



## Conseil économique et social

Distr. générale  
7 mars 2018  
Français  
Original : anglais



## Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

Commission économique pour l'Europe

Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

Comité des forêts et de l'industrie forestière

Commission européenne des forêts

Soixante-quinzième session  
Varsovie, 9-13 octobre 2017

Trente-neuvième session  
Varsovie, 9-13 octobre 2017

### Rapport de la session du Comité des forêts et de l'industrie forestière et de la Commission européenne des forêts

#### I. Introduction

1. À l'invitation du Gouvernement polonais, la session commune du Comité des forêts et de l'industrie forestière de la CEE (pour sa soixante-quinzième session) et de la Commission européenne des forêts de la FAO (pour sa trente-neuvième session) – Las2017 – s'est tenue à Varsovie (Pologne) du 9 au 13 octobre 2017. Plus de 280 participants étaient présents.

#### II. Participation

2. Les délégations des 42 États membres de la CEE dont le nom suit ont participé à la session commune : Albanie, Allemagne, Arménie, Autriche, Azerbaïdjan, Bélarus, Belgique, Bulgarie, Canada, Chypre, Croatie, États-Unis d'Amérique, Espagne, Estonie, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Lettonie, Monténégro, Norvège, Ouzbékistan, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République de Moldova, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Serbie, Slovaquie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Tadjikistan, Turquie et Ukraine.

3. Un représentant de la Commission européenne a participé à la session.

4. Le secrétariat du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts a participé à la session.

5. Y était également représentée l'organisation intergouvernementale ci-après : Agence internationale pour les énergies renouvelables.

6. Des représentants de Forest Europe ont pris part à la session.

7. Des représentants des organisations non gouvernementales ci-après ont participé à la session : Armenia Tree Project, Association internationale des étudiants en sylviculture, Association des forêts d'État européennes, Bureau de promotion des produits du bois du Québec, Bureau régional pour l'Europe orientale et l'Asie centrale de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources, Confédération européenne des propriétaires forestiers, Crann-Trees for Ireland, Ekoinbud, Fonds mondial



pour la nature, Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Institute, Forest Friends Association, Forest Research Institute, Greenpeace, Institute of Forest, International Family Forest Alliance, Programme de reconnaissance des certifications forestières, Planta Panta Tree International, Québec Arbres, Stichting Probos, Swedish Forest Industries Federation, The Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners, The Forest Stewardship Council, The Polish Papermakers Association, Union of European Foresters, Union of Timber Manufacturers and Exporters of Russia. Un certain nombre de représentants d'autres organisations, du secteur privé, d'entités locales, des milieux universitaires et des médias ont participé à la session, à l'invitation du secrétariat.

### III. Ouverture de la réunion

8. M<sup>me</sup> Marta Gaworska (Pologne), Présidente du Comité et Coprésidente de la session, a ouvert la session. Elle a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants et a présenté les orateurs de la séance d'ouverture : M. Manoel Sobral, Directeur du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts ; M<sup>me</sup> Yuriko Shoji, représentante régionale adjointe du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale ; et M. Andrey Vasilyev, Secrétaire exécutif adjoint de la CEE.

9. M. Manoel Sobral a souligné que la CEE et la FAO pouvaient se faire les champions de la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030), compte tenu de la longue tradition de gestion durable des forêts dans la région. Il a également rappelé que le Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts organisait une réunion des organisations régionales à Nairobi le mois suivant pour examiner les importantes contributions que celles-ci pouvaient apporter au plan stratégique, et que le Forum politique de haut niveau en 2018 examinerait l'objectif de développement durable n° 15 : Vie terrestre.

10. M<sup>me</sup> Yuriko Shoji a rappelé les soixante-dix années de coopération entre la CEE et la FAO et a souligné la nécessité de poursuivre ce partenariat, compte tenu des avantages comparatifs réciproques, qui favorisent les synergies et renforcent la coopération avec les principaux partenaires. M<sup>me</sup> Shoji a remercié le Gouvernement de la République tchèque pour l'organisation de l'événement anniversaire du partenariat le mois précédent.

11. M. Andrey Vasilyev a rappelé que la région de la CEE couvrait 43 % des forêts de la planète et que 60 % de la production mondiale de bois rond industriel et de produits forestiers connexes provenaient de là. Elle avait donc un rôle déterminant à jouer dans la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts 2017-2030. Il a également évoqué le soixante-dixième anniversaire du partenariat avec la FAO et a remercié le Gouvernement de la République tchèque d'avoir accueilli l'événement.

### IV. Adoption de l'ordre du jour (point 1 de l'ordre du jour)

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/1 ; FO:EFC/2017/1.

12. M. Kenan Kilic (Turquie), Président de la Commission européenne des forêts et Coprésident de la session commune, a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants et a présenté l'ordre du jour provisoire.

13. L'ordre du jour a été adopté avec les modifications suivantes :

a) Le point 3 a) est à présent repris sous le point 2 de l'ordre du jour annoté : « Questions communes au Comité et à la Commission » ; et

b) Au titre du point 2 i) « Questions diverses », il a été convenu d'aborder la question de la « coopération entre les secrétariats de la CEE et de la FAO ».

14. Plusieurs participants se sont dits préoccupés par le degré d'exhaustivité du projet de programme de travail intégré et ont demandé que davantage de temps soit consacré à son examen.

## V. Questions communes au Comité et à la Commission (point 2 de l'ordre du jour)

### a) Questions de politique générale concernant les forêts mondiales

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/3 ; FO:EFC/2017/3.

15. M. Manoel Sobral, Directeur du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts a présenté le plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030) et les prochaines étapes de sa mise en œuvre. Il a souligné que sa mise en œuvre incombaît aux pays et dépendait notamment de contributions nationales volontaires.

16. La Commission et le Comité ont encouragé les pays :

a) À participer activement aux travaux du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts et à la mise en œuvre du Plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts, dans l'optique de déterminer et d'adopter des contributions nationales volontaires au Plan stratégique, aux niveaux régional et national, en renforçant les apports socioéconomiques du secteur forestier ; et à suivre les progrès réalisés, prenant pour ce faire appui sur l'Instrument des Nations Unies sur les forêts et les programmes nationaux concernant les forêts comme cadres de mise en œuvre ; et

b) À poursuivre leurs efforts pour intégrer les changements climatiques dans leurs programmes nationaux concernant les forêts, à tenir compte comme il convient des forêts dans leurs stratégies et leurs plans d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et d'atténuation de leurs effets, et à définir et mettre en œuvre des contributions déterminées au niveau national qui soient axées sur les forêts.

17. Le Comité et la Commission ont salué les travaux menés conjointement et ont demandé à la CEE et à la FAO, dans le cadre de leurs mandats existants :

a) De continuer à apporter une aide aux pays pour la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable et des éléments du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 qui ont trait aux forêts et pour la mise en œuvre du Plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030), en concertation avec les membres du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts ;

b) D'informer les États membres et autres parties prenantes des derniers faits nouveaux survenus en matière de politique mondiale et régionale relative aux forêts, en s'inspirant aussi de l'éventuelle contribution de l'Équipe de spécialistes CEE/FAO des politiques forestières, afin de favoriser la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable et de faciliter le processus de mise en œuvre et d'examen du Plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030) ; et

c) De poursuivre leurs activités de suivi et d'étude des perspectives du secteur forestier dans la région.

### b) Coopération régionale

18. M<sup>me</sup> Ludmila Marušáková, Chef de l'Unité de liaison de Forest Europe à Bratislava, a informé les participants des activités de coopération menées avec la CEE et la FAO. Les représentants se sont déclarés satisfaits du renforcement de la coopération et ont insisté sur l'importance de continuer à entreprendre des activités conjointes tout en évitant les chevauchements, et d'accroître les synergies. Plusieurs représentants ont souligné la nécessité de parvenir à un accord sur la question de l'utilisation des trois logos et des droits d'auteur du rapport sur l'état des forêts en Europe.

19. M. Antoine Nunes, spécialiste des questions d'environnement à la CEE, a informé les participants des études de la performance environnementale menées par la CEE en appui à la coopération entre la Section conjointe CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois et la Division de l'environnement de la CEE.

20. Les pays ont été invités à participer au concours « Young People in European Forests » (Les jeunes et les forêts européennes).

**c) Soixante-dixième anniversaire du partenariat CEE/FAO**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.1 ; FO:EFC/2017/Inf.1.

21. M<sup>me</sup> Natálie Benešová du Département de l'économie et de la politique forestières du Ministère de l'agriculture de la République tchèque et M. Tomáš Krejzar, Directeur du Département de l'économie et de la politique forestières du Ministère de l'agriculture de la République tchèque, ont informé les représentants des célébrations du soixante-dixième anniversaire du partenariat entre la CEE et la FAO, qui avaient été organisées à Mariánské Lázně, en République tchèque, du 5 au 7 septembre 2017. Les participants à cet événement avaient examiné et approuvé le message commémoratif proposé par la République tchèque. Ce message mettait en avant les importants progrès accomplis en matière de protection et de gestion des forêts dans la région au cours des soixante-dix dernières années, et soulignait la nécessité de coopérer pour faire face aux défis à venir. Le message est reproduit dans le document ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.1-FO:EFC/2017/Inf.1 Les deux intervenants ont également rappelé les débats sur la question de la certification forestière qui avaient eu lieu durant l'événement. Le Comité et la Commission ont remercié le Gouvernement de la République tchèque d'avoir accueilli cet événement important.

**d) Rapport du Groupe de travail**

*Document :* ECE/TIM/EFC/WP.2/2017/2.

22. M. Jeffrey Prestemon (États-Unis d'Amérique), en sa capacité de Président du Groupe de travail conjoint CEE/FAO sur les statistiques, l'économie et la gestion forestières, a présenté le rapport de la trente-neuvième session du Groupe de travail conjoint, qui s'est tenue du 29 au 31 mars 2017 à Genève. Au cours de son exposé, M. Prestemon a mis l'accent sur le point 6 – Orientations concernant les domaines d'activité 1 à 4. L'exposé est disponible dans son intégralité sur le site Web de la Section CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois : <http://www.unece.org/forests/las2017>.

23. Le Comité et la Commission se sont félicités des travaux accomplis par le Groupe de travail conjoint CEE/FAO sur les statistiques, l'économie et la gestion forestières, ainsi que par les équipes de spécialistes faisant rapport à ce dernier, et ont souligné que toutes les équipes de spécialistes jouaient un rôle essentiel pour ce qui était d'appuyer la mise en œuvre du Programme de travail intégré et de favoriser l'échange de savoir-faire technique entre les États membres.

**e) Bilan des activités menées en 2017, et activités et publications prévues pour 2018**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/4 ; FO:EFC/2017/4.

24. Les représentants ont examiné une liste contenant des informations sur les activités menées en 2017 et les activités provisoirement proposées pour 2018. Le Comité et la Commission ont approuvé la liste.

**f) Évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2020, établissement de rapports amélioré et rationalisé**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/5 ; FO:EFC/2017/5.

25. M. Anssi Pekkarinen, spécialiste forestier principal à la FAO, et M. Roman Michalak, spécialiste forestier de la Section CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois, ont informé les participants des préparatifs en vue de l'Évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2020 et des projets relatifs à la collecte intégrée de données CEE/FAO/Forest Europe sur les forêts et la gestion des forêts.

26. La Commission et le Comité ont encouragé les pays à :

a) Participer activement à la communication de données pour l'évaluation des ressources forestières 2020, y compris l'examen et la validation des produits de télédétection ;

b) Collaborer avec la CEE, la FAO et d'autres institutions partenaires pour créer des synergies dans la collecte, l'analyse et la gestion des données et pour réduire les doubles emplois ; et

c) Appuyer la mise en œuvre de la proposition CEE/FAO/Forest Europe de communication paneuropéenne de données.

27. La Commission a demandé à la FAO :

a) De continuer d'appuyer l'élaboration du concept d'ensemble commun et de contribuer à la collecte de données relatives aux indicateurs intéressant l'Évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2020 ;

b) De poursuivre le développement et la mise en service de la nouvelle plateforme en ligne de l'Évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2020 afin de faciliter les présentations volontaires effectuées à l'occasion de manifestations, les examens et les communications annuelles de données concernant les indicateurs 15.1.1 et 15.2.1 ;

c) D'améliorer davantage le questionnaire collaboratif sur les ressources forestières et d'envisager la possibilité de l'étendre à la communication de données à des mécanismes régionaux chargés d'établir des critères et indicateurs ;

d) D'apprêter les ensembles de données de télédétection de chaque pays pour la validation nationale et de fournir les outils et l'appui nécessaires pour l'analyse et la gestion des données ;

e) De démarrer les activités de renforcement des capacités en matière de télédétection et d'infrastructures nationales de données spatiales.

28. La Commission et le Comité ont demandé à la FAO et à la CEE de continuer de collaborer avec Forest Europe pour la collecte de données CEE/FAO/Forest Europe sur les forêts et la gestion durable des forêts dans la région et de coordonner avec elle, dans la mesure du possible, l'établissement de rapports à l'échelle mondiale de manière rentable. Le Comité et la Commission ont suggéré une révision de la collecte conjointe de données (ECE/TIM/2017/5 ; FO:EFC/2017/5, point 17 de l'annexe 1) afin, entre autres, de clarifier davantage la manière dont ces données devraient être mentionnées dans les publications de tiers.

29. La question de la mention « Copyright Nations Unies » à faire figurer sur le rapport consacré à l'état des forêts en Europe a été jugée importante par quelques pays.

**g) Système d'évaluation de la gestion des forêts**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/6 ; FO:EFC/2017/6.

30. M. Christopher Prins, consultant indépendant, a présenté les principes du Système d'évaluation de la gestion des forêts et a informé le Comité et la Commission des résultats et de l'expérience tirés de l'application pilote de l'approche tentée par l'Équipe de spécialistes CEE/FAO du suivi de la gestion durable des forêts. Le Comité et la Commission ont salué les informations présentées et se sont félicités du travail accompli par M. Prins, le Groupe de travail conjoint CEE/FAO sur les statistiques, l'économie et la gestion forestières, l'Équipe de spécialistes CEE/FAO du suivi de la gestion durable des forêts, les correspondants nationaux et tous les autres experts qui ont contribué à ce projet.

31. Le Comité et la Commission ont souligné l'importance de l'étude pilote. L'outil a été jugé utile pour l'élaboration d'une méthode d'évaluation de la gestion durable des forêts au niveau national. Toutefois, plusieurs questions techniques ainsi que la dimension politique de l'outil (par exemple, la définition de seuils communs) restent préoccupantes. Les participants ont discuté d'une éventuelle action de suivi du projet, tant au niveau national que régional, mais ils n'ont pu s'entendre sur aucune activité spécifique.

**h) Programme de travail intégré**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/7 ; FO:EFC/2017/7 ; et  
ECE/TIM/2017/8 ; FO:EFC/2017/8.

32. M<sup>me</sup> Marta Gaworska a présenté le document contenant le projet de programme de travail intégré et a invité les participants à formuler des observations d'ordre général. Après que plusieurs délégations ont fait leurs observations et que les coprésidents ont formulé une proposition, les participants sont convenus d'établir un groupe de contact chargé d'examiner le programme de travail intégré en marge de la session officielle. M<sup>me</sup> Liubov Poliakova (Ukraine) et M. Guy Robertson (États-Unis) ont été invités à coprésider le groupe de contact.

33. Les coprésidents du groupe de contact ont présenté un projet de document qui a ensuite été adopté par le Comité et la Commission et qui est joint en annexe I au présent rapport. Les participants ont décidé de nommer le programme de travail intégré « Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie », en l'honneur du pays hôte.

**i) Questions diverses**

34. À la demande d'une délégation, la question de la « Coopération entre les secrétariats de la CEE et de la FAO » a été inscrite à l'ordre du jour. Au titre de ce point, les représentants ont exprimé leur satisfaction quant au maintien de la coopération entre la CEE et la FAO et aux travaux de la Section CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois. Les délégations ont encouragé la CEE et la FAO à revoir régulièrement l'Accord de partenariat, si besoin est, compte tenu de l'évolution de la situation et des besoins liés à la mise en œuvre du Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie. La CEE et la FAO ont souligné qu'elles étaient disposées à recevoir des observations concernant l'exécution des activités prévues et ont fait observer que les décisions à prendre au titre de l'Accord de partenariat CEE-FAO appartenaient aux chefs de secrétariat des deux organisations.

**j) Discussions sur les marchés (point 3 a) de l'ordre du jour provisoire**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/9 ; FO:EFC/2017/9.

35. Les discussions sur les marchés ont été ouvertes par M<sup>me</sup> Marta Gaworska. Le secrétariat a présenté le thème à l'examen et a expliqué quelles informations de fond étaient disponibles à cet égard. Les experts ci-après ont pris part aux discussions.

36. Iain Macdonald, directeur par intérim de Tall Wood Design Institute, a fait un exposé sur la conception de bâtiments en bois de grande hauteur dans la région de la CEE, en mettant spécialement l'accent sur la recherche, la production et l'utilisation, en Amérique du Nord, de certains produits, notamment le lamellé-collé. Au cours du débat, les représentants se sont intéressés aux outils politiques devant permettre de favoriser l'utilisation du bois, la nouvelle production de bois lamellé-collé et les réductions de coûts pouvant résulter de l'utilisation du bois pour de vastes bâtiments.

37. Lotta Hahn, architecte indépendante, a évoqué les changements qu'amèneront dans le domaine de l'ameublement l'évolution de la démographie mondiale, les aspirations changeantes des populations, les progrès technologiques et la prise en compte des problèmes de durabilité environnementale.

38. Andrzej Samborski, expert de l'Association polonaise des fabricants de papier, a fait un exposé sur la situation actuelle en Pologne s'agissant de la croissance rapide de la production et de la consommation de produits forestiers.

39. Sten Nilsson, directeur général de Forest Sector Insights AB, s'est exprimé sur l'état de la production, du commerce et de la consommation de produits forestiers en Europe. Il a insisté sur les défis stratégiques auxquels le secteur est confronté. Les observations et les questions des représentants ont porté principalement sur les mesures politiques visant à stimuler l'utilisation du bois et les effets des mesures commerciales sur l'industrie européenne du bois de sciage.

40. Nikolai Ivanov, Vice-Président de l'Union russe des producteurs et exportateurs de bois, a présenté l'évolution du marché des produits forestiers en Fédération de Russie,

s'agissant de la production, du commerce et de la consommation, tant à l'heure actuelle qu'à l'avenir. Les observations des représentants ont porté sur les restrictions à l'exportation et leurs effets sur les sources de la création de valeur ajoutée.

41. Russ Taylor, directeur général de Forest Economics Advisors, a présenté les tendances du marché nord-américain dans le secteur des produits forestiers, qui a connu un rebond spectaculaire des prix et de la demande pour de nombreux types de produits. Il a donné plus de détails sur l'état actuel de l'Accord sur le bois d'œuvre résineux entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et le Canada. Les discussions ont porté sur les moteurs de cette croissance (construction et rénovation de logements), ainsi que sur l'importance et la portée de la certification des produits forestiers nord-américains.

42. Werner Kurz, chercheur principal au Service canadien des forêts (Ressources naturelles Canada), a fait un exposé sur le rôle du secteur forestier dans l'atténuation des changements climatiques. Il a souligné que l'utilisation du bois pour les produits à longue durée de vie présentait des avantages en termes de réduction des émissions par rapport au modèle d'émissions carbone, contrairement aux produits à courte durée de vie, comme le papier et les produits énergétiques ligneux. Les représentants ont demandé pourquoi seules les forêts sous gestion étaient prises en compte dans les objectifs d'atténuation des changements climatiques, ce à quoi il a été répondu que l'objectif était surtout de limiter les émissions anthropiques et non de peser sur les événements naturels, qui échappaient largement au contrôle de l'homme. Les discussions ont également porté sur le modèle en vigueur au Canada, son exportabilité, la prise en compte de l'âge des arbres dans le modèle et le besoin général de renforcement de la recherche et de la collaboration concernant la comptabilisation du carbone dans les forêts qui ne sont pas gérées et la substitution du bois aux matériaux de construction à forte intensité carbone. Tous les exposés prononcés pendant les discussions sur les marchés sont disponibles sur le site Web de la Section CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois : <http://www.unece.org/forests/las2017>.

43. La session commune a pris note des inquiétudes croissantes que suscitaient les restrictions commerciales à l'exportation et à l'importation, et qui risquaient de faire de plus en plus largement obstacle au libre-échange des produits forestiers transformés et non transformés. Les participants à la session commune ont en outre noté que le fait de considérer, aux fins de la prise de décisions, l'énergie intrinsèque des bâtiments comme devant faire partie de l'évaluation du cycle de vie, pourrait considérablement favoriser l'utilisation du bois comme matériau de construction dans les États membres de la CEE.

44. Le Comité et la Commission se sont félicités du travail que la Section CEE/FAO de la forêt et du bois a accompli pour organiser les discussions sur les marchés. Cette vue d'ensemble des marchés et le débat qui a suivi concernant les principaux faits nouveaux et les facteurs clefs de l'évolution du secteur forestier dans la région de la CEE figuraient dans la déclaration sur les marchés qui a été examinée par un comité de rédaction et qui est jointe au présent rapport (annexe II).

## **VI. Questions relevant du Comité des forêts et de l'industrie forestière de la CEE (point 3 de l'ordre du jour)**

### **a) Questions découlant de la soixante-septième session de la Commission économique pour l'Europe**

45. M<sup>me</sup> Marta Gaworska, Présidente du Comité, a présenté le point 3 de l'ordre du jour, consacré aux questions relevant du Comité.

46. M<sup>me</sup> Paola Deda, secrétaire du Comité, a présenté les décisions adoptées par la CEE à sa soixante-septième session, tenue à Genève (Suisse) en avril 2017, qui étaient pertinentes au regard du Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie. En particulier, elle a noté la création du Forum régional pour le développement durable, qui servirait de mécanisme régional pour le suivi et l'examen de la mise en œuvre du Programme 2030. Le prochain Forum (Genève, 1<sup>er</sup> et 2 mars 2018) serait l'occasion d'examiner l'ODD 7, l'ODD 12 et l'ODD 15, qui revêtent une grande importance s'agissant des travaux

consacrés aux forêts au niveau régional. M<sup>me</sup> Deda a invité les pays qui voudraient faire part de leurs expériences à contacter la CEE.

47. Le Comité a pris note des informations fournies.

**b) Questions découlant de la soixante-quatorzième session du Comité des forêts et de l'industrie forestière**

48. M<sup>me</sup> Paola Deda, secrétaire du Comité, a informé les participants des mesures prises pour donner suite aux décisions adoptées à la dernière session du Comité.

49. Le Comité a pris note de ces informations.

**c) Projet de règlement intérieur du Comité**

*Document(s)* : ECE/TIM/2017/10 ; FO:EFC/2017/10.

50. Les participants ont examiné le projet de règlement intérieur du Comité sur la base des observations reçues lors de la session du Comité qui s'est tenue en novembre 2015 à Engelberg (Suisse). Le Comité n'a pu ni parvenir à un accord sur la version actuelle, ni s'accorder plus généralement sur la nécessité de se doter d'un règlement intérieur, et a finalement décidé de reporter la discussion à la prochaine session. Les observations formulées par les délégués au cours de la discussion figureront dans une nouvelle version préliminaire en vue de la prochaine session.

51. Certains États membres ayant demandé que soit modifiée la fréquence des réunions du Comité, le secrétariat a indiqué que toute proposition dans ce sens devait être adressée à la Commission économique pour l'Europe.

**d) Programme de travail et publications pour 2018-2019**

*Document(s)* : ECE/TIM/2017/11 ; FO:EFC/2017/11.

52. La Présidente a présenté le Programme de travail du sous-programme 7 de la Commission économique pour l'Europe (Bois et foresterie).

53. Le Programme de travail a été adopté tel qu'il figurait dans le document ECE/TIM/2017/11 ; FO:EFC/2017/11 avec les modifications suivantes :

a) Paragraphe 1. La phrase suivante est ajoutée après « 2019 » : « Ce programme de travail soutient le programme de travail intégré de la CEE/FAO » ; et

b) Paragraphe 7. Le mot « volontaire » est ajouté après les mots « La mise en œuvre » et avant les mots « du Plan d'action relatif au secteur forestier dans le contexte d'une économie verte ».

**e) Cadre stratégique 2020-2021**

*Document(s)* : ECE/TIM/2017/12 ; FO:EFC/2017/12.

54. La Présidente a invité les représentants à passer en revue le Cadre stratégique 2020-2021 et à l'adopter.

55. Le Comité a adopté le Cadre stratégique 2020-2021 tel qu'il figurait dans le document ECE/TIM/2017/12 ; FO:EFC/2017/12 avec les modifications suivantes :

a) Paragraphe 1. La phrase suivante est ajoutée après les mots « l'exécution du sous-programme » : « Ce programme de travail soutient le programme de travail intégré de la CEE/FAO » ; et

b) Paragraphe 2. Le mot « volontaire » est ajouté après les mots « La mise en œuvre » et avant les mots « du Plan d'action de Rovaniemi relatif au secteur forestier dans le contexte d'une économie verte... ».

**f) Élection du Bureau**

56. Les personnes réélues et dont le mandat s'achèvera à la fin de la soixante-seizième session sont les suivantes : M<sup>me</sup> Marta Gaworska (Pologne), Présidente, et M. Christoph



Dürr (Suisse), M. Guy Robertson (États-Unis) et M<sup>me</sup> Maria Sokolenko (Fédération de Russie), Vice-Présidents.

**g) Lieu et dates de la prochaine session**

57. La délégation du Canada a fait savoir que son pays était disposé à accueillir la session du Comité en 2018 à Vancouver (Canada). Le Comité s'est félicité de cette proposition. Le Canada reprendra contact avec le secrétariat du Comité d'ici à la fin du mois. Le secrétariat tiendra le Bureau du Comité informé à ce sujet.

58. La délégation de la Fédération de Russie a fait savoir que son pays était disposé à accueillir la session commune du Comité et de la Commission en 2019. Le Comité s'est félicité de cette proposition. La Fédération de Russie reprendra contact avec le secrétariat du Comité et de la Commission en temps voulu. Le secrétariat tiendra le Bureau du Comité et le Comité exécutif de la Commission informés à ce sujet.

**h) Questions diverses**

59. Aucune autre question n'a fait l'objet de discussions.

## **VII. Questions relevant de la Commission européenne des forêts (CEF) de la FAO**

**a) Suite donnée aux décisions adoptées à la trente-huitième session de la Commission européenne des forêts**

*Document(s)* : ECE/TIM/2017/13 ; FO:EFC/2017/13.

60. M. Kenan Kilic, Président de la Commission européenne des forêts (CEF) de la FAO, a présenté le point 4, relatif aux questions relevant de la Commission.

61. M. Ekrem Yazici, secrétaire de la Commission, a présenté un document sur les actions menées en réponse aux demandes formulées par la Commission à sa trente-huitième session.

62. La Commission s'est déclarée satisfaite des activités de suivi et a prié la FAO :

a) D'intégrer les mesures d'adaptation aux travaux sur les changements climatiques en soulignant l'importance de l'approche selon laquelle « il n'y a pas d'atténuation sans adaptation » ; et

b) De donner une nouvelle impulsion à la collaboration avec le Groupe consultatif sur la connaissance des forêts (APFK) afin de fournir des orientations sur la modernisation de l'enseignement forestier.

**b) Activités forestières du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale**

63. M. Norbert Winkler, responsable de la foresterie au Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale, a présenté les activités menées par le Bureau régional pendant la période 2016-2017.

64. M. Peter Pechacek, responsable de la foresterie au Bureau sous-régional de la FAO pour l'Asie centrale, a présenté les activités menées par le Bureau sous-régional pendant la période 2016-2017.

65. Les représentants ont accueilli les exposés avec intérêt et ont salué le travail accompli par la FAO dans la région. Ils ont demandé qu'à l'avenir, les informations concernant les activités forestières de la FAO dans l'ensemble de la région soient publiées avant les sessions. Les représentants ont en outre demandé comment la Commission pourrait le mieux soutenir l'élaboration du programme de travail et du budget dans la région. Ayant également souligné la nécessité d'éviter les chevauchements entre le Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie et l'action déployée par la FAO à l'échelon régional, ils ont noté avec satisfaction que les activités étaient harmonisées et

complémentaires, ne faisaient pas partie des travaux menés au titre du Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie et ne faisaient pas double emploi avec eux.

66. La Commission a recommandé à la FAO :

a) D'établir un document de base concernant les activités régionales qui sera soumis à la prochaine session de la Commission, notamment la création d'une plateforme d'information en ligne sur les activités de projet ;

b) De promouvoir une participation plus large des différentes parties prenantes, en particulier celles du secteur de la foresterie, au processus de programmation par pays de la FAO ; et

c) D'aider les pays à élaborer des stratégies et des mesures de prévention et de lutte contre les organismes et maladies transfrontières nuisibles à la forêt, afin d'accroître la vitalité des forêts dans le contexte des changements climatiques.

**c) Création du Réseau Europe et Asie centrale sur les espèces envahissantes des forêts**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/14 ; FO:EFC/2017/14.

67. M<sup>me</sup> Shiroma Sathyapala, responsable de la foresterie à la FAO, a fait un exposé pour informer les représentants de la création d'une entité de la FAO appelée Réseau Europe et Asie centrale sur les espèces envahissantes des forêts.

68. La Commission a encouragé les pays à œuvrer au succès de cette nouvelle entité et à contribuer aux activités dudit Réseau afin de renforcer la collaboration régionale concernant les espèces forestières envahissantes dans la région.

69. La Commission a recommandé à la FAO :

a) De continuer d'appuyer la mise en place et le bon fonctionnement du Réseau Europe et Asie centrale sur les espèces envahissantes des forêts, ainsi que la mise en œuvre des activités qu'il est appelé à déployer ;

b) De faciliter les contacts et la coopération entre ce Réseau et d'autres entités européennes telles que le Réseau européen d'information sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes du Centre commun de recherche de la Commission européenne ;

c) De participer à des activités couvrant différentes disciplines et faisant intervenir différents services, notamment dans le cadre des grands domaines de travail et/ou des initiatives régionales du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale définis dans le Cadre stratégique de la FAO ;

d) D'appuyer les mesures intersectorielles de protection des végétaux afin de contribuer à la préservation de la diversité biologique, à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et à l'atténuation de leurs effets, ainsi qu'à la préservation des ressources naturelles et à leur exploitation durable ;

e) D'appuyer l'action menée par les pays pour organiser et mettre en œuvre des activités relevant des compétences de l'entité susmentionnée, en particulier en menant des activités de formation et de développement des capacités ; et

f) De prêter un appui technique à la gestion des organismes nuisibles à la forêt, qui ne sont pas nécessairement considérés comme des espèces invasives.

**d) Travaux de restauration des paysages et des forêts dans le contexte des changements climatiques dans la région**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/15 ; FO:EFC/2017/15.

70. M. Anssi Pekkarinen, responsable principal de la foresterie à la FAO, a décrit les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre du Mécanisme de restauration des forêts et des paysages de cette organisation et de son implantation possible dans la région européenne.

71. La Commission a tenu un débat sur cet exposé et a invité les pays :

a) À élaborer ou renforcer des dispositifs visant à améliorer la coopération intersectorielle entre les différents organismes d'aménagement foncier chargés de l'agriculture, de la sylviculture, de la pêche et des pratiques d'élevage, à l'aide d'une approche paysagère plus globale ;

b) À faire en sorte que les propriétaires de forêts et les agriculteurs participent, avec d'autres partenaires, à la définition d'objectifs qualitatifs en matière de restauration des forêts et des paysages ;

c) À renforcer les activités menées dans le domaine de la restauration des forêts et des paysages à tous les niveaux et d'œuvrer à la mobilisation de ressources adéquates ;

d) À fournir des contributions financières et/ou en nature afin de développer les moyens d'action du Mécanisme de restauration des forêts et des paysages au sein de la FAO ; et

e) À encourager les pays à prévoir des travaux consacrés à la restauration des forêts et des paysages dans les contributions nationales volontaires au titre du plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030).

72. La Commission a recommandé à la FAO :

a) De soutenir les pays dans leurs efforts visant à organiser et à mettre en œuvre des activités relatives à la restauration des forêts et des autres terres dégradées, en particulier dans le cadre des activités du Mécanisme de restauration des forêts et des paysages, notamment les stratégies et plans d'action nationaux, et aussi dans le cadre d'une éventuelle initiative européenne pour la restauration des forêts et des paysages ;

b) D'aider les pays à élaborer des définitions cohérentes des « forêts dégradées » à la lumière de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et des objectifs d'Aichi relatifs à la diversité biologique ;

c) De continuer de coopérer avec ses partenaires régionaux afin de promouvoir la remise en état des terres dégradées, notamment en participant directement à des initiatives et des partenariats mondiaux tels que le Partenariat mondial pour la restauration des paysages forestiers, le Réseau international des forêts modèles (RIFM), et l'initiative « Landscapes for People, Food and Nature », ainsi qu'avec les membres du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts ;

d) De participer à des activités couvrant différentes disciplines et faisant intervenir différents services de manière à renforcer les approches paysagères ; et

e) De rester en contact étroit avec ses partenaires multilatéraux, bilatéraux et du secteur privé, y compris le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM), le Fonds vert pour le climat et les banques régionales et multilatérales de développement, afin de pouvoir soutenir plus activement les États membres et les organisations régionales d'intégration économique dans leurs activités de restauration des forêts et des paysages.

**e) Progression de *Silva Mediterranea* et du Groupe de travail sur l'aménagement des bassins versants de montagne**

*Document(s)* : ECE/TIM/2017/16 ; FO:EFC/2017/16.

73. M. Jose Manuel Jaquotot, Président de *Silva Mediterranea*, a donné un aperçu des activités menées sous les auspices du Comité des questions forestières méditerranéennes (*Silva Mediterranea*), y compris la publication sur l'état des forêts méditerranéennes et l'Engagement d'Agadir, qui a résulté de la cinquième Semaine forestière méditerranéenne.

74. La Commission a constaté le développement d'activités liées à l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes dans la bioéconomie comme moyen de surmonter les difficultés que connaissent les forêts méditerranéennes dans le contexte des changements planétaires.

75. La Commission a encouragé la mise au point d'activités de restauration des forêts et des paysages dans la région de la Méditerranée.

76. M. Peter Csoka, secrétaire par intérim du Groupe de travail de la Commission européenne des forêts sur l'aménagement des bassins versants de montagne, a rendu compte des activités du Groupe de travail.

77. La Commission a constaté la nécessité de :

a) Renforcer encore les engagements pris par les membres à l'égard du Groupe de travail, notamment en désignant des coordonnateurs nationaux ; et

b) Continuer de donner des orientations au Groupe de travail, en particulier sur les sujets que celui-ci devrait examiner en priorité.

78. La Commission a aussi relevé les possibilités offertes par le Groupe de travail en matière de communication avec d'autres communautés participant à la réduction des risques de catastrophe et à la gestion des bassins versants.

**f) Renforcement des travaux de la FAO concernant les forêts boréales et tempérées**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/17 ; FO:EFC/2017/17.

79. M. Andrey Kushlin, Directeur adjoint de la Division des ressources forestières, a présenté l'analyse faite par la FAO des problèmes auxquels se heurtent les forêts boréales et tempérées et des options envisageables pour intensifier l'action menée dans ce domaine.

80. En ce qui concerne la portée géographique, la Commission est convenue que les différences entre forêts boréales et forêts tempérées ne permettaient pas une approche unique de ces deux biomes, considérant que les objectifs visés seraient plus certainement atteints en menant des efforts distincts et mieux ciblés sur les zones boréales et tempérées, respectivement.

81. En ce qui concerne les dispositifs institutionnels, la Commission a reconnu la richesse des structures en place et s'est dite sensible au dynamisme et à la souplesse des mécanismes semi-officiels ou informels existants, tout en s'affirmant consciente de l'importance de susciter un élan politique plus vigoureux à l'appui des efforts menés par les pays participants, qui soit de nature à favoriser la continuité voulue et le degré de planification que requiert la coopération scientifique et technique.

82. La Commission a recommandé à la FAO d'envisager de coopérer plus activement avec les mécanismes existants plutôt que de créer de nouvelles structures et a encouragé lesdits mécanismes à faire davantage appel à la FAO et à la CEE selon les besoins. Elle a aussi encouragé la FAO à continuer de renforcer l'appui qu'elle apporte aux États membres de la région couverte par le Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale en ce qui concerne tant les forêts boréales que les forêts tempérées.

83. La Commission s'est félicitée de l'annonce par la Suède de la tenue en juin 2018, dans ce pays, du Sommet ministériel des pays de la forêt boréale (dont le Canada, les États-Unis, la Fédération de Russie, la Finlande, la Norvège et la Suède). Elle a noté que, dans le contexte de l'attention portée aux forêts boréales et tempérées, les documents issus de ce sommet pourraient utilement être présentés à la prochaine session du Comité des forêts (COFO) de la FAO.

**g) Contributions des activités de la FAO dans le secteur forestier à la mise en œuvre des ODD dans le cadre des Initiatives régionales du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/18 ; FO:EFC/2017/18.

84. M. Ekrem Yazici, secrétaire de la Commission, a donné un aperçu de la mise en œuvre des ODD dans le cadre des Initiatives régionales du Bureau régional de la FAO en ce qui concerne la foresterie.

85. La Commission a encouragé les pays de la région à :

a) Reconnaître les rôles multifonctionnels des forêts dans la mise en œuvre des Initiatives régionales du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale et leurs contributions à la réalisation des ODD ;

b) Rattacher plus efficacement les approches paysagères intégrées des différents organismes d'aménagement foncier chargés de l'agriculture, de la sylviculture, de la pêche et des pratiques d'élevage aux processus de planification nationale pertinents et améliorer la collaboration intersectorielle au niveau du paysage ;

c) Fournir des contributions financières et/ou en nature pour soutenir les programmes forestiers régionaux de la FAO et les programmes et outils mondiaux pertinents, notamment la restauration des forêts et des paysages, le Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans, les Directives volontaires pour une gouvernance responsable des régimes fonciers applicables aux terres, aux pêches et aux forêts dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire nationale, et les normes phytosanitaires s'appliquant à la foresterie dans la région ; et

d) Adresser des messages cohérents à la Conférence régionale de la FAO pour l'Europe au sujet du rôle des forêts dans les stratégies et programmes régionaux.

86. La Commission a recommandé à la FAO de :

a) Renforcer l'intégration des programmes forestiers spécifiques (notamment le Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans, la Régénération des forêts et des terres, les Directives volontaires pour une gouvernance responsable des régimes fonciers applicables aux terres, aux pêches et aux forêts dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire nationale, les travaux sur l'agroforesterie et la foresterie urbaine) et d'autres travaux forestiers opérationnels dans le cadre des Initiatives régionales en cours et à venir du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale, en tenant compte du rôle multifonctionnel des forêts ;

b) Continuer d'aider les pays qui en font la demande à renforcer les politiques nationales, les financements, les incitations, les cadres et les mesures relatifs à la fiscalité et à la gouvernance, y compris les réglementations, les normes et le suivi des interventions et pratiques de gestion forestière, et appuyer le renforcement des capacités à cet égard ; et

c) Fournir des outils d'évaluation, des méthodes et des données (parmi lesquels les systèmes d'information géographique et de cartographie) pour évaluer les incidences des changements climatiques et promouvoir la définition de politiques et d'options d'investissement, ainsi qu'une planification et une gestion des ressources forestières fondées sur des données probantes ;

d) La Commission a invité la Conférence régionale à examiner les recommandations de la Commission dans le cadre de ses délibérations sur les Initiatives régionales actuelles et futures, et sur le programme de travail et le budget.

**h) Étude sur la foresterie durable au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition menée par le Groupe d'experts de haut niveau du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/19 ; FO:EFC/2017/19.

88. M. Andrey Kushlin a présenté un résumé de l'étude du Groupe d'experts de haut niveau sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (CSA) et les recommandations qui y sont formulées.

89. Compte tenu de l'importance que revêt la gestion durable des forêts pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition, mise en évidence dans l'étude du Groupe d'experts de haut niveau, la Commission a reconnu que la gestion durable des forêts était indispensable à la réalisation de l'ODD 2, à savoir « Éliminer la faim, assurer la sécurité alimentaire, améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l'agriculture durable ».

90. La Commission a invité les pays à étudier les recommandations du Groupe d'experts de haut niveau et à prendre les mesures qui s'imposeraient.

91. La Commission a prié la FAO :

- a) D'aider les pays à accroître l'apport de la sylviculture à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition, en particulier dans les pays qui en ont le plus besoin ;
- b) De soutenir et promouvoir la participation des femmes aux activités liées à la foresterie et à la sécurité alimentaire ;
- c) De recenser, documenter et diffuser les meilleures pratiques visant la prise en compte de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition dans la foresterie ; et
- d) D'élaborer des directives concernant l'intégration des objectifs de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition dans les politiques forestières et dans les politiques d'autres secteurs connexes ainsi que dans les politiques et les pratiques de gestion forestière.

**i) Nouveau document stratégique pour la FAO en matière de foresterie**

*Documents :* ECE/TIM/2017/20 ; FO:EFC/2017/20.

92. M. Andrey Kushlin a présenté une note du secrétariat sur un nouveau document stratégique pour la FAO en matière de foresterie.

93. La Commission s'est penchée sur les éléments appelés à figurer dans un nouveau document stratégique ; elle a appuyé les recommandations contenues dans le rapport et fourni un complément d'orientations au sujet de la structure et des éléments clefs.

94. La Commission a particulièrement souligné la nécessité :

- a) De veiller à ce que le nouveau document stratégique appuie la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030), notamment en donnant une vision claire des contributions attendues de la FAO aux six objectifs mondiaux relatifs aux forêts énoncés dans le plan stratégique, et à ce qu'il fasse voir ce que l'on peut en attendre, en fasse valoir l'utilité et s'assure de les faire connaître ;
- b) De faire en sorte que le document stratégique soit entièrement aligné sur les ODD, la stratégie de lutte contre les changements climatiques de la FAO, la Déclaration de Durban sur la vision à l'horizon 2050 pour les forêts et la foresterie et d'autres documents stratégiques pertinents ;
- c) De reconnaître clairement le rôle de la collaboration et des partenariats. Dans ce contexte, la Commission a également invité la FAO à conserver et à renforcer son rôle de chef de file au sein du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts ; et
- d) D'accorder l'attention voulue à des domaines spécifiques tels que le soutien aux pays dans l'élaboration de contributions nationales volontaires, la mise en œuvre de contributions déterminées au niveau national dans le domaine de la foresterie, l'appui aux pays en transition dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques et la réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts, l'intégration d'une démarche antisexiste, la prise en compte du rôle des jeunes, l'identification et la réalisation du juste équilibre entre les fonctions normatives et opérationnelles et le règlement des problèmes de gouvernance interne.

**j) Contributions de la FAO au processus mondial**

*Documents :* ECE/TIM/2017/21 ; FO:EFC/2017/21.

95. M. Peter Csoka, responsable principal de la foresterie à la FAO, a présenté les principaux résultats des quatre processus mondiaux et leurs conséquences pour la foresterie à l'échelle mondiale et dans la région, et pour la FAO.

96. La Commission a invité les pays à :

- a) Promouvoir et suivre les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les indicateurs relatifs aux forêts, et rendre compte de ces progrès à l'occasion de l'examen des progrès accomplis dans la réalisation de l'ODD 15 par le Groupe d'experts de haut niveau, en 2018 ;

b) Examiner les recommandations de la Journée mondiale d'action pour les forêts, qui sont de promouvoir des cadres favorables à la coopération entre des acteurs multiples ; faciliter la mise en œuvre d'outils en accès libre pour le suivi des forêts et de l'utilisation des terres, dont Collect Earth ; et reconnaître la possibilité offerte par les contributions déterminées au niveau national d'intégrer l'initiative REDD-plus<sup>1</sup> dans les processus de planification nationaux ;

c) Poursuivre les efforts menés pour mettre en œuvre une gestion durable des forêts en tant que contribution du secteur forestier à l'intégration de la biodiversité ; et

d) Apporter une contribution régionale par l'intermédiaire de la Commission, en collaboration avec le Comité et d'autres organes régionaux compétents, au Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts à ses treizième et quatorzième sessions dans ses domaines d'expertise respectifs.

97. La Commission a recommandé au COFO de la FAO envisager d'étudier, en collaboration avec d'autres comités techniques de la FAO, les moyens de traduire en actions concrètes les résultats des négociations internationales.

98. La Commission a prié la FAO :

a) D'aider les pays à renforcer leurs capacités de suivi des indicateurs de développement durable relatifs aux forêts et à renforcer, plus généralement parlant, les contributions des forêts auxdits objectifs ;

b) De continuer de contribuer à l'action menée à l'échelle mondiale dans le domaine climatique et de promouvoir des initiatives, des projets et des programmes relatifs aux forêts à la vingt-troisième session de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques, ainsi que d'aider les pays à formuler leurs propositions relatives aux forêts et aux autres utilisations des terres au titre du Fonds vert pour le climat ;

c) D'informer le COFO de la FAO des projets et des progrès accomplis s'agissant de créer une structure pour l'intégration de la biodiversité, ainsi que des travaux de la FAO visant à promouvoir la protection et l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité forestière ;

d) De soutenir l'inclusion du rôle des forêts dans les stratégies de la Convention sur la diversité biologique au-delà de 2020 ;

e) D'étudier les moyens de contribuer à améliorer encore la contribution du secteur forestier à l'intégration de la biodiversité ;

f) D'appuyer les travaux du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts (FNUF), au moyen notamment de travaux d'analyse tels que la publication *Situation des forêts du monde* et le Programme d'évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales; et d'aider les pays à élaborer des contributions nationales volontaires ; et

g) De renforcer son rôle de chef de file au sein du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts et de s'employer à renforcer son appui à la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique des Nations Unies sur les forêts (2017-2030) notamment en présentant au Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts à sa treizième session et au COFO, en 2018, le programme de travail du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts et la recommandation concernant un ensemble commun d'indicateurs forestiers.

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<sup>1</sup> Programme des Nations Unies sur la réduction des émissions liées à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts et sur le rôle de la conservation, de la gestion durable des forêts et de l'augmentation des stocks de carbone forestier dans les pays en développement.

**k) Fréquence des sessions de la Commission**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.4 ; FO:EFC/2017/Inf.4.

99. M. Ekrem Yazici, secrétaire de la Commission, a présenté à la Commission, pour examen, les cycles des réunions et les cycles de présentation de rapports de la FAO, ainsi que les règlements pertinents de la Commission.

100. Le représentant des Pays-Bas a présenté une proposition et en a expliqué la logique. À ce propos, certains représentants ont fait valoir que la proposition de réunir chaque année la Commission offrirait l'avantage de permettre une prise de décisions annuelle sur la mise en œuvre à l'occasion des sessions communes, et laisserait davantage de temps pour mieux guider les travaux de la Commission dans la région.

101. Plusieurs représentants se sont dits non convaincus par ce raisonnement, estimant que la tenue de réunions annuelles de la Commission ne se justifiait pas. Plusieurs ont aussi considéré que des sessions plus rapprochées représenteraient une charge à la fois pour les États membres et pour le secrétariat, lequel devrait se concentrer sur la mise en œuvre du Programme de travail intégré de Varsovie. Plusieurs représentants ont évoqué la possibilité de confier un rôle au Groupe de travail conjoint pendant la période intersessions mais il n'y a pas eu d'accord sur une modification du mandat actuel dudit Groupe. La tenue de sessions communes du Comité et de la Commission a aussi été jugée importante par plusieurs représentants.

102. La Commission a examiné différentes options. En raison des opinions divergentes exprimées par les représentants, elle n'a pas pu conclure son examen de ce point.

**l) Contributions à la gouvernance de la FAO**

*Document(s) :* ECE/TIM/2017/22 ; FO:EFC/2017/22.

103. M. Peter Csoka, de la FAO, a présenté un modèle révisé pour l'apport d'informations coordonnées à l'ordre du jour du COFO, à la Conférence régionale de la FAO pour l'Europe et au Programme de travail de la FAO dans le domaine de la foresterie et rappelé les recommandations faites par la Commission à l'issue de ses délibérations.

104. M. Kenan Kilic, Président de la Commission, a présenté la proposition du Comité exécutif sur la recommandation concernant les ordres du jour de la Conférence régionale de la FAO pour l'Europe et du COFO de la FAO.

105. La Commission a formulé une recommandation concernant l'ordre du jour du COFO de la FAO, laquelle figure à l'annexe III a.

106. La Commission a aussi examiné les recommandations adressées à la Conférence régionale de la FAO pour l'Europe, qui figurent à l'annexe III b.

107. S'agissant des recommandations relatives aux priorités du programme de la FAO en matière de foresterie, la Commission a demandé au secrétariat de faire une compilation des recommandations formulées par elle à l'occasion de Las2017, d'indiquer les liens existants entre ces recommandations et les Objectifs stratégiques de la FAO et de joindre cette compilation au rapport en tant qu'annexe III c.

**m) Élection du Bureau, date et lieu de la prochaine session**

108. Conformément à son règlement intérieur et selon l'usage, la Commission a élu par acclamation M<sup>me</sup> Christine Farcy (Belgique) à la présidence et réélu M. Rob Busink (Pays-Bas), M. Kenan Kilic (Turquie) et M<sup>me</sup> Liubov Poliakova (Ukraine) à la vice-présidence jusqu'à la fin de la quarantième session de la Commission.

109. La Commission a chaleureusement remercié M. Kenan Kilic, Vice-Président sortant, pour son excellent travail en qualité de Président de la Commission et de Vice-Président du Comité des forêts de la FAO.

110. La délégation russe a fait savoir que la Fédération de Russie souhaitait accueillir la session commune du Comité et de la Commission en 2019. La Commission s'est félicitée de cette proposition. Il appartiendrait à la Fédération de Russie de reprendre contact en



temps voulu avec le secrétariat du Comité et la Commission. Le secrétariat tiendrait le Bureau du Comité et le Comité exécutif de la Commission informés.

**n) Questions diverses**

111. Aucune question n'a été discutée au titre de ce point.

**VIII. Adoption du rapport de la session commune et clôture de la session**

112. Le Comité et la Commission ont adopté le présent rapport en séance.

113. Les coprésidents ont remercié les représentants de leur contribution au rapport. Le secrétariat commun a informé les participants que le rapport final édité paraîtrait prochainement.

114. Les participants à la réunion ont adressé leurs remerciements au Gouvernement polonais pour son engagement en faveur de la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la foresterie, et pour sa chaleureuse hospitalité et l'excellente organisation de la réunion.

115. La clôture de la session commune a été prononcée le jeudi 12 octobre 2017 à 21 h 45.

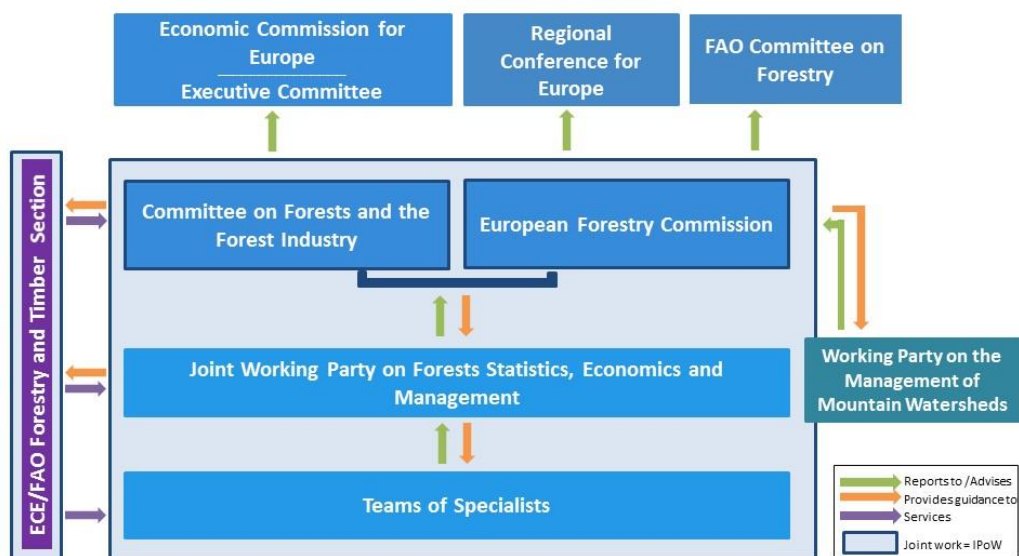
## **Annex I**

### **Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work**

#### **I. Recommendations and decisions in support of the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work**

1. The “Las2017”, the joint session of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO European Forestry Commission, which took place in Warsaw, Poland from 9 to 13 October 2017, adopted the attached Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work for the period 2018-2021.
2. Formal governance is undertaken by the two parent bodies, the ECE Committee and the FAO Commission, which have the ultimate oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work. The frequency of meetings is decided in accordance with their respective rules of procedure. According to established practice, the Committee meets annually. The Commission’s Rules of Procedure indicate that the Commission in principle meets every second year. The Committee and the Commission expect to hold joint sessions in 2019 and 2021 with the aim to further strengthen cooperation, build on synergies and ensure cost efficiency. During joint meetings, matters of relevance to the Committee or the Commission only would be considered separately and under specific agenda items during these sessions. The Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, a subsidiary body of the Committee and the Commission, which contributes to the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work, meets annually.
3. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work will be implemented respecting mandates of FAO and ECE and based on comparative advantages in order to reach efficiency and avoid duplication. FAO and ECE will strive to avoid duplication amongst their respective activities and with other forest-related regional initiatives and projects.
4. A specific list of activities to implement the Programme is agreed on an annual basis by the Working Party and the Committee and the Commission. ECE and FAO are asked, in line with their governance structures, to present an overview of their forest-related work in the region to each session of the Working Party in order to facilitate the review of the proposed list.

## Governance structure for the Integrated Programme of Work of the Committee and the Commission



5. The Bureau of the Committee and the Executive Committee of the Commission are entrusted with providing guidance on the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work as needed. They should meet jointly at least twice annually and inform the member States and regional economic integration organizations about their decisions. The minutes of the meetings will be made available on the websites of both organizations.

6. Joint sessions should have the same name for each session – “forest” in the language of the country hosting the session and then the year of the session, when taking place outside ECE and FAO Headquarters.

7. The secretariat should continue and maintain the joint preparation and implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work. The secretariat will service the sessions of the two intergovernmental bodies, the joint meetings of the Bureaux, produce joint publications and have a joint profile.

8. Member States and regional economic integration organizations are encouraged to strengthen coordination between delegates of the Committee and of the Commission at the national level in implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work (for example, by appointing the same Head of Delegation for both).

9. The Committee and the Commission should encourage their members in linking the ECE and FAO work to activities at the national level in order to ensure feedback on the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work and encourage the cooperation between countries in this regard.

### Data management

10. At supranational level, data on forests and forest management are collected through regular and ad hoc processes. They are often collected, stored and disseminated separately, through different means and formats. Taking into account relatively long data collection cycles, this situation seriously hampers continuity, inter-connectivity, and planning for data collection and its management. This also limits the availability and usability of the information collected at that level.

11. It is recommended that the organization and structure of data on forests (collected by ECE and FAO and retained by the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section), their management, their functions and their services be analysed. While avoiding any duplication with existing similar repositories, the results of this analysis would provide the basis for a

potential decision on the establishment of an electronic repository, enhancing the efficiency of data collection, management and dissemination.

### **Private sector**

12. The involvement of the private sector, given its relevance to the work undertaken by the Committee and the Commission, should be increased, including through the encouragement of participation in existing subsidiary and expert bodies, and by maintaining high relevance of the market discussions for the private sector at the sessions while noting the essential benefits that forests goods and services provide to the public at large, which could then provide advice to the ECE and FAO regarding further private sector engagement. The market discussions should at least last one day.

### **Funding**

13. The final list of activities prepared every year should help member States and regional economic integration organizations to further prioritize the work of the secretariat. A related budget is prepared and shared with the Joint Bureaux, member States and regional economic integration organizations after the approval of the list to understand the feasibility of activities and identify funding needs. Additional sources of funding will be sought from relevant global, regional and national donor organizations.

### **Outreach**

14. To the upmost extent possible, communication activities shall be implemented with due regard to keeping a balance between subregions, Work Areas and between official languages of the Committee and the Commission in order to increase the impact and visibility of work.

### **Partnerships**

15. Partnerships, within the scope of ECE and FAO relevant policies, should be established with other sectors, including through cooperation with other ECE Committees and FAO Commissions. Partnerships should be designed to serve to demonstrate the value of forests and forest products for other sectors (energy, environment, housing, employment, climate change, etc.) and consider the impacts of other sectors on the forest sector.

16. Cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations and processes, including the European Union, the Intergovernmental Council on Forestry and the Forest Industry of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Forest Europe, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and the European Forest Institute, amongst others, should be fostered.

17. Good examples and best practices of cross-sectoral cooperation should be highlighted and showcased whenever possible.

18. Partnerships are expected to enhance synergies of work and cooperation amongst relevant organizations and processes to avoid fragmentation of regional work on forests.

## **II. Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work (Part I)**

19. The oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the European Forestry Commission remains with the members of the Committee and the Commission.

20. The implementation and coordination responsibilities for the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work of the Committee and the Commission rests primarily with ECE and FAO through the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section. The implementation is supported by the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, the ECE/FAO Teams of Specialists, as well as relevant units of the ECE and FAO. The Programme is also implemented with the support of member States and regional economic

integration organizations, in close cooperation with relevant organizations and processes at all levels and other relevant stakeholders participating in the Committee and Commission intergovernmental processes.

21. It will contribute to the implementation of: (i) the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the SDGs, (ii) the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, (iii) the United Nations Forum on Forests Quadrennial Programme of Work 2017-2020, (iv) the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, (v) the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and (vi) other international objectives and processes relevant to forests, including the Bonn Challenge and the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy.

## A. Scope

22. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work covers all fifty-six member States of the ECE region, in line with the Committee's membership<sup>2</sup>. Thirty-nine member States, which are all ECE member States, and the European Union, are members of the Commission<sup>3</sup>.

23. The Programme encompasses the following main topics related to forests, sustainable forest management and the forest sector:

- (a) The state of forests and the state of sustainable forest management;
- (b) The implementation and promotion of sustainable forest management, according to the seven thematic elements of the United Nations Forest Instrument;
- (c) Forest related industries, the use of forest products, as raw material, construction, and energy; and related innovation perspectives;
- (d) Forest and forest sector policies, institutions and instruments, including the linkages between forest and timber policies and other sectoral policies;
- (e) The contribution of the forest sector in the transition towards a green economy, forest products and ecosystem services, employment and other socio-economic aspects; including economic viability of the sector; and
- (f) To contribute to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the forest-related Sustainable Development Goals as well as the implementation of United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, within the existing mandates of ECE and FAO.

## B. Overall goal

24. The overall goal of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work 2018-2021 of the Committee and the Commission is to support member States and regional economic integration organizations in their efforts to sustainably manage forests so that they provide forest goods and services to benefit society.

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<sup>2</sup> Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Uzbekistan.

<sup>3</sup> Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and the European Union.

### **C. Objective of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work**

25. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work aims to assist member States and regional economic integration organizations to achieve the overall goal described above by: providing the best available information; facilitating policy dialogues and communication; and building capacity.

### **D. Structure and Work Areas**

26. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work remains structured around four main functions, or work areas, as follows:

**Work Area 1: Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment**

**Work Area 2: Policy dialogue and advice**

**Work Area 3: Communication and outreach**

**Work Area 4: Capacity-building**

27. Actions contained in the Rovaniemi Action Plan and attributed to the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section are indicated in an annex to the Plan with an asterisk and are reflected in the annual list of activities as part of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work 2018-2021, subject to availability of financial and human resources.

28. Specific activities and outputs proposed for the four Work Areas are outlined below.

#### **Work Area 1: Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment**

29. The data collection and reporting work in the region consists of the following:

(a) Collection, validation and dissemination of statistics and other information on: forest resources, forest products (wood and non-wood), forest functions and services, progress toward sustainable forest management, forest policies, institutions and instruments, and the contribution of the forest sector to a green economy;

(b) Analysis and assessment of the state of forests, sustainability of forest management and forest products markets; and monitoring the role of the forest sector in a green economy; and

(c) Cooperation and contribution to international processes on sustainable forest management, including on the development and use of regional Criteria and Indicators and collaboration with Forest Europe in the preparation of the report on the State of Europe's Forests.

30. The monitoring and analysis of developments in various forest-related areas and cooperation with other relevant organizations working in these areas, while avoiding duplication. This includes the gathering of comprehensive statistics and data (quantitative and qualitative), and developing methodologies for data collection, analysis and assessments on:

(a) Forest product markets and services;

(b) Current forest conditions, sustainable forest management, and the functions and services forests provide;

(c) Long-term supply of and demand for wood and other forest goods and services;

(d) Use of wood energy and its implications for sustainable forest management; and

(e) Jobs, employment and working conditions.

31. Data are collected in partnership with member States and regional economic integration organizations, international organizations and the scientific community, based on agreed standards and rules. The Team of Specialists will pay particular attention to the

integration and consolidation of reporting activities with other processes in the region (e.g. Forest Europe, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 process). Activities under Work Area 1 are also expected to improve the quality of information, ensuring international compatibility, storage, dissemination and analysis of the information, and to assist member States and regional economic integration organizations in strengthening their capacity in this area (see Work Area 4 on capacity-building).

32. Outputs from this Work Area include: the Forest Products Annual Market Reviews; the State of Europe's Forests (in collaboration with Forest Europe); the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire; the Timber Forecast Questionnaire; the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry; the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire; the regional input to the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment 2020 in cooperation with Forest Europe; associated databases of the previously mentioned outputs; Market Statement, forecast tables; the reporting of progress towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and achievement of forest-related SDGs, and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030; studies on forest employment and working conditions; assessment of the contribution of the forest sector to a green economy; and ad hoc enquiries and studies contributing to areas mentioned above in paragraph 30, upon decision by the Committee and the Commission.

### **Work Area 2: Policy dialogue and advice**

33. This component involves the organization of regional policy dialogues and specific studies and the facilitation of national dialogues on request from member States and regional economic integration organizations. The subjects to be covered will address issues mentioned in the scope of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work. This work will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and forest related SDGs, the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and the United Nations Forum on Forests Quadrennial Programme of Work 2017-2020, and to the relevant global (mainly the United Nations Forum on Forests and the FAO Committee on Forestry, regional and national forest dialogues. Activities in this Work Area also contribute to efforts to promote cross-sectoral cooperation.

34. Outputs from this Work Area include:

- (a) Analyses, guidelines and recommendations to support member States and regional economic integration organizations in implementing the above mentioned initiatives and plans;
- (b) Contributions to the Forest Europe Work Programme;
- (c) Policy dialogues and workshops for the region;
- (d) Forest Sector Outlook Studies; and
- (e) Policy-related parts of relevant ECE and FAO joint work/studies, such as relevant reviews and reports on the status and trends in forests and sustainable forest management.

### **Work Area 3: Communication and outreach**

35. Communicating effectively within and outside the forest and forest products sector is essential to promote sustainable forest management. Enhancing the efforts of the Committee and the Commission to reach out to relevant constituencies to draw attention to the regional priorities in the forest sector and to increase the dissemination of the information and tools produced, at the national, regional and global levels, will make an important contribution to this end. This will be achieved through:

- (a) Providing a regional platform for international cooperation in forest related communication (through the Forest Communicators Network Team of Specialists);
- (b) To contribute to the dissemination of information on and the implementation of Work Area 1, Work Area 2 and Work Area 4;

(c) Organizing events and campaigns in support of sustainable forest management and forest products and services (e.g. the International Day of Forests, the European and Global Forest Weeks);

(d) Dissemination of information produced under the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work via policy briefs, press briefs, the Forest Information Billboard, social media/networks, videos and ad hoc studies, whenever results are available and new information released;

(e) Maintaining and improving the ECE/FAO website especially regarding user-friendliness and design;

(f) Contributing to the organization of relevant events in member States and regional economic integration organizations and the dissemination of their forest-related announcements (e.g. capacity-building workshops, special public relations events) in cooperation with member States, regional economic integration organizations and other stakeholders;

(g) Carrying out outreach activities beyond the forest sector for disseminating information that highlights the relevance of forests and forest products and services to other sectors (e.g. energy events, biodiversity and environment meetings, sustainable construction and buildings); and

(h) Communicating effectively the news and updates from the work at other forest-related international fora.

36. Outputs from this Work Area include:

(a) Events and campaigns (e.g. contribution to the organization of International Forest Day events, contribution to the organization of the European Forest Week, etc.);

(b) Policy briefs;

(c) Press briefs;

(d) Contribution to the Forest Information Billboard;

(e) Contribution to, and dissemination of, ad hoc studies through communication channels; and

(f) Inputs to the website.

#### **Work Area 4: Capacity-building**

37. While all member States and regional economic integration organizations benefit from international cooperation through the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work, technical assistance is available to countries in Eastern and South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. This work on capacity-building aims at encouraging sustainable forest management, data collection, monitoring and analysis as well as promoting the engagement of national experts from the region in activities relevant to the region. It covers the themes encompassed in the scope of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work, including:

(a) National systems for forest monitoring and statistical reporting;

(b) Forest communication strategies;

(c) Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

(d) Forest landscape restoration and the Bonn Challenge;

(e) The implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and countries' voluntary national contributions; and

(f) The contribution of the forest sector to:

i. a green economy;



- ii. the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of forest-related SDGs;
- iii. the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

38. This Work Area also benefits from the implementation of the United Nations Development Account project on “Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia” (2016-2019).

39. Outputs from this Work Area include:

- (a) Publications;
- (b) Capacity-building workshops;
- (c) Training material and recommendations;
- (d) Technical assistance;
- (e) Provision of specific, targeted expertise; and
- (f) Enhanced cooperation and development of contacts in the target countries.

## **E. Principles guiding implementation**

40. Implementation should be guided by the following principles:

### **Partnership**

41. There will be a strong focus on working in partnerships with international and regional actors as the most effective way of optimizing benefits and avoiding potential duplication of activities. The Committee and the Commission will seek and welcome cooperation for any of the relevant outputs under the four Work Areas.

### **Outreach to other constituencies**

42. In the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work, the Committee and the Commission will look beyond the traditional forest constituency to make sure the relevance of the forest sector and its contribution to other sectors is well recognized and understood. They will coordinate relevant actions with, for example, the environment, biodiversity, energy, water, agriculture, construction and building sectors, using the potentials offered by the ECE and FAO.

### **Expert advice**

43. The work and expected outputs of the Teams of Specialists will be fully aligned with the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work and its objectives and will support the related areas of work, recognizing the importance of the involvement of the scientific community. In this context, the Forest Communicators Network should support other Teams on outreach efforts and for the dissemination of relevant products. Due regard should be given to the Committee and Commission official languages when organizing meetings and issuing publications and documents, as appropriate.

### **Involvement of the private sector**

44. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work recognizes the private sector as a key actor for developing sustainable forest management, sustainable forest products and services and the transition towards a green economy. The participation of the private sector in the work of the Committee and the Commission including in the market discussions will be actively sought, in line with the ECE and FAO organizational policies. Increased participation from various relevant stakeholders should be encouraged.

### **Gender mainstreaming**

45. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work gives due consideration to making the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its activities, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated (UN ECOSOC, 1997). Gender mainstreaming is a central part of ECE and FAO's strategic frameworks and their policies and programmes.

## **F. Support to the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work and related resources**

46. Progress in the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work will be reported annually. The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work should have the flexibility to allow addressing from a technical perspective emerging issues of policy relevance and interest or influence to forestry and the forest industry.

47. Implementation will depend on regular programme funding levels and to a large extent on extrabudgetary resources, as well as available human resources. Member States, regional economic integration organizations and other donors are encouraged to support such activities in kind and/or with the necessary level of financial resources. The annual list of activities, which is submitted on an annual basis to the Working Party and subsequently to the Committee and the Commission for their approval, will show clearly the areas of work (e.g. capacity-building) or activities where extrabudgetary funding will be needed.

48. A broader engagement by member States and regional economic integration organizations should be sought. In particular, resources should be identified to finance the participation of delegates from eligible countries with economies in transition.

## **G. Expert support**

49. The Teams of Specialists, composed of experts in particular fields, provide advice or undertake activities that support the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work. Teams of Specialists may also provide guidance to the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on relevant Work Areas, help with outreach activities to country-level experts, and produce team-specific outputs in support of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work. Teams of Specialists are established by the ECE Executive Committee and human and financial resources are provided by both ECE and FAO through their separate budgetary processes for servicing the meetings of the Teams of Specialists. Their terms of reference are approved by the Committee and the Commission. The Teams of Specialists report annually to the Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.

50. Guidelines for the Teams of Specialists clarifying the Teams' mandates and procedures, and the role and responsibilities of Team leaders, and deputy leaders, Team members and the secretariat can be found in Part 2.

### **III. Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work (Part II)**

#### **A. Terms of Reference of the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management**

1. The Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management is a subsidiary body of the Committee and the Commission and contributes to the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Work of those two bodies. It does so by coordinating the Teams of Specialists and the activities of the Integrated Programme of Work as well as providing technical advice. It takes instructions from COFFI and the Commission and meets annually to:

(a) Provide guidance on the implementation of all areas of the Integrated Programme of Work;

(b) Supervise the work of Teams of Specialists and facilitate the exchange of information on their work; and

(c) Identify priorities for action and relevant emerging issues; and transmit suggested priorities and specific recommendations to COFFI and the EFC for consideration.

2. The Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management shall, for each Work Area, on the basis of a report from the secretariat, review and comment on the activities undertaken during the past year and the plans for the forthcoming year.

3. The Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management shall review, on an ongoing basis, the work of the Teams of Specialists and their contribution to the Work Areas as well as work between the Teams of Specialists to ensure the most effective and efficient implementation of their activities. It will:

(a) Receive and discuss the reports from the Teams of Specialists in order to enhance the understanding of their activities and assess their work plans; when needed, the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management may review and recommend updated mandates for endorsement by the parent bodies;

(b) Identify possible synergies; and facilitate the exchange of experiences between Teams of Specialists and delegations from member States; and

(c) Increase the visibility and impact of the work of Teams of Specialists among member States and within the relevant bodies in the United Nations.

4. The Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, as part of its work for the Committee and the Commission, shall:

(a) Propose priorities for activities in the Work Areas and on relevant emerging issues;

(b) Provide, upon request from the parent bodies, methodologies for use in economic analysis of the sector, as well as techniques for collecting, validating, analyzing and disseminating information and statistics;

(c) Initiate, upon request from the parent bodies, ad hoc projects in economics and statistics related to forestry, forest products and forest policies and institutions;

(d) Contribute and provide technical advice to the Committee and the Commission on issues under consideration by those bodies, including the preparation of studies on the status and future of forests and on the forest industry such as the Outlooks and the Forest Products Annual Market Reviews;

(e) Inviting other sectors to the sessions to discuss issues related to forest information and management matters of common interest, including best practices in sustainable forestry management and their impact on the overall sustainability of forests,

natural resources management, and other issues such as biodiversity and climate change; and

(f) Inviting other international bodies, including the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Conference of European Statisticians, Forest Europe and Eurostat, to the sessions, with a view to coordinating activities and avoiding any duplication of effort.

5. The work of the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management will be assessed after the next two sessions of this body.

## B. Terms of Reference of the ECE/FAO Teams of Specialists

6. In order to support the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Work, the following Teams of Specialists are established for the period 2018-2021.

Name of the Team	Contribution to the Programme of Work
Team of Specialists on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management	Work Area 1, Work Area 2 and Work Area 4: to focus on sustainable forest management monitoring for different ECE and FAO studies and reviews, sustainable forest management assessment and work on criteria and indicators
Team of Specialists on Sustainable Forest Products	Work Area 1 and Work Area 4: to focus on forest products and markets, market statements
Team of Specialists on Forest Products Statistics	Work Area 1 and Work Area 4: to support the work on statistics in the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, in order for the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management to focus on its coordinating function for Team of Specialists and Work Area review
Team of Specialists on Wood Energy	Work Area 1, Work Area 2 and Work Area 4: to support the development of data and relevant advice on wood energy in the region
Team of Specialists on Forest Sector Outlook	Work Area 1, Work Area 2 and Work Area 4: to support the development of Outlook Studies
Team of Specialists on Forest Policy (Forest Policy Network)	Work Area 2 and Work Area 4: to focus on forest policies in the region and provide capacity-building
Team of Specialists on Forest Communication (Forest Communicators' Network)	Work Area 3 and Work Area 4: to provide advice to the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section in support of relevant events, campaigns and public relations efforts, support the dissemination of results of other Teams of Specialists
Team of Specialists on Green Jobs in the Forest Sector (Joint ILO/ECE/FAO Expert Network)	Work Area 2 and Work Area 4: to focus on green jobs and capacity-building activities in support of sustainable forest management

## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management**

***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 1, “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment”, Work Area 2, “Policy dialogue and advice” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”***

### **A. Objectives**

7. To strengthen the work on: (i) forest reporting, (ii) assessing the state of forests and sustainability of forest management and (iii) monitoring the role of the forest sector in a green economy in the region;
8. To advise the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on the implementation of activities in Work Area 1 “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment”, with regard to the collection, harmonization, review, analysis and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information on forests and sustainable forest management in the region.

### **B. Activities and functions**

9. Contribute to the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 and the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire 2020; support the data collection process, analysis of the status and trends, and the drafting and reviewing of the final report.
10. Contribute to the work on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management agreed by Forest Europe and the Montréal Process.
11. Assist the preparatory process of the State of Europe’s Forests 2020: contribution to the reporting on quantitative indicators, analysis of information, coordination of inputs, authors’ contributions and dissemination of results.
12. Contribute to further work on the assessment of the sustainability of forest management.
13. Contribute to the work on the development of global and regional forest indicators to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030.
14. Contribute to the development of the concept and modalities for a statistical data management system on forest resources, functions and services and sustainable forest management.
15. Provide input to other Work Areas on issues relevant to data, monitoring, reporting and assessment including related capacity-building, in particular to the United Nations Development Account project on “Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia”.
16. Support international work and cooperation on monitoring of forest resources and sustainable forest management, including the European Union (i.e. Eurostat, the European Economic Area and the Joint Research Centre) and other organizations (i.e., the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests and the European Forest Institute) in this area.

### **C. Expected major outputs and contributions**

17. Review of, and input to documents, reports, and meetings related to the global reporting framework – in cooperation with the FAO Forest Resources Assessment Team.
18. Review of, and input to documents, reports, and meetings, especially those related to the activities “Further development and updating of policies and tools for sustainable forest management” and “Forest monitoring and reporting” under Forest Europe. Provide support in the organization of the workshop for authors and national correspondents in the region; review of and, whenever possible, involvement in writing, support the drafting of report on the State of Europe’s Forests. Involvement in dissemination of results.

19. Review of, and input to documents, reports, and meetings on the development of global and regional forest indicators to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030.
20. Advice on issues relevant to the criteria & indicators processes in the region.
21. Advice on designing an improved statistical data management system on forest resources, their functions and services, and forest management.
22. Advice on the other data-related work within Work Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, in particular related to the measurement of the forest sector contribution to a green economy and forest sector outlook studies.

#### **D. Background**

- Established/  
Approved by:** Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
- Duration:** From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.
- Methods of work:** Regular Team of Specialists meetings (including steering group and thematic sub-groups meetings).  
Participation in workshops with Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 national correspondents.  
Reviews and consultations, in person, via videoconference and electronic means.  
Review and, if feasible, preparation of background materials, discussion papers, enquiries.  
Other forms of work can be determined by the Team of Specialists, if needed.
- Reporting:** Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management
- Team leader:** To be elected at the first Team meeting
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## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Sustainable Forest Products**

### ***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 1, “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”***

#### **A. Objectives**

23. To advise and support work on the sustainable development of forest products markets and related policies in the region.
24. To raise awareness on the role that sustainable forest products can play in greening economies and in providing sustainable products and livelihoods.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

25. Provide guidance and referral to the best available experts and/or sources of information for the organization of:
  - Market Discussions; and
  - Workshop(s) on all topics related to forest products including the role of forest products in a green economy, the use of wood for so-called “green buildings construction”, innovative wood products and other topics in line with the work programme.
26. Provide expertise and outreach to experts for drafting market-related publications and products, including the technical reviews contained in, and the production of, the Forest Products Annual Market Review.
27. Advise the secretariat on the organization of meetings related to the sustainable use of forest products.
28. Advise the secretariat on strategies to carry out the Programme of Work in the forest products marketing area, in particular to assist in strengthening the focus on innovative forest products and on improving knowledge on wood sustainability credentials.
29. Build links with standard/certifying organizations, as well as forest products trade associations, to promote the use of forest products as a sustainable material for construction and other uses.
30. Build linkages with non-forest bodies within the UN, including with the ECE Committee on Housing and Land Management.
31. Build links, both informal and formal, with other Teams of Specialists in areas where cross-cutting issues are shared and where assistance and coordination can be mutually beneficial.
32. Build upon the work of previous capacity-building workshops and consider organizing similar events in association with regional bodies.
33. Organize an annual awareness raising workshop; subject to availability of funds.
34. Work with the secretariat to attract and enhance the involvement of the forest products industry, aiming at:
  - Holding a full day session focusing on market/industry issues;
  - Organizing industry visits; and
  - Organizing side events that involve the forest products industry sector.
35. Provide a network of expertise and advice, including on priorities.

### C. Expected major outputs and contributions

36. Market Discussions covering forest product market topics that are current and relevant to the region and contribute to the Market Statement.

37. Bi-annual meetings to discuss a list of recommendations on how to improve the content, structure and focus of the forest products marketing Work Area in general and the Forest Products Annual Market Review in particular (typically during the Team of Specialists meeting that is held at the time of Committee, Commission and Working Party meetings).

### D. Background

**Established/  
Approved by:** Joint sessions of the Committee and the Commission,  
Warsaw, Poland, 2017.

**Duration:** From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.

**Methods of work:** Annual meeting. Other methods to be determined by the Team.

**Reporting:** Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management

**Team leader:** To be elected at first Team meeting.

**Communication:** The Team leader and secretary should ensure close communication and collaboration with the Teams of Specialists on Forest Products Statistics and Wood Energy.

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## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Products Statistics**

### ***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 1, “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”***

#### **A. Objectives**

38. To advise and support work on forest products statistics, including data coverage and collection, validation and classifications used in the region.
39. To suggest and support proposals for increasing the reliability and visibility of forest products statistics.
40. To advise on implementation of activities in Work Area 1 relating to forest products statistics.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

41. Review materials such as the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire and the Timber Forecast Questionnaire and associated procedures, reviewing items in forest products statistics.
42. Develop methods to expand the scope to include production and trade of secondary wood products (Engineered Wood Products, furniture, joinery) and develop methodology for data collection on these products.
43. Investigate required changes in the Harmonized System classification; prepare for the implementation of 2022 Harmonized System and future potential changes to Harmonized System.
44. Follow up on the conversion factor questionnaire and study; develop conversion factors for secondary forest products (Engineered Wood Products, joinery).
45. Assist in the development of a forest food products section in collaboration with the Collaborative Forest Reporting Questionnaire and consider framework and specifications for non-wood forest products.
46. Support publication of the roundwood balance study and continue to develop methodology.
47. Strengthen capacities in statistics through a capacity-building workshop.
48. Disseminate information on forest products statistics further through the Team of Specialists’ network.
49. Advise on issues to coordinate with other members of the Eurostat/FAO/International Tropical Timber Organization/ECE Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics.
50. Consider improving product definitions and collect metadata (including accuracy).
51. Consider development of price portal.
52. Recommend improvements to data systems, including data capture.
53. Review ways to promote data and make it more accessible.
54. Recommend methods for improving data reliability.

### C. Expected major outputs and contributions

55. Recommendations for revisions to the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire and the Timber Forecast Questionnaire.
56. Submission of potential input for 2022 revision of Harmonized System and further revisions in later years.
57. A paper on the extent of potential double counting problem (including issue of forest/non-forest sources) and how to avoid it. Contact national data users for input.
58. Proposal for improvements for national and international practices in data validation and, if required, a working paper describing best practices.
59. A recommended procedure for estimating wood balance, including the desirable level of detail to include and conversion factors to use.
60. Contributions to studies on conversion factors, roundwood balance and double counting issue, in collaboration with other Teams.
61. Support to capacity-building workshop on statistics.

### D. Background

<b>Established/ Approved by:</b>	Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
<b>Duration:</b>	From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.
<b>Methods of work:</b>	Annual meeting. Further methods to be determined by the Team.
<b>Reporting:</b>	Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.
<b>Team leader:</b>	To be elected at the first Team meeting.
<b>Communication:</b>	The Team leader and secretariat should ensure close cooperation with the Team of Specialists on Sustainable Forest Products, the Team of Specialists on Wood Energy and the Team of Specialists on Sustainable Forest Management. The Team should also seek to communicate and collaborate with other fora working in this area, and to collaborate with others (e.g. Forest Europe on criteria and indicators and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on harvested wood products).

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## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Wood Energy**

### ***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 1, “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment”, Work Area 2, “Policy dialogue and advice” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”***

#### **A. Objectives**

62. To advise the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and support activities in Work Areas 1 and 2 on the methodology for, the implementation of and the follow-up to the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry and specific studies related to wood energy.
63. To contribute to a better understanding of wood energy statistics as a basis for sound policymaking.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

64. Monitor and analyse the policy aspects of the use of wood for energy generation and the implications for the forest sector, including carbon accounting.
65. Provide guidance on the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry data collection and analysis process including on indicators, the structure of the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry questionnaire, and the review of wood energy parameters (such as heating values and conversion factors).
66. Actively disseminate the publication and key messages synthesized in first issue of “Wood Energy in the ECE region” series.
67. Coordinate and complete a second issue of “Wood Energy in the ECE region” publication series.
68. Enhance capacity of member States to develop reliable wood energy statistics through knowledge sharing and capacity-building workshops.
69. Actively cooperate and partner with other organizations involved in wood energy with the aim of sharing and improving wood energy data and information.
70. Coordinate and communicate with other Teams of Specialists on areas where there is commonalities and beneficial to share information.

#### **C. Expected major outputs and contributions**

71. Release of the second issue of series “Wood Energy in the ECE region” with the most recent available data.
72. Publication of scholarly manuscripts examining longitudinal trends in the data of the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry and socio-economic and environmental aspects of wood energy use in ECE member States, including its contribution towards the achievement of SDGs and mitigation of climate change.
73. Revision of the list of recommendations on the methods for, analysis and conduct of the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry.
74. Organization of one or two capacity-building workshops on wood energy statistics, possibly including the sharing of best practices for household surveys (to obtain data on non-commercial wood energy (such as private household use of wood energy)).
75. Improved quality and quantity of national reports to the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry.
76. Provide input to the chapter on wood energy for the Forest Products Annual Market Review.

## **D. Background**

- Established/  
Approved by:** Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
- Duration:** From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.
- Methods of work:** Annual meeting. Other methods to be determined by the Team.
- Reporting:** Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.
- Team leader:** To be elected at first Team meeting.
- Communication:** The Team leader and secretary should ensure close communication and collaboration with the Team of Specialists on Forest Products Statistics.

## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Sector Outlook**

### **Reference to the *Integrated Programme of Work*: Work Area 1, “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment”, Work Area 2, “Policy dialogue and advice” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”**

#### **A. Objectives**

77. To advise and support the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on the methodology, preparation and implementation of outlook studies. Serve as a repository of global, regional, subregional and national forest sector outlook studies; and facilitate exchange of knowledge.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

78. Provide support and expertise to the secretariat to conduct forest sector outlook studies in at least two of the ECE subregions.

79. Present the findings of the studies in public forums, such as scientific and professional meetings.

80. Provide guidance on methods, analysis and conduct of forest sector outlook studies.

81. Provide support to the secretariat for enhancing member States’ capacities on forest sector outlook studies.

82. Identify scenarios based on: structural developments in the forest sector; long-term supply and demand of wood and other goods and services; as well as impacts and implications of international and national policy developments.

83. Advise on timeline for new outlook studies and identify potential contributors and donors.

84. Undertake research in support of forest sector outlook studies.

85. Provide an overview on alternative forest sector models.

86. Inform member States and regional economic integration organizations regularly about the status of ongoing outlook studies and the next steps of the process.

#### **C. Expected major outputs and contributions**

87. Publication of North America Forest Sector Outlook study and Europe Forest Sector Outlook Study, and possibly a Russian Forest Sector Outlook study, by 2019, subject to availability of funds.

88. Provide national level results of outlook studies, if resources are made available.

#### **D. Background**

<b>Established/ Approved by:</b>	Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
<b>Duration:</b>	From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.
<b>Methods of work:</b>	Annual meeting or other methods to be determined by the Team.
<b>Reporting:</b>	Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.
<b>Team leader:</b>	To be elected at first Team meeting.

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## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Policy (Forest Policy Network)**

### ***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 2 “Policy dialogue and advice” and Work Area 4 “Capacity-building”***

#### **A. Objectives**

89. To contribute to the implementation of tools to support sound policy in the forest sector in the region.
90. To build capacity to support sound policies in the forest sector in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

91. Advise and support the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on:
  - The collection, review, and dissemination of information on forest policies, institutions and instruments in the region; and
  - The contribution to policy dialogues at the regional and national level (including National Forest Policy Dialogues).
92. Contribute to strengthen policy-related components of ECE and FAO studies.
93. Contribute to the implantation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, including by taking part in exchange of experience and lessons learned and providing technical advice and input especially to the odd-year sessions of the Forum (workshops, submissions to the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat).
94. Contribute to achieving a balanced approach to the development of a bioeconomy and nature protection/conservation of biodiversity (study, linkage to outlooks).
95. Strengthen capacity-building and experience exchange, best practices and mechanisms to help in tackling national challenges, and promote communication and information exchange associated with implementation of international agreements (e.g. 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Aichi Targets, the Paris Agreement, the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy).
96. Contribute to the dissemination of information in support of decision making processes with regards to international forest policy developments (creation of policy briefs, sharing of informative materials).
97. Provide national experts with case studies, trainers and content for capacity-building activities.
98. Provide ad-hoc studies on request by countries.
99. Contribute to the work of other Teams of Specialists and build cooperation in this regard.

### C. Expected major outputs and contributions

100. Contribution to the experience exchange on forest policies implementation and development (to be developed in close cooperation with the Team of Specialists on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Europe) with a view to:

(a) Contribution to the organization of national/regional policy dialogues (themes, speakers, etc.) and provide recommendations on the further development of national forest policy dialogues (contents, methods, etc.); and

(b) Policy briefs.

### D. Background

<b>Established/ Approved by:</b>	Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.
<b>Duration:</b>	From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.
<b>Methods of work:</b>	Annual meeting or other methods to be determined by the Team.
<b>Reporting:</b>	Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.
<b>Team leader:</b>	To be elected at first Team meeting.

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## **ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Communication (Forest Communicators' Network)**

### ***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 3, "Communication and outreach" and Work Area 4, "Capacity-building"***

#### **A. Objectives**

101. To improve the ability of the forest sector to communicate effectively within and outside the sector on the role of forests in sustainable development.

102. To advise the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and support communication activities in all Work Areas.

#### **B. Activities and functions**

103. The Team of Specialists provides advice in the communication field to benefit the forest community by:

(a) Supporting forest-related ECE/FAO intergovernmental bodies in reaching out to relevant constituencies, within and outside the forest sector;

(b) Providing a forum for international interaction and cooperation in forest related communications;

(c) Developing the professionalism of forest communicators by introducing and encouraging state of the art and innovative communication approaches, strengthening networking and supporting capacities in the region;

(d) Providing advice for communication activities around the International Day of Forests and European Forest Weeks, upon request by the organizers;

(e) Raising awareness of the significance of forests and sustainable forest management in achieving the SDGs;

(f) Contribution to the communication and outreach strategies of ECE, FAO and the United Nations Forum on Forests, in support of the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, in particular its communication and outreach strategy;

(g) Conducting a survey among forest communicators on current trends and the latest developments and communication challenges in the sector;

(h) Sharing information and experience with forest communicators' networks established by FAO in other regions;

(i) Supporting capacity-building activities in cooperation with all other Teams of Specialists, as appropriate;

(j) Providing advice for communication campaigns and strategies to communicate outputs of other Teams of Specialists to a target audience, upon request by the respective Team of Specialists;

(k) Developing further approaches and tools for educational work on forests by continued involvement of the Forest Pedagogics Group;

(l) Cooperating with the Forest Europe Liaison Unit and other relevant institutions, organizations, processes and initiatives, on matters relevant to forest communication;

(m) Identifying other communication work of relevance to forests as well as information-sharing platforms developed by civil society; and

(n) Developing a proposal for a possible survey on the public perception of forests and the forest sector in the ECE Region for submission to potential donors.

### C. Expected major outputs and contributions

104. An annual proposal for communication activities and messages for each International Day of Forests.
105. Proposals for communication activities around the European Forest Weeks, as appropriate.
106. Proposals for highlighting the significance of forests and sustainable forest management for achieving the SDGs.
107. Contributions to the development and implementation of the communication and outreach strategies of ECE, FAO and the United Nations Forum on Forests in support of the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030.
108. A report on communication challenges for the forest sector, based on a survey conducted among forest communicators by the end of 2018.
109. A revised version of the Strategic Framework for Forest Communication in Europe by the end of 2019.
110. An information note on activities carried out with the other regional communicators' networks with a focus on global interconnection and outreach – to be included in the annual Team activities' report.

### D. Background

**Established/** Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.

**Approved by:**

**Duration:** From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.

**Methods of work:** Networking, meetings, workshops, advice on forest communication related issues, including for awareness campaigns.

**Reporting:** Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.

**Team leader:** To be elected at first Team meeting.

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**ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Green Jobs in the Forest Sector  
(Joint ILO/ECE/FAO Expert Network)**

***Reference to the Integrated Programme of Work: Work Area 2  
“Policy dialogue and advice” and Work Area 4, “Capacity-building”***

**A. Objectives**

111. To contribute to the improvement of working conditions and the development of Green Jobs in the forest sector.

112. To advise and support the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and member States and regional economic integration organizations on employment-related issues such as needed competencies including education and training for the forest sector in the context of a green economy.

113. To review forest sector workforce issues at policy, management and operational level, in order to recommend priorities and communicate their importance.

**B. Activities and functions**

114. Collaborate with relevant stakeholders (e.g. the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Forest Europe) on a joint definition of Green Jobs in the forest sector.

115. Identify and describe forest workforce-related trends and developments (trend monitoring) and analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the sustainability of this workforce.

116. Analyse the green jobs potential as well as the green jobs curricula in the forest sector, define the needed competencies as a basis for education and training for adopted regional policies and provide support for the implementation of these policies at all levels.

117. Improve the monitoring and analysis of the forest sector workforce including those involved with new green forest jobs while taking into account occupational health and safety.

118. Develop recommendations for the consideration of member States on preventive and remedial actions in order to ensure the sustainability of the forest workforce, including ways to attract young people to work in the forest sector and to improve the gender balance.

119. Advise and support the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on the organization of meetings and workshops related to forest workforce issues in the context of a green economy.

120. Identify present and future skill requirements for forestry professionals, map and describe forest jobs and related education curricula in collaboration with other relevant organizations.

121. Contribute to development and sharing of best practice for environmentally efficient, productive, safe and sustainable forest operations.

122. Monitor and analyse at the policy level the impact of green economy policy on employment in the forest sector, possibly with a cross-sectoral approach.

### **C. Expected major outputs and contributions**

123. Periodic qualitative and quantitative surveys of major trends and challenges associated with the sustainable forest workforce and green jobs in support of existing reporting activities in the forest sector.

124. Trend scenario workshops on the future forest workforce, for instance in collaboration with the ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Sector Outlook.

125. Policy briefs outlining rationales for choosing particular workforce policy strategies.

126. Reviews and recommendations addressing main forest sector workforce issues.

### **D. Background**

**Established/  
Approved by:** Joint session of the Committee and the Commission, Warsaw, Poland, 2017.

**Duration:** From January 2018 to December 2019. Renewable to 2021.

**Methods of work:** Annual Team meeting, scenario trend workshops, online surveys (national contact points), and other appropriate methods to be determined by the Team.

**Reporting:** Annually, to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management.

**Team leader:** To be elected at first Team meeting.

## **IV. Guidelines for ECE/FAO Teams of Specialists**

### **A. Introduction**

127. These draft guidelines were adopted by “Las2017”, the joint session of the Committee and the Commission, held from 9 to 13 October 2017 in Warsaw, Poland. The guidelines shall apply to the ECE/FAO Teams of Specialists, which contribute to the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Work.

128. These draft guidelines are in line with, and are complementary to, the guidelines for the establishment and functioning of Teams of Specialists within ECE as contained in document ECE/EX/2/Rev.1.

### **B. Role of the Teams of Specialists**

129. The ECE/FAO Teams of Specialists are recommended by the Committee and the Commission and established by the ECE Executive Committee to support the work of the Integrated Programme of Work for an initial period of two years, which can be extended, after review every two years, for as long as required. The Committee and the Commission approve the Terms of Reference for all Teams of Specialists at their joint session.

130. The primary role of the Teams of Specialists is to support the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Work as expressed in their respective Terms of Reference. All Teams of Specialists report annually to the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party of Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, which gives them guidance and evaluates their work based on their Terms of Reference and Work Plan. In addition, the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management provides recommendations to the Committee and the Commission for updating the Terms of Reference of the Teams of Specialists and for their extension or discontinuation.

131. The Teams of Specialists should contribute to the mainstreaming and dissemination of the work of the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section at national and sub-national levels, as well as into the agendas of other regional and global organizations. They are also expected to contribute to the Forest Information Billboard.

### **C. Membership and Officers**

132. For each Team of Specialists, the secretariat circulates the Terms of Reference to Committee/Commission members and all relevant stakeholders in the region and asks them to nominate their official representative, should they wish to participate in the Team activities. Member States and stakeholders are expected to nominate their representative to a Team based on their interest in the issues covered by this Team and their capacity to support the participation of their representative in the Team’s work. On the basis of the answers received, the secretariat prepares a list of Team members and establishes the Team. The request for nomination may be repeated at the end of the first two-year duration or at the beginning of the next Integrated Programme of Work, as appropriate. When member States and stakeholders wish to nominate another or an additional representative to a Team, they notify this proposal to the secretariat, which informs the Team at its next meeting.

133. Experts without official affiliation can also contribute to the Team work at the invitation of the Team leader, in close consultation with the secretariat. To the extent possible, due consideration should be given to ensuring geographical and gender balance.

134. Each Team of Specialists appoints its officers for a duration of two years: a leader and, if deemed necessary, one or two deputy leaders. After one term of two years, one of the deputy leaders is usually appointed leader. When the Team appoints two deputy leaders, to ensure adequate continuity, the outgoing leader is usually re-appointed as deputy leader. Under special circumstances (e.g. absence of candidates), leader and deputy leaders can be re-appointed if the Team wishes to do so. Candidates for the office of leader should obtain the relevant authorization and secure the necessary resources (time and funding), from their government or organization, to fulfil their responsibilities during their elected terms.

#### **D. Role of the Team leaders and Team members**

135. With the assistance of and in close cooperation with the secretariat, the leader's responsibilities are to:

- (a) Ensure that the Team's Terms of Reference are applied and lead the Team;
- (b) Conduct the Team meetings and draft meeting reports, in consultation with participants of the meetings;
- (c) Coordinate the preparation of the work plan;
- (d) Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the work plan, including by raising funds, where appropriate;
- (e) Coordinate the preparation and presentation of annual implementation reports at the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management; and
- (f) Organize and attend meetings of the leaders of the Teams of Specialists.

136. When the leader is not able to attend a Team meeting or to represent the Team at a parent body meeting, the leader makes sure that one of the deputy leaders can replace him/her. In addition, deputy leaders may assist the leader with certain tasks such as preparing the work plan or reports, making contacts or fund raising.

137. Team members are expected to actively participate in the Team activities by:

- (a) Attending the Team meetings;
- (b) Contributing to the work between the Team meetings;
- (c) Answering enquiries from the leader or the secretariat; and
- (d) Relaying information on the Team's work at the national and subnational level.

#### **E. Methods of Work**

138. Under the guidance of the leader and with the support of the secretariat, the Team prepares its work plan for a two year period defining, for each activity from its Terms of Reference, the time schedule and the resources needed, including those resulting from fund raising. Teams can create task-oriented groups for a limited period of time (e.g. to advise for the organization of an event or the preparation of a publication). Teams are expected to be self-sustaining and regular budget funds will not be available to support the Teams. Teams use the work plan format and the report template that are provided by the secretariat.

139. Team meetings are convened by the secretariat in Geneva or any other place where the meetings can be hosted by a member State or a partner organization. Each Team should meet at least once a year for one day or have several shorter online meetings. Teams of Specialists should consider meeting on the margins of, or back-to-back to, meetings where members of the Team participate. It is suggested to utilize electronic means (e-mail, Skype or Webex meetings, etc.) when appropriate. The working language of Teams of Specialists is English. In general, no interpretation will be provided. More detailed methods of work may be developed by the Team.

140. The only websites of each Team of Specialists is the one hosted by the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section ([www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org)) and/or FAO ([www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)). All relevant information on Team of Specialists meetings (agenda, presentations, meeting report, list of participants, pictures, etc.) must be made available to the secretariat for posting on the website.

141. The Team leader, deputies or any other member of the Team need to ask permission to the secretariat of the Committee and the Commission for using ECE and FAO logos.

142. Teams are encouraged to seek assistance from other Teams of Specialists especially for cross-sectoral activities that are mentioned in their Terms of Reference.

**F. Role of the secretariat**

143. In close cooperation with the Team leader, the secretariat is responsible for:

(a) Contacting member States and other relevant stakeholders, including for the nomination of Team members, for updating of the lists of Team members and issuing meeting invitations;

(b) Assisting in the scheduling of meetings and other activities, in consultation with the Team;

(c) Providing technical means and innovative solutions to facilitate cost-effective meetings and possibility for remote access to meetings for members who cannot attend the meeting personally;

(d) Providing guidance in fulfilling the Terms of Reference;

(e) Facilitating the meetings and assisting the leader in preparing the meeting reports, by taking notes and drafting the main conclusions and next steps;

(f) Cooperating with the leader in preparing the reports on the Team's accomplishments; and

(g) Uploading any relevant documentation to the Team website before and after the meetings and disseminating information on the Team's activities.

## Annex II

### Annex to the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work

#### I. Terms of Reference of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry

1. The Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry, as a Sectoral Committee of ECE, constitutes a forum for cooperation and consultation among its member States. Its objective is to strengthen the forest sector and its contribution to sustainable development throughout the region, through monitoring, analysis, capacity-building and the provision of a forum for discussion, taking into account the changing policy environment, notably as regards climate change and bioenergy. The Committee focuses on the sound and legal use of forest products, for raw material or energy, and on forest services.

2. The Committee shall, within the context of sustainable development, provide member States with the information and services which they need for policy- and decision-making as regards their forest and forest industry sector ("the sector"), including the trade and use of forest products and, when appropriate, formulate recommendations addressed to member Governments and interested organizations. To this end, it shall:

(a) With the active participation of member States, undertake short-, medium- and long-term analyses of developments in, and having an impact on, the sector, including those offering possibilities for the facilitation of international trade and for enhancing the protection of the environment;

(b) In support of these analyses, collect, store and disseminate statistics and other information relating to the sector, and carry out activities to improve their quality and comparability;

(c) Provide a framework for cooperation, e.g. by organizing seminars, workshops and ad hoc meetings and setting up time-limited Teams of Specialists, for the exchange of economic, environmental and technical information between Governments and other institutions of member States that is needed for the development and implementation of policies leading to the sustainable development of the sector and to the protection of the environment in their respective States;

(d) Carry out tasks identified by ECE or the Committee as being of priority, including the facilitation of subregional cooperation and activities in support of the economies of eastern Europe, the Caucasus and central Asia and the Mediterranean region; and

(e) It should also keep under review its structure and priorities and cooperate with other international and intergovernmental organizations active in the sector, and in particular with the FAO and its Commission, ILO and with Forest Europe, in order to ensure complementarity and to avoid duplication, thereby optimizing the use of resources. Its work programme is fully integrated with that of the Commission.

3. The Integrated Programme of Work of the Committee and the Commission has four Work Areas:

- Work Area 1: Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment;
- Work Area 2: Policy dialogue and advice;
- Work Area 3: Communication and outreach; and
- Work Area 4: Capacity-building.



## II. Mandate of the FAO European Forestry Commission

<b>Name</b>	<u>European Forestry Commission</u> (FO-726) (1) (Article VI-1 of the Constitution)		
<b>Origin</b>	Established by the Conference at its Third Session (1947) on the recommendation of the FAO Mariánské Lázně (former Czechoslovakia) Forestry Conference in 1947.		
<b>Purpose</b>	To advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and coordinate its implementation at the regional level; to exchange information and, generally through special subsidiary bodies, advise on suitable practices and action with regard to technical and economic problems, and make appropriate recommendations in relation to the foregoing.		
<b>First Session</b>	July 1948		
<b>Membership</b>	Open to all Member Nations and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the European Region or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territories in that region. Membership comprises such eligible Nations that have notified the Director-General of their desire to be considered as members.		
<b>Present membership</b>	Albania Austria Belarus Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia European Community Finland France Germany	Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Israel Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania	Russian Federation Serbia Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Turkey Ukraine United Kingdom Uzbekistan

## **Annex III**

### **Forest Products Market Statement**

#### **I. Overview of forest products markets in 2016 and 2017**

1. The general condition of forest product markets in the ECE region improved in 2016, with all major subsectors (industrial roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels, and paper and paperboard) showing higher consumption levels and growth rates. This growth has continued in 2017.

2. There were slight contractions in the consumption of wood-based panels in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (-0.6 per cent) and of paper and paperboard in North America, but these were offset by gains in those subsectors in the other subregions. The aggregated year-on-year growth rates in consumption in the ECE region in 2016 ranged from 0.9 per cent (for paper and paperboard) to 4.0 per cent (for sawnwood) (table 1), with differences between subregions.

Table 1  
*Apparent consumption of industrial roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels,  
and paper and paperboard in ECE region, 2012-2016*

	Million	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change (volume) 2015- 2016	Change (%) 2015- 2016	Change (%) 2012- 2016
<b>Europe</b>									
Industrial roundwood	m <sup>3</sup>	375.7	381.8	394.7	401.1	407.1	6.0	1.5	8.4
Sawnwood	m <sup>3</sup>	97.0	96.9	101.4	104.2	107.0	2.8	2.7	10.2
Wood-based panels	m <sup>3</sup>	64.7	66.3	68.1	70.7	72.5	1.9	2.7	12.2
Paper and paperboard	m.t.	90.9	89.6	89.8	89.2	90.3	1.1	1.2	-0.6
<b>CIS</b>									
Industrial roundwood	m <sup>3</sup>	173.7	175.1	182.4	185.0	192.0	7.1	3.8	10.6
Sawnwood	m <sup>3</sup>	19.7	20.4	19.2	17.8	18.1	0.2	1.4	-8.3
Wood-based panels	m <sup>3</sup>	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4
Paper and paperboard	m.t.	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.6	0.5	5.6	2.7
<b>North America</b>									
Industrial roundwood	m <sup>3</sup>	481.2	486.8	490.2	494.2	501.5	7.3	1.5	4.2
Sawnwood	m <sup>3</sup>	95.5	101.1	106.3	112.6	119.0	6.4	5.7	24.7
Wood-based panels	m <sup>3</sup>	46.4	48.0	49.9	52.0	53.8	1.8	3.4	15.9
Paper and paperboard	m.t.	77.1	75.0	76.1	75.7	75.6	-0.1	-0.1	-1.9
<b>ECE region</b>									
Industrial roundwood	m <sup>3</sup>	1030.5	1043.6	1067.3	1080.3	1100.7	20.3	1.9	6.8
Sawnwood	m <sup>3</sup>	212.2	218.3	226.9	234.6	244.1	9.5	4.0	15.0
Wood-based panels	m <sup>3</sup>	128.8	132.1	135.5	140.2	143.8	3.5	2.5	11.7
Paper and paperboard	m.t.	177.3	173.9	175.3	173.9	175.5	1.6	0.9	-1.0

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2017.

## A. Economic developments with implications on the forest sector

3. Amid a global recovery, overall economic trends were positive in the ECE region in 2016. Although significant country differences persisted, the pace of expansion was sustained and became more synchronized. In 2016, there was steady growth in Gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States of America (US). However, the appreciation of the US dollar had a negative impact on net exports. In contrast, the euro area showed signs of increased dynamism, driven by the lagged effects of euro depreciation, relatively low oil prices, and a policy mix that has become more conducive to growth.

4. A heavy political calendar and the decision by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) to leave the European Union (EU) did not derail the growing confidence. In the new EU member countries, an economic slowdown was temporary and related to the pattern of disbursement of EU funds, following years of very strong activity. After the output contraction in 2015, growth started returning to the CIS as oil prices bottomed out and the macro-economic framework became less volatile.

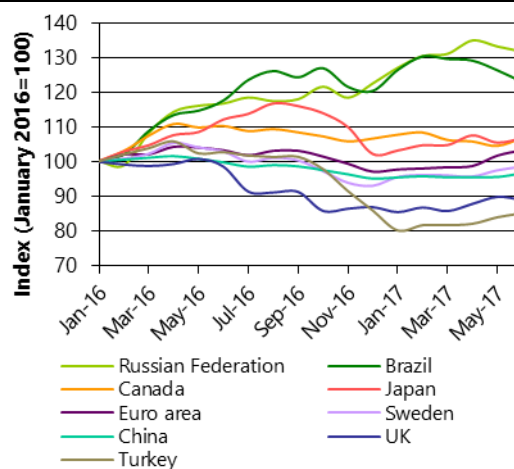
5. In the US, unemployment declined further and the rapid pace of job creation continued into early 2017. Wages have been growing more slowly than employment in the post-crisis period, but improvements in the labour market have eventually translated into moderately rising wages. In the euro area, employment creation accelerated significantly, but unemployment is still high in some European countries, in particular for the young and the low-skilled. Job creation was supported by limited wage increases and, in some countries, by labour market reforms.

6. Overall, the recovery of the labour market remained uneven and was characterized by growing job polarization and precarious forms of unemployment in some countries. Labour market dynamics were relatively resilient in the CIS, despite weak output trends. A sharp adjustment of real wages, combined with underemployment, prevented unemployment figures from climbing higher.
7. Lending to households and non-financial corporations continued to grow in the euro area, amid declining interest rates and a reduction in financial fragmentation. The banking sector has increased its capacity to support the recovery, but country fragilities remain. In the CIS, on the other hand, poor economic performance and the impact of past currency depreciations have constrained lending, although the worst is now behind.
8. In some advanced economies, the extended period of low financing costs has led to rapid growth in asset prices, including housing. Relatively weak demand continued to dampen overall investment in the euro area, but rising incomes and low mortgage rates have supported a more dynamic housing sector, with increases in construction output and house prices. Much faster price increases have been observed in other European countries and the US.
9. Following a rapid expansion, gross residential fixed investment slowed in the US. On the other hand, such investment picked up in many European countries. After returning to growth in 2015, construction investment accelerated further in the euro area in 2016. In contrast, construction contracted sharply in the new EU member countries, resulting in a slowdown in the EU as a whole.
10. Rising but still moderate inflation, prompted by growing demand and higher energy prices, led the US Federal Reserve to hike interest rates in 2016 and early 2017. Additional rate increases are expected, but a rapid tightening of monetary policy is unlikely because price pressures remain moderate. A very loose monetary policy continued in the euro area, but deflation is no longer a concern there and, given the improved economic prospects, the monetary authorities have signalled a change in tone.
11. The appreciation of the US dollar versus the euro in late 2016 was reversed in the first half of 2017 as the European recovery firmed and expectations of monetary policy divergence receded (graph 1). Inflation declined in the CIS as the impact of past currency depreciations wore off, exchange rates recovered and demand remained weak. This allowed monetary authorities to cut interest rates gradually.
12. Fiscal policy was broadly neutral in the US in 2016 but some loosening is anticipated, which would be delivered through a combination of increased spending and lower taxes. In the euro area, improved economic performance and very low interest rates supported public finances amid a broadly neutral fiscal policy stance. In contrast, fiscal consolidation was widespread in the CIS. Energy producers, including those that started the downturn with significant buffers, have undertaken measures to put public finances on a sustainable path.
13. The economic outlook in the region remains positive. Although the US economy underwent a soft patch in early 2017, growth is projected to accelerate. The recovery appears well entrenched in the euro area, but persistent fragilities remain in some countries.
14. Increased investment will again be a major driver of economic activity in the newer EU member countries in the new EU funding cycle. The expansion is likely to be modest in the CIS, amid continued downside risks. Energy-exporting countries are facing the reality of protracted low energy prices and the need to search for new engines of growth.
15. Although economic performance is expected to remain favourable, certain risks and challenges cloud the horizon. Low levels of investment in the post-crisis period have contributed to the sluggish productivity growth observed across the ECE region, limiting economic potential. The expected gradual normalization of monetary policies may expose hidden vulnerabilities in financial sectors.

GRAPH 1

## Major currencies used to trade forest products indexed against the US dollar

January 2016-May 2017



Source: IMF, 2017.

Note: A diminishing index value indicates a weakening of the currency value against the US dollar; an increasing index value indicates a strengthening of the currency value against the US dollar.

## B. Policy and regulatory developments affecting the forest products sector

16. Governmental and non-governmental actions continue to have significant impacts on forests and forest product markets. Continued trade negotiations and recent policy actions have created uncertainty for trade in forest products. New challenges and opportunities are arising in many areas of forest policy and environmental programmes.

17. A referendum was held in the UK on 23 June 2016 in which a majority of voters voted to leave the EU. As a result, the UK government activated Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, the official mechanism for withdrawing from the EU, on 29 March 2017, in a process generally referred to as Brexit. If no agreement is reached within two years and no extension is agreed, the UK will leave the EU automatically, and all existing agreements – including access to the single market – will cease to apply to the UK from 29 March 2019.

18. In North America, the Softwood Lumber Agreement between Canada and the US expired on 12 October 2015. In April 2017, the US government announced tariffs of 3-24 per cent on imported lumber from Canada, in addition to an anti-dumping duty.

19. There are significant areas of forest with multiple certificates (16 per cent of certified forests globally). The Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification have committed to reporting estimates of these overlaps annually to help improve data accuracy. Similar transparency in the reporting of market and trade activities is also needed to provide reliable estimates of the economic impacts of certified wood products.

20. The Paris Agreement on climate change, which aims to accelerate action to mitigate climate change, entered into force on 4 November 2016. As of 10 October 2017, 168 countries had ratified the agreement, although the US has indicated an intention to withdraw. The EU and its member countries have committed to a binding minimum target of a 40 per cent domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2030, as well as to renewable energy and energy-efficiency targets.

21. To continue efforts to combat illegal logging, the European Commission reported on 22 February 2017 that 27 EU member countries had complied with obligations in the EU Timber Regulation to appoint competent authorities, establish penalties for non-conformance, and start carrying out checks of operator compliance. The Russian Federation is also improving measures to reduce illegal logging. From July 2017 the Unified Federal Automated Information System (EGAIS) tracks domestic and foreign transport and trade of sawnwood.

22. There is continued policy action and growing interest in innovations in tall wood buildings. The US Green Building Council reported that 84 projects have registered to use the new pilot credit in the LEED green-building programme designed to address illegal wood and promote the use of verified-legal, responsible and certified wood in buildings.

23. There are increasing organizational commitments to combating deforestation. The principal aim of the New York Declaration on Forests, which was released at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014, is to halve natural forest loss by 2020 and end it by 2030. In September 2016, the Declaration had 190 endorsers comprising 40 governments, 20 subnational governments, fifty-seven multinational companies, sixteen groups representing indigenous communities, and 57 non-governmental organizations.

24. Significant and diverse opportunities exist for forests and forest products to provide environmental and societal benefits. In order to fully realize these goods and services, however, requires a supportive political and economic environment.

### **C. Forest product trade barriers affecting the ECE region**

25. Member States account for more than 60 per cent of the world trade in forest products. The region's share of world forest product exports has decreased steadily in the last decade however, losing market share to emerging economies.

26. Tariff and non-tariff measures restrict trade. In 2016, the cross-border trade in primary products (excluding roundwood) in the three ECE subregions, as measured by the share of imports in total consumption, ranged from 16 per cent (for paper and paperboard from North America) to 62 per cent (for paper and paperboard in Europe). The share of roundwood imports in total consumption was lower, ranging from negligible in the CIS to 13 per cent in Europe.

27. Overall, furniture, secondary products and panels have higher tariffs because they are seen as making bigger contributions to domestic economies through value-added processing and employment; roundwood, pulp and sawnwood have among the lowest tariffs.

28. The softwood lumber dispute between Canada and the US is probably the most visible trade-related dispute over forest products in the ECE region. One of the biggest elements in the allegation by the US Department of Commerce, and a basis for subsidy rates, is the issue of log export restrictions on Canada's government-owned forestlands countrywide, and notably on private lands in British Columbia.

29. The most noteworthy recent example of an export tariff related to forest products was in July 2007, when the Russian Federation raised its export tariff on roundwood exports from 6.5 per cent to 20 per cent, followed by an increase to 25 per cent in April 2008, a measure designed to stimulate domestic processing. The net result of the export tax was a steep reduction in Russian log exports, with importers – namely China and Finland – having to look for alternate sources of logs.

30. Before the Russian Federation became a member of the World Trade Organization in 2012, it agreed to allow the tax to fall progressively to less than 10 per cent. The Russian Federation then implemented a tariff-related, species-specific quota system, which has trigger points beyond which exports attract higher tariffs. In Canada, British Columbia also has an export fee ("fee in lieu of manufacture"), whereby exporters who have permission to export must pay a fee based on the difference between domestic and export values. Currently, more than five other countries in the ECE region have introduced trade restrictions on log exports.

31. Non-tariff measures are generally defined as policy measures other than ordinary customs tariffs that can potentially have an economic effect on international trade by changing the quantities of goods traded, or their prices, or both. Non-tariff measures are prevalent among forest products because pathogens can easily be transported across borders; governments and consumers do not want to contribute to deforestation and illegal logging; and the protection of rural livelihoods often has a high policy profile.

32. In the ECE region, log export restrictions are perhaps the most discussed and debated of all trade measures. They are widely used within and outside the region, including by key trading partners of member States. The three biggest roundwood producers in the ECE region

(Canada, the Russian Federation and the US) have log export restrictions; together, these countries account for about two-thirds of the region's industrial roundwood harvest.

33. The cross-border trade of forest products is increasing. Tariffs are not particularly high in the ECE region for forest products originating in the region, but non-tariff measures are becoming increasingly important. Many are put in place for environmental reasons and to address legality, and others are used to protect domestic industries.

## **II. Summary of regional and subregional markets for key forest products**

### **A. Wood raw materials**

34. The total consumption of roundwood – comprising logs for industrial uses and fuel – in the ECE region was estimated at 1.3 billion m<sup>3</sup> in 2016, an increase of 1.7 per cent from 2015 and the fourth consecutive year of growth. The apparent consumption of logs for industrial purposes has trended upward in the past five years, reaching 1.1 billion m<sup>3</sup> in 2016, a 1.9 per cent increase over 2015 and 6.8 per cent higher than in 2012. Woodfuel consumption increased by 1.0 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2016, to 204.0 million m<sup>3</sup>.

35. Of the total roundwood harvested in the ECE region in 2016, about 15 per cent was used for fuel (204.0 million m<sup>3</sup>), a share that was unchanged from 2012. Europe accounted for almost 57 per cent of total woodfuel consumption in the ECE region in 2016. Estimates of roundwood volumes removed from forests for fuel are highly unreliable because few countries have consistent methods for collecting relevant data on this increasingly important end use; nevertheless, it is clear that a fairly large share of forest removals is used for energy purposes.

36. The ECE region is a net exporter of both softwood and hardwood logs, with total net exports of 24.1 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2016. The biggest shipments from countries in the ECE region were from the Russian Federation to China and Finland and from the US to Canada and China.

37. Sawlog costs for lumber producers declined faster in the past few years in Europe than in most other world regions. In Europe and the Russian Federation coniferous sawlog prices stabilized or increased in 2016-2017.

38. Sawlog prices have been relatively flat in the southern states of the US but have almost doubled in the western US since the lows of 2009. The biggest price increases (in local currency) in North America have been in western Canada, where average sawlog prices were 21 per cent higher in early 2017 than in the three previous years and 56 per cent higher than in early 2012. Sawlog values have trended slowly downward in eastern Canada.

39. Softwood-fibre costs have declined for pulp mills worldwide since 2011, and this trend continued in 2016 and early 2017.

40. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that removals of industrial roundwood are expected to increase in the ECE region at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent in 2017 and 0.8 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe showing an increase of 1.8 per cent in 2017 and a rise of 0.5 per cent in 2018; CIS is expected to increase 2.2 per cent in 2017 and then 2.1 per cent in 2018; and North America to increase 1.5 per cent in 2017 and then 0.5 per cent in 2018.

### **B. Sawn softwood**

41. In 2016, for the first time in about a decade, all the major sawn-softwood producing and consuming regions recorded increased demand and production. Total apparent consumption in the ECE region was 208.4 million m<sup>3</sup>, up by 4.8 per cent over 2015. The recovery in North America continued for the seventh consecutive year, with sawn softwood consumption increasing by 8 per cent in 2016. Sawn softwood consumption was up by 2.5 per cent in Europe, and the stabilization of economic conditions in the CIS enabled an increase in consumption of 0.9 per cent.

42. Sawn softwood production increased in North America by 4.7 per cent (+6.2 per cent in Canada and +3.4 per cent in the US) in 2016, in Europe by 2.7 per cent and in the CIS by 6.7 per cent. Total sawn softwood production in the ECE region was 250.4 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2016, up by 4.1 per cent compared with 2015.
43. European sawn softwood exports increased by 3.8 per cent (at a total volume of 49.5 million m<sup>3</sup>) in 2016, compared with only a 1.0 per cent gain in 2015. This increase is remarkable given that exports decreased by 10 per cent to North Africa and by 7 per cent to the Middle East. European sawn softwood exporters gained in other key markets, including China (+37 per cent), Japan (+15 per cent) and the US (+31 per cent, albeit from a small base).
44. Sawn softwood production in the Russian Federation increased by 6.7 per cent in 2016, to 34.3 million m<sup>3</sup>, and Russian sawn softwood exports increased by 7.9 per cent, to 24.9 million m<sup>3</sup>. These figures are in the process of being revised upwards.
45. US housing starts increased by 5.6 per cent in 2016, to 1.17 million units, and are expected to increase again in 2017, to about 1.25 million units.
46. There were no export duties on Canadian lumber exports to the US in 2016, and Canadian exports soared by 13.5 per cent. US sawnwood prices (in US dollars) gained 4 per cent in 2016 and were higher by 19 per cent in the first half of 2017. The US introduced countervailing export duties of 19.9 per cent on Canadian exports of sawn softwood to the US in late April 2017, and antidumping duties of 6.9 per cent were initiated in late June 2017. This was the main reason for higher sawnwood prices in the first half of 2017, although market conditions were also very good.
47. The countervailing and antidumping duties on Canadian lumber are preliminary, and final duties will be announced in early January 2018. The duties will change global sawnwood trade; with fewer Canadian exports to the US (and more European exports to the US), meaning more offshore exports from Canada, especially to Asia.
48. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that production of sawn softwood will increase in the ECE region at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent in 2017 and 0.6 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe with a gain of 2.2 per cent in 2017 and 0.7 per cent in 2018; CIS is expected to increase 4.3 per cent in 2017 and another 2.9 per cent in 2018; and North America will gain 1.6 per cent in 2017 and decline -0.4 per cent in 2018.

### C. Sawn hardwood

49. After five years of growth, the apparent consumption of sawn hardwood decreased by 1.2 per cent in the ECE region in 2016, to 35.4 million m<sup>3</sup>. Falling consumption in North America in 2016 was offset only partly by a slight rise in consumption in Europe and the CIS.
50. Sawn hardwood production was flat in the ECE region in 2016, at 41.2 million m<sup>3</sup>. Production was stable in Europe, and a fall in North America was offset by an increase in the CIS.
51. After two years of growth, sawn hardwood imports decreased by 0.6 per cent in the ECE region in 2016, to 6.5 million m<sup>3</sup>. Countries in the ECE region exported 12.3 million m<sup>3</sup> of sawn hardwood in 2016, up by 3.4 per cent compared with 2015.
52. There has been strong demand for European oak, including demand from China. Prices increased for European oak in 2016 and the first half of 2017. This was driven by the relative weakness of the euro against the dollar, which encouraged exports from Europe and increased prices for imported American oak.
53. Russian hardwood regulations led to a 6 per cent increase in sawn hardwood exports from the Russian Federation in 2016, to 1.46 million m<sup>3</sup>. Exports to China were 1.27 million m<sup>3</sup>, an increase of 9 per cent over 2015. This was the largest quantity of Russian sawn hardwood ever shipped to China.
54. China accounted for 51 per cent of US sawn hardwood exports in 2016, Canada for 13 per cent, Southeast Asia for 12 per cent, Europe for 9 per cent and Mexico for 8 per cent. The US imported 356,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sawn hardwood from Canada in 2016, down by 2 per cent



compared with 2015. Canada imported 521,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sawn hardwood from the US in 2016, down by 0.7 per cent.

55. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that production of sawn hardwood will decline in the ECE region at an annual rate of -0.3 per cent in 2017 and then rise slightly by 0.6 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe is expected to gain 0.2 per cent in 2017 and 0.5 per cent in 2018; CIS increases 2.7 per cent in 2017 and 2.8 per cent in 2018; and North America with an expected decrease of 1.0 per cent in 2017 and an increase of 0.3 per cent in 2018.

#### **D. Wood-based panels**

56. Trends in the production and consumption of wood-based panels were mixed in 2016, although they generally showed continued growth across the ECE region.

57. Growth in the production and consumption of wood-based panels in Europe was somewhat slower in 2016 than in 2015. Both the plywood and oriented strand board (OSB) subsectors rebounded strongly, with production increasing by 5.3 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively. Particle board production was stagnant for the second consecutive year, increasing by just 0.5 per cent in 2016.

58. The production of wood-based panels increased by 8.4 per cent in the CIS in 2016, with an even stronger increase in exports. The resultant apparent consumption of wood-based panels in the CIS subregion decreased slightly (-0.6 per cent) in 2016 compared with 2015. There were large production increases in the OSB (+32 per cent) and fibreboard (+12.2 per cent) subsectors in the CIS as new plants continued to expand production and exports began to take off.

59. The market for wood-based panels in North America increased by 3.4 per cent in 2016 (the same rate as in 2015). Wood-based panel production was mixed in the subregion, with particle board production declining by 2.2 per cent and plywood and fibreboard remaining stable (at +1.6 per cent and +0.3 per cent, respectively). In contrast, OSB production in North America jumped by 7.5 per cent in 2016.

60. In all three subregions, the trade (both imports and exports) of wood-based panels increased in 2016. Europe had a slight trade surplus; the CIS has a substantial trade surplus; and North America has a substantial trade deficit, notably the result of US imports of plywood from China, which now account for about half of all plywood imports into the US.

61. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that production of wood-based panels will increase in the ECE region at an annual rate of 0.9 per cent in 2017 and by 1.3 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe will grow 0.5 per cent in 2017 and 1.3 per cent in 2018; CIS should increase by 3.1 per cent in 2017 and 4.3 per cent in 2018; and North America is forecast to grow 1.2 per cent in 2017 and 1.4 per cent in 2018.

#### **E. Paper, paperboard and woodpulp**

62. Paper and paperboard production increased in Europe and the CIS in 2016 but declined in North America. Production of paper and paperboard edged 0.1 per cent higher in Europe, increased by 5.5 per cent in the CIS, and dropped by 0.8 per cent in North America.

63. The industry was again challenged due to overcapacity in graphic papers and chemical woodpulp throughout the ECE region. Capacity closures and conversions (e.g. to packaging-grade paper) in the graphic-paper segment continued in Europe and North America as prices remained under pressure. Production and apparent consumption of sanitary and household papers, along with packaging grades, were stronger in 2016 than in 2015. Packaging-paper production was generally higher in the ECE region, aided by stronger apparent consumption in Europe and the CIS. Woodpulp production was stronger across the ECE region in 2016 due to growth in the apparent consumption of packaging and tissue, as well as in exports.

64. Chemical market woodpulp capacity continued to expand, primarily in low-cost regions outside the ECE region. Prices for chemical pulps were challenging in mid-2016 but began to improve thereafter as a result of stronger Chinese imports and a series of unplanned outages

that caused a curtailment of supply. Prices improved in all global markets in early- to mid-2017, despite a series of planned capacity additions that will mainly begin to enter the market in the second half of the year.

65. China's economic output continued to hover around 7 per cent in 2016, as it had done in the previous four years, despite government policies aimed at combating lethargic domestic consumption and exports. Economic and social reforms – including looser credit markets – implemented in 2014, 2015 and 2016 have resulted in modest growth; however, excess manufacturing capacity and weak exports (negatively affected by lacklustre global economic growth) continued in 2016 and early 2017.

66. The on-going growth of electronic communication continues to play a major role in the evolution of the pulp and paper segments, while paperboard has benefited from increased online shopping. The rationalization of capacity through the closure and conversion of high-cost mills continues in the pulp, paper and paperboard segments; low-cost chemical woodpulp, tissue and packaging capacities continue to be added, however.

67. In the pulp sector, the expansion of bleached hardwood craft capacity in South America and Asia continued to be the most important factor by far influencing the market in 2016 and the first half of 2017.

68. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that production of paper and board will increase in the ECE region at an annual rate of 0.8 per cent in 2017 and decline by -0.4 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe is gaining 1.0 per cent in 2017 and is expected to gain a further 0.5 per cent in 2018; the CIS is forecast to gain 0.5 per cent in 2017 and gain 0.5 per cent in 2018; and North America is expected to increase by 0.5 per cent in 2017 and decline by 1.6 per cent in 2018.

## **F. Wood energy**

69. Wood energy markets in the ECE region are being significantly affected by public policies, weather fluctuations and changes in production capacity, particularly for wood pellets.

70. The most recent available data show that the primary production of “solid biofuels (excluding charcoal)” in the EU28 grew by 6 per cent in 2015 compared with 2014, to about 3,829 petajoules (PJ). Wood pellet consumption reached 22.3 million tonnes in the European subregion in 2016, a 6.6 per cent increase over 2015. Wood pellet production increased by 2.5 per cent and imports grew by 4.4 per cent.

71. Demand for wood energy is increasing in the CIS as the consumption of wood fuels grows in the subregion and among neighbouring countries. Wood energy consumption increased in the CIS in 2016 but at a slower pace than in 2015. Total wood pellet production in the CIS increased by 2 per cent in 2016, reaching 2 million tonnes. Half the production was in the Russian Federation, which surpassed 1 million tonnes in 2016.

72. The total production of wood pellets in North America was about 9.2 million tonnes in 2016, up by 6.7 per cent over 2015. Canada consumed about 536 PJ of wood energy in 2016, which was 1 per cent less than in 2015; of this, 225 PJ was derived from solid wood waste, 273 PJ from spent pulping liquor, about 30 PJ from fuelwood and 9.0 PJ from wood pellets. Wood energy consumption accounted for about 4.5 per cent of Canada's total primary energy supply in 2016. The US consumed 2,066 PJ of wood energy in 2016, down by about 6 per cent from 2015.

73. Prices for wood pellets traded across the Atlantic show an overall declining trend, possibly reflecting ample supply as well as demand that has not grown at expected rates (except in the UK). Nonetheless, the share of solid-biofuel (excluding charcoal) imports in the EU28's primary production has grown threefold since 2005. North American wood pellet exports to the EU28 reached 6.6 million tonnes in 2016.

74. The Dutch “stimulation of sustainable energy production incentive scheme” – an incentive scheme for the production of renewable energy in the Netherlands – might spur a new market for utility wood pellets in the EU28.

75. Changes in public policy remain one of the largest sources of uncertainty in wood energy markets. The planned withdrawal of the UK from the EU could affect the role played by wood pellets in the UK's renewable energy portfolio, thereby affecting trade.

76. The announcement by the US of its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change and to begin negotiations either to re-enter the agreement or on a new agreement could affect US domestic wood energy consumption and pellet exports to the EU.

77. The proposal for a revised Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources could affect the eligibility of biomass sourcing and the establishment of risk assessments, with uncertain consequences for established interregional supply chains.

78. The Committee and the Commission forecasts that production of wood pellets will increase in the ECE region at an annual rate of 9.8 per cent in 2017 and 4.7 per cent in 2018. The subregional breakdown is as follows: Europe is forecast to increase by 10.5 per cent in 2017 and a further 3.4 per cent in 2018; CIS is expected to increase 9.3 per cent in 2017 and 6.8 per cent in 2018; and North America is estimated to increase 8.6 per cent in 2017 and then 6.4 per cent in 2018.

## **G. Value-added wood products**

79. Global furniture production was worth \$420 billion in 2016, up moderately from 2015. The value of global furniture trade was estimated at \$140 billion, with France, Germany, the UK and the US the largest import markets.

80. Furniture has become a large global trade flow as the industry has globalized and production has moved to lower-cost countries. China is now the world's largest furniture producer and exporter. In the ECE region, Poland's furniture production increased by more than 10 per cent.

81. Furniture companies in the ECE region are looking for ways to expand furniture production in their home countries, exploring design, service and custom-made concepts, such as integrated electronic features, as ways of competing with imported Asian furniture. The furniture giant IKEA was the largest single buyer of wood in Europe in 2015, consuming 16.2 million m<sup>3</sup> of solid-wood equivalent and an estimated 3.8 million m<sup>3</sup> of paper and paperboard for packaging.

82. The market for builder's joinery and carpentry products has developed strongly in the US in the last five years. This market is expected to continue developing in North America as housing markets strengthen (the value of imports of builder's joinery and carpentry products in the US alone now exceeds \$2.1 billion per year). In contrast, there has been no significant change in import volumes in the last several years in the largest European countries.

83. Profiled-wood imports to the US declined in 2016, despite the strengthening housing market. Profiled-wood markets in Europe, serviced mainly by European producers, also declined slightly in 2016.

84. North American production of glulam, wooden I-beams and laminated veneer lumber made consistent gains in the period from 2010 to 2017 (forecast), mainly the result of increased new housing construction. Glulam data are unavailable for Europe, but there has been significant growth in production in Austria, the subregion's largest producer; Italy is the largest consumer. Europe provides the majority of Japan's 771,000 m<sup>3</sup> of imports of glulam (and cross-laminated timber), with Finland, Romania, Austria, Estonia and Sweden (in descending order, by volume) the biggest suppliers.

85. Cross-laminated timber production is still largely concentrated in Europe. The DACH countries (Germany, Austria and Switzerland) accounted for about 80 per cent of global production in 2015 (Austria alone produced about 60 per cent). European production was estimated at 680 thousand m<sup>3</sup> in 2016, and this is forecast to increase to about 1.25 million m<sup>3</sup> by 2020. New production facilities are either completed (Latvia has two newer facilities) or in the planning stages. Despite hype around the use of cross-laminated timber in the construction of tall wooden structures, small and medium-sized buildings are still the focus of most producers in Europe.

86. Cross-laminated timber has become increasingly popular in North America, echoing the long-established trend in Europe. Production in North America, which, to date, has been oriented more towards platforms used in mining and the oil industry, is expected to increase significantly in coming years, with greater use in the building sector. Five cross-laminated timber plants are in operation in North America (three in Canada and two in the US). It is estimated that the potential market for cross-laminated timber in the US alone could be 2 million - 6 million m<sup>3</sup>, far outstripping the entire current global supply.

## **H. Housing**

87. Housing markets in the Europe and North America have partially recovered from the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. However, housing construction and sales have not yet attained their historical averages. GDP forecasts for many advanced economies in the ECE region suggest that housing construction and sales in 2017 and beyond might be at similar levels to those reported in the past few years.

88. In the US, housing construction and sales have increased from the lows of 2009, but aggregate new single-family housing construction remains below its historical average. All subsectors of the US housing market increased in 2016. Beginner or starter housing remains subdued, and the quantity of dwellings constructed is insufficient to meet increasing demands due to population growth. Residential investment accounted for 6.1 per cent of US GDP in 2005 but for only 3.8 per cent in 2016, a sign that the new-housing construction market has additional opportunity to grow. The Canadian housing sector remains stable. However, there is growing concern about rapidly escalating housing prices in Vancouver and in the greater Toronto area.

89. The Russian Federation experienced a decline (of nearly 3.4 per cent) in commissioned houses in 2016, to 1.15 million units. Overall, 79.3 million m<sup>2</sup> of floor space was put in place, a decrease of 6.7 per cent compared with 2015. A Government programme on wooden housing construction is currently being developed.

90. Euro-area construction increased by 7.1 per cent between February 2016 and February 2017, due primarily to improvements in the building construction and civil engineering sectors. Residential remodelling was the largest component (about 58 per cent) of euro-area residential construction expenditures in 2016, although new residential construction is forecast to increase at higher rates than remodelling to 2019. New residential spending (new residential construction + residential renovation) is forecast to increase by 8.0 per cent from 2016 to 2019, with civil engineering construction increasing by 9.4 per cent and non-residential construction by 5.4 per cent (euro basis). There will be robust demand in Europe in the near term due to revived consumer confidence, increasing household incomes, demographic growth, and the housing needs of asylum seekers.

**Annex IV**

[Anglais seulement]

**a) Recommendations of the European Forestry Commission for the attention of the FAO Committee on Forestry**

(issues to be considered for inclusion in the Agenda)

<i>Priority issues for the FAO Committee on Forestry to consider</i>	<i>Expected outcome (information/discussion/decision)</i>	<i>Possible follow up activities for the FAO Committee on Forestry and FAO</i>	<i>Reference to other Regional Forestry Commission recommendations</i>
Forests and the SDGs	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission, Latin American and the Caribbean Forestry Commission
Mainstreaming biodiversity	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission
Forests and food security (including agroforestry, non-wood forest products, etc.)	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission, Committee on Food Security
Forests health and invasive species including pests	Discussion/decision		
Boreal and temperate forests	Discussion/decision		FAO Committee on Forestry request
Youth, education and employment	Discussion/decision		
Promotion of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030, defining and implementing voluntary national contributions	Discussion/decision		
Global set of criteria and indicators	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission
Sustainable forest management under climate change	Discussion/decision		
Integrated land use and forest issues in a changing environment in the context of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector	Discussion/decision		
Urban Forestry	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission
Fire management	Discussion/decision		North American Forest Commission
Funding opportunities for forests	Discussion/decision		

**b) Recommendations of the European Forestry Commission for the attention of the Regional Conference for Europe**

<i>Priority issues for the Regional Conference for Europe to consider</i>	<i>Expected outcome (information/discussion/decision)</i>	<i>Possible follow up activities for FAO</i>
Consider the report of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission as a separate agenda item (standing item)	Information/discussion/decision	
Consider the recommendations of the Commission in its deliberations on current and future Regional Initiatives and on the programme of work and budget	Discussion/decision	
Send invitations to the Ministries related to forestry of the countries to participate in meetings of the Regional Conference for Europe and designate focal points for the Regional Conference for Europe	Decision	
Discussion of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 from the region's perspective	Information/discussion	

**c) RFC recommendations for the FAO Programme of Work in Forestry related to the agenda of the current session**

<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
<b>Global and regional context:</b> ECE and FAO, within their existing mandates, to:				
1. Continue to support country implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda as they relate to forests, and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 in cooperation with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests members.		Continued	Global, regional	SO1 - SO5
2. Update member States and other stakeholders on the forest-related global and regional policy developments, building also on the possible input from the ECE/FAO Network on Forest Policy, to contribute to the achievement of SDGs and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 implementation and review process.		Continued	Global, regional	SO1 - SO5
3. Continue forest monitoring and outlook work in the region.		Continued	Regional	SO2 - SO4
<b>Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020:</b> FAO to:				
4. Continue supporting the development of the global core set concept and contribute to the collection of data for those indicators that are relevant for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020.		Continued	Global, regional	SO2, SO4
5. Continue the development and implementation of the new Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 online platform to allow voluntary event-based annual submissions,		Continued	Global,	SO2, SO4

<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
reviews and annual reporting on SDG indicators 15.1.1 and 15.2.1.			regional	
6. Further strengthen the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire and consider options for expanding it towards reporting with regional Criteria and Indicator processes.		Continued	Global, regional	SO2, SO4
7. Make the country-specific remote sensing datasets available for national validation and to provide the necessary tools and support for data analysis and management.		Continued	Global, regional	SO2, SO4
8. Initiate Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 capacity development activities on remote sensing methodologies and national spatial data infrastructure.		Continued	Global, regional	SO2, SO4
<b><u>Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020:</u></b> FAO and ECE to:				
9. to continue to work together with Forest Europe to implement ECE/FAO/Forest Europe joint data collection on forests and sustainable forest management in the region and coordinate it with the global reporting to the extent possible in a cost effective manner.		Continued	Regional	SO2, SO4
10. Suggested a revision of the joint data collection to, inter alia, further clarify how these data should be referred to in third party publications.		Continued	Regional	SO2, SO4
<b><u>The Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work 2018-2021:</u></b>				
11. Support the implementation of the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work within its mandate.		Continued	Regional	SO2, SO4
<b><u>Follow-up to the decisions of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission:</u></b> FAO to:				
12. Integrate adaptation activities to climate change works stressing the importance of the “no mitigation without adaptation” approach.		Continued	All	SO2, SO4
13. Renew the work with the Advisory Panel on Forest Knowledge to provide guidance for modernizing forestry related education.		Continued	All	SO2, SO4
<b><u>Forestry activities of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia:</u></b> FAO to:				
14. Prepare a background document for regional activities for the next session of the Commission, including the creation of an online information platform on project activities.		New	Regional	SO2, SO4
15. Promote broader participation of the different stakeholders, in particular from forestry, in the FAO Country Programming process.		New	Regional, national	SO2, SO4

<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
16. Support countries in developing strategies and measures aiming at prevention and control of transboundary forest pest and diseases, thus to increase vitality of forests in the context of climate change.		Continued	Regional, national	SO2, SO5
<b><u>Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia:</u></b> FAO to:				
17. Continue supporting the establishment and functioning of the Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia and the implementation of its activities.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
18. Facilitate the Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia in linking up and cooperation with the European Commission Joint Research Centre European Alien Species Information Network and other European initiatives.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
19. Engage in cross-cutting and inter-departmental work, in particular through the relevant Major Areas of Work and/or Regional Initiatives of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia defined under the FAO Strategic Framework.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
20. Support cross sectoral plant protection measures to contribute to biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
21. Support country efforts to plan and implement activities within the scope of the Platform, in particular through training and capacity development work.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
22. Provide technical support to manage forest pests, which are not necessarily considered as invasive species.		New	Regional	SO2, SO5
<b><u>Forest and Landscape Restoration work under climate change conditions in the region:</u></b> FAO to:				
23. Support country efforts in the region to plan and implement activities related to the restoration of forests and other degraded lands, in particular through activities of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism, including national strategy and action plans, and also in the framework of the possible “European Forest and Landscape Restoration Initiative”.		Continued	All	SO2, SO5
24. Assist countries to develop consistent definitions for “degraded forest” in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets.		Continued	All	SO2, SO5
25. Seek further cooperation with regional partners to promote the restoration of degraded lands, in particular through direct involvement in global partnerships and initiatives, including the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration, International Model Forest Network, and the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative, as		Continued	All	SO2, SO5



<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
well as with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.				
26. Engage in cross-cutting and inter-departmental work to support landscape approaches.		Continued	All	SO2, SO5
27. Pursue active engagement with multilateral, bilateral and private sector resource partners, including the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral and regional development banks, to enable FAO to increase its support to member countries in forest and landscape restoration activities.		Continued	All	SO2, SO5
<b><u>Progress of Silva Mediterranea:</u></b>				
28. Encouraged the development of activities on forest and landscape restoration in the Mediterranean region.		Continued	Regional, national	SO2, SO5
29. Strengthening FAO's work on boreal and temperate forests: FAO to:				
30. Consider a more active cooperation with the existing mechanisms instead of creating any additional platform and encouraged these mechanisms to seek a stronger involvement from FAO and ECE as appropriate.		New	Global, regional	SO2
31. Continue building up its normative, and operational, and information support to member States in the Region of Europe and Central Asia in regard to both boreal and temperate forests.		New	Global, regional	SO2
<b><u>Contributions of FAO's work in forestry to the implementation of the SDGs within the scope of Regional Initiatives of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia:</u></b> FAO to				
32. Strengthen the integration of specific forestry programmes (including the Forest and Farm Facility, Forest and Landscape Restoration, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, work on agro-forestry and urban forestry) and other operational forestry work into existing and future Regional Initiatives of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, taking into account the multi-functional roles of forests.		New	Regional, national	SO2, SO4, SO5
33. Continue to support countries upon request in natural resource management including forests through the harmonization and strengthening of national policy, financing, incentives, taxation and governance frameworks and measures, including regulations, standards and monitoring for forest management interventions and practices, and support capacity development in this regard.		New	Regional, national	SO2, SO4, SO5

<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
34. Provide assessment tools, methodologies and data (including GIS and mapping) to evaluate the impacts of climate change and support the definition of policy and investment options and evidence based planning and management of the forest resources.		New	Regional, national	SO2, SO4, SO5
<b><u>The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition study on sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition:</u></b> FAO to:				
35. Support countries in enhancing the contributions of forests and trees to food security and nutrition, in particular in countries most in need.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
36. Support and promote the role of women in forestry and food security.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
37. Identify, document and disseminate best practices regarding food security and nutrition mainstreaming in forestry.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
38. Develop guidelines for mainstreaming food security and nutrition objectives in forest and other related sectors' policies as well as in forest management policy and practices.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
<b>FAO contributions to the global process:</b> FAO to:				
39. Assist countries in strengthening their capacity to monitor forest-related SDG indicators and in strengthening the wider contributions of forests to the SDGs.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
40. Continue contributing to the Global Climate Action Agenda and to promote forest related initiatives, projects and programmes at COP23 as well as support countries in the development of their forest and other land use related proposals for the Green Climate Fund.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
41. Inform the FAO Committee on Forestry on plans and progress made in establishing the platform on mainstreaming biodiversity, as well as on FAO's work in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
42. Support the appropriate inclusion of the role of forests in the Convention on Biological Diversity strategies beyond 2020.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
43. Explore ways and means to help further enhance the forest sector's contribution to the mainstreaming of biodiversity.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5

<i>Area/action for FAO programme of work</i>	<i>Priority (H, M, L, De-emphasis)</i>	<i>Type (new, continued)</i>	<i>Level of action (subregional/ regional/global)</i>	<i>Strategic Objective (1-5)</i>
44. Support the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests including through analytical work, such as the State of the World's Forests and the Global Forest Resources Assessment; and assist countries, at their request, in developing voluntary national contributions.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5
45. Strengthen its leadership in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and work towards strengthening support to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 including through presenting the Collaborative Partnership on Forests workplan and the recommendation for a global core set of forest-related indicators to UNFF13 and to the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2018.		Continued	All	SO1 - SO5