Global-to-local: Perspectives on global change drivers and implications for the southern forest sector

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Collaborating Institutions:



















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- Global change drivers include gradual factors:
 - Environmental change
 - Socioeconomic developments
 - Emerging market growth
 - Paradigm-shifting technology developments

- How do local resources managers adapt to gradual global change drivers?
 - Adaptive management to new market/policy realities (recursive dynamic)
 - Expectations → management today is a function of where we *think* we'll be in the future (intertemporal)
 - Markets, productivity change, etc.

- Could also include *instantaneous* exogenous or unanticipated factors:
 - Pandemics
 - Armed conflict
 - Trade disputes

- How do local resources managers adapt to gradual global change drivers?
 - Expectations => management today is a function of where we *think* we'll be in the future
 - Markets, productivity change, etc.
 - Subject to local resource constraints, institutions

- How do local resources managers adapt to instantaneous global change?
 - Adaptive management → adjustments to unanticipated exogenous change
 - Management change subject to lag effects
 - Decisions post-event can have recourse

Local modeling perspective

- Local scale analyses (and some regional frameworks) are based on exogenous factors
 - Prices, input costs, land rents
 - Based on global market conditions
- We can use Monte Carlo to quantify ROI for a stand
 - But when we scale up... the cumulative effect of management changes affect markets, creating market feedback
 - Need to understand changing relative comparative advantages under global change

Global modeling perspective

- Modeling global systems can miss nuance of local factors
 - Resource conditions
 - Institutions
 - Infrastructure
 - Etc.

Global Modeling Perspective

 Recent advances by the global FSM community in modeling future "pathways"

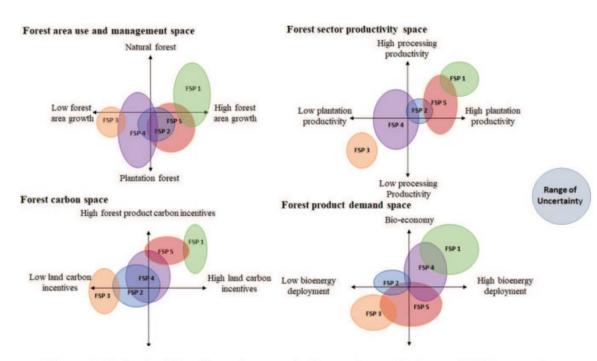
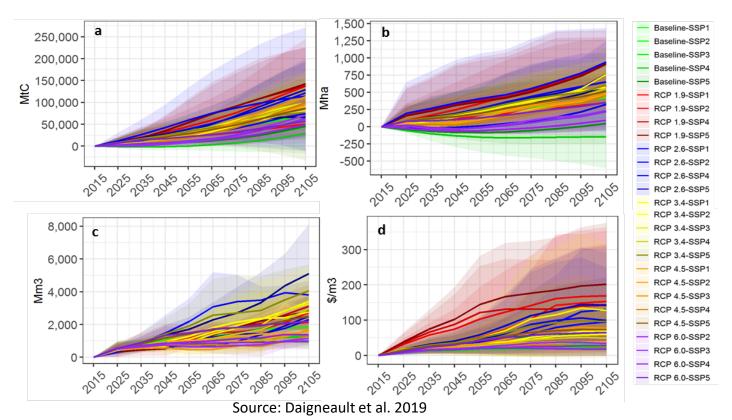


Figure 3: Relationship of key elements in Forest Sector Pathway (FSP) narratives.

Source: Daigneault et al. 2019

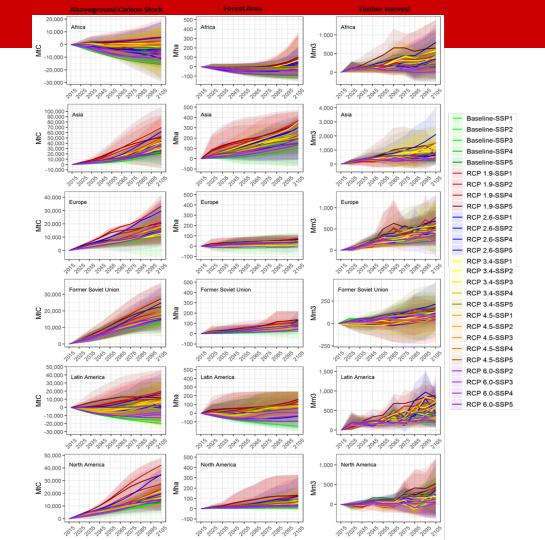
Global Modeling Perspective



For-MIP Results

- We're seeing common themes in directionality of global results.
 - What about regional outputs?

Wider variation in regional outputs



Why the divergence at regional scale

- Global models have different criteria for optimizing spatiotemporal distribution of land use/harvests
- Global models may not capture nuance of local/regional systems
 - What is the solution?

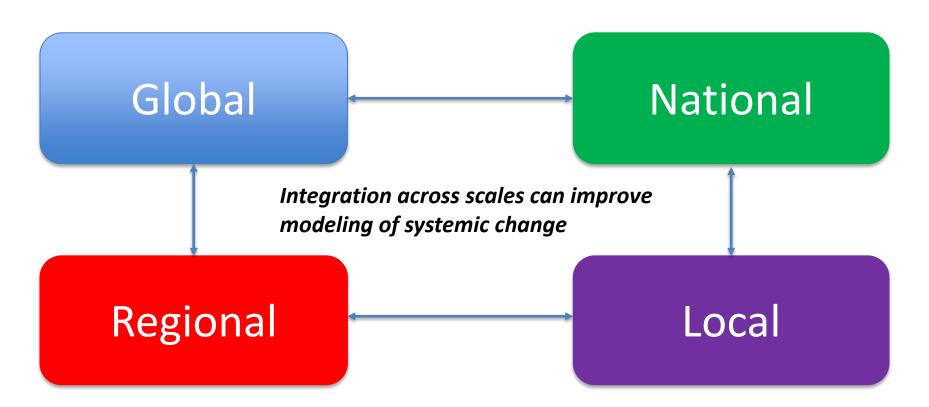
Global

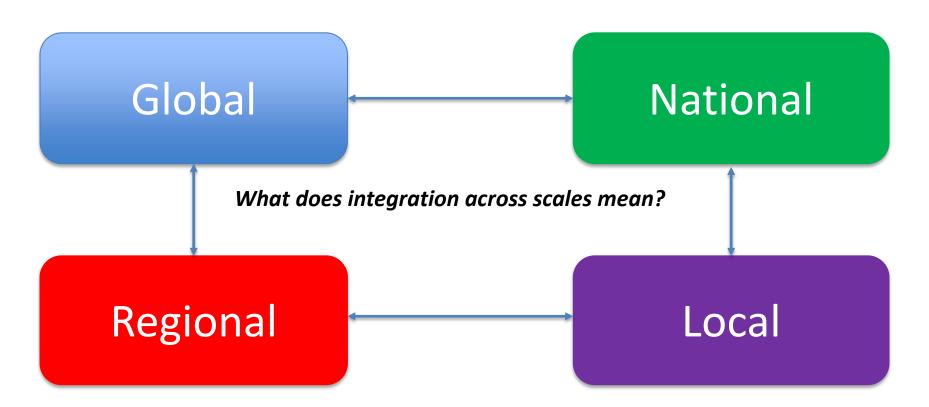
National

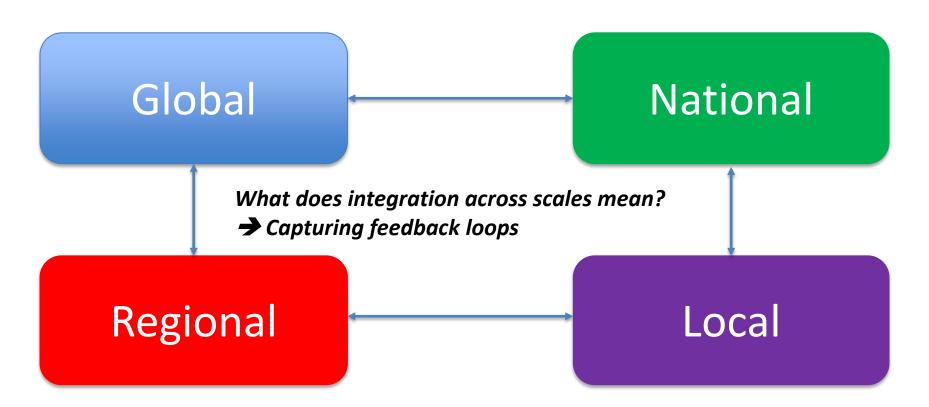
Modeling at different spatiotemporal scales offers flexibility in analysis of policy and investment options

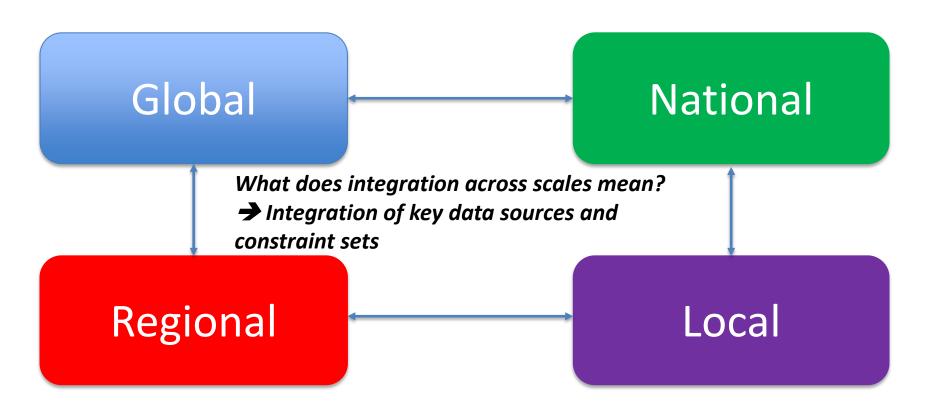
Regional

Local









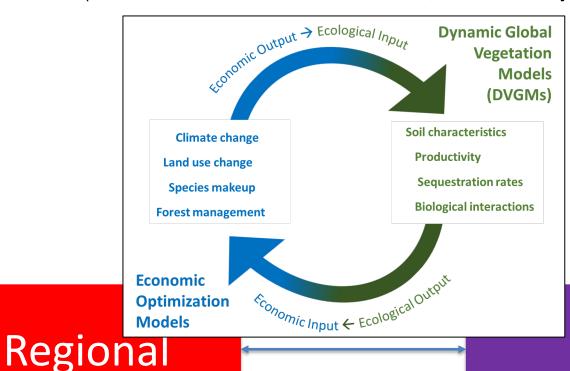
Integration across Scales

- What is SOFAC's role?
 - Continue improving representation of southern forestry
 - Participation in multi-model assessments
 - Model integration efforts
 - Iterative processes across scales to achieve "convergence" in market outputs

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Integrating Spatially Explicit Process and Economic Modeling

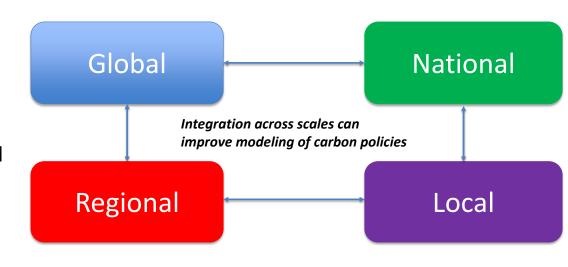
(with Tom Gower, Madisen Fuller, Bob Abt, Maniswini Ganjam)



Local

Closing Remarks

- Markets and environmental change forces matter when modeling policy and market change
- Economic models reflect market opportunity costs of mitigation and facilitate tradeoff analysis
- Integration across scales and disciplines can improve modeled assessments



Thank You!

- Questions?
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