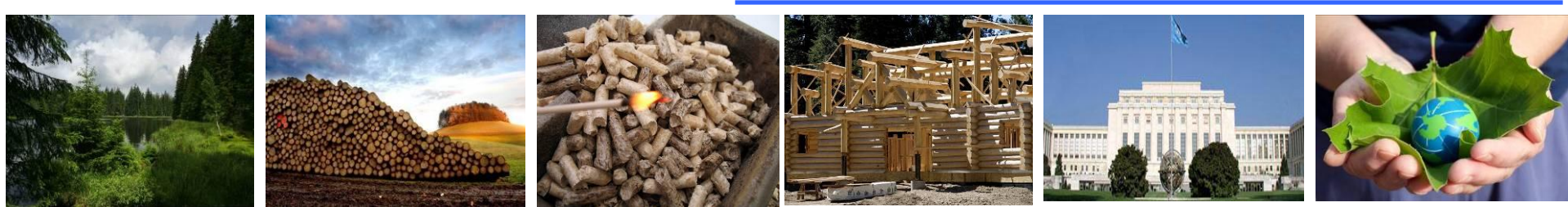




35th Session Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management

Geneva – 23-25 April 2013



Forests and Economic Development

Paola Deda



9-13 December 2013

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Forest and Economic Development

A Driver for the Green Economy in the ECE Region



UNITED NATIONS



35th session, FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management



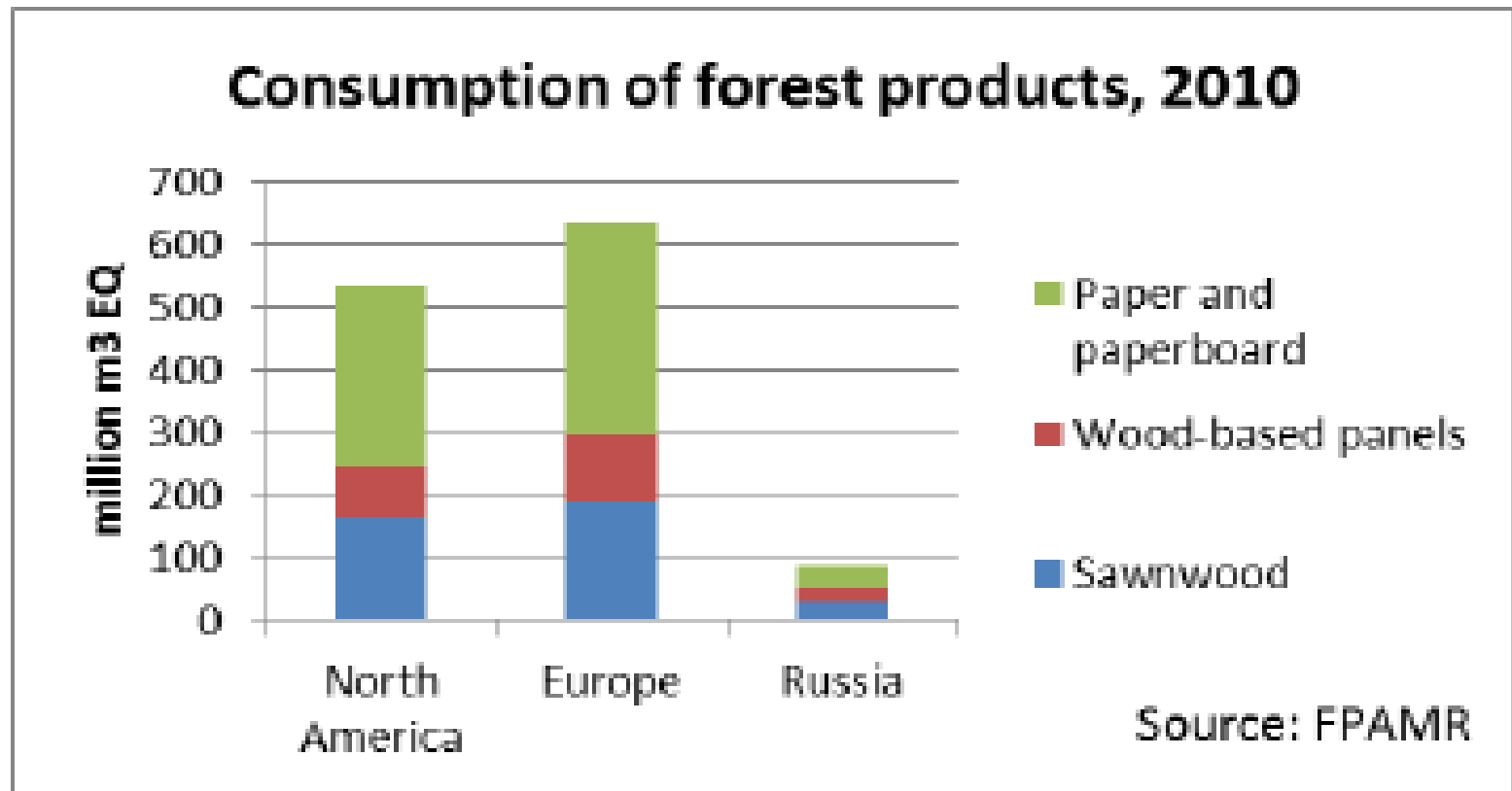
Outline of the presentation

- How do forests contribute to economic development in the ECE region?
- Outlook and major policy challenges
- The way forward
- Conclusion
- What the Working Party can do



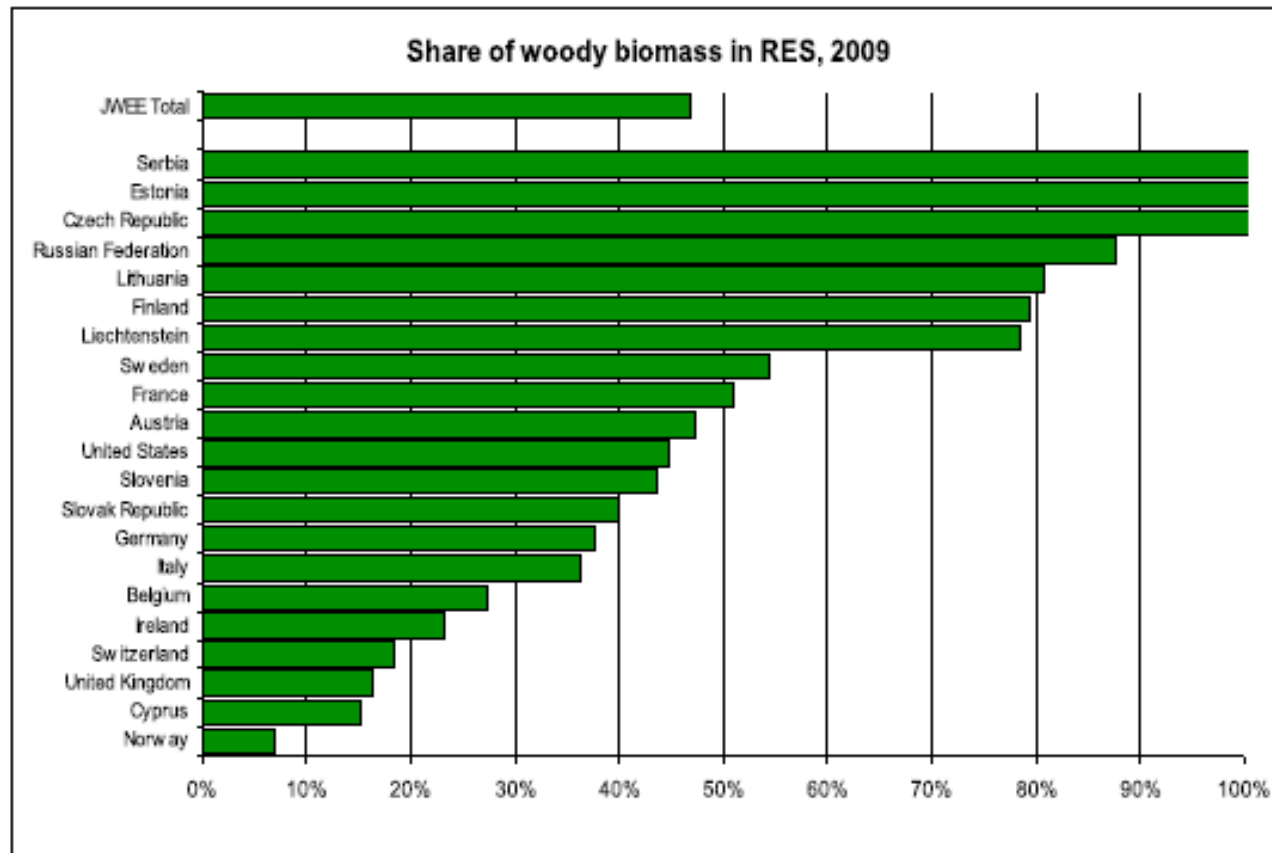
How do forests contribute to economic development in the ECE region? (1)

Consumption of forest products



How do forests contribute to economic development in the ECE region? (2)

Renewable energy from woody biomass



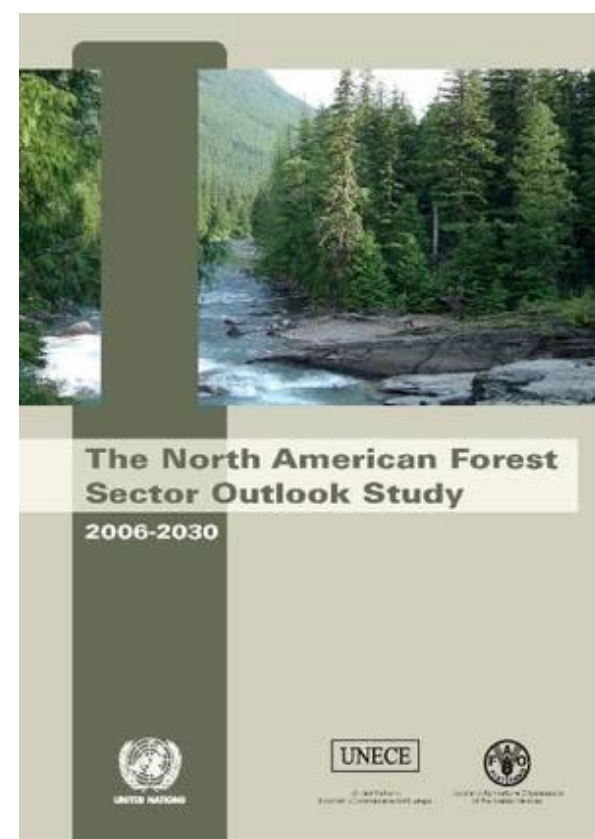
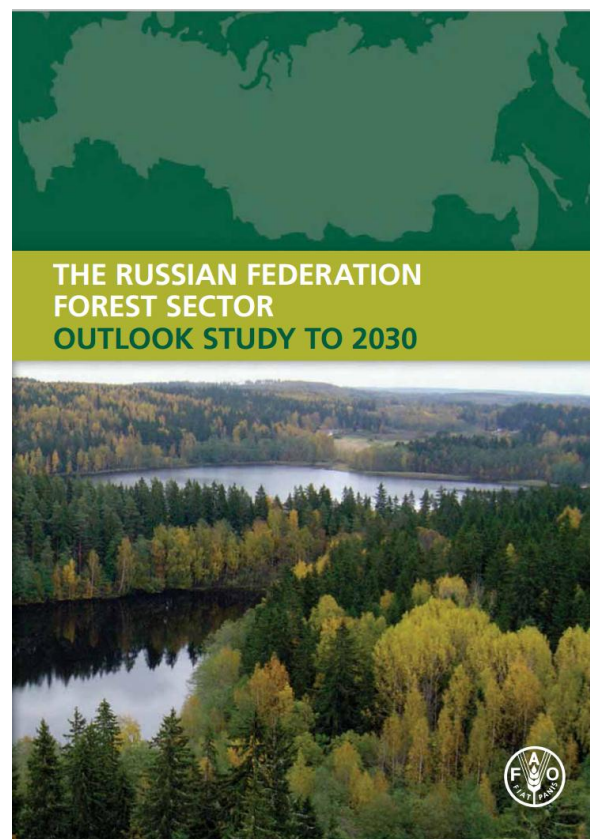
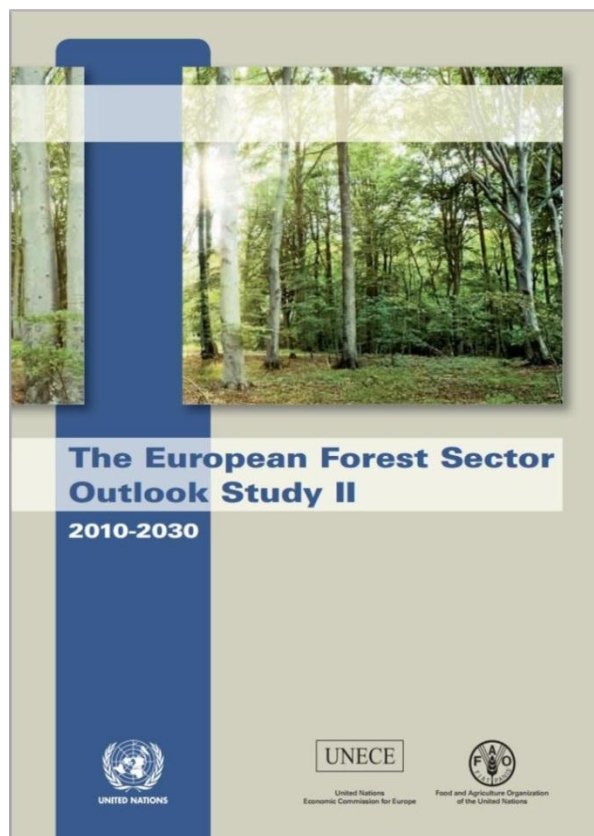
OUTLOOK AND MAJOR POLICY CHALLENGES



35th session, FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management



How much can the forests of the ECE region contribute, on a sustainable basis, to the supply of **renewable energy**?

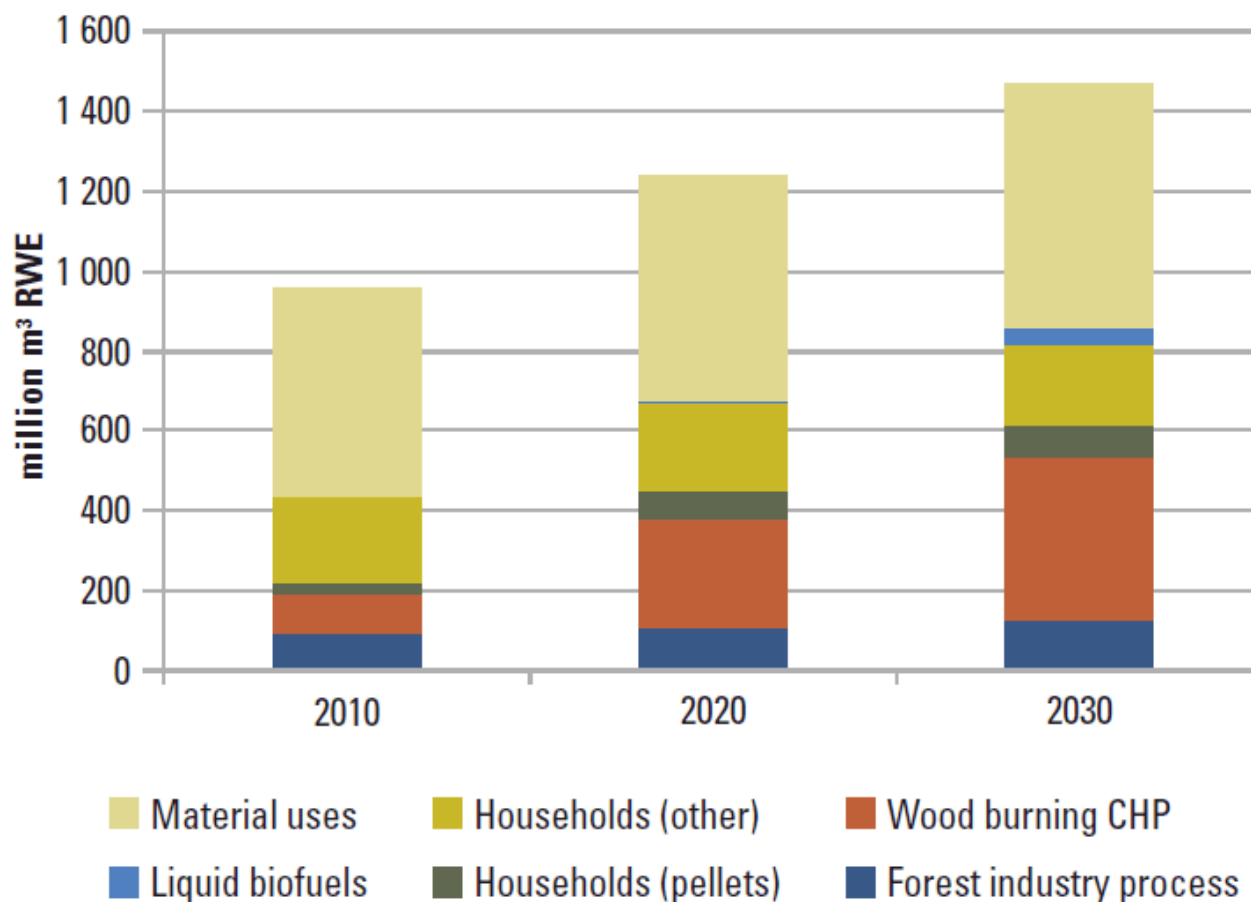


35th session, FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management



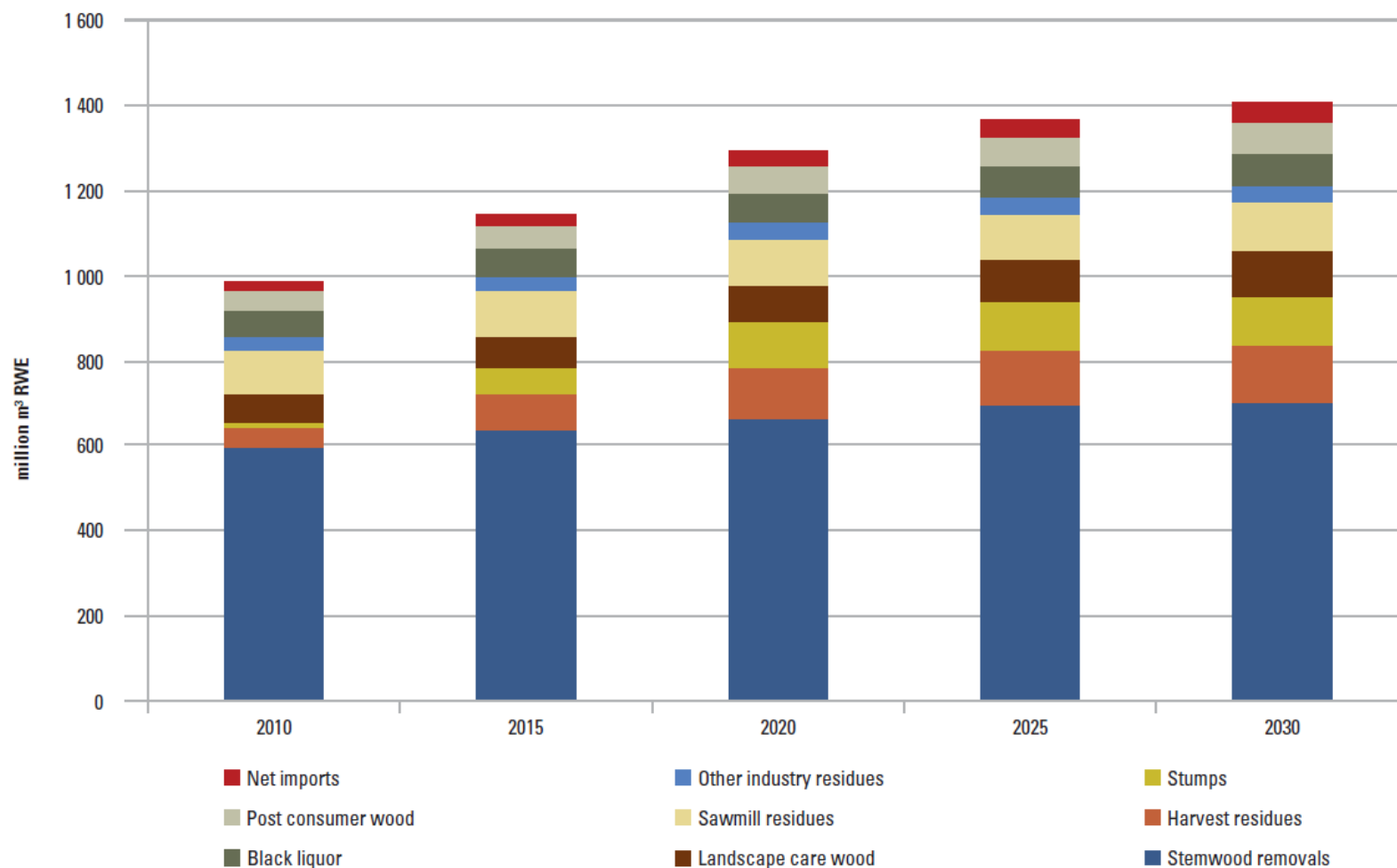
Can future wood demand be satisfied on a sustainable basis?

Figure 20: Consumption of wood in Promoting wood energy scenario, 2010-2030.



Intensified Mobilisation

Figure 21: Components of wood supply in Promoting wood energy scenario, 2010-2030



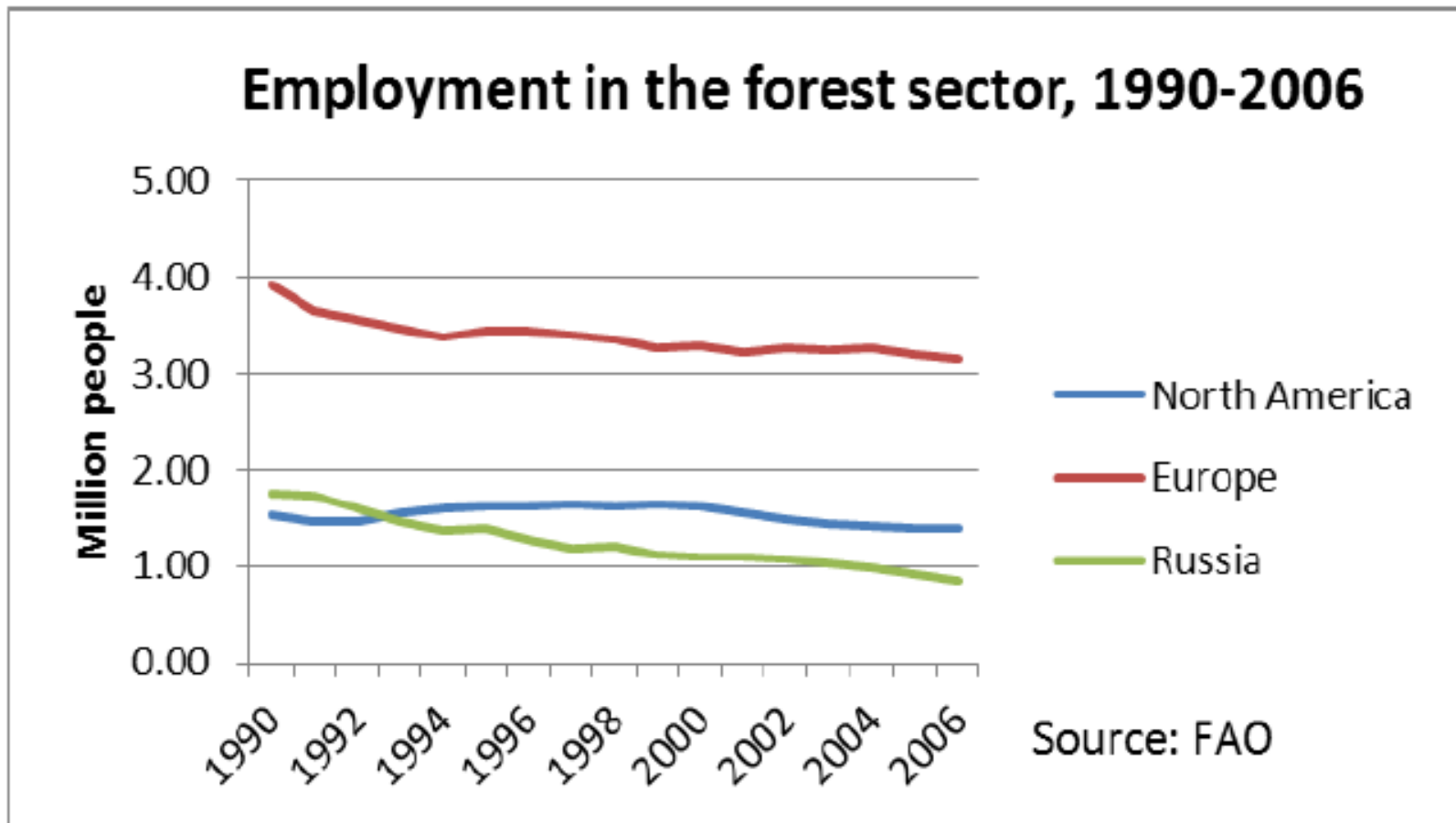
Consequences

- The strong increase in harvest residues and stump extraction (170 million m³ more than in reference scenario 2030) seems to pose an unacceptable risk to the ecological balance of the forest.
- Increased imports may be part of the solution, although sustainability must be evaluated.
- Short rotation coppice may also partly cover demand but at trade-off with other land uses. Depending on productivity, between 6 and 17 million ha of land would be necessary to supply 170 million m³. This is roughly equivalent to an area covering 3 to 9 % of utilized agricultural land of EU27.
- Establishing short rotation coppice might imply trade-offs with other land uses and, depending on site selection, with landscape and biodiversity. We could therefore face significant environmental, financial and institutional costs.



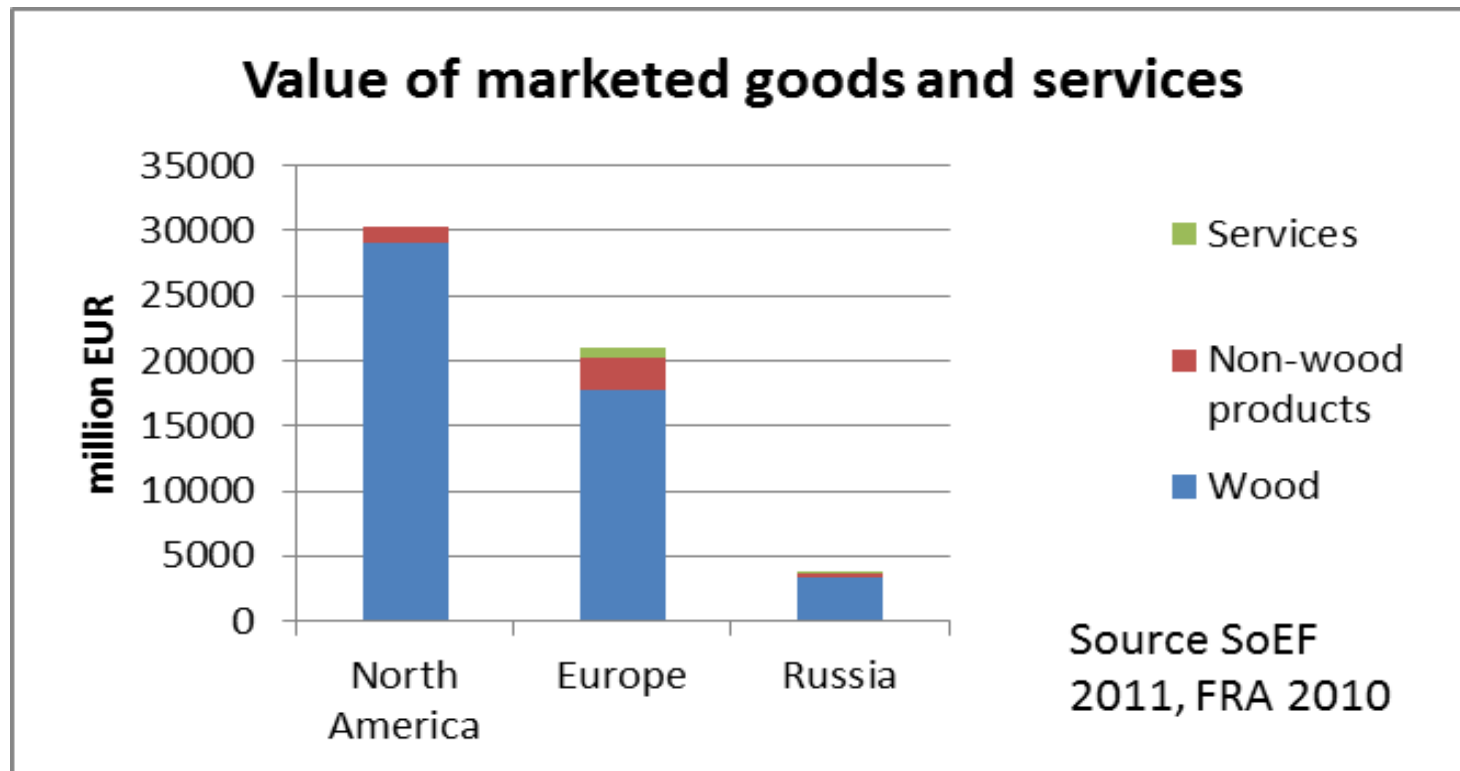
Developing a sustainable workforce

Employment in the forest sector



Developing and implementing **payment** **for ecosystem services**

Value of marketed and non-marketed goods and services



Promoting **innovative** forest products and services



© <http://www.archiexpo.de/>



© <http://www.hdh-ev.de>



© <http://nichtort.wordpress.com>

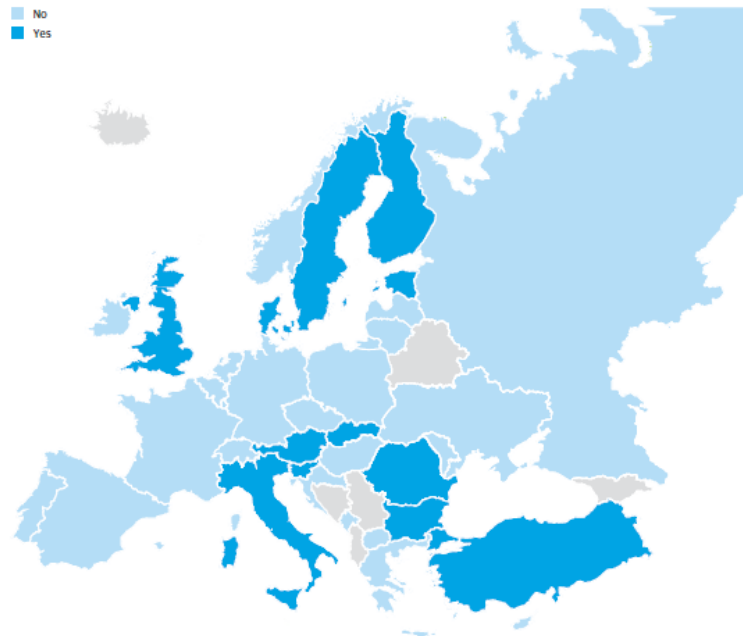


© <http://www.fachkom.ch>

Demonstrating and communicating sustainable forest management, inside and outside the sector

Written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy

Figure 93: Existence of a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy



The way forward

- Establish forests and the goods and services they provide as an integrated part of the **green economy**
- Action Plan for the forest sector in a green economy
 - Sustainable production and consumption of forest products
 - A low carbon forest sector
 - Decent green jobs in the forest sector
 - Valuation of and payment for forest ecosystem services
 - Monitoring and governance of the forest sector in the green economy



The Working Party is invited:

- To comment on the Study Paper
- To distribute and promote it, and use it for their own communication
- To identify weaknesses in data and/or analysis which should be remedied, e.g. evaluation of non-marketed services, workforce issues (salaries, safety, skills), monitoring PES, financial flows and values (not just government), public expenditure (all types) ...

