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# Rovaniemi Action Plan

for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy



UNITED NATIONS

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# ROVANIEMI ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY



UNITED NATIONS  
Geneva, 2014

## **Note**

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## **Abstract**

The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, adopted on 13 December 2013 in Finland, describes how the forest sector in the UNECE region could lead the way towards the emerging green economy at the global level. It provides an overall vision, objectives and specific activities, and identifies potential actors, who might contribute to achieving the stated objectives. It is not a binding plan, nor does it contain prescriptive recommendations to Governments, international organizations or stakeholders, who are free to adopt, adapt, in full or in part, or not to implement the Action Plan as they wish. The implementation of the Action Plan will be monitored by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section which will also explore ways and means to measure the contribution and the progress of the forest sector towards a Green Economy.

## **Keywords**

Biodiversity, carbon, ecosystem, environmental, erosion, forest policy, forest services, green economy, green jobs, monitoring, payment for ecosystem services, sustainable consumption and production, valuation of ecosystem services, sustainable forest management

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# PREFACE

A forest sector which contributes to the emerging green economy can be defined as a sector that improves human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In every aspect of its activities, it: minimises its carbon emissions, uses its resources efficiently and is socially inclusive.

Why did the UNECE and FAO forestry constituencies decided to seize the opportunity and develop an action plan for the forest sector in a green economy? Because member States and stakeholders, including the private sector and the environmental NGOs, believe that the Green Economy is more than a new fashionable concept or a buzz word for the post-Rio+20 agenda. This is a real opportunity for the forest sector. Forests are already delivering renewable, environmentally friendly products and vital services to society, and there is great potential for even more.

The forest sector might be green and well advanced when it comes to green economy. However, making this statement is not enough, one has to demonstrate how it contributes to a green economy and communicate this to the public, policy makers and to other sectors. One needs to make the case for the forest sector's role in a green economy. This is one of the primary tasks of the Rovaniemi Action Plan.

There is also a need to ensure that the forest sector continues to progress in areas such as decent employment conditions for its workforce, innovating new and sustainable ways of using wood, as well as improving its contribution to biodiversity, soil conservation, climate change mitigation, etc.

The Rovaniemi Action Plan is the result of a collective effort. It brought together a community of countries, companies, organizations that are now expected to implement, on a voluntary basis, the plan in a joint effort. Get involved and join the partnership for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy!

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first version of Action Plan was drafted early in 2011 by Mr. Christopher Prins, International Consultant. He also assisted the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section in further developing the text by integrating the contributions from stakeholder meetings and the Lviv Forum on Forests in a Green Economy meeting.

Inputs from the intergovernmental meetings and written comments from stakeholders were processed by Arnaud Brizay, Forest Policy Officer at the Forestry and Timber Section and Jakob Hörl, Carlo Schmid Programme Fellow. The final version was reviewed by Arnaud Brizay, Paola Deda, Chief and Dominique Reeb, Deputy Chief of the Forestry and Timber Section. Matthew Fonseca of the Forestry and Timber Section finalized the publication with the Publishing Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

The Governments of Switzerland and Ukraine deserve acknowledgement for coorganizing the Lviv Forum in September 2012. Thanks to the Governments of Turkey and Finland, for hosting the joint meetings of the UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO European Forestry Commission (Turkey in October 2011 and Finland in December 2013) . All of these events created the needed dialogue that lead to the adoption of the Action Plan. Many thanks to the Government of France, for supporting the Action Plan directly by seconding Arnaud Brizay to the Forestry and Timber Section.

Finally, thanks to the many other partners and contributors to the Action Plan, which are listed in annex 2 of this publication. We appreciate the commitment of all in making this document a useful tool to inspire action for the forest sector in a green economy.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ARCMED</b>	Arc Forestier Méditerranéen
<b>CEPF</b>	Confederation of European Forest Owners
<b>CFRQ</b>	Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire
<b>COFFI</b>	Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry
<b>EEA</b>	European Environment Agency
<b>EFC</b>	European Forestry Commission
<b>EFESC</b>	European Forest and Environmental Skills Council
<b>EFI</b>	European Forest Institute
<b>EFOS</b>	European Forest Sector Outlook Study
<b>ENFE</b>	European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUSTAFOR</b>	European State Forest Association
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FCBA</b>	Institut Technologique Foret Cellulose Bois-construction Ameublement
<b>FCN</b>	Forest Communicators' Network
<b>FLEGT</b>	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
<b>FOREST EUROPE</b>	the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe
<b>FRA</b>	Global Forest Resources Assessment
<b>FTP</b>	Forest-based Sector Technology Platform
<b>GFMC</b>	Global Fire Monitoring Center
<b>IIASA</b>	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
<b>IPPC</b>	International Plant Protection Convention
<b>ISDR</b>	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>ITTO</b>	International Tropical Timber Organization

<b>IUFRO</b>	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra
<b>LCA</b>	Life Cycle Assessment
<b>Metla</b>	Finnish Forest Research Institute
<b>NAFSOS</b>	North American Forest Sector Outlook Study
<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>SoEF</b>	State of Europe's Forests
<b>TEEB</b>	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
<b>TTF</b>	Timber Trade Federation (UK)
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNEP/SETAC</b>	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC)
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFF</b>	United Nations Forum on Forests
<b>UNISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>VTT</b>	Technical Research Centre of Finland
<b>TI</b>	Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institut, Germany
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 What is the Action Plan?

This Action Plan describes how the forest sector in the UNECE region could lead the way towards the emerging green, bio-based economy at the global level. It identifies an overall vision, strategies and a number of areas of activity. For each area of activity, it proposes objectives and specific actions, and identifies potential actors, who might contribute to achieving the stated objectives. It is not a binding plan, nor does it contain prescriptive recommendations to Governments, international organizations or stakeholders, who are free to adopt, adapt, in full or in part, or not to implement the Action Plan as they wish. How the Action Plan may be implemented is discussed below (Section 1.7).

The Action Plan reflects the ideas of participants in the process but does not constitute a binding commitment by any of them.

The Action Plan:

- 1) Describes how the UNECE region's forest sector could contribute to the development of a green economy.
- 2) Promotes the sharing and implementation of best practices concerning the green economy.
- 3) Promotes the development and implementation of policies for the forest sector which are effective in achieving stated objectives, efficient in the use of resources and equitable in their treatment of all actors, both inside and outside the sector.
- 4) Communicates the potential of the UNECE region's forest sector to policy makers, the general public and decision makers in other sectors.

## 1.2 Scope and definitions

The Action Plan addresses the forest sector in all of the UNECE region<sup>1</sup> in the context of the global challenges.

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<sup>1</sup> The UNECE region covers 56 countries in Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and North America: [http://www.unece.org/oes/member\\_countries/member\\_countries.html](http://www.unece.org/oes/member_countries/member_countries.html).



For the purposes of the Action Plan, the forest sector includes the management of all forests, taking into account the pan-European set of criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management<sup>2</sup> as well as:

- 1) The whole range of functions they provide.
- 2) The production, consumption and trade of wood and non-wood forest products and services.

The green economy, according to UNEP, is a system which results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.

The forest sector in a green economy is, therefore, a forest sector which contributes to the emerging green economy by improving human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In every aspect of its activities, it minimises its carbon emissions, uses its resources efficiently and is socially inclusive.

Preparing the forest sector for the green economy is fully compatible with making progress towards sustainable forest management. Indeed a forest sector which plays a leading role in a green economy is promoting sustainable development, both in the forest sector and outside of it.

### 1.3 Vision

The Action Plan is based on the following vision of the forest sector in a green economy:

- *In a green economy, the forest sector makes a maximum contribution to human well-being, through the supply of marketed and unmarketed forest goods and services, and the creation of revenue and livelihoods, while conserving forest biodiversity, and maintaining and developing forest ecosystem services on a sustainable basis, all within the context of a changing climate. A green economy opens up additional opportunities for growth and employment in the forest sector.*
- *In a green economy, the forest sector protects the welfare of all stakeholders, including forest dependent indigenous peoples, forest owners, forest industry and the forestry workforce, uses all resources wisely and economically, and contributes to the mitigation of climate change through both sequestration and substitution, while providing tools for climate change adaptation of societies.*

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unece.org/forests/fr/outputs/soef2011.html>



- *In a green economy, forest sector governance systems take into full account all of the ecosystem services provided by the forest, compensating suppliers for providing them whenever appropriate. Progress is monitored in a transparent way, and policies adjusted to reach the goals which will be agreed at the national, regional or local levels. The forest sector learns from other parts of the emerging green economy and shares its own experience with them, to mutual benefit.*

The vision and the Action Plan as a whole take into account the commitments made by ECE region Governments in other processes and especially the European Forest 2020 decision adopted at the last FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference in June 2011 and the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests adopted by the General Assembly in December 2007 on the recommendation of the 7th session of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

#### **1.4 Overall Goal of the Action Plan**

The forest sector in the UNECE region makes the greatest possible contribution to the emerging green economy.



## **1.5 Principles for the UNECE region forest sector in the emerging green economy**

The Action Plan proposes that by 2020, the forest sector be applying the following principles, to achieve its overall goal. In the ECE region, the forest sector:

- Uses all its resources, especially those arising from the forest, wisely and economically, minimising waste, recovering, reusing and recycling as much as possible. It consumes only products from forests where it can be demonstrated that they are managed sustainably.
  - Contributes to mitigation of climate change by sequestering carbon in forests and forest products, and by substituting renewable wood-based products and fuels for non-renewable products and fuels.
  - Cares for and builds up its workforce, developing the necessary skills and significantly improving the occupational safety and health of workers and giving due consideration to gender equality.
  - Makes sure that the situation of forestry education is reviewed and improved.
  - Takes all externalities fully into account in policy making, introducing payment for forest ecosystem services whenever appropriate.
  - Bases its governance on evidence-based decision making and the transparent monitoring of progress towards sustainable forest management.
  - Provides products and services of high user/consumer value.
  - Seeks the active participation of civil society and the private sector.
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## 1.6 Follow-up to the Action Plan

The Action Plan proposes a vision, strategies and objectives for the forest sector in the UNECE region, and possible actions to achieve these. These will be implemented, on a voluntary basis, by international organisations, governments of member States, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders. For each action, possible actors were identified by the stakeholder meetings.

This Action Plan is meant to inspire action and provide the basis for plans and activities to focus on the contribution of forests in a green economy. It provides suggestions and is not a work programme for any of the bodies mentioned.

The UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO European Forestry Commission invite their member governments to consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan. Some countries could choose to develop voluntary national action plans or green economy measures for their forest sector based on the Action Plan. UNECE/FAO could assist those countries in developing such plans or measures by facilitating policy dialogues and capacity building activities.

It has also been suggested that UNECE/FAO draws the attention of other possible actors, such as the private sector, to the Action Plan, inviting them, without obligation, to implement actions for which they have been identified as possible actors. In this regard, public-private partnerships seem to be an effective way to disseminate the green economy approach within the forest sector.

For their part and taking into account available resources, the Committee and the Commission will prioritize and incorporate relevant actions identified by the Action Plan that are in their area of competencies into their own annual lists of activities, ensuring that the Action Plan and their Integrated Programme of Work are fully consistent with each other. The Action Plan was also developed to be used as a tool for communication with other sectors and for awareness raising. It is, therefore, proposed that the Committee and the Commission monitor progress of the forest sector towards a green economy and prepares, as a part of its Integrated Programme of Work, a report on "the Forest Sector in a Green Economy in the ECE region" using existing information. The secretariat will prepare in due course a proposal on how to proceed with this evaluation for the consideration of the Committee and the Commission.

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## 2. THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY

The Action Plan consists of 5 pillars with their respective goals:

- **Sustainable production and consumption of forest products**

Goal: Patterns of production, consumption and trade of forest products are truly sustainable

- **A low carbon forest sector**

Goal: The forest sector makes the best possible contribution to mitigation (sequestration, storage and substitution) of, and adaptation to, climate change

- **Decent green jobs in the forest sector**

Goal: The workforce is able to implement sustainable forest management, and the forest sector contributes to achieving the social goals of the green economy by providing decent jobs

- **Long term provision of Forest Ecosystem Services**

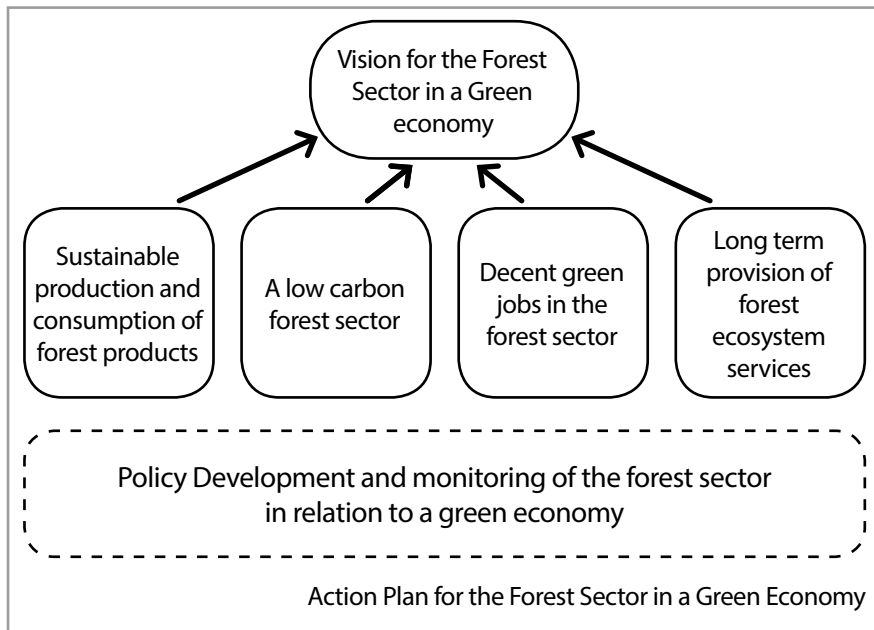
Goal: Forest functions are identified and valued and payments for ecosystem services (PES) are established, encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns

- **Policy development and monitoring of the forest sector in relation to a green economy**

Goal: Policies and institutions relevant to the forest sector promote sustainable forest management; policy making is evidence-based, policy instruments are effective, efficient and equitable and monitoring is adequate in order to mainstream the green economy in forest sector policies

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*Figure 1: Graphic illustration of the Action Plan*



# PILLAR A. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Goal: Patterns of production, consumption and trade of forest products are truly sustainable

	<b>Possible actions</b>	<b>Possible actors<sup>3</sup></b>
A.0	<i>Objective: To develop and communicate realistic and ambitious strategies for sustainable patterns of production, consumption and trade of forest products and the related services<sup>4</sup>.</i>	
A.0.1	Develop strategies for sustainable production and consumption in the green economy, including, but not only, forest products and the related services.	Governments and private sector, consumer organisations
A.0.2	Review challenges and opportunities for sustainable consumption patterns for forest products and the related services (e.g. through a high level conference).	UNECE/FAO, stakeholders, ARCMED
A.0.3	Promote the use of sustainable forest products (solid, reconstituted, fibre, products of biorefineries) in all sectors.	Private sector, stakeholders, governments, FCN, ARCMED
A.0.4	Ensure that the forest sector is appropriately represented at all international forums on sustainable consumption and production.	All forest related international organisations, governments, stakeholders, ARCMED
A.0.5	Evaluate the risks and benefits of including genetically modified trees in sustainable forest management and encourage public dialogue on this question.	Science, stakeholders, (including consumer associations, forest owners, EUSTAFOR), governments, FAO
A.1	<i>Objective: To ensure that consumers are fully and accurately informed whether the forest products they purchase come from sustainable sources, and that certification and labelling systems encourage the sound and sustainable use of wood and forest products.</i>	
A.1.1	Maintain monitoring of developments in certification and labelling, preferably with more analysis of the impact of certification and labelling in the marketplace.	UNECE/FAO, EU <sup>5</sup> , certification systems <sup>6</sup> , science

<sup>3</sup> The leading actors are mentioned first.

<sup>4</sup> Services may be related, e.g., to forest products (maintenance, planning, servicing, monitoring, programming, patents, R&D, education, consulting, etc.), forests (tourism, recreation, inventory and monitoring, forestry services, etc.), and more generally the "Ecosystem services" (climate services, protection services, etc.) For the ecosystem services, see Part D.

<sup>5</sup> During the last round of consultation, EEA informed that it would focus on activities where the EU and/or JRC were identified as possible actors and would monitor other activities to contribute as appropriate.

<sup>6</sup> Both PEFC and FSC confirmed its willingness to contribute to activities where certification systems are identified as potential actors. FSC was particularly interested in A.1.1, A.1.4 and mentioned that it was already involved in activities such as those proposed for A.1.5.

A.1.2	Consider policy frameworks for harmonised labelling and certification systems for forest products.	UNECE/FAO, stakeholders, including certification systems, EU, governments, stakeholders/ private sector
A.1.3	Further develop standards and guidelines at a national and local level which may satisfy the requirements of more than one certification system, thus simplifying procedures and reducing costs.	Governments, certification systems, forest owners, all stakeholders
A.1.4	Review experience with certification of forest owners/managers and stakeholders throughout the value chain: has it changed silvicultural practice? Are the costs bearable? Has it opened new markets or developed old markets? Has forest certification given a competitive edge to its users throughout the value chain?	Science, certification systems, forest owners, stakeholders,
A.1.5	Further develop, in a holistic manner, standards that consider forestry in the context of other land uses, making forest certification relevant to non-traditional forest users, and adaptable to the needs of those that are not yet certified and for whom forest certification may currently be a barrier, in order to further encourage the sound and sustainable use of wood and forest products.	Certification systems, forest owners, EUSTAFOR, all stakeholders
A.2	<i>Objective: To help public and private buyers of forest products to develop and implement procurement rules which encourage sustainable practices and promote demand for certified forest products.</i>	
A.2.1	Link the development of procurement policies to existing legislation and practice on sustainable consumption and production.	EU and other procurement authorities, certification systems
A.2.2	Work to promote procurement policies, public and private, that adequately take into account sustainability considerations, for instance the use of certified forest products, and do not discriminate against forest products.	Procurement authorities, EU, governments, private sector and consumer organisations, ARCMED



A.3	<i>Objective: To ensure that wood supply from the region's forests is sufficient to satisfy, on a sustainable basis, society's needs for renewable raw materials and sources of energy.</i>	
A.3.1	Generate information and data to support effective forest planning, including through national forest inventories.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, ITTO (CFRQ initiative), JRC, governments
A.3.2	Take into consideration the Good practice guidance on sustainable mobilisation of wood in Europe (2009) or equivalent North American guidelines and initiatives when developing wood mobilisation policies and instruments.	Governments, private sector, forest owners, stakeholders
A.3.3	Carry out national studies on opportunities to increase the potential sustainable wood supply.	Governments and relevant stakeholders, JRC
A.3.4	Carry out research into the social and economic drivers of wood supply, for instance motives and values of non-traditional forest owners, supply curves for wood removals.	IIASA, EFI, Metla; governments, private sectors and forest owners, JRC, TI, ARCMED
A.3.5	Invest in the forest sector, including forest infrastructure, for wood mobilisation.	Governments, private sector, forest owners, EUSTAFOR
A.4	<i>Objective: To promote innovation in forest management and in the production and use of forest products and the related services so that the forest sector is a competitive supplier of renewable and sustainably produced goods and services.</i>	
A.4.1	Showcase innovative uses of wood and forests, e.g. by regular forums/market places.	Private sector, UNECE/FAO
A.4.2	Assess the potential and impact of biorefineries.	FTP, private sector,
A.4.3	Review and promote innovation intended to improve efficiency in the use of materials in the manufacturing and processing of forest products, and the competitiveness of the sector.	UNECE/FAO
A.4.4	Create conditions and approaches which promote innovation (policies, framework conditions and changed attitudes).	Governments, stakeholders, forest industries and relevant stakeholders, ARCMED
A.4.5	Carry out studies on the current status of services related to forest products, and other marketable forest sector services, and their impact in terms of employment and value added.	EFI, research organizations, JRC

A.4.6	Carry out research into the future social and economic drivers of forest sector services, for example, R&D, globalization and the trade in tasks, instead of trade in goods.	EFI, research organizations, JRC, TI
A.5	<i>Objective: To promote the use of LCA data based on internationally agreed standards for all materials at all stages of manufacturing, use and recycling, to support decision making at all levels.</i>	
A.5.1	Present and discuss LCA outcomes, starting from the recommendations of the workshop on LCA “the Green Life of Wood” held in October 2012.	UNECE/FAO, LCA community, stakeholders
A.5.2	Promote the development and use of tools, including LCA to go beyond measuring and reflecting the carbon/energy/pollution footprint of products to include also an assessment of the influence of a product during its life cycle on biodiversity, human health, the workforce and other social aspects.	LCA community, stakeholders, ISO, UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, EFI, Certification systems
A.5.3	Participate in LCA strategic decision making, for instance by ensuring that the forest sector is represented at UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative (LCI) Programme.	Governments, private sector
A.5.4	Promote the development and use of environmental product declarations (EPDs) that are impartial between materials and of Type III ecolabels, as per ISO standardised methodologies	Governments, stakeholders
A.5.5	Use LCA tools in accordance with ISO standards to assess options in a comprehensive way, and take this into account in decision making.	Governments, private sector and civil society
A.6	<i>Objective: To contribute to the development of green building standards and promote the equitable treatment of all materials in terms of sustainability.</i>	
A.6.1	Participate actively in strategic thinking on green building, notably by joining the UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative (SBCI) steering committee and its Technical Advisory Committee on materials.	Private sector, stakeholders

A.6.2	Establish a task force to monitor and analyse developments in green building, in order to bring important trends and issues (e.g. the alleged unfair treatment of forest products) to the attention of policy makers, and monitor whether green building codes, standards and programmes constitute barriers to trade in forest products.	UNECE/FAO, EFI, governments, private sector organisations
A.6.3	Study the advantages of including in green building standards the carbon footprint of construction materials as well as the characteristics in the use of the building. Promote the conclusions of the study.	Building research institutes (FCBA, etc.)
A.6.4	Inform forest sector stakeholders and stakeholders from other sectors about developments in green building, especially in as much as they affect forest products.	FCN, FCBA
A.6.5	Promote the development and implementation at a national level of green building standards which treat all materials equitably in assessing their environmental impacts in the sourcing, use and waste phases.	National and sub-national governments and relevant stakeholders
A.7	<i>Objective: To ensure that only legally produced forest products enter the market.</i>	
A.7.1	Exchange national experiences with regulations on illegal logging.	TTF, EFI-FLEGT, governments, TI, FOREST EUROPE, UNECE/FAO
A.7.2	Analyse and monitor the effectiveness and long term impacts and consequences of the US Lacey Act and EU timber trade regulation on the sector (inside and outside the region), with participation from other regions.	EFI, EU, UNECE COFFI, ITTO, UNFF, TI, JRC, FOREST EUROPE, all UNECE member countries
A.7.3	Assess the gap between sustainability and legality in the relevant law of UNECE region countries.	Science, EFI-FLEGT, certification systems, JRC

## PILLAR B. THE LOW CARBON FOREST SECTOR

Goal: The forest sector makes the best possible contribution to mitigation (sequestration, storage and substitution) of, and adaptation to, climate change

	<b>Possible actions</b>	<b>Possible actors</b>
<b>B.0</b>	<i>Objective: To develop and communicate ambitious and realistic strategies for the low carbon forest sector.</i>	
B.0.1	Analyse the emerging climate change regime from the viewpoint of the forest sector, to ensure that accounting rules for forests, forest management and wood products are based on scientific facts and that the response of the sector to the new regime is balanced (notably between sequestration and substitution) and compatible with the other dimensions of sustainable forest management.	EFI, JRC
B.0.2	Review consistency of national forest programmes and climate change strategies as regards forest sector contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation with a view to improving intersectoral communication and cooperation	Governments
B.0.3	Carry out a study on the impact of the new carbon accounting scheme on international trade in wood and forest products.	EFI, EU, UNFCCC, all UNECE member countries

B.1	<i>Objective: To encourage the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by substituting wood from sustainable sources for non-renewable materials and energy.</i>	
B.1.1	Identify, using LCA, markets where the use of forest products instead of competing products would cause a significant reduction in carbon emissions. (For instance low carbon housing) Promote this analysis, in cooperation with the private sector.	EFI, FTP, LCA community, private sector, FCN
B.1.2	Continue to monitor developments in wood energy (supply and trade), compare developments with policy targets, put demand for wood energy in the context of overall forest sector trends and potential.	UNECE/FAO (in context of outlook studies)
B.1.3	Provide guidelines and recommendations for developing national action plans for energy efficiency and material efficiency in buildings (not only for forest products). EU members will coordinate this work with implementation of EU legislation on energy efficiency.	EU
B.1.4	Promote the use of wood in construction. Compare national experiences with the use of different benchmarks, policy measures and legal frameworks. Establish targets for the use of wood in construction.	National authorities, architecture and urban planning professional associations, and forest industry. International standardisation bodies. FCBA, UNECE/FAO
B.1.5	Incorporate all negative externalities into prices of all products and fuels to encourage increased use of renewable materials and sources of energy, including wood.	Science, policy makers, private sector and market actors
B.1.6	Use the Strategic Framework for Forest Communication in Europe to promote the use of wood as a contribution to climate change mitigation.	FCN, governments and relevant stakeholders, ARCMED
B.1.7	Promote use of low carbon energy and materials over high-carbon/non-renewable alternatives.	UNEP, UNECE/FAO, FCN
B.1.8	Promote wood mobilization by improving the functioning of the wood energy market.	National forest policy makers, market actors (sellers and buyers)

B.2	<i>Objective: To promote the most efficient production, processing and use of wood raw material.</i>	
B.2.1	Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of the “cascade” approach to wood use.	UNECE/FAO, EFI, FCBA, LCA community
B.2.2	Develop and/or improve technologies to increase the efficiency and profitability of producing wood-based renewable energy while minimizing environmental impacts.	Private sector in cooperation with research community International funding programmes
B.2.3	Carry out research on the potential and use of bio-based products <sup>7</sup> , including biochar. <sup>8</sup>	IUFRO
B.2.4	Develop productive uses for landscape care wood <sup>9</sup> and recovered wood products, including consideration of the framework conditions necessary for their development.	National actors, including municipal authorities
B.2.5	Avoid wherever possible landfill as a final destination for wood and paper waste.	Environment ministries, private sector
B.2.6	Promote local, decentralised and highly efficient use of wood energy, where appropriate.	Energy policy makers, private sector, ARCMED
B.3	<i>Objective: To improve the capacity of the forest sector to adapt to climate change and manage the risks associated with a changing climate.</i>	
B.3.1	Bring together science and policy, for instance at a conference on the Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate in the ECE region, to review progress since the global conference on the same topic in 2008 <sup>10</sup> .	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EFI, IUFRO
B.3.2	Promote international cooperation and experience sharing on the development of specific adaptive management regimes.	UNECE/FAO, FAO, EFI, IUFRO, governments
B.3.3	Commission research into changes in demands on forests goods and services directly or indirectly due to the changing climate.	EFI, EUSTAFOR, CEPF, FOREST EUROPE, governments
B.3.4	Improve monitoring and early warning of forest pests and diseases in the region with strengthened international cooperation.	FAO, IUFRO, EFI, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

<sup>7</sup> Commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products or renewable domestic agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials) or forestry materials or an intermediate feedstock. (US Secretary of Agriculture).

<sup>8</sup> Charcoal, when used for specific purposes, notably for soil amendment.

<sup>9</sup> Landscape care wood is wood from non-forest sources, including: maintenance operations; tree-cutting activities in the horticulture industry; other landscape care or arboricultural activity in parks, cemeteries etc.; trees along roadsides and boundary ridges, rail- and waterways and gardens (EUwood). Industrial residues and post-consumer recovered wood are not included.

<sup>10</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/k2985e/k2985e00.htm>

B.3.5	Maintain and strengthen wildfire early warning and monitoring capacities, and promotion of integrated fire management approaches , i.e. the targeted extraction of biomass for both renewable energy provision and reduction of wildfire hazard; and the integration of communities / private forest users in the achieving these goals at local level.	FAO, GFMC, EU (JRC), EFI, UNISDR, UNECE/FAO, national fire management bodies
B.3.6	Commission research on forest resilience in relation to the impacts of climate change on "events" such as pest outbreaks, storms and fires.	Research community including IUFRO, EFI, GFMC,
B.3.7	Develop strategies for the use of forests as a tool for the adaptation of society and the environment to climate change.	Governments, research
B.3.8	Develop and implement risk management and adaptation strategies for forests at a national level and by forest region.	Governments, forest authorities, private forest owners, EUSTAFOR, research institutes, insurance sector, EFI, ARCMED, FCBA
<b>B.4</b>	<i>Objective: To promote the sequestration and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems and harvested wood products.</i>	
B.4.1	Contribute to the development of a climate change regime which provides appropriate incentives to maintain or increase carbon stocks in the forest ecosystem (including soil carbon) and harvested wood products, while preventing adverse environmental impacts.	Climate change negotiators, private sector, forest sector analysts and policy makers
B.4.2	Improve national forest inventories and monitoring of carbon stocks in forests and harvested wood products, for instance by developing and/or improving national greenhouse gas inventories, combined with forest inventories.	Governments, UNFCCC, FRA, UNECE/FAO, FCBA
B.4.3	Analyse how chain of custody systems for forest products can contribute to the monitoring of carbon flows in harvested wood products, and create incentives to develop this approach possibly with the cooperation of certification bodies.	FAO acting as conveners of private sector actors with policymakers, certification systems

B.4.4	Improve the understanding of consumer perceptions and requirements regarding the increased use of long-lived wood products.	Science
B.4.5	Improve the understanding of carbon in wood products (accounting, flows, and consequences of the new climate change regime).	EFI, VTT, TI Hamburg
B.4.6	Incorporate incentives for carbon sequestration and storage into planning and operations (for forest owners and industries).	Climate change and forest sector policy makers
B.4.7	Analyse the influence on national and local harvest levels and silvicultural objectives of present and possible future climate change regimes.	EFI, IUFRO
B.4.8	Improve forest management in order to optimise carbon sequestration and storage while ensuring the sustainability and multifunctionality of forests at all levels.	National/regional forest authorities, forest owners and researchers, ARCMED





## PILLAR C. DECENT GREEN JOBS IN THE FOREST SECTOR

Goal: The workforce is able to implement sustainable forest management, and the forest sector contributes to achieving the social goals of the green economy by providing decent jobs

	<b>Possible actions</b>	<b>Possible actors</b>
<b>C.0</b>	<i>Objective: to develop and communicate ambitious and realistic strategies for decent green jobs in the forest sector.</i>	
C.0.1	Review forest sector workforce issues in order to recommend priorities and communicate their importance including through wide stakeholder consultation.	UNECE/FAO, ILO, social partners, NGOs and researchers
C.0.2	Develop national gender strategies for the forest sector and/or streamline gender aspects into relevant forest policy strategies.	Governments, stakeholders
<b>C.1</b>	<i>Objective: To ensure that the workforce has the necessary skills at all levels to carry out the increasingly complex tasks associated with sustainable forest management.</i>	
C.1.1	Improve monitoring and analysis of the forest-sector workforce, including gender aspects, starting by updating the earlier ECE/FAO/ILO study of professional skills and training <sup>11</sup> .	UNECE/FAO, ILO, Joint Expert Network to implement SFM with stakeholders (ENFE), governments
C.1.2	Review and discuss at policy level the main threats to sustainability of the workforce, and possible countermeasures. The review should also include gender aspects.	UNECE/FAO, ILO, FOREST EUROPE, ENFE, EUSTAFOR, CEPF, governments, other stakeholders
C.1.3	Review and discuss the developments of new forest jobs and rural entrepreneurship in the green economy.	ILO, FOREST EUROPE, ENFE
C.1.4	Develop tripartite (government/unions/employers) approaches to green jobs in the forest sector, using tools such as regulations, minimum standards, certification etc.	Governments, ILO, stakeholders

<sup>11</sup> Skills and Training in Forestry-Results of a Survey of UNECE Member Countries. Geneva: FAO/UNECE/ILO Joint Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training, 1996.

C.1.5	Increase investment in the education and training of contractors, forest workers and forest owners as well as key personnel along the processing stages (operators, engineers, designers, developers, architects etc.).	Governments (labour/training ministries), Joint Expert Network, EFESC, ENFE, other interested parties
C.1.6	Encourage associations, such as contractors associations, as a means to improve access to training.	Governments, ENFE, other interested parties
C.2	<i>Objective: To reduce the levels of illness and injury experienced at present by the forestry workforce, taking into account the changes in technology and their implications for occupational health and safety due to the transition to the green economy.</i>	
C.2.1	Raise the level of political will to improve the safety and health of the workforce, by studying workforce status and trends, with national comparisons, and analysis of the differences.	ILO, national occupational safety and health organisations, stakeholders, UNECE/FAO
C.2.2	Radically improve the monitoring of occupational safety and health of the forestry workforce, to enable meaningful analysis and preventive action, notably by improving monitoring coverage of contractors, farmers, migrant labour, etc. and by putting in place capacity building for improved reporting on social indicators.	UNECE/FAO, ILO, national forest and occupational safety institutions
C.2.3	Promote and monitor implementation of the FAO Guide to good practice in contract labour.	ENFE, ILO
C.2.4	Enforce relevant legislation and develop regulations, if necessary, to take account of changing technology (vibration hazard) and changing social conditions (self-employed contractors, migrant workers).	Governments with relevant stakeholders
C.2.5	Fund extension work to make employers and workers sensitive to safety and health issues, and implement campaigns to promote a culture of preventative occupational safety and health.	Governments with relevant stakeholders

C.3	<i>Objective: To review the work methods used for harvesting and silviculture, determine whether they need to be improved and to ensure that best practice is applied everywhere.</i>	
C.3.1	Develop and share best practice for environmentally efficient, productive, safe and sustainable forest operations.	Governments with relevant stakeholders, ILO/UNECE/FAO Joint Expert Network, ENFE, FCBA
C.3.2	Identify changes in forest operations which might be necessary for sustainable forest management (workshop).	Joint Expert Network, with ENFE, ILO, national operations research institutions
C.3.3	Review challenges and dilemmas connected to forest operations (reconciling different management goals, mobilising sufficient operational capacity for sustainable forest management).	ILO, ILO/UNECE/FAO Joint Expert Network, stakeholders
C.4	<i>Objective: To promote the use of tools to assess the socio-economic impacts of green economy policies on the forest sector.</i>	
C.4.1	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.	ILO, UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, UNEP
C.5	<i>Objective: To improve the situation of forestry education and identify present and future requirements for forestry professionals in the region, in order to get well prepared for future and emerging challenges for the sector.</i>	
C.5.1	Review and assess existing curricula or study courses related to forestry professionals within the region and analyze their correspondence to the present and emerging needs of the sector.	Governments, universities, IUFRO, IFSA, Silva Network, sector policy makers, Bologna process, UNECE/FAO, FAO,
C.5.2	Monitor the situation of forestry education and stimulate exchange between member States on this matter.	Governments, IUFRO, Silva Network, UNECE/FAO, FAO



## PILLAR D. LONG TERM PROVISION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Goal: Forest functions are identified and valued and payments for ecosystem services (PES) are established, encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns

	<b>Possible actions</b>	<b>Possible actors</b>
<i>D.0</i>	<i>Objective: to develop and communicate ambitious and realistic strategies for the valuation of and payment for forest ecosystem services.</i>	
D.0.1	Review and develop approaches to the valuation of and payment for different forest ecosystem services, in the UNECE region, and involve both research and policy bodies in this work.	UNECE/FAO, EFI, FOREST EUROPE, UNEP, JRC, TI
<i>D.1</i>	<i>Objective: To support the assigning of economic value to non-marketed forest goods and services and to enhance the understanding and recognition of the public goods provided by forests.</i>	
D.1.1	Intensify research on the valuation of forest goods and services, notably as regards policy objectives, possible funding sources, and the incorporation of values of forest ecosystems into national accounting frameworks. Build databases and online platforms for exchange, cooperation and data dissemination. Develop guidance for the valuation of forest ecosystem services.	Science, EFI, EEA, UNECE/FAO, JRC
D.1.2	Organize a policy forum, based on survey and analysis, leading to concrete recommendations on the valuation of the public goods provided by forests such as human health and well-being, as well as on emerging dilemmas and trade-offs for managers and policy makers.	FOREST EUROPE, science, EFI, certification systems; This could also be a country-led initiative
D.1.3	Cooperate with other communities such as health, biodiversity, climate change, energy, agriculture and business, including the insurance sector, to exchange knowledge on valuation methodologies.	UNEP, TEEB



D.1.4	Undertake national and regional reviews of forest ecosystem services and assess their values, with the participation of forest managers, researchers and consumers of forest ecosystem services with a view to enabling forest investments.	Governments, science, stakeholders, certification systems, FOREST EUROPE
D.1.5	Promote the disclosure of the values of forest ecosystem services (supplied or consumed/impaired) at the corporate level.	Private sector, governments, stakeholders, ARCMED
D.2	<i>Objective: To promote best practice in the development and implementation of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in order to ensure the continued provision of forest environmental services.</i>	
D.2.1	Review and share experience on payment for forest ecosystem services, notably enabling conditions for PES and monitor progress, taking into account existing material (e.g. SoEF 2011) and identifying implications for PES design and implementation.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EFI, certification systems, research community, EU: multi-level FP7 consortium and regional funds, JRC, ARCMED
D.2.2	Build capacity at the national level for PES development and implementation and incorporate PES into existing strategies on the basis of experience.	Governments, stakeholders, ARCMED
D.2.3	Develop guidelines for policies and instruments that will provide a framework for PES and identify potential PES funding options.	UNEP, certification systems, JRC, ARCMED
D.2.4	Empower forest owners and promote partnerships between forest owners and other actors/stakeholders in developing and providing ecosystem services, for instance forest tourism/ecotourism services.	Forest owner associations, state forest organisations, governments, certification systems, ARCMED
D.2.5	Capitalize on success stories for PES in the forest sector and use them to raise public awareness.	FCN, certification systems, stakeholders, ARCMED
D.2.6	Undertake a comparison between the value of marketed and non-marketed forest goods and services, and develop recommendations as to how academic valuation methods could be transformed into payment systems.	Science, private forest owners, financial services sector, JRC

D.3	<i>To review ways in which forests contribute to or endanger human health and well-being, and ascertain whether this information is properly incorporated into policies and practices.</i>	
D.3.1	Organise a regional forum on forests and human health to review the situation, opportunities and challenges including the specific hazards and risks (e.g., air pollution from forest and other vegetation fires affecting human health and security), as well as benefits to human health from forests, and make recommendations for future work, at the international and national level.	WHO, IUFRO, ministries of health, medical schools, forest owners, GFMC, UNISDR, JRC, ARCMED
D.3.2	Study on wellbeing in wooden buildings vs. buildings with other structures.	Building research organisations
D.3.3	Undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the health and recreational services provided by forests (capturing positive and negative aspects) and communicate findings and conclusions of this exercise.	WHO, IUFRO, ministries of health, medical schools, forest owners





## PILLAR E. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN RELATION TO A GREEN ECONOMY

Goal: Policies and institutions relevant to the forest sector promote sustainable forest management; policy making is evidence-based, policy instruments are effective, efficient and equitable and monitoring is adequate in order to mainstream the green economy in forest sector policies.

	<b>Possible actions</b>	<b>Possible actors</b>
<b>E.0</b>	<i>Objective: to develop and communicate ambitious and realistic strategies for governance and monitoring of the forest sector.</i>	
E.0.1	Upon request of the country, carry out national forest sector policy reviews, in an international context, with peer review, along the lines of the environmental performance reviews carried out by UNECE.	UNECE/FAO, governments with relevant stakeholder
E.0.2	Review national forest sector governance and the adequacy of available supporting information (when such a review has not been undertaken recently).	Governments with relevant stakeholders
E.0.3	Analyse the conditions under which policies affecting the forest sector are set, to better understand why policies are formulated as they are and to investigate where improvement may be made in order to overcome limitations.	Science, EFI
E.0.4	Develop the capacities (skills, information, institutions, etc.) of all stakeholders (workforce, private sector, administrations, etc.) to implement sustainable forest management, and forest protection and monitor progress in its implementation.	Governments, stakeholders, public private partnerships, UNECE/FAO

E.0.5	Review gender aspects of the forest sector in the green economy, starting from the conclusions and recommendations of Time for action: changing the gender situation in forestry by the ECE/FAO team of specialists on women in forestry, 200610, and develop further actions as appropriate.	Governments, civil society, UNECE/FAO, FAO
E.1	<i>To review existing forest sector policy instruments in the light of the requirements of a green economy, and, if necessary, make proposals for a new approach, while improving synergies at the international level.</i>	
E.1.1	Prepare detailed and objective study at the regional level of policy instruments in place and whether they are appropriate for a green economy, leading, if appropriate to proposals for improvement.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EFI, ILO with other IGO, JRC
E.1.2	Include the green economy as one of the main topics of programmes of work.	UNECE/FAO, relevant forest sector organisations and institutions, JRC
E.1.3	Create European forest partnership on a voluntary basis to improve coordination and cooperation between international organisations in Europe.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EU agencies, EFI, with other agencies, JRC, ARCMED
E.1.4	Prepare detailed and objective study at the national level of policy instruments in place and whether they are appropriate for a green economy, leading, if appropriate to proposals for improvement.	Governments, science, EFI
E.1.5	Promote sustainable forestry in rural communities including forest-based entrepreneurship, capacity building and innovation.	Governments

E.2	<i>Objective: To ensure that the forest information available is comprehensive and comparable, structured according to the regional criteria and indicators sets, at the appropriate spatial resolution for decision making, that analysis of the outlook makes it possible to assess the consequences of policy choices, and that policy makers make use of the best available information and analysis.</i>	
E.2.1	Maintain and develop present inter-organisation cooperation on forest resource assessment (CFRQ), State of Europe's Forests (SoEF) and forest sector outlook studies, set up appropriate task forces to address the challenges in measuring particular indicators.	UNECE/FAO (notably teams on Monitoring of SFM and on Outlook), FOREST EUROPE, Montréal Process, TI, JRC, partners for SoEF and the outlook studies
E.2.2	Develop the capacity of all countries so that they can make available usable data for all indicators for sustainable forest management.	Governments, UNECE/FAO, international Criteria and Indicators partners, JRC
E.2.3	<p>Develop the forest sector's contribution to broader green economy indicator data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- explore how "forest sector" indicators can be used to report on the green economy</li> <li>- discuss with other sectors how they want to report on their contribution to a green economy</li> <li>- use the pan European and the Montreal Process criteria and indicators to assess sustainable forest management</li> <li>- update indicators and develop new ones whenever appropriate</li> <li>- ensure that forest sector indicators for green economy monitoring are consistent with other forest sector indicators, notably those for sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>	FOREST EUROPE, Montréal Process, UNECE/FAO, EFI, UNEP JRC
E.2.4	Produce regular fact based reports on sustainable forest management in countries, based on international and national criteria and indicators.	Governments, stakeholders, EFI, UNECE/FAO, JRC

E.3	<i>Objective: To develop an agreed method for assessing sustainable forest management at the international level, based on criteria and indicator sets, and apply this method, to provide policy makers, particularly in the forest sector, with clear information on whether forest are being sustainably managed or not.</i>	
E.3.1	Develop an agreed methodology to assess the sustainability of forest management, possibly building on SoEF 2011 experience, as well as the experience of other processes, and implement it.	UNECE/FAO, science, SoEF partners, Montréal Process, JRC, EU
2	Encourage cooperation between FOREST EUROPE and the Montréal Process.	FOREST EUROPE, Montréal Process, UNECE/FAO, FAO/ FRA, Governments
E.3.3	Assess the sustainability of forest management at the national level.	Governments, with relevant stakeholders
E.3.4	Develop capacity for reporting on indicators of sustainable forest management, at national and international level.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EFI (incl. its project on implementation of criteria and indicators), JRC
E.4	<i>To improve communication with the public and policy makers about the forest sector's actual and potential role in the green economy and facilitate public participation in the debate on the green economy</i>	
E.4.1	Improve the sector's capacity to communicate, by developing national and international communications, capacities and funding, and sharing experience.	UNECE/FAO, FCN, FOREST EUROPE, Montréal Process with other agencies
E.4.2	Implement communications that will result in public opinion and legislators considering wood to be an "ecologically, economically, and technically preferred" construction material and make the best use of the Strategic Framework for Forest Communication in Europe to this end.	UNECE/FAO, FCN, FOREST EUROPE, Montréal Process, relevant national actors, ARCMED

E.5	<i>Objective: To communicate lessons learned in the forest sector to other sectors, and to learn from other sector's experience</i>	
E.5.1	Monitor green economy developments in the ECE region forest sector and ensure that organisations active on global green economy issues, such as UNEP, are aware of them.	UNECE/FAO, UNEP
E.5.2	Carry out a comparative analysis of the concept of "sustainable forest management" as it appears in work from different backgrounds such as LULUCF, forest sector, criteria for bio-energy, etc.	EFI with relevant partners (UNFF, FAO, UNFCCC, EU, FOREST EUROPE etc.), Montréal Process
E.5.3	Ensure the participation of forest stakeholders in cross-sectoral processes and initiatives related to green economy.	Governments, science, stakeholders, ARCMED
E.5.4	Establish cross-sectoral working groups, develop contacts with other green economy sectors, and share experience (also international) and identify success factors.	UNECE/FAO
E.5.5	Add "forests and the green economy" to the educational curriculum.	Forestry faculties, education ministries





## ANNEX 1 BACKGROUND AND MANDATE

The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy was prepared under the auspices of the UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI, formerly Timber Committee) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC). The COFFI Bureau and the EFC Executive Committee developed the idea at their joint meeting in October 2010, deciding on the process and agreeing that the Action Plan should be at the centre of the joint Committee/Commission meeting in 2011, which focused on the forest sector in a green economy. The Action Plan was developed on the basis of an open consultation with member States and stakeholders (see Annex 2), consolidated by the secretariat and reviewed by a first stakeholder meeting in May 2011.

At their joint session in Antalya (Turkey) in October 2011, the Commission and the Committee welcomed the Action Plan, made detailed comments, agreed on next steps and requested that the secretariat gather further inputs during a second stakeholder meeting, which took place on 26 March 2012 .

At the 28th session of the FAO Regional Conference for Europe in Baku (Azerbaijan) in April 2012, the European Union fully supported the decisions and recommendations of the European Forestry Commission and noted with satisfaction, that the Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy developed by the UNECE and FAO will serve as reference for action at the national and international levels.

The Commission and the Committee also requested that the secretariat presents the revised Action Plan at the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012. This was done at the side event, "What is YOUR priority action for the forest sector in a green economy?" held in Rio de Janeiro on 22 June 2012. The substantive link between forests as natural resources and a green economy and the role of the Regional Economic Commission have also been laid down in the Rio+20 Outcome Document.

The FAO Committee on Forestry in September 2012 "welcomed the ongoing preparation of the UNECE/FAO green economy action plan for the forest sector".

The 70th session of the Committee in October 2012 decided to organize a special session with the European Forestry Commission, to be held in the first or second quarter of 2013 to complete the Action Plan and the Integrated Programme of Work . The amendments and other editorial changes requested in October 2012 were reflected in a revised version of the Action Plan, which was circulated on 31 December 2013 for consultations among member States and among other Stakeholders who participated in the stakeholder meetings.

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The special session of the Committee with the Commission was held on 17 and 18 June 2013 in Geneva. It reviewed a new version of the Action Plan, which included the contributions received during the consultation and received by 31 January 2013. The inputs from the special session were then reflected in a revised version, which was circulated from 12 July to 13 September 2013 among the possible actors cited in the Action Plan so that they can confirm their willingness, or not, to participate in the implementation of relevant activities. However, the list of possible actors for each activity remains open and new partners can always contribute to the implementation of activities.

The Action Plan was named the "Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy" and adopted by "Metsä2013", the joint meeting of the Committee and the Commission, held in Rovaniemi, Finland, from 9 to 13 December 2013.

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# ANNEX 2 LIST OF THE STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN

## Governmental Organizations and Bodies

Agency for Statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Canadian Forest Service, Canada

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ireland

Federal Forestry Agency, Russian Federation

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Germany

Forest Management Institute, Czech Republic

Forestry Commission, United Kingdom

Kazakh Research Institute of Forestry, Kazakhstan

Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry, France

Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forest Policies, Italy

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Cyprus

Ministry for Climate Protection North Rhein-Westphalen, Germany

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, Netherlands

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Georgia

Ministry of Environment, Estonia

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Romania

Ministry of Environment, Poland

Ministry of Forestry, Belarus

Ministry of Forestry and Water, Turkey

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Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management, Croatia

National Forest Administration – ROMSILVA, Romania

National Forest Centre, Slovakia

Natural Resources Canada

Swedish Forest Agency, Sweden

Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland

USDA Forest Service, United States of America

### ***Stakeholder Organizations***

Arc Forestier Méditerranéen, Spain

Agriforest S.A., Switzerland

Alpine Convention, Austria

Alterra, Netherlands

Antoine de La Rochefordière, International Consultant, Switzerland

APA - The Engineered Wood Association, United States of America

Association of the Austrian Wood Industries, Austria

International Technical Tropical Wood Association, France

Belgrade State University, Serbia

Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland

Bureau of Nordic Family Forestry, Belgium

Building and Wood Workers' International, Switzerland

Canadian Wood Council, Canada

Carey Research and Consulting, Switzerland

Christopher Prins, International Consultant, Switzerland

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries, Belgium

Confederation of European Private Forest Owners, Belgium

Client Earth, Belgium

Duzce University, Turkey

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Dublin University College, Ireland

Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom

European Commission, Belgium

European Academy Research, Italy

European Environment Agency, Denmark

European Forest Institute, Finland

European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs, Germany

European State Forest Association, Belgium

European Union, Belgium

Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Kazakhstan

European Panel Federation, Belgium

EXP GLOBAL INC, Canada

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome

Forestry Training Centre of the region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France

Johann Heinrich von Thunen Institut - Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas,  
Forestry and Fisheries, Germany

FederlegnoArredo, Italy

Finnish Forest Association, Finland

Finnish Forest Industries Federation, Finland

FOREST EUROPE, Spain

Foundation for International Education, Norway

Forest Stewardship Council, Germany

Forest Industries Intelligence Ltd, United Kingdom

French Development Agency, France

French Timber Trade Association (Le Commerce du Bois), France

FPIInnovations, Canada

Global Fire Monitoring Center

Green Eco-Land, Switzerland

International Forestry Students Association, Germany

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International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

International Labour Organization, Switzerland

Institute for Timber Plants and the Environment, Italy

International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Switzerland

Louisiana State University, Agricultural Center, United States of America

Metsähallitus, Finland

Mondi AG, Finland

National Association of Forestry and Timber Engineers and Experts (CNIEFEB), France

Natural Forest Resources Management, Mongolia

Natural Resources Development Project, Albania

Narat-K, Timber Industry Company, Russian Federation

Network for Global Environmental Citizens (NGEC)

Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners, Finland

PAN BERN, Switzerland

Paneco Foundation, Switzerland

Probos Foundation, Netherlands

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes, Switzerland

Pictet Asset Management, Switzerland

Poyry Forest Industry Consulting, Germany

Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Organization in Geneva,  
Switzerland

Quebec Wood Export Bureau (Q-WEB), Canada

SGS Forestry Monitoring Programme, France

State Forestry University, Russian Federation

State Technological University of Plant Polimers, Russian Federation

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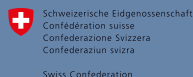
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# Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy

The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, adopted on 13 December 2013 in Finland, describes how the forest sector in the UNECE region could lead the way towards the emerging green economy at the global level. It identifies an overall vision, objectives and specific activities, and identifies potential actors who might contribute to achieving the stated objectives. It is not a binding plan, nor does it contain prescriptive recommendations to Governments, international organizations or stakeholders, who are free to adopt, adapt, in full or in part, or not to implement the Action Plan as they wish. The implementation of the Action Plan will be monitored by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section that will also explore ways and means to measure the contribution and the progress of the forest sector towards Green Economy.

UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and  
FAO European Forestry Commission

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