

TRANSFORMING Sustainable Development Diplomacy

Lessons Learned from
Global Forest Governance



**Hans Hoogeveen
Patrick Verkooijen**

TRANSFORMING: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DIPLOMACY

Lessons Learned From
Global Forest Governance

Hans Hoogeveen
Patrick Verkooijen

Thesis Committee

Thesis supervisor

Prof. dr. ir. Rudy Rabbinge
University Professor
Wageningen University

Thesis co-supervisors

Prof. dr. William Moomaw
Professor of International Environmental Policy
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Tufts University, USA

Prof. dr. Adil Najam
Frederick S. Pardee Professor of Global Public Policy
Boston University, USA

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Prof. dr. Jagmohan S. Maini, University of Toronto, Canada
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Other members (Committee Patrick Verkooijen)

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Prof. dr. Jagmohan S. Maini, University of Toronto, Canada
Prof. dr. ing. Geert Teisman, Erasmus University

Transforming Sustainable Development Diplomacy:
Lessons Learned from Global Forest Governance

Hans Hoogeveen
Patrick Verkooijen

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Propositions

1. Sustainable Development is a global issue, which needs attribution of appropriate scale in order to attain successes in Sustainable Development Diplomacy (this thesis).
2. A portfolio approach should be adopted for successful Sustainable Development Diplomacy (this thesis).
3. The complexity of the solution has to match the complexity of problems, such as sustainable development (Najam, Christopoulou and Moomaw, 2004).
4. Given the inherent complexity and interconnections of involved issues a new diplomacy is needed to link multiple issues such as agriculture, forests, biodiversity and climate change in order to successfully address any one of them (Najam, Christopoulou and Moomaw, 2004).
5. The international system of diplomacy, given its fragmentation, lack of coherency and lack of implementation, is heading into a dead-end street.
6. Effective leadership requires a global and inclusive mindset to change traditional diplomacy towards a more flexible approach that can respond to rapidly changing conditions, while meeting international agreed goals.

Propositions belonging to the thesis, entitled

“Transforming Sustainable Development Diplomacy: Lessons Learned from Global Forest Governance”.

Hans Hoogeveen
Wageningen, 6 January 2010.

Propositions

1. Institutional space is needed for successful Sustainable Development Diplomacy (this thesis).
2. Sustainable Development Diplomacy needs deeper participation of all relevant stakeholders (this thesis).
3. It is essential to engage development banks, such as the World Bank, in addressing any of the major sustainable development issues including forests, biodiversity, oceans, climate change or water (Najam, Papa and Taiyab, 2006).
4. A new diplomacy is required that recognizes the inherent complexity of issues and the changed realities of sustainable development governance (Najam, Christopoulou and Moomaw, 2004).
5. The obsessive attention for climate change is counterproductive for sustainable development.
6. Global leadership of the European Union is impossible if the internal structures, institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms remain as they are now.

Propositions belonging to the thesis, entitled

“Transforming Sustainable Development Diplomacy: Lessons Learned from Global Forest Governance”.

Patrick Verkooijen
Wageningen, 6 January 2010.

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Co-authors: Hans Hoogeveen and Patrick Verkooijen

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Lead author: Hans Hoogeveen; Co-author: Patrick Verkooijen

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Lead author: Patrick Verkooijen; Co-author: Hans Hoogeveen

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Lead author: Patrick Verkooijen; Co-author: Hans Hoogeveen

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Lead author: Hans Hoogeveen; Co-author: Patrick Verkooijen

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Co-authors: Hans Hoogeveen and Patrick Verkooijen

Hypothesis 1. Scale and Subsidiarity: *Identification and attribution of the appropriate scale increases the probability of success of the system of global forest governance.*

Hypothesis 2. Issues and Arenas: *The development of institutional space for institutional interaction increases the probability of success of the evolving system of global forest governance.*

Hypothesis 3. Actors: *The probability of success of the system of global forest governance increases when deeper participation of all relevant stakeholders is ensured.*

Hypothesis 4. Policy instrumentation: *The fixation with one comprehensive agreement distracts attention from other avenues of the diplomacy of global forest governance that have a better potential for resolution and for implementation.*

Hypothesis 5. Policy instrumentation: Portfolio Approach – *The probability of success of the system of global forest governance rises when a portfolio approach is adopted.*

Hypothesis 6. Leadership: *A system of global forest governance cannot succeed in the absence of effective entrepreneurial leadership on the parts of individuals.*