



Strategy for FAO and UNECE forestry and timber activities in the CIS and Southeast Europe

- **Process**
- **Content/Objectives**
- **Priority
issues/Programme**

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FAO/UNECE Strategy

- Process -

- **Brainstorming meeting, Budapest, June 2004**
- **Review by the secretariats (UNECE / FAO (SEUR+HQ))**
- **Review by the Bureaux of UNECE Timber Committee and European Forestry Commission, Geneva, April 2005**
- **Presented to the Timber Committee, Geneva, September 2005**

FAO/UNECE Team of Specialists on

Support and contribution to sustainable development of the forest sector in the CIS and South-East Europe

14-16 November 2005, Budapest, FAO/SEUR



FAO/UNECE Strategy

- Content/Objectives -

The strategy aims to cover the period 2005-2010

Will be reviewed annually by the FAO/UNECE Team of Specialists on “Support and contribution to sustain-able development of the forestry sector in the CIS and South East Europe”

Describes the main priorities for future FAO/UNECE activities in the forestry sector in this region

Presents the methods that will be used to implement these activities.



FAO/UNECE Strategy

- Challenges -

**Privatization/restitution of industries and forest land;
Restructuring of state forest management**

Adapt the policy framework to new market challenges

**Opportunities and challenges from international and
regional processes and networks**

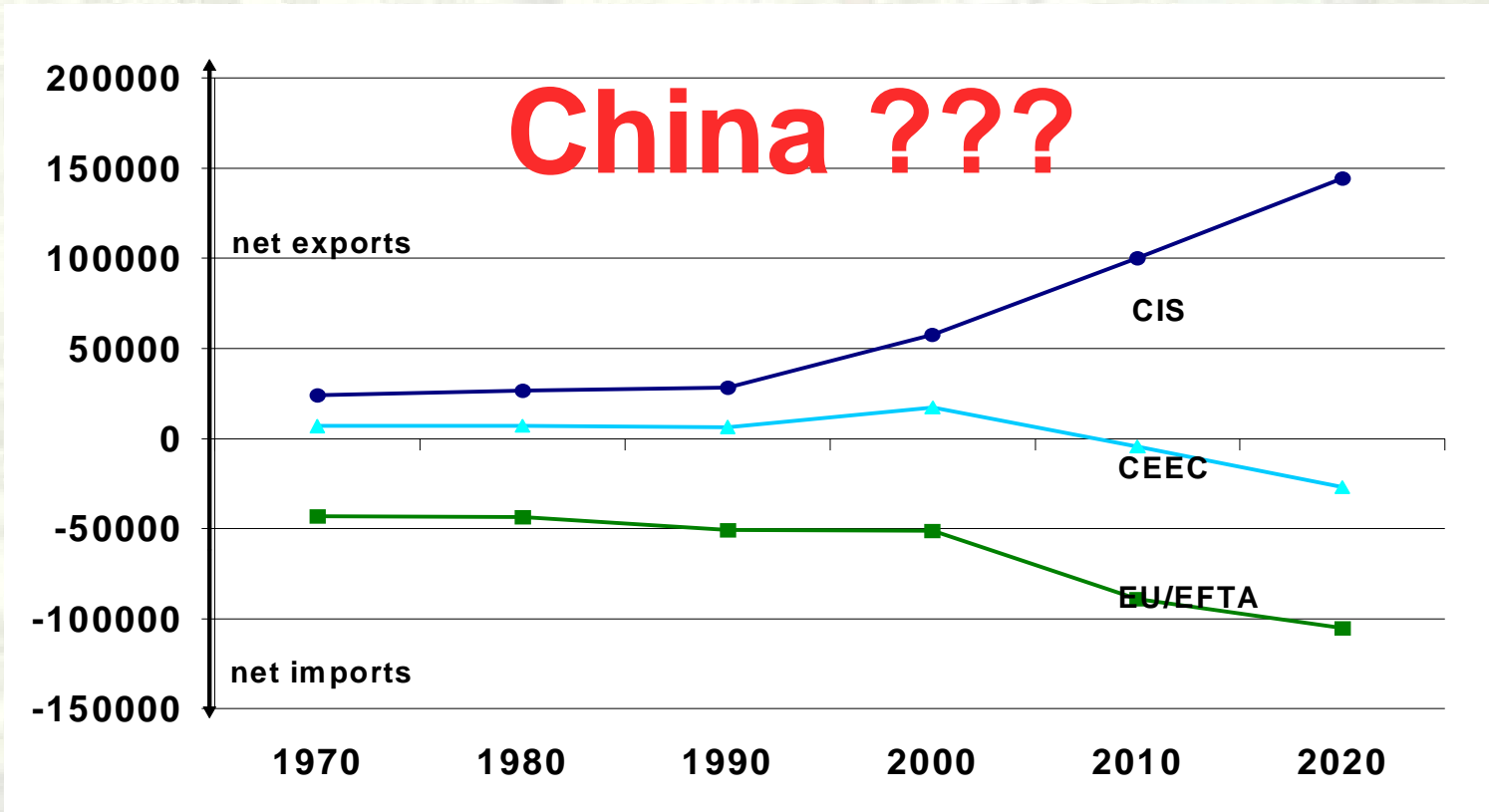


Changes in societal needs and market demands

- **Threats to economic viability (prices/costs), low contribution to incomes from wood production**
- **Increasing demand in social and environmental benefits from forests (biodiversity, water, oxygen, CO₂ sink, non-wood products and services, recreation etc.)**



Net-trade of forest products (1000 e.m3)





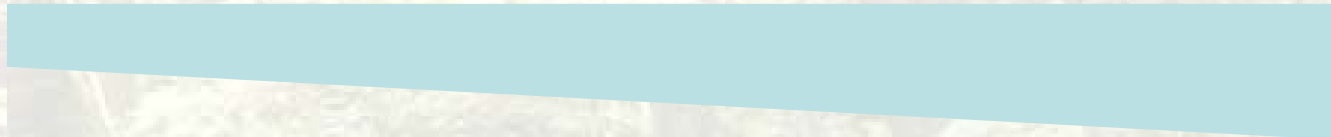
Regional differences

Economic

Social
aspects

Environmental

West



East





Key observations: lack of coordination of forest land use related policies

International political instruments related to traditional forestry are mainly based on non-legally binding commitments.

Other policy areas developed strong international commitments and legally binding instruments, dealing with issues related to forest land use.

The split-up of the policy framework for forest land use and the lack of coordination between the various policy approaches leads to an unsatisfactory contribution of forest land use to an overall sustainable development.



Strategy: Priority issues (1/2)

- **Threat to forests from human activities and unsustainable utilisation of natural resources;**
- **Low forest cover and poor regeneration, requiring greater efforts towards forest protection, rehabilitation and afforestation; weak financing for forestry activities;**
- **Need for integrated land management/planning, coordination of land use policies and cross-sectoral policy co-ordination;**
- **Low levels of public participation and the need for partnership and greater participation and collaboration between stakeholders in the sector;**



Strategy: Priority issues (2/2)

- **Need for changes in the role of the state, in line with on-going structural and political reforms (e.g. policy, legislative and institutional reform);**
- **Improve nature protection and increase biodiversity;**
- **Need for the inclusion of socio-economic dimensions into the development of forestry plans and policies**



Strategy: Objectives

To assist the countries to develop further the contribution of the forest sector (forest land use + related industries to sustainable development in countries and the CIS and South-East Europe region

- **Knowledge transfer from transition experienced countries**
- **Outlook studies on the forest sector (EFSOS/FOWECA)**
- **Build on the strengths of UNECE/FAO: (information sharing + technical expertise + policy analyses)**
- **Focus on core competencies**
- **Contribute to the broader objectives of FAO/UNECE**
- **Synergies in the assistance provided to the countries**



Strategy: Working methods

- **Information collection and analysis**
- **Meetings**
- **Collaboration**
- **Field projects**
- **Training**



Strategy: Priority areas for future activities

- **Data collection and analysis**
- **Policy and institutional reform**
- **Economic sustainability**
- **Social sustainability**
- **Environmental sustainability**



DRAFT: Strategy for FAO and UNECE forestry and timber activities in the CIS and Southeast Europe 2005-2010

Programme elements and objectives	Resources (RP –regular programme, EXT – external funds)	Potential partners
Forest land use management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve management and marketing of private forest owners (e.g. associations, capacity building) 	RP	CEPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster economic viability and employment through e.g. diversification of products/services and innovations 	EXT	CEPF, IUFRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore income opportunities from social and environmental benefits and services 	EXT	CEPF, IUCN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve state management and marketing through e.g. outsourcing of management functions 	EXT	
Policy and institutional reforms		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote essential social and environmental benefits of forests and wood as a renewable and environmental friendly material and energy source 	RP	UNEP, UNECE (env) IUCN, WWF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate forest land use related policy institutions and instruments 	RP	EC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop further law enforcement 	EXT	WB, EC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic viability through innovation policies, access to external funds, deregulation of wood production and forest land consolidation 	EXT	EC, EBRD, WB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use participatory approaches in policy decision making processes and provide public access to data and information 	EXT	WB
Data collection, analysis and information exchange		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate eastern European countries adequately into international processes and institutions 	RP, EXT	EC, MCPFE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue between forest land use and other policy sectors, particularly rural development 	EXT	MCPFE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor international assistance provided to forest land use 	EXT	EFI, WB, EBRD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop international information networks on forest resources, forest products markets and forest land use related policies 	RP	EFI, MCPFE, CEPI, CEI-bois



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SEARCH

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Your comments, please!

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