gap in understanding best practices for benefit sharing at the jurisdictional scale, which is reflected in the limited guidance for jurisdictions to develop such plans. This study aims to address this gap by assessing, compiling, and communicating best practices across the spectrum of data currently available in multiple programs, supplemented with a case study approach in two focal countries (Peru and Indonesia) using sound scientific methods including semi-structured interviews, surveys, strengths weakness opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis, Q-sorting, and statistical analysis. To reduce conflation between familiarity with common practices and the identification of best practices, the study undertook a specific data collection and analysis approach; these findings are used to highlight knowledge transfer opportunities. Further analysis assessed how information was deployed and closes with recommendations to increase uptake of the best practices idenitifed.

External factors contributing to customary forest formation and recognition in Jambi, Indonesia

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Customary forests (CFs) have been managed by local/indigenous people for a long time. While CFs had been included in state forests, the status of CFs was changed by the constitutional court decision No 35/2012, which ruled that CFs are excluded from state forests. A ministerial regulation was stipulated as an enforcement regulation of CFs in 2015 and recognition of each CF by the central government started; 34 CF units covering 23,000 ha have already been recognized by the central government by the end of 2018. Out of 34 cases, 20 cases are located in Jambi Province, even though Indonesia has 34 provinces. Then this study investigated why formulation and recognition of CFs have proceeded in Jambi. Establishment of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) in 1990s was a start of recognition process of CFs in Jambi. During a project for KSNP, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) found existence of CFs on borders of the KSNP and asked local governments to recognize them to secure rights of local people. In 2000s, forest area in Jambi began to be under development pressure of timber production, palm oil plantation and mining, which triggered claims of CF rights by local people. There are also some CFs which were formulated by top-down approach by means of dissemination by a forest management unit (KPH). Cases in Jambi shows that CF recognition is important for forest conservation and security of local life, however, continuity of management of CFs certified by policy-based top-down is still questioned.

Evaluation of involvement of local stakeholders in sustainable management of state forest reserve under concession in Kwara State, Nigeria

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In implementing Sustainable Forest Management, there has been shift from sole ownership of forests to participatory forest management. Odun Forest Reserve (OFR) is located in Kwara State, Nigeria. It comprises about 203 ha plantations of Tectona grandis and *Gmelina arborea* established through Taungya System. The plantation was established by a private investor in 1976, but later transferred to the state forestry Department and then gazette into forest reserve. Currently, exploitation in the reserve is based on concessions through payment of levy to the state forestry department. The reserve has provided employment for about 43.8% households in the adjoining community. However, only 18.8% of the interviewed rural dwellers have paid levies to collect products from the reserve, while 26.3% and 26.3% have collected firewood and leaves respectively for free in the reserve. Majority (95.0%) of the rural dwellers did not participate in the management of the reserve with education significantly ($t = 2.736$, $p = value = 0.008$) contributing to this. Timber contractors working in the reserve carry out pruning and coppice management, while only 35.0% participated in voluntary fire control. Less than half (45.0%) of the contractors have been invited by the state forestry department in decision making process on the reserve. Other than revenue generation from exploitation in the reserve, participation of the stakeholders in management of the reserve from the contractors and rural dwellers is inadequate. There is therefore, the need for proper engagement of the stakeholders to facilitate sustainable management of the reserve.

Contributions by forest concessions in Guatemala toward fulfilling Sustainable Development Goals / *Contribución de las concesiones forestales en Guatemala al cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*

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Las concesiones forestales en Guatemala fueron otorgadas como estrategia, por parte del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CONAP), para frenar el avance de la deforestación en la Zona de Uso Múltiple de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya (RBM). Se trata de cerca de medio millón de hectáreas otorgadas a grupos comunitarios organizados e industriales de la madera donde uno de los requisitos para su funcionamiento era la obligatoriedad de obtener la certificación forestal del FSC a mas tardar el tercer año de adjudicada la concesión y mantenerla vigente durante todo el periodo del contrato estipulado en 25 años prorrogables. El estudio se fundamenta en una evaluación realizada bajo la metodología de FAO, enmarcada en las Directrices Voluntarias para el Manejo de Bosques Públicos de Producción, el análisis de informes de auditorías de certificación y de varios estudios científicos y socioeconómicos realizados al proceso concesionario. Los resultados revelan que el proceso de manejo forestal en las concesiones en Guatemala no solo logró frenar el avance de la deforestación, en contraste con lo sucedido en las áreas protegidas aledañas, sino que además están contribuyendo a cumplir con varias de las Metas de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS).

A6k: THE BIOECONOMY: A SUSTAINABLE WAY FORWARD?

The SDGS, bioeconomy and forests: a nexus for Global sustainability?

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Nearly 1/3 of global land area is currently forested. Due to the upcoming "bioeconomy paradigm" the transition of current economies to one where materials, chemicals, and energy are derived directly from renewable (forest) resources or based on biotechnological processes may result in more intensified use and/or expansion of forest areas. The bioeconomy is also framed as a transformative way to achieve a low waste/carbon bio-based economy. Many bioeconomy policies however display technocratic or efficiency-oriented approaches, where the idea of sustainable development is narrowed. The globally agreed Sustainable