest concessions, a milestone for the Congo Basin – but how to ensure long-term protection?, *Raymond Samndong*

The Tenure Facility is an international funding mechanism established in 2017 to fund IPLC efforts to secure their tenure rights to land and forests – a pre-condition for nature-based solution to climate change and sustainable management of nature resources. The Tenure Facility currently support 15 projects in the global south and from 2018-2021, Tenure Facility has advanced IPLCs tenure security to over 5 million hectares covering about 1,500 IPLC communities. Securing community tenure rights

to land and forest is an important precondition but much more is needed for communities to release all of the potential benefits that secure land and forest rights can bring.

Therefore, the Tenure Facility is inviting the network [Focali] to help us identify the necessary ingredients for the next steps. Let's build a theory of change based on research and practices on how to sustain community tenure rights to land and forest for medium and long term social and environmental outcomes.

Forest Policy and Land-Use Decisions for Indigenous Peoples, *Purabi Bose Senior Lecturer in Forest Policy at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Alnarp*

This 5 min talk will highlight my topic of work, but also use the platform to stress why the 'diversity of the research team' (people of colour, geographical and gender inclusion) is important among scholars doing research on this topic. I propose a few key global collaboration areas on this topic in this talk.

Decolonial indigenous tourism in Brazil, *Juliana Porsani Researcher, Development and Sustainability Studies, Södertörn University*

This talk will address the emblematic experience of an indigenous group in Brazil, the Pataxó, who was able to set up and exercise strong control over an indigenous tourism project, the “Jaqueira Reserve”. Based on document analysis, interviews, and observations, we show how the Jaqueira Reserve is a constituent of a greater quest for indigenous autonomy (to exercise culture and protect the space for its enactment, i.e., the forest). The Pataxó experience shows that indigenous tourism can be an instrument in greater indigenous struggles, and as such can develop not only despite marginalization but also against it.

Women Participation in Decision-Making in Participatory Forest Management in Ethiopia, *Anna Nordén Assistant Professor in Economics, Jönköping International Business School*

Amid growing emphasis on community-based approaches to natural resource management, there are concerns about the lack of women participation in communal decision-making. We analyze the association between participation of women in decision-making of forest user groups in Ethiopia and several forest management outcomes. We combine longitudinal survey, administrative and forest inventory data and find that participation of women in executive committees (i.e., formal decision-making) is associated with greater forest benefits, and an improved (perceived and actual) condition of the forest.

Forest property and land use rights as leverage points for transformative change, *Nils Droste, Associate Professor in Environmental Politics, Department of Political Science, Lund University*

Who should own what in forests for an effective governance of trade-offs in natural resource management is basically a normative question. I approach this from an empirical angle, and present a research proposal for assessing effects of different land use right regimes on forest management and environmental outcomes. Based on a comparative case study approach and a modular, multi-method system of inference, I aim to build a theory about the corresponding mechanisms inductively. Through a combination of institutional process tracing, land use change assessments and agent-based modelling, empirical evidence can be synthesized into a mid-range theory of rights-based mechanisms for transformative change. In the presentation, I would like to tease the idea, get feedback and learn about potential collaborators.

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For questions or to get in contact with any of the speakers please connect with: maria.olund@gu.se