



Consejo Económico y Social

Distribución: general
16 de febrero de 2018

Original: inglés



Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Comisión Económica para Europa

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal

Comisión Forestal Europea

75.^a reunión

Varsovia, 9-13 de octubre de 2017

39.^a reunión

Varsovia, 9-13 de octubre de 2017

Informe de la reunión conjunta del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal y la Comisión Forestal Europea

I. Introducción

1. Por invitación del Gobierno de Polonia, la reunión conjunta del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal de la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa (CEPE) en su 75.^a reunión y la Comisión Forestal Europea (CFE) en su 39.^a reunión se celebró bajo el título Las2017 en Varsovia (Polonia), del 9 al 13 de octubre de 2017. Asistieron a la reunión más de 280 participantes.

II. Participación

2. En la reunión participaron delegaciones de los 42 Estados miembros siguientes: Albania, Alemania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaiyán, Belarús, Bélgica, Bulgaria, Canadá, Chipre, Croacia, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Estados Unidos de América, Estonia, ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, Federación de Rusia, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Kazajstán, Kirguistán, Letonia, Montenegro, Noruega, Países Bajos, Polonia, Portugal, Reino Unido, Chequia, República de Moldova, Rumania, Serbia, Suecia, Suiza, Tayikistán, Turquía, Ucrania y Uzbekistán.

3. Participó en la reunión un representante de la Comisión Europea.

4. Participó en la reunión la Secretaría del Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Bosques (FNUB).

5. Participó la organización intergubernamental siguiente: Agencia Internacional de Energías Renovables.

6. Participaron en la reunión representantes de Forest Europe.

7. Participaron en la reunión representantes de las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG) siguientes: Armenia Tree Project, la Confederación de Propietarios Forestales Europeos, Crann – Trees for Ireland, Ekoinbud, Asociación Europea de Bosques Estatales, Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Institute, Forest Friends Association, Instituto de Investigación Forestal, Greenpeace, Institute of Forest (Federación de Rusia), la Alianza Internacional de la Familia Forestal, la Asociación Internacional de Estudiantes Forestales, la Oficina Regional para Europa del Este y Asia Central de la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, el Programa de Reconocimiento de Sistemas de Certificación Forestal, Planta Panta Tree International , Québec Arbres, Quebec Wood Export Bureau, la Fundación Probos, la Federación Sueca de Industrias Forestales, la Unión central de productores agrícolas y propietarios de bosques, el Consejo de Manejo Forestal, la Asociación de Fabricantes de Papel de Polonia, la Unión de Silvicultores Europeos, la Unión de fabricantes y exportadores de madera de Rusia, el Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza. Por invitación de la Secretaría, asistieron también representantes de otras organizaciones, el sector privado, entidades locales, el sector académico y medios de comunicación.

III. Apertura de la reunión

8. Inauguró la reunión la Sra. Marta Gaworska (Polonia), Presidenta del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal y Copresidenta de la reunión. Dio la bienvenida a los delegados y presentó a los oradores de la sesión inaugural: el Sr. Manoel Sobral, Director del FNUB; la Sra. Yuriko Shoji, Representante Regional Adjunta de la FAO para Europa y Asia central; y el Sr. Andrey Vasilyev, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto de la CEPE.

9. El Sr. Manoel Sobral señaló que la CEPE y la FAO pueden ser los paladines de la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030, dada la larga tradición de gestión forestal sostenible en la región. También recordó que el FNUB ha convocado una reunión de organizaciones regionales para el próximo mes en Nairobi con miras a analizar las importantes contribuciones que pueden realizar las organizaciones regionales al Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030. Además, señaló que el foro político de alto nivel de 2018 revisará el Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 15 sobre la “Vida de ecosistemas terrestres”.

10. La Sra. Yuriko Shoji rememoró los 70 años de cooperación entre la CEPE y la FAO y subrayó la necesidad de mantener la asociación, aprovechando las ventajas comparativas desde el respeto mutuo para promover las sinergias y una mayor cooperación con asociados clave. La Sra. Shoji expresó su gratitud al Gobierno de la República Checa por acoger el acto de aniversario el mes anterior.

11. El Sr. Andrey Vasilyev recordó que la región de la CEPE representa el 43 % de los bosques del mundo y el 60 % de la producción mundial de madera en rollo industrial y productos forestales relacionados. Por consiguiente, desempeña un papel crucial en la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030. También rememoró el 70.º aniversario de la alianza con la FAO y dio las gracias al Gobierno de la República Checa por acoger el acto.

IV. Aprobación del programa (tema 1 del programa)

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/1; FO:EFC/2017/1

12. El Sr. Kenan Kiliç (Turquía), Presidente de la CFE y Copresidente de la reunión, dio la bienvenida a los participantes y presentó el programa provisional.

13. El programa se aprobó con las modificaciones siguientes:

- a) el tema 3 a) se trasladó a “Asuntos que conciernen tanto al Comité como a la Comisión” (tema 2 del programa anotado);
- b) en el tema 2 i) “Otros asuntos”, se acordó considerar la “Cooperación entre las

Secretarías de la CEPE y la FAO”.

14. Varios participantes expresaron su preocupación por la exhaustividad del proyecto de Programa integrado de trabajo y solicitaron que se asignara más tiempo para su examen.

V. Asuntos que conciernen tanto al Comité como a la Comisión (tema 2 del programa)

a) Asuntos de políticas forestales mundiales

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/3; FO: EFC/2017/3

15. El Sr. Manoel Sobral, Director del FNUB, presentó el Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030 y los pasos siguientes hacia su aplicación. Subrayó que la ejecución depende de los países, en particular por medio de contribuciones nacionales voluntarias.

16. La Comisión y el Comité alentaron a los países a que:

a) participaran activamente en la labor del FNUB y en la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030 para definir y aprobar las contribuciones nacionales voluntarias a dicho plan a escala nacional y regional en la medida en que se asocian a los bosques mediante el fortalecimiento de la contribución socioeconómica de los mismos, y a que realizaran un seguimiento de los progresos obtenidos utilizando el instrumento jurídicamente no vinculante sobre todos los tipos de bosques de las Naciones Unidas y los programas forestales nacionales como marcos para la aplicación;

b) continuaran los esfuerzos por integrar las medidas relacionadas con el cambio climático en sus programas forestales nacionales y por reflejar adecuadamente los bosques en sus estrategias y planes de mitigación del cambio climático y adaptación a él, y definieran y aplicaran las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional relacionadas con los bosques.

17. El Comité y la Comisión valoraron positivamente la labor conjunta realizada por la CEPE y la FAO y les pidieron, dentro de sus mandatos actuales, que:

a) siguieran apoyando la aplicación nacional de los ODS y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en lo referente a los bosques, y el Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para 2017-2030, en cooperación con los miembros de la Asociación de Colaboración en materia de Bosques (ACB);

b) siguieran proporcionando a los Estados miembros y partes interesadas información actualizada sobre las novedades a escala mundial y regional referentes a las políticas forestales, basándose asimismo en la información que pudiera aportar la red sobre políticas forestales de la CEPE y la FAO, a fin de contribuir al logro de los ODS y a la aplicación y el proceso de examen del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para 2017-2030;

c) continuaran su labor regional de seguimiento y elaboración de perspectivas en relación con los bosques.

b) Cooperación regional

18. La Sra. Ludmila Marušáková, Jefa de la Unidad de Enlace Bratislava de Forest Europe, informó a la reunión sobre las actividades de cooperación con la CEPE y la FAO. Los delegados acogieron favorablemente la cooperación mejorada y subrayaron la importancia de continuar realizando actividades conjuntas, prestando atención a evitar los solapamientos, y mejorando las sinergias. Varios delegados destacaron la necesidad de alcanzar un acuerdo sobre el uso de los tres logotipos y los derechos de autor del informe El estado de los bosques de Europa.

19. El Sr. Antoine Nunes, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales en la CEPE, informó a la reunión sobre las actividades de evaluación del desempeño ambiental de la CEPE en apoyo a la cooperación entre la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO y la División de Medio Ambiente de la CEPE.

20. Se invitó a los países a participar en el certamen “Young People in European Forests” (Juventud en los bosques de Europa).

c) Septuagésimo aniversario de la Asociación entre la CEPE y la FAO

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.1; FO:EFC/2017/Inf.1

21. La Sra. Natálie Benešová, del Departamento de Política y Economía Forestales y el Sr. Tomáš Krejzar, Director del Departamento de Política y Economía Forestales, del Ministerio de Agricultura, de la República Checa, informaron a los delegados sobre las celebraciones del 70.º aniversario de la asociación entre la CEPE y la FAO, que tuvieron lugar en Mariánské Lázně (Chequia) del 5 al 7 de septiembre de 2017. Durante la reunión, los participantes revisaron y aprobaron un mensaje de aniversario propuesto por la República Checa en el que se ponían de relieve los importantes avances de los últimos 70 años en materia de protección y ordenación de los bosques de la región, así como la necesidad de cooperar para hacer frente a los desafíos futuros. En ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.1–FO:EFC/2017/Inf.1 figura el mensaje de aniversario. Los participantes en la reunión también hicieron referencia al debate sobre certificación forestal de esa misma reunión. El Comité y la Comisión dieron las gracias al Gobierno de la República Checa por acoger ese importante acto.

d) Informe del Grupo de trabajo

Documentación: ECE/TIM/EFC/WP.2/2017/2

22. El Sr. Jeffrey Prestemon, de los Estados Unidos de América, en su calidad de Presidente del Grupo de trabajo CEPE/FAO sobre estadísticas, economía y ordenación forestales, presentó el informe de la 39.ª reunión del Grupo, que tuvo lugar del 29 al 31 de marzo de 2017 en Ginebra. En su exposición, el Sr. Prestemon se centró en el tema 6 sobre orientación para las esferas de actividad 1 a 4. La presentación completa está disponible en el sitio web de la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO: <http://www.unece.org/forests/las2017>.

23. El Comité y la Comisión manifestaron su reconocimiento por la labor del Grupo de trabajo CEPE/FAO sobre estadísticas, economía y ordenación forestales y los equipos de especialistas que rendían cuentas al Grupo, y subrayaron que todos los equipos de especialistas tienen una función crucial como apoyo a la aplicación del Plan integrado de trabajo y como plataforma para el intercambio de conocimientos técnicos especializados entre los Estados miembros.

e) Examen de las actividades de 2017, y actividades y publicaciones previstas para 2018

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/4; FO:EFC/2017/4

24. Los delegados examinaron una lista con información sobre las actividades de 2017 y las actividades provisionales propuestas para 2018. El Comité y la Comisión aprobaron la lista.

f) Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020 (FRA 2020): presentación de informes a nivel internacional mejorada y simplificada

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/5; FO:EFC/2017/5

25. El Sr. Anssi Pekkarinen, Oficial forestal superior de la FAO, y el Sr. Roman Michalak, Oficial forestal de la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO, informaron a la reunión sobre los preparativos para la Evaluación de los recursos forestales

mundiales 2020 (FRA 2020) y los planes para la reunión conjunta de datos de la CEPE, la FAO y Forest Europe sobre los bosques y la gestión forestal sostenible.

26. La Comisión y el Comité alentaron a los países a que:
- participaran activamente en el proceso de presentación de informes para la FRA 2020, incluido el examen y la validación de productos de teledetección;
 - colaboraran con la CEPE, la FAO y las instituciones asociadas para lograr sinergias en la reunión, el análisis y la gestión de datos y reducir la duplicación de los esfuerzos;
 - respaldaran la aplicación de la propuesta de la CEPE, la FAO y Forest Europe sobre la presentación de informes conjuntos paneuropeos.

27. La Comisión solicitó a la FAO que:
- siguiera apoyando la elaboración del concepto de conjunto básico mundial y contribuyera a la reunión de datos para los indicadores que sean pertinentes para la FRA 2020;
 - prosiguiera el desarrollo y la puesta en funcionamiento de la nueva plataforma en línea de la FRA 2020 para posibilitar las aportaciones, revisiones y presentación de informes anuales con carácter voluntario sobre los indicadores 15.1.1 y 15.2.1 de los ODS;
 - continuara fortaleciendo el Cuestionario colaborativo sobre recursos forestales y considerara opciones para ampliarlo con vistas a que la presentación de informes se realice en conjunción con procesos regionales sobre criterios e indicadores;
 - distribuyera los conjuntos de datos de teledetección específicos de los países para su validación a nivel nacional y proporcionara las herramientas y el apoyo necesarios para el análisis y la gestión de los datos;
 - iniciara las actividades de desarrollo de la capacidad en materia de metodologías de teledetección e infraestructura nacional de datos espaciales.

28. La Comisión y el Comité pidieron a la FAO y la CEPE que continuaran colaborando con Forest Europe para poner en marcha la reunión conjunta de datos de la CEPE, la FAO y Forest Europe sobre los bosques y la gestión forestal sostenible en la región y que, en la medida de lo posible, la coordinaran con la presentación de informes mundiales de manera eficaz en función de los costos. El Comité y la Comisión sugirieron que se revisara la reunión conjunta de datos (ECE/TIM/2017/5; FO:EFC/2017/5, Anexo 1, punto 17) para, entre otras cosas, aclarar en mayor medida cómo se debería hacer referencia a estos datos en publicaciones de terceros,

29. Se destacó que los derechos de autor de las Naciones Unidas sobre el informe El estado de los bosques de Europa son un tema importante para unos pocos países.

g) Sistema de evaluación de la ordenación de los bosques (SEMAFOR)

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/6; FO:EFC/2017/6

30. El Sr. Christopher Prins, consultor independiente, presentó los principios del Sistema de evaluación de la ordenación de los bosques (SEMAFOR) e informó al Comité y a la Comisión sobre los resultados y las experiencias de la aplicación experimental del enfoque, de la que se encargó el Equipo de especialistas de la CEPE y la FAO sobre el seguimiento de la ordenación forestal sostenible. El Comité y la Comisión agradecieron la información presentada y valoraron positivamente la labor realizada por el Sr. Prins, el Grupo de trabajo CEPE/FAO sobre estadísticas, economía y ordenación forestales, el Equipo de especialistas de la CEPE y la FAO sobre el seguimiento de la ordenación forestal sostenible, los corresponsales nacionales y los demás expertos que contribuyeron a este proyecto.

31. El Comité y la Comisión destacaron la importancia del estudio experimental. El instrumento se consideró útil para la elaboración de una metodología de evaluación de la

gestión forestal sostenible en la esfera nacional. No obstante, continúan preocupando algunas cuestiones técnicas y la dimensión política del instrumento, como la definición de umbrales comunes. Los participantes analizaron las posibles acciones de seguimiento del proyecto, en el plano tanto nacional como regional, pero no se acordó ninguna actividad específica.

h) Programa integrado de trabajo

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/7; FO:EFC/2017/7

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/8; FO:EFC/2017/8

32. La Sra. Marta Gaworska presentó el documento que contenía el proyecto de Programa integrado de trabajo y abrió el turno de intervenciones para la formulación de observaciones generales. Tras los comentarios de varias delegaciones y en atención a la propuesta de los Copresidentes, la reunión acordó establecer un grupo de contacto para debatir el Programa integral de trabajo al margen de la reunión oficial. Se invitó a la Sra. Liubov Poliakova (Ucrania) y al Sr. Guy Robertson (Estados Unidos) a copresidir el grupo de contacto.

33. Los copresidentes del grupo de contacto presentaron un proyecto, que aprobaron posteriormente el Comité y la Comisión y que figura en el Anexo I. Los participantes decidieron que el título del Programa integrado de trabajo sería “Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia” en honor al país anfitrión.

i) Otros asuntos

34. A petición de una delegación, se incluyó en el orden del día el tema “Cooperación entre las Secretarías de la CEPE y la FAO”. En este punto, los delegados mostraron su satisfacción por la cooperación continuada entre la CEPE y la FAO y por la labor de la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO. Teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias y necesidades cambiantes en relación con la aplicación del Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia, las delegaciones animaron a la CEPE y la FAO a continuar revisando, según proceda, su acuerdo de asociación. La CEPE y la FAO afirmaron que estaban abiertos a las observaciones de otras partes sobre la ejecución de los productos y señalaron que las decisiones relativas al acuerdo de asociación de la CEPE y la FAO corresponden a los Jefes Ejecutivos de las dos organizaciones.

j) Debates sobre el mercado (tema 3 a) del programa provisional)

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/9; FO:EFC/2017/9

35. La Sra. Marta Gaworska declaró abiertos los debates sobre el mercado. La Secretaría presentó el tema y explicó cuál era la información de antecedentes que estaba disponible. Participaron en el debate los expertos siguientes:

36. Iain Macdonald, Director interino del Tall Wood Design Institute, presentó los avances de los edificios altos de madera en la región de la CEPE, con una especial atención a la investigación, producción y uso de productos en América del Norte, en concreto, la madera laminada cruzada. El debate entre los delegados se ocupó del aprovechamiento de los instrumentos normativos para fomentar el uso de la madera, la nueva producción de madera laminada cruzada y el ahorro potencial de utilizar la madera para estos edificios más grandes.

37. Lotta Hahn, arquitecta independiente, habló sobre cómo influirán los cambios de la demografía mundial, los cambios de preferencias, los avances tecnológicos y los problemas de sostenibilidad ambiental en la evolución de la industria de los muebles.

38. Andrzej Samborski, experto de la Asociación de Fabricantes de Papel de Polonia, realizó una exposición sobre la situación actual de Polonia en relación con su producción y consumo de productos forestales, en rápido crecimiento.

39. Sten Nilsson, Presidente Ejecutivo de Forest Sector Insights AB, analizó la situación de la producción, el comercio y el consumo de productos madereros en Europa y destacó los

desafíos estratégicos enfrentados por el sector. Los comentarios y las preguntas de los delegados se centraron en las medidas normativas para impulsar el uso de la madera y en los efectos de las medidas comerciales sobre la industria europea de la madera aserrada.

40. Nikolai Ivanov, Vicepresidente de la Unión de Fabricantes y Exportadores de Madera de la Federación de Rusia, presentó la evolución, tanto actual como prevista para el futuro, del mercado de productos forestales de la Federación de Rusia en relación con la producción, el comercio y el consumo. Los comentarios de los delegados se refirieron a las restricciones de la importación y su capacidad para determinar en qué punto se ubicará la creación de valor añadido.

41. Russ Taylor, Director Gerente de Forest Economics Advisors, habló sobre las tendencias del mercado en el sector de los productos forestales de América del Norte, donde se ha registrado un repunte dramático del precio y la demanda de muchos productos madereros. Además, examinó a fondo la situación actual del acuerdo denominado *Softwood Lumber Agreement* (Acuerdo sobre madera de coníferas) entre el Canadá y los Estados Unidos de América. El debate se centró en los factores impulsores de este crecimiento (construcción y remodelación de viviendas) y en la importancia y el alcance de la certificación para los productos forestales de América del Norte.

42. Werner Kurz, Investigador Científico Superior del Servicio Forestal del Canadá (Ministerio de Recursos Naturales del Canadá), dedicó su exposición al papel del sector forestal en la mitigación del cambio climático. Destacó que el uso de la madera para productos de larga vida resulta beneficioso en la medida en que conlleva un modelo de emisión de carbono con beneficios de reducción de emisiones, frente a los productos de corta vida como el papel y la energía. Los delegados preguntaron por qué los objetivos de mitigación del cambio climático solamente tenían en cuenta los bosques bajo ordenación; la razón es que el propósito es limitar las emisiones antrópicas, no los sucesos naturales, que en su mayoría quedan fuera del control humano. También se mantuvo un debate sobre el modelo utilizado por el Canadá, su disponibilidad, la manera en que la edad de los árboles se integra en el modelo y la necesidad general de continuar investigando y colaborando en el ámbito de la contabilización del carbono en los bosques no sujetos a ordenación y la sustitución de la madera por materiales de construcción con emisión de carbono. Todas las presentaciones de los debates sobre el mercado están disponibles en el sitio web de la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO: <http://www.unece.org/forests/las2017>.

43. La reunión conjunta tomó nota de la preocupación creciente por la posibilidad de que las restricciones comerciales a la importación y la exportación dificulten cada vez más el libre comercio de productos de madera elaborada y no elaborada. También constató que la consideración de la energía contenida en los edificios durante la evaluación del ciclo de vida, como base para la toma de decisiones, podría apoyar de forma significativa el uso de madera como material de construcción en los Estados miembros de la CEPE.

44. El Comité y la Comisión manifestaron su reconocimiento por la labor de la Sección de la Madera y los Bosques de la CEPE/FAO en cuanto a la organización de los debates sobre el mercado. Estas perspectivas generales del mercado y los posteriores debates en los que se abordaron los principales acontecimientos y factores de cambio para el sector forestal en la región se recogieron en la declaración sobre el mercado, que fue revisada por un comité de redacción y que se adjunta al presente informe (Anexo II).

VI. Asuntos relativos al Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal (tema 3 del programa)

a) Cuestiones planteadas en la 67.^a reunión de la Comisión Económica para Europa

45. La Sra. Marta Gaworska, Presidenta del Comité, presentó el tema 3 del programa sobre asuntos relativos al Comité.

46. La Sra. Paola Deda, Secretaria del Comité, presentó las decisiones adoptadas por la CEPE en su 67.^a reunión, que se celebró en Ginebra (Suiza) en abril de 2017, las cuales son relevantes para el Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia. En particular, destacó la creación del Foro Regional sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, que actuará como mecanismo regional para el seguimiento y el examen de la aplicación de la Agenda 2030. El siguiente foro, que tendrá lugar en Ginebra los días 1 y 2 de marzo de 2018, examinará los ODS 7, 12 y 15, de gran importancia para la labor regional sobre los bosques. La oradora invitó a los países que podrían estar interesados en compartir sus experiencias a ponerse en contacto con la CEPE.

47. El Comité tomó nota de la información facilitada.

b) Cuestiones planteadas en la 74.^a reunión del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal

48. La Sra. Paola Deda, Secretaria del Comité, informó a la reunión sobre las medidas emprendidas en atención a la decisión adoptada en su última reunión.

49. El Comité tomó nota de la información.

c) Proyecto de Reglamento del Comité

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/10; FO:EFC/2017/10

50. La reunión examinó el proyecto de Reglamento del Comité sobre la base de los comentarios recibidos durante la reunión que celebró el Comité en Engelberg (Suiza) en noviembre de 2015. El Comité no logró llegar a un acuerdo sobre la versión actual ni sobre la necesidad de contar con un Reglamento del Comité en general, y por último decidió posponer el debate hasta la siguiente reunión. Las observaciones formuladas por los delegados durante el debate se reflejarán en la versión nueva del proyecto de la próxima reunión.

51. En respuesta a la solicitud de algunos Estados miembros respecto a cambiar la frecuencia de las reuniones del Comité, la Secretaría indicó que las propuestas sobre este asunto debían dirigirse a la Comisión Económica para Europa.

d) Programa de trabajo y publicaciones para 2018-19

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/11; FO:EFC/2017/11

52. El Presidente presentó el programa de trabajo del subprograma 7 de la Comisión Económica para Europa (Sección de la Madera y los Bosques).

53. Se adoptó el programa de trabajo en la forma que figura en el documento ECE/TIM/2017/11; FO:EFC/2017/11 con las modificaciones siguientes:

- a) en el párrafo 1 se añadió la frase siguiente después de “2019”: “Este programa de trabajo apoya el Programa integrado de trabajo de la CEPE y la FAO.”;
- b) en el párrafo 7 se añadió la palabra “voluntaria” después de “la aplicación”.

e) Marco estratégico para 2020-21

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/12; FO:EFC/2017/12

54. El Presidente invitó a los delegados a examinar y aprobar el Marco estratégico para 2020-21.

55. El Comité adoptó el Marco estratégico para 2020-21 en la forma que figura en el documento ECE/TIM/2017/12; FO:EFC/2017/12 con las modificaciones siguientes:

- a) en el párrafo 1 se añadió la frase siguiente después de “Vivienda”: “Este programa de trabajo apoya el Programa integrado de trabajo de la CEPE y la FAO.”;
- b) en el párrafo 2 se añadió la palabra “voluntaria” después de “aplicación” [del Plan de acción de Rovaniemi para el sector forestal en una economía verde].

f) Elección de los miembros de la Mesa

56. Las siguientes personas fueron reelegidas como miembros de la Mesa en funciones hasta el final de la 76.^a reunión: la Sra. Marta Gaworska (Polonia) como Presidenta, y el Sr. Christoph Dürr (Suiza), el Sr. Guy Robertson (Estados Unidos de América) y la Sra. Maria Sokolenko (Federación de Rusia) como Vicepresidentes.

g) Fecha y lugar de la siguiente reunión

57. La delegación del Canadá expresó su interés por acoger la reunión de 2018 del Comité en Vancouver (Canadá). El Comité acogió con satisfacción la propuesta. El Canadá volverá a tratar el asunto con la Secretaría del Comité a finales de mes. La Secretaría mantendrá informada a la Mesa del Comité.

58. La delegación de la Federación de Rusia expresó su interés por acoger la reunión conjunta de 2019 del Comité y la Comisión en la Federación de Rusia. El Comité acogió con satisfacción la propuesta. La Federación de Rusia volverá a tratar el asunto con la Secretaría del Comité y la Comisión a su debido tiempo. La Secretaría mantendrá informados a la Mesa del Comité y al Comité Ejecutivo de la Comisión.

h) Otros asuntos

59. No se debatieron otros asuntos.

VII. Asuntos relativos a la Comisión Forestal Europea (CFE) de la FAO

a) Seguimiento de las decisiones adoptadas en la 38.^a reunión de la CFE

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/13; FO:EFC/2017/13

60. El Sr. Kenan Kiliç, Presidente de la CFE de la FAO, presentó el tema 4 del programa sobre asuntos relativos a la Comisión.

61. El Sr. Ekrem Yazici, Secretario de la Comisión, presentó el documento e informó sobre las medidas adoptadas en respuesta a las solicitudes formuladas por la Comisión durante su 38.^a reunión.

62. La Comisión acogió favorablemente las actividades de seguimiento y solicitó a la FAO que:

- a) integrara las actividades de adaptación en la labor sobre cambio climático destacando la importancia del enfoque “sin mitigación no hay adaptación”;
- b) renovara el trabajo con el Cuadro asesor sobre conocimiento forestal para ofrecer orientación para la modernización de la educación relacionada con los bosques.

b) Actividades forestales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central

63. El Sr. Norbert Winkler, Oficial forestal de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central, presentó las actividades desarrolladas en 2016-17 en la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central.

64. El Sr. Peter Pechacek, Oficial forestal de la Oficina Subregional de la FAO para el Asia Central, presentó las actividades desarrolladas en 2016-17 en la Oficina Subregional de la FAO para el Asia Central.

65. Los delegados acogieron con agrado las presentaciones y apreciaron la labor de la FAO en la región. Solicitaron que, en el futuro, se distribuyera la información sobre la labor forestal de la FAO en toda la región con anterioridad a las reuniones. Además, pidieron que se informara sobre la manera en que la Comisión podría contribuir de forma más adecuada a

la elaboración del programa de trabajo y presupuesto en la región. También pusieron de relieve la necesidad de evitar duplicaciones entre el Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia y la labor regional de la FAO, e hicieron notar con satisfacción que las actividades están coordinadas y son complementarias y no duplican el trabajo del Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia ni lo duplican.

66. La Comisión recomendó a la FAO que:
- a) preparara un documento de referencia de las actividades regionales para la siguiente reunión de la Comisión, incluida la creación de una plataforma de información en línea sobre las actividades de los proyectos;
 - b) promoviera una mayor participación de las diferentes partes interesadas, en particular del ámbito de la actividad forestal, en el proceso de programación por países de la FAO;
 - c) ayudara a los países a preparar estrategias y medidas encaminadas a prevenir y controlar las enfermedades y plagas forestales transfronterizas, para así incrementar la vitalidad de los bosques en el contexto de cambio climático.

c) Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/14; FO:EFC/2017/14

67. La Sra. Shiroma Sathyapala, Oficial forestal de la FAO, realizó una presentación e informó a los delegados sobre el establecimiento de la plataforma de la FAO de la Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas.

68. La Comisión alentó a los países a participar en la plataforma de la Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas (REUFIS) y contribuir a las actividades de dicha red a fin de fortalecer la colaboración regional en relación con el trabajo relativo a las especies forestales invasivas en la región.

69. La Comisión recomendó a la FAO que:
- a) siguiera apoyando el establecimiento y funcionamiento de la REUFIS y la ejecución de sus actividades;
 - b) ayudara a la REUFIS a establecer vínculos y cooperar con el Centro Común de Investigación de la Comisión Europea, la Red Europea de Información de Especies Exóticas y otras iniciativas europeas;
 - c) participara en la labor intersectorial e interdepartamental, en especial a través de las principales esferas de trabajo pertinentes o las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central definidas en el Marco estratégico de la FAO;
 - d) apoyara las medidas intersectoriales de protección de las plantas para contribuir a la conservación de la biodiversidad y a la adaptación al cambio climático y la mitigación de sus efectos, así como a la conservación y el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales;
 - e) respaldara los esfuerzos de los países para planificar y llevar a cabo actividades en el marco de la plataforma, en particular mediante capacitación y una labor de desarrollo de la capacidad;
 - f) proporcionara apoyo técnico para la gestión de las plagas forestales, que no se consideran necesariamente especies invasivas.

d) Actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes en el contexto del cambio climático en la región

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/15; FO:EFC/2017/15

70. El Sr. Anssi Pekkarinen, Oficial forestal superior de la FAO, presentó los avances en la puesta en marcha del Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes de la FAO y su posible aplicación en la región.

71. La Comisión debatió sobre la presentación e invitó a los países a:

- a) establecer o reforzar mecanismos que ayuden a garantizar una mayor cooperación intersectorial entre diferentes organismos de ordenación de tierras responsables de la ordenación de la agricultura, la actividad forestal, la pesca y la ganadería a través de un enfoque más integrado del paisaje;
- b) garantizar la participación de los propietarios forestales y agricultores y de otros asociados en el desarrollo de objetivos de restauración de bosques y paisajes cualitativos;
- c) intensificar las actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes en todos los ámbitos y apoyar la movilización de los recursos suficientes;
- d) aportar contribuciones financieras o en especie para ampliar el Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes en la FAO;
- e) animar a los países a incluir actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes en sus contribuciones nacionales voluntarias en el marco del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030.

72. La Comisión recomendó a la FAO que:

- a) apoyara los esfuerzos de los países en la región para planificar y ejecutar actividades relacionadas con la restauración de los bosques y otras tierras degradadas, sobre todo a través de las actividades del Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes, con inclusión de la estrategia y los planes de acción nacionales, y en el marco de la posible “Iniciativa de restauración del espacio forestal europeo”;
- b) ayudara a los países a formular definiciones coherentes de “bosque degradado” en relación con el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y las Metas de Aichi para la biodiversidad;
- c) intensificara la cooperación con los asociados regionales a fin de promover la restauración de las tierras degradadas, en particular a través de la participación directa en asociaciones e iniciativas mundiales —por ejemplo, la Asociación Global sobre Restauración del Paisaje Forestal, la Red internacional de bosques modelo (RIBM) y la Iniciativa Paisajes para la gente, la alimentación y la naturaleza— así como con los miembros de la ACB;
- d) colaborase en la labor transversal e interdepartamental en apoyo de los planteamientos paisajísticos;
- e) buscara activamente la colaboración con asociados multilaterales, bilaterales y del sector privado que aportan recursos —en especial el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM), el Fondo Verde para el Clima y los bancos de desarrollo regionales y multilaterales— a fin de permitir que la Organización aumente su asistencia a los Estados Miembros y las organizaciones de integración económica regional en las actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes.

e) Progresos realizados por “Silva Mediterranea” y el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Ordenación de Cuencas Hidrográficas de Montaña

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/16; FO:EFC/2017/16

73. El Sr. Jose Manuel Jaquotot, Presidente de Silva Mediterranea, presentó un resumen de las actividades ejecutadas bajo los auspicios de Silva Mediterranea, con inclusión del

informe El estado de los bosques mediterráneos y el compromiso de Agadir acordado en la quinta Semana Forestal del Mediterráneo.

74. La Comisión hizo notar la realización de actividades relacionadas con el espíritu de empresa de los jóvenes en el sector de la bioeconomía como una forma de abordar los problemas a los que se enfrentan los bosques mediterráneos en el contexto de los cambios mundiales.

75. La Comisión fomentó la realización de actividades relacionadas con la restauración de los bosques y paisajes de la región del Mediterráneo.

76. En lo que respecta al Grupo de Trabajo sobre Ordenación de Cuencas Hidrográficas de Montaña de la Comisión, el Sr. Peter Csoka, Secretario interino del Grupo de trabajo, proporcionó una visión general de las actividades.

77. La Comisión señaló la necesidad de:

- a) intensificar aún más el compromiso de los miembros con el Grupo de trabajo, entre otras cosas mediante el nombramiento de puntos de contacto nacionales;
- b) prestar orientación constante para el Grupo de trabajo, en particular en lo tocante a los temas prioritarios que el Grupo había de atender.

78. La Comisión también hizo notar el potencial que ofrece el Grupo de trabajo para comunicar mensajes a otras comunidades que participan en la ordenación de las cuencas hidrográficas y la gestión del riesgo de desastres.

f) Fortalecimiento de la labor de la FAO sobre los bosques boreales y de zonas templadas

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/17; FO:EFC/2017/17

79. El Sr. Andrey Kushlin, Director Adjunto de la División de Políticas y Recursos Forestales de la FAO, presentó un análisis realizado por la Organización sobre las dificultades que conlleva fortalecer la labor en materia de bosques boreales y de zonas templadas y las opciones disponibles al respecto.

80. En lo que respecta al alcance geográfico, la Comisión acordó que la diferencia prevaleciente entre los bosques boreales y los bosques de zonas templadas no justifica un enfoque unificado de estos dos biomas; al contrario, las iniciativas específicas para los dominios boreales o para los dominios templados probablemente generarían los efectos previstos.

81. En lo que respecta a los acuerdos institucionales, la Comisión reconoció la riqueza de las plataformas existentes y el valor flexible y dinámico de los mecanismos informales o semiformales, así como la importancia de crear impulso político adicional de apoyo a los esfuerzos de los países participantes, que ayudaría a catalizar la necesaria continuidad y la profundidad de planificación de la cooperación científica y técnica.

82. La Comisión recomendó a la FAO que considerara la posibilidad de establecer una colaboración más activa con los mecanismos existentes en lugar de crear plataformas adicionales y animó a esos mecanismos a buscar una implicación más fuerte de la FAO y la CEPE, según convenga. La Comisión también alentó a la FAO a continuar fortaleciendo su apoyo operacional e informativo a los Estados Miembros en la región de Europa y Asia Central en lo que respecta tanto a los bosques boreales como a los bosques de zonas templadas.

83. La Comisión acogió con agrado el anuncio de Suecia sobre la Cumbre Ministerial de Países con Bosques Boreales (en la que participan el Canadá, los Estados Unidos de América, la Federación de Rusia, Finlandia, Noruega y Suecia), propuesta para junio de 2018 en Suecia. La Comisión señaló que los resultados de esta cumbre podrían ser adecuados para su presentación al Comité Forestal durante su siguiente reunión, en el contexto del programa sobre bosques boreales y de zonas templadas.

g) Contribuciones de la labor de la FAO sobre la actividad forestal a la consecución de los ODS dentro del ámbito de las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/18; FO:EFC/2017/18

84. El Sr. Ekrem Yazici, Secretario de la Comisión, presentó una visión general de la consecución de los ODS dentro del ámbito de las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central desde la perspectiva del sector forestal.

85. La Comisión alentó a los países de la región a:

- a) reconocer el papel multifuncional de los bosques en la ejecución de las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional para Europa y Asia Central y su contribución a los ODS;
- b) incorporar con mayor eficacia enfoques integrados centrados en el territorio entre los diversos organismos de gestión de la tierra encargados de la ordenación agrícola, forestal, pesquera y ganadera en los procesos nacionales de planificación pertinentes, y mejorar la colaboración intersectorial en el plano del territorio;
- c) aportar contribuciones financieras o en especie para prestar apoyo a los programas forestales regionales de la FAO y a los programas y herramientas mundiales pertinentes, como el Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes, el Mecanismo para los bosques y fincas, las Directrices voluntarias sobre la gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional y las normas fitosanitarias del sector forestal de la región;
- d) enviar mensajes coherentes a la Conferencia Regional de la FAO para Europa en relación con el papel de los bosques en las estrategias y los programas regionales.

86. La Comisión recomendó a la FAO que:

- a) fortaleciera la integración de programas forestales específicos (como el Mecanismo para los bosques y fincas, el Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes, las Directrices voluntarias sobre la gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional, o la labor sobre agroforestería y silvicultura urbana) y demás actividades operacionales en materia forestal con las iniciativas regionales existentes y futuras de la Oficina Regional para Europa y Asia Central, teniendo en cuenta el papel multifuncional de los bosques;
- b) siguiera prestando apoyo a los países que así lo solicitaran para el fortalecimiento de las medidas y marcos nacionales en materia de políticas, financiación, incentivos fiscales, tributación y gobernanza, como reglamentos, normas y el seguimiento de prácticas e intervenciones de gestión forestal, y prestara apoyo al desarrollo de la capacidad en este sentido;
- c) proporcionara herramientas, metodologías y datos de evaluación (como sistemas de información geográfica y cartografía) para evaluar las repercusiones del cambio climático, y prestara apoyo a la definición de opciones en materia de políticas e inversión y a la planificación y la gestión de los recursos forestales basadas en hechos comprobados.

87. La Comisión invitó a la Conferencia Regional a que considerase las recomendaciones de la Comisión en sus deliberaciones acerca de las iniciativas regionales actuales y futuras y del programa de trabajo y presupuesto.

h) **Estudio del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CSA) sobre la actividad forestal sostenible en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/19; FO:EFC/2017/19

88. El Sr. Andrey Kushlin presentó el resumen y las recomendaciones del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial.

89. En vista de la importancia de una actividad forestal sostenible para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, como se destaca en el estudio del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos, la Comisión reconoció que la gestión sostenible de los bosques es esencial para el logro del ODS 2, esto es, “Poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible”.

90. La Comisión invitó a los países a considerar las recomendaciones del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos y poner en marcha las medidas apropiadas.

91. La Comisión pidió a la FAO que:

- a) prestara apoyo a los países a fin de mejorar las contribuciones de los bosques y árboles a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, en especial a los países más necesitados;
- b) respaldara y promoviera el papel de las mujeres en la actividad forestal y la seguridad alimentaria;
- c) hallara, documentara y difundiera las mejores prácticas respecto de la integración general en la actividad forestal de cuestiones relativas a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición;
- d) elaborase directrices con vistas a la incorporación general de objetivos relativos a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en las políticas del sector forestal y de otros sectores relacionados y en las políticas y las prácticas de gestión forestal.

i) **Un nuevo documento estratégico para la FAO en el sector forestal**

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/20; FO:EFC/2017/20

92. El Sr. Andrey Kushlin presentó la nota de la Secretaría sobre un nuevo documento estratégico para la FAO en el sector forestal.

93. La Comisión examinó los elementos para un nuevo documento estratégico, respaldó las recomendaciones contenidas en el informe y facilitó orientación adicional sobre la estructura adecuada para dicho documento y sus componentes principales.

94. En particular, la Comisión señaló la necesidad de:

- a) contar con un nuevo documento estratégico que apoye la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para 2017-2030, que entre otras cosas proporcione una visión clara de las contribuciones de la FAO a los seis objetivos forestales mundiales del plan, y que visualice, confirme y comunique esta visión;
- b) garantizar que el documento estratégico es completamente coherente con los ODS, la Estrategia de la FAO sobre el cambio climático, la Visión para 2050 relativa a los bosques y las actividades forestales y otros documentos estratégicos conexos;
- c) reconocer claramente el papel de la colaboración y las asociaciones. En este contexto, la Comisión también invitó a la FAO a continuar trabajando y mejorar su función de liderazgo en la ACB;
- d) prestar la atención debida a cuestiones específicas, por ejemplo, ayudar a los países a establecer contribuciones nacionales voluntarias, poner en marcha contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional, dar apoyo a los países con economías en transición en las actividades relacionadas con el cambio climático y con la reducción de las emisiones procedentes de la deforestación y la degradación de los

bosques, la incorporación de la perspectiva de género, el papel de los jóvenes, y la definición y creación del equilibrio adecuado entre las funciones normativas y operacionales y la gestión de las cuestiones de gobernanza interna.

j) Contribuciones de la FAO al proceso mundial

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/21; FO:EFC/2017/21

95. El Sr. Peter Csoka, Oficial forestal superior de la FAO, presentó los principales resultados de los cuatro procesos mundiales y sus implicaciones para el sector forestal mundial y regional, así como para la FAO.

96. La Comisión invitó a los países a:

- a) fomentar el progreso en los indicadores relacionados con los bosques, a hacer un seguimiento de dicho progreso y a informar de ello durante el examen que el Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible llevará a cabo sobre el ODS 15 en 2018;
- b) considerar las recomendaciones del Día de Acción sobre los Bosques encaminadas a fomentar entornos favorables para la cooperación entre múltiples partes interesadas; facilitar la aplicación de instrumentos de libre acceso para llevar un seguimiento de los bosques y del uso de la tierra, como Collect Earth; y reconocer las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional como una oportunidad de crear acciones en el ámbito forestal e incorporar la REDD+¹ en los procesos de planificación nacionales;
- c) seguir esforzándose por aplicar la gestión forestal sostenible como la contribución del sector forestal a la integración general de la biodiversidad;
- d) facilitar un aporte regional, a través de la Comisión y en colaboración con el Comité y otros órganos regionales competentes, al FNUB en su 13.º y 14.º períodos de sesiones sobre sus áreas de especialización respectivas.

97. La Comisión recomendó que el Comité Forestal de la FAO considerase abordar, en colaboración con los demás comités técnicos de la FAO, las oportunidades de convertir los resultados de las negociaciones internacionales en medidas concretas.

98. La Comisión pidió a la FAO que:

- a) prestara asistencia a los países para reforzar sus capacidades de seguimiento de los indicadores de los ODS relacionados con los bosques y para reforzar las contribuciones más amplias de los bosques a los ODS;
- b) siguiera contribuyendo a la agenda de acción climática mundial y que promoviera iniciativas, proyectos y programas relacionados con los bosques durante la 23.ª Conferencia de las Partes, y que apoyara a los países en la elaboración de sus propuestas relativas a los bosques y a otros usos de la tierra destinadas al Fondo Verde para el Clima;
- c) informara al Comité Forestal de la FAO de los planes y los avances realizados en el establecimiento de la plataforma sobre la incorporación de la biodiversidad, así como de la labor de la FAO orientada a fomentar la conservación y la utilización sostenibles de la biodiversidad forestal;
- d) respaldara la inclusión adecuada del papel de los bosques en las estrategias del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica posteriores a 2020;
- e) explorara formas y medios para ayudar a mejorar aún más la contribución del

¹ Programa de colaboración de las Naciones Unidas para la reducción de las emisiones debidas a la deforestación y la degradación forestal, con inclusión de la función relativa a la conservación, la gestión sostenible de los bosques y el aumento de las existencias forestales de carbono en los países en desarrollo.

sector forestal a la incorporación de las cuestiones relativas a la biodiversidad;

f) apoyara la labor del FNUB, en particular por medio de trabajos analíticos, como El estado de los bosques del mundo y la Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales; y ayudara a los países que así lo soliciten a elaborar contribuciones nacionales voluntarias;

g) reforzara su liderazgo en la ACB y trabajara para incrementar el apoyo a la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030, entre otras cosas presentando el plan de trabajo de la ACB y la recomendación de un conjunto básico mundial de indicadores forestales al FNUB en su 13.º período de sesiones y al Comité Forestal de la FAO en 2018.

k) Frecuencia de las reuniones de la CFE

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/Inf.4; FO:EFC/2017/Inf.4

99. El Sr. Ekrem Yazici, Secretario de la Comisión, presentó a la Comisión los ciclos de reunión y presentación de informes de la FAO y las normas aplicables de la Comisión con miras a su examen.

100. La delegación de los Países Bajos presentó la propuesta y su justificación. Algunos delegados hicieron notar que la propuesta de reuniones anuales de la Comisión brindaría la oportunidad de tomar decisiones sobre la ejecución de manera anual durante las reuniones conjuntas y proporcionaría más tiempo para formular orientaciones para la labor de la Comisión en la región.

101. Varios delegados comentaron que la justificación no era satisfactoria y no consideraban necesario que la Comisión se reuniera anualmente. Varios delegados indicaron que la celebración de reuniones más frecuentes sería onerosa tanto para los Estados miembros como para la Secretaría, y que esta debería centrarse en la aplicación del Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia. Varios delegados hicieron notar el posible papel del grupo de trabajo conjunto durante el período entre reuniones, pero no se llegó a un acuerdo sobre modificar el mandato actual de dicho grupo. Varios delegados señalaron también la importancia de que el Comité y la Comisión tuvieran reuniones conjuntas.

102. La Comisión consideró diversas opciones. Debido a las opiniones divergentes expresadas por los delegados, la Comisión no pudo concluir sus consideraciones.

l) Contribuciones a la gobernanza de la FAO

Documentación: ECE/TIM/2017/22; FO:EFC/2017/22

103. El Sr. Peter Csoka, de la FAO, presentó un modelo revisado para realizar aportaciones al programa del Comité Forestal de la FAO, a la Conferencia Regional de la FAO para Europa y al programa de trabajo de la FAO en el sector forestal y recordó las recomendaciones formuladas por la Comisión durante sus deliberaciones.

104. El Sr. Kenan Kiliç, Presidente de la Comisión, presentó la propuesta del Comité Ejecutivo para la recomendación relativa a los programas de la Conferencia Regional de la FAO para Europa y el Comité Forestal de la FAO.

105. La Comisión formuló recomendaciones sobre el programa del Comité Forestal de la FAO, que figuran en el Anexo III a.

106. La Comisión también consideró las recomendaciones emitidas para la Conferencia Regional de la FAO para Europa que figuran en el Anexo III b.

107. En cuanto a las recomendaciones relativas a las prioridades programáticas de la FAO en materia forestal, la Comisión pidió a la Secretaría que recopilara las recomendaciones formuladas por la Comisión durante Las2017, estableciera vínculos entre dichas recomendaciones y los objetivos estratégicos de la FAO y adjuntara la recopilación al presente informe como Anexo III c.

m) Elección de los miembros de la Mesa, fecha y lugar de la siguiente reunión

108. De conformidad con su Reglamento y con la práctica establecida, la Comisión eligió por aclamación a la Sra. Christine Farcy (Bélgica) como Presidenta, y reeligió al Sr. Rob Busink (Países Bajos), al Sr. Kenan Kiliç (Turquía) y a la Sra. Liubov Poliakova (Ucrania) como Vicepresidentes, para que desempeñaran sus funciones hasta el final de la 40.^a reunión de la Comisión.

109. La Comisión manifestó su sincero agradecimiento al Sr. Kenan Kiliç, Presidente saliente, por su excelente servicio como Presidente de la Comisión y como Vicepresidente del Comité Forestal de la FAO.

110. La delegación de la Federación de Rusia expresó su interés por acoger la reunión conjunta de 2019 del Comité y la Comisión en la Federación de Rusia. La Comisión acogió con agrado la propuesta. La Federación de Rusia volverá a tratar el asunto con la Secretaría del Comité y la Comisión a su debido tiempo. La Secretaría mantendrá informados a la Mesa del Comité y al Comité Ejecutivo de la Comisión.

n) Otros asuntos

111. No se debatieron otros asuntos.

VIII. Aprobación del informe de la reunión conjunta y clausura del acto

112. El Comité y la Comisión aprobaron el presente informe en la reunión.

113. Los Copresidentes de la reunión agradecieron a los delegados sus contribuciones al informe. La Secretaría conjunta informó a los participantes de que el informe final editado se publicaría en los días sucesivos.

114. La reunión manifestó asimismo su sincero agradecimiento al Gobierno de Polonia por su compromiso con la cooperación internacional en materia de bosques y por la cálida hospitalidad y la excelente organización de la reunión.

115. La reunión conjunta se clausuró el jueves, 12 de octubre de 2017, a las 21.45.

Anexo I

[en inglés únicamente]

Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work

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

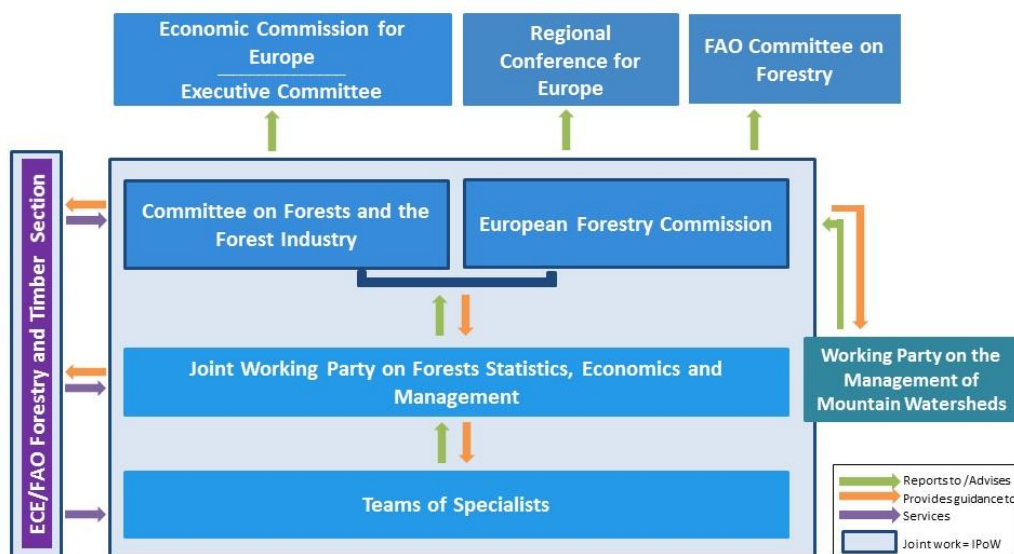
1. The “Las2017”, the joint session of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO European Forestry Commission, which took place in Warsaw, Poland from 9 to 13 October 2017, adopted the attached Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work for the period 2018-2021.

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 membership². Thirty-nine member States, which are all ECE member States, and the European Union, are members of the Commission³.

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.

² 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.

³ 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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. Further 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 the first Team meeting.
Communication:	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).

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

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 or 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.

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

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 or 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.

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.

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) and/or FAO (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.

Anexo II

[en inglés únicamente]

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

Name	<u>European Forestry Commission</u> (FO-726) (1) (Article VI-1 of the Constitution)		
Origin	Established by the Conference at its Third Session (1947) on the recommendation of the FAO Mariánské Lázně (former Czechoslovakia) Forestry Conference in 1947.		
Purpose	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.		
First Session	July 1948		
Membership	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.		
Present membership	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

Anexo III

[en inglés únicamente]

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
Europe									
Industrial roundwood	m ³	375.7	381.8	394.7	401.1	407.1	6.0	1.5	8.4
Sawnwood	m ³	97.0	96.9	101.4	104.2	107.0	2.8	2.7	10.2
Wood-based panels	m ³	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
CIS									
Industrial roundwood	m ³	173.7	175.1	182.4	185.0	192.0	7.1	3.8	10.6
Sawnwood	m ³	19.7	20.4	19.2	17.8	18.1	0.2	1.4	-8.3
Wood-based panels	m ³	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
North America									
Industrial roundwood	m ³	481.2	486.8	490.2	494.2	501.5	7.3	1.5	4.2
Sawnwood	m ³	95.5	101.1	106.3	112.6	119.0	6.4	5.7	24.7
Wood-based panels	m ³	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
ECE region									
Industrial roundwood	m ³	1030.5	1043.6	1067.3	1080.3	1100.7	20.3	1.9	6.8
Sawnwood	m ³	212.2	218.3	226.9	234.6	244.1	9.5	4.0	15.0
Wood-based panels	m ³	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

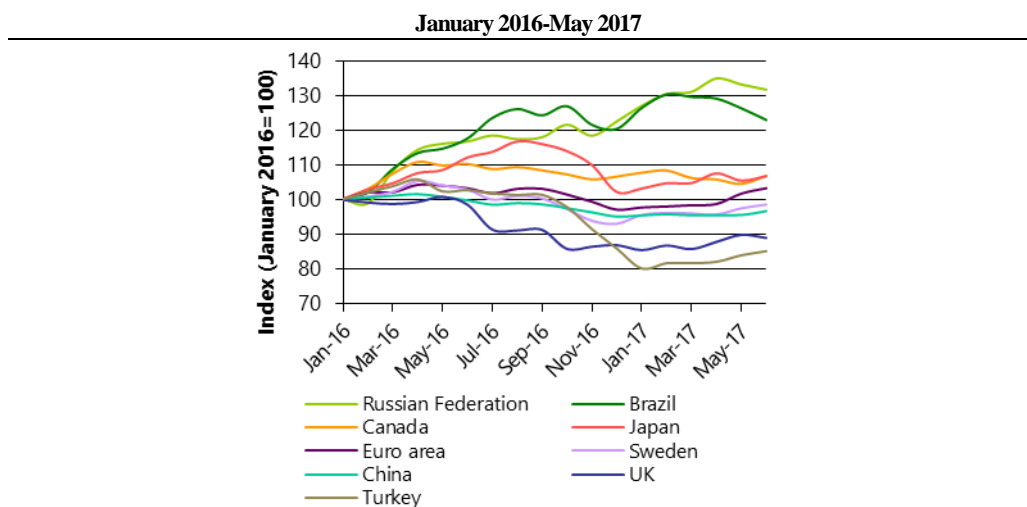
3. Amid a global recovery, overall economic trends were positive in the ECE region in 2016. Although significant country differences persisted, the pace of expansion was sustained and became more synchronized. In 2016, there was steady growth in Gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States of America (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



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 m³ 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 m³ 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 m³ in 2016, to 204.0 million m³.

35. Of the total roundwood harvested in the ECE region in 2016, about 15 per cent was used for fuel (204.0 million m³), 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 m³ 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 m³, 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 m³ 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 m³) 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 m³, and Russian sawn softwood exports increased by 7.9 per cent, to 24.9 million m³. 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 m³. 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 m³. 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 m³. Countries in the ECE region exported 12.3 million m³ 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 m³. Exports to China were 1.27 million m³, 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 m³ of sawn hardwood from Canada in 2016, down by 2 per cent compared with 2015. Canada imported 521,000 m³ 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 m³ of solid-wood equivalent and an estimated 3.8 million m³ 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 m³ 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 m³ in 2016, and this is forecast to increase to about 1.25 million m³ 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 m³, 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 m² 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.

Anexo IV

a) **Recomendaciones de la Comisión Forestal Europea dirigidas a la atención del Comité Forestal de la FAO** (cuestiones que han de considerarse para su inclusión en el programa)

<i>Cuestiones prioritarias que se someten a la consideración del Comité Forestal de la FAO</i>	<i>Logro previsto (información/debate/decisión)</i>	<i>Posibles actividades complementarias del Comité Forestal de la FAO y la FAO</i>	<i>Referencia a recomendaciones de otras comisiones forestales regionales</i>
Bosques y los ODS	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte, Comisión Forestal para América Latina y el Caribe
Incorporación de la biodiversidad	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte
Bosques y seguridad alimentaria (con inclusión de la agroforestería y los productos forestales no madereros, entre otros)	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte, Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial
Salud de los bosques y especies invasivas, incluidas las plagas	Debate/decisión		
Bosques boreales y de zonas templadas	Debate/decisión		Solicitud del Comité Forestal de la FAO
Juventud, educación y empleo	Debate/decisión		
Impulso a la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030, definición y ejecución de las contribuciones nacionales voluntarias	Debate/decisión		
Conjunto mundial de criterios e indicadores	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte
Gestión forestal sostenible en el contexto de cambio climático	Debate/decisión		

Cuestiones relacionadas con los bosques y el uso integrado de la tierra en un entorno cambiante y en el contexto de los sectores del uso de la tierra, el cambio del uso de la tierra y la silvicultura	Debate/decisión		
Silvicultura urbana	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte
Manejo del fuego	Debate/decisión		Comisión Forestal para América del Norte
Oportunidades de financiación para los bosques	Debate/decisión		

b) Recomendaciones de la Comisión Forestal Europea que se someten a la atención de la Conferencia Regional para Europa

<i>Cuestiones prioritarios que se someten a la consideración de la Conferencia Regional para Europa</i>	<i>Logro previsto (información/debate/decisión)</i>	<i>Posibles actividades complementarias de la FAO</i>
Consideración del informe de la 39. ^a reunión de la Comisión como otro tema del programa (tema permanente)	Información/debate/decisión	
Consideración de las recomendaciones de la Comisión en sus deliberaciones acerca de las iniciativas regionales actuales y futuras y del programa de trabajo y presupuesto	Debate/decisión	
Envío de invitaciones a los ministerios nacionales relacionados con la actividad forestal para su participación en las reuniones de la Conferencia Regional para Europa y nombramiento de puntos de contacto para dicha Conferencia	Decisión	
Debate sobre la aplicación de la Agenda 2030, los ODS y el Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030 desde la perspectiva de la región	Información/debate	

c) Recomendaciones de las comisiones forestales regionales referentes al programa de trabajo de la FAO en el sector forestal que guardan relación con el programa de la presente reunión

<i>Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO</i>	<i>Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)</i>	<i>Tipo (nueva, continuación)</i>	<i>Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)</i>	<i>Objetivo estratégico (1-5)</i>
Contexto regional y mundial - La CEPE y la FAO, en el marco de sus mandatos actuales, deben:				
1. Seguir apoyando la aplicación nacional de los ODS y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en lo referente a los bosques y el Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para 2017-2030, en cooperación con los miembros de la Asociación de Colaboración en materia de Bosques (ACB).		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE1-OE5
2. Seguir proporcionando a los Estados miembros y partes interesadas información actualizada sobre las novedades a escala mundial y regional referentes a las políticas forestales, basándose asimismo en la información que pudiera aportar la red sobre políticas forestales de la CEPE y la FAO, a fin de contribuir al logro de los ODS y a la		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE1-OE5

<i>Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO</i>	<i>Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)</i>	<i>Tipo (nueva, continuación)</i>	<i>Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)</i>	<i>Objetivo estratégico (1-5)</i>
aplicación y el proceso de examen del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para 2017-2030.				
3. Continuar su labor regional de seguimiento y elaboración de perspectivas en relación con los bosques.		Continuación	Regional	OE2-OE4
<u>Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020</u> - La FAO debe:				
4. Seguir apoyando la elaboración del concepto de conjunto básico mundial y contribuir a la reunión de datos para los indicadores que sean pertinentes para la FRA 2020.		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE2, OE4
5. Proseguir el desarrollo y la puesta en funcionamiento de la nueva plataforma en línea de la FRA 2020 para posibilitar las aportaciones, las revisiones y la presentación de informes anuales con carácter voluntario sobre los indicadores 15.1.1 y 15.2.1 de los ODS.		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE2, OE4
6. Continuar fortaleciendo el Cuestionario colaborativo sobre recursos forestales y considerar opciones para ampliarlo con vistas a que la presentación de informes se realice en conjunción con procesos regionales sobre criterios e indicadores.		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE2, OE4
7. Distribuir los conjuntos de datos de teledetección específicos de los países para su validación a nivel nacional y proporcionar las herramientas y el apoyo necesarios para el análisis y la gestión de los datos.		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE2, OE4
8. Iniciar las actividades de desarrollo de la capacidad de la Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020 en materia de metodologías de teledetección e infraestructura nacional de datos espaciales.		Continuación	Regional, mundial	OE2, OE4
<u>Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020</u> - La FAO y la CEPE deben:				
9. Continuar colaborando con Forest Europe para poner en marcha la reunión conjunta de datos de la CEPE, la FAO y Forest Europe sobre los bosques y la gestión forestal sostenible en la región y, en la medida de lo posible, coordinarla con la presentación de informes mundiales de manera eficaz en función de los costos.		Continuación	Regional	OE2, OE4
10. Sugerir una revisión de la reunión conjunta de datos para, entre otras cosas, aclarar cómo se debe hacer referencia a estos datos en publicaciones de terceros.		Continuación	Regional	OE2, OE4
<u>Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia para 2018-2021</u> -				

<i>Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO</i>	<i>Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)</i>	<i>Tipo (nueva, continuación)</i>	<i>Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)</i>	<i>Objetivo estratégico (1-5)</i>
11. Respaldo la aplicación del Programa integrado de trabajo de Varsovia como parte de su mandato.		Continuación	Regional	OE2, OE4
<u>Seguimiento de las decisiones adoptadas en la 38.ª reunión de la Comisión</u> - La FAO debe:				
12. Integrar las actividades de adaptación en la labor sobre cambio climático destacando la importancia del enfoque “sin mitigación no hay adaptación”.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE4
13. Renovar el trabajo con el Cuadro asesor sobre conocimiento forestal para ofrecer orientación para la modernización de la educación relacionada con los bosques.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE4
<u>Actividades forestales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central</u> - La FAO debe:				
14. Preparar un documento de referencia de las actividades regionales para la siguiente reunión de la Comisión, incluida la creación de una plataforma de información en línea sobre las actividades de los proyectos.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE4
15. Promover una mayor participación de las diferentes partes interesadas, en particular del ámbito de la actividad forestal, en el proceso de programación por países de la FAO.		Nueva	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE4
16. Ayudar a los países a preparar estrategias y medidas encaminadas a prevenir y controlar las enfermedades y plagas forestales transfronterizas, para así incrementar la vitalidad de los bosques en el contexto de cambio climático.		Continuación	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE5
<u>Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas</u> - La FAO debe:				
17. Seguir apoyando el establecimiento y funcionamiento de la Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas y la ejecución de sus actividades.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5
18. Ayudar a la Red de Europa y Asia central sobre especies forestales invasivas a establecer vínculos y cooperar con el Centro Común de Investigación de la Comisión Europea, la Red Europea de Información de Especies Exóticas y otras iniciativas europeas.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5
19. Participar en la labor intersectorial e interdepartamental, en especial a través de las principales esferas de trabajo pertinentes o las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central definidas en el Marco estratégico de		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5

Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO	Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)	Tipo (nueva, continuación)	Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)	Objetivo estratégico (1-5)
la FAO.				
20. Apoyar las medidas intersectoriales de protección de las plantas para contribuir a la conservación de la biodiversidad y a la adaptación al cambio climático y la mitigación de sus efectos, así como a la conservación y el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5
21. Respalda los esfuerzos de los países para planificar y llevar a cabo actividades en el marco de la plataforma, en particular mediante capacitación y una labor de desarrollo de la capacidad.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5
22. Proporcionar apoyo técnico para la gestión de las plagas forestales, que no se consideran necesariamente especies invasivas.		Nueva	Regional	OE2, OE5
<u>Actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes en el contexto del cambio climático en la región</u> - La FAO debe:				
23. Apoyar los esfuerzos de los países en la región para planificar y ejecutar actividades relacionadas con la restauración de los bosques y otras tierras degradadas, sobre todo a través de las actividades del Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes, con inclusión de la estrategia y los planes de acción nacionales, y en el marco de la posible “Iniciativa de restauración de los espacios forestales europeos”.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE5
24. Ayudar a los países a formular definiciones coherentes de “bosque degradado” en relación con el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y las Metas de Aichi para la biodiversidad.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE5
25. Intensificar la cooperación con los asociados regionales a fin de promover la restauración de las tierras degradadas, en particular a través de la participación directa en asociaciones e iniciativas mundiales —por ejemplo, la Asociación Global sobre Restauración del Paisaje Forestal, la Red internacional de bosques modelo (RIBM) y la Iniciativa Paisajes para la gente, la alimentación y la naturaleza— así como con los miembros de la ACB.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE5
26. Colaborar en la labor transversal e interdepartamental en apoyo de los planteamientos paisajísticos.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE5

Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO	Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)	Tipo (nueva, continuación)	Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)	Objetivo estratégico (1-5)
27. Buscar activamente la colaboración con asociados multilaterales, bilaterales y del sector privado que aportan recursos —en especial el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, el Fondo Verde para el Clima y los bancos de desarrollo regionales y multilaterales— a fin de permitir que la FAO aumente su asistencia a los Estados Miembros en las actividades de restauración de bosques y paisajes.		Continuación	Todos	OE2, OE5
<u>Progresos de <i>Silva Mediterranea</i> -</u>				
28. Fomentar la realización de actividades relacionadas con la restauración de los bosques y paisajes de la región del Mediterráneo.		Continuación	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE5
29. Fortalecer la labor de la FAO sobre los bosques boreales y de zonas templadas. La FAO debe:				
30. Considerar la posibilidad de establecer una cooperación más activa con los mecanismos existentes en lugar de crear plataformas adicionales y animar a esos mecanismos a buscar una implicación más fuerte de la FAO y la CEPE, según convenga.		Nueva	Regional, mundial	OE2
31. Continuar creando apoyo normativo, operacional e informativo para los Estados Miembros de la región de Europa y Asia Central en relación con los bosques boreales y de zonas templadas.		Nueva	Regional, mundial	OE2
<u>Contribuciones de la labor de la FAO sobre la actividad forestal a la consecución de los ODS dentro del ámbito de las iniciativas regionales de la Oficina Regional de la FAO para Europa y Asia Central -</u> La FAO debe:				
32. Fortalecer la integración de programas forestales específicos (como el Mecanismo para los bosques y fincas, el Mecanismo para la Restauración de Bosques y Paisajes, las Directrices voluntarias sobre la gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional, o la labor sobre agroforestería y silvicultura urbana) y demás actividades operacionales en materia forestal con las iniciativas regionales existentes y futuras de la Oficina Regional para Europa y Asia Central, teniendo en cuenta el papel multifuncional de los bosques.		Nueva	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE4, OE5

<i>Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO</i>	<i>Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)</i>	<i>Tipo (nueva, continuación)</i>	<i>Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)</i>	<i>Objetivo estratégico (1-5)</i>
33. Seguir prestando apoyo a los países que así lo soliciten para gestión de los recursos naturales, incluidos los bosques, mediante la armonización y el fortalecimiento de las medidas y marcos nacionales en materia de políticas, financiación, incentivos fiscales, tributación y gobernanza, como reglamentos, normas y el seguimiento de prácticas e intervenciones de gestión forestal, y prestar apoyo al desarrollo de la capacidad en este sentido.		Nueva	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE4, OE5
34. Proporcionar herramientas, metodologías y datos de evaluación (como SIG y cartografía) para evaluar las repercusiones del cambio climático, y prestar apoyo a la definición de opciones en materia de políticas e inversión y a la planificación y la gestión de los recursos forestales basadas en hechos comprobados.		Nueva	Regional, nacional	OE2, OE4, OE5
<u>Estudio del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CSA) sobre la actividad forestal sostenible en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición</u> - La FAO debe:				
35. Prestar apoyo a los países a fin de mejorar las contribuciones de los bosques y árboles a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, en especial a los países más necesitados.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
36. Respalda y promover el papel de las mujeres en la actividad forestal y la seguridad alimentaria.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
37. Hallar, documentar y difundir las mejores prácticas respecto de la integración general en la actividad forestal de cuestiones relativas a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
38. Elaborar directrices con vistas a la incorporación general de objetivos relativos a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en las políticas del sector forestal y de otros sectores relacionados y en las políticas y las prácticas de gestión forestal.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
Contribuciones de la FAO al proceso mundial - La FAO debe:				
39. Prestar asistencia a los países para reforzar sus capacidades de seguimiento de los indicadores de los ODS relacionados con los bosques y para reforzar las contribuciones más amplias de los bosques a los ODS.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5

Área/acción relativa al programa de trabajo de la FAO	Prioridad (alta, media, baja, decreciente)	Tipo (nueva, continuación)	Alcance de la acción (subregional/regional/mundial)	Objetivo estratégico (1-5)
40. Seguir contribuyendo a la agenda de acción climática mundial y promover iniciativas, proyectos y programas relacionados con los bosques durante la 23.ª Conferencia de las Partes, y apoyar a los países en la elaboración de sus propuestas relativas a los bosques y a otros usos de la tierra destinadas al Fondo Verde para el Clima.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
41. Informar al Comité Forestal de la FAO de los planes y los avances realizados en el establecimiento de la plataforma sobre la incorporación de la biodiversidad, así como de la labor de la FAO orientada a fomentar la conservación y la utilización sostenibles de la biodiversidad forestal.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
42. Respaldar la inclusión adecuada del papel de los bosques en las estrategias del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica posteriores a 2020.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
43. Explorar formas y medios para ayudar a mejorar aún más la contribución del sector forestal a la incorporación de las cuestiones relativas a la biodiversidad.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
44. Apoyar la labor del FNUB, en particular por medio de trabajos analíticos, como <i>El estado de los bosques del mundo</i> y la <i>Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales</i> ; y ayudar a los países que así lo soliciten a elaborar contribuciones nacionales voluntarias.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5
45. Reforzar su liderazgo en la ACB y trabajar para incrementar el apoyo a la aplicación del Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques 2017-2030, entre otras cosas presentando el plan de trabajo de la ACB y la recomendación de un conjunto básico mundial de indicadores forestales al FNUB en su 13.º período de sesiones y al Comité Forestal de la FAO en 2018.		Continuación	Todos	OE1-OE5