

First meeting of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group on the International Arrangements on Forests 26 February 2014, Nairobi, Kenya



Engagement of UNECE region in the International Arrangement on Forests



Dominique Reeb UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section - Geneva



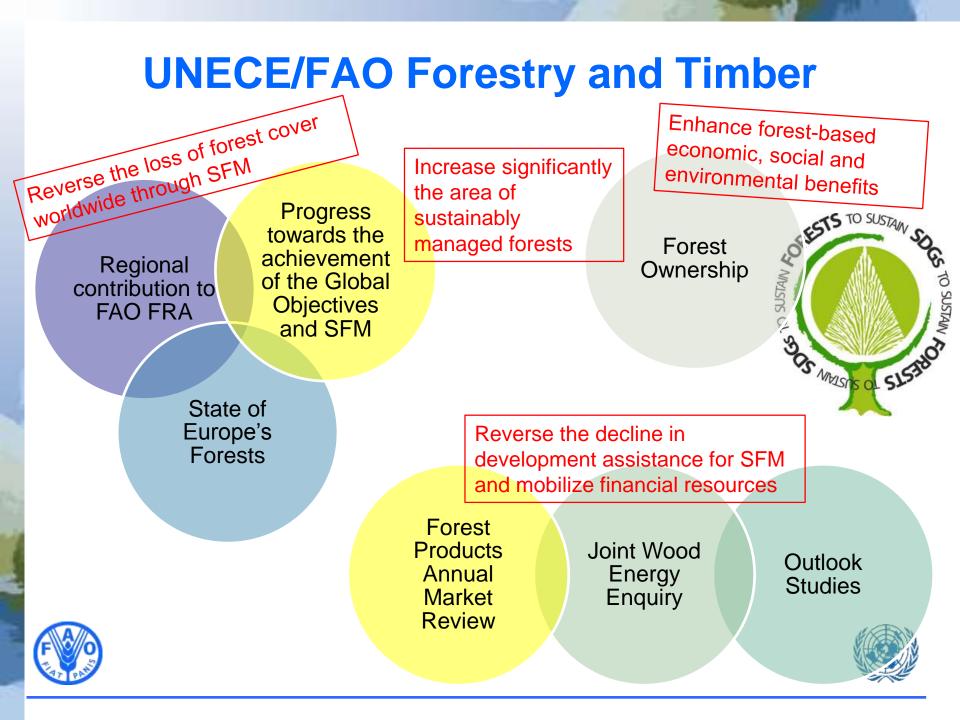
UNECE/FAO Foresty and Timber : What we do? Links to the Global Objectives

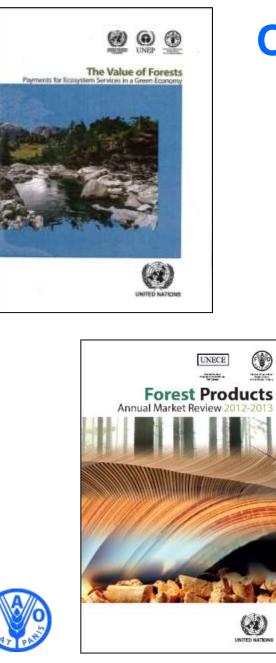
Examples of outputs

International Arrangment on Forests (IAF): strengths, weaknesses and recommendations









Output examples



The North American Forest Sector Outlook Study 2006-2030



 The European Forest Sector

 Outlook Study II

 2010-2030





State of Europe's Forests 2011

To monitor and assess progress at the national and regional levels Quantitative information

Information on policies, institutions and financing

Assessment of the sustainability. Threats and challenges Bioversity Int., EEA, EFI, EUROSTAT, ICP Forests, IUFRO, JRC Ispra and other international and national organizations





Reliable monitoring of forests in the region



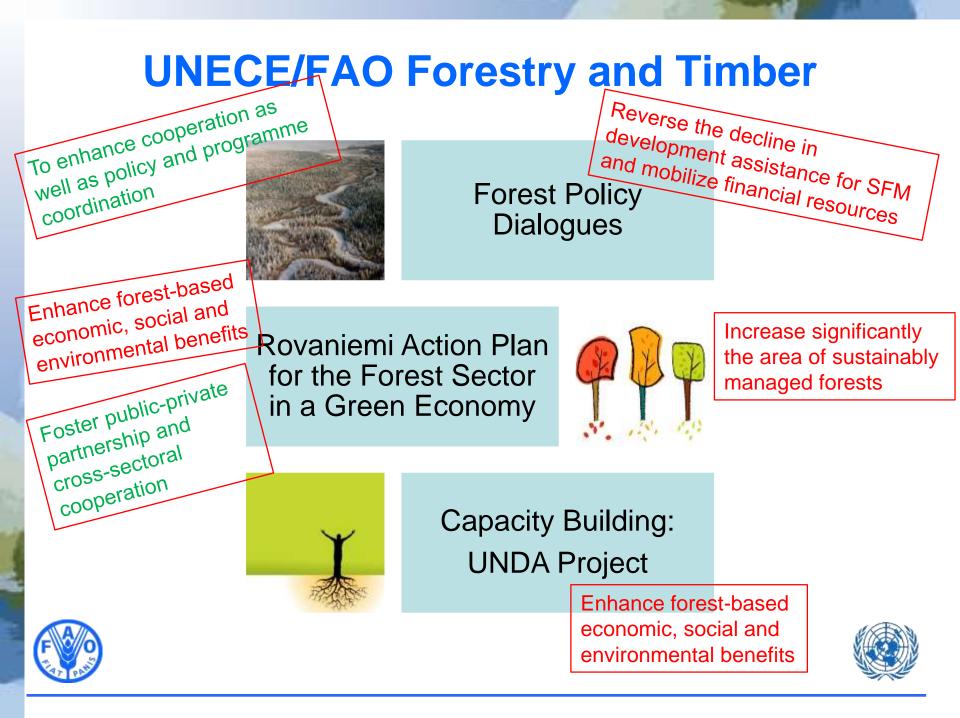
35

indicators

- 6 Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM):
 - Forest Resources and Carbon (4)
 - Forest Ecosystems Health and Vitality (4)
 - Productive Functions (5)
 - Biological Diversity (9)
 - Protective Functions (2)
 - Socio-economic functions and conditions (11)
- Data collection every five years







Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy

Series of objectives Actions to achieve those objectives



 \Rightarrow

Implementation with pilot countries and organizations starts 2014

Δ

International organizations Governments of member States Private sector Civil society at large... and others.







The 5 pillars of the action plan

1. Sustainable wood production and consumption

To encourage patterns of consumption and production of forest products which are truly sustainable

2. The low carbon-forest sector

3. Decent green jobs in the forest sector

To ensure the forest sector makes the best possible contribution to mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

To ensure that the workforce is able to implement SFM, and that the forest sector provides decent jobs.

4. Valuation and payment for forest ecosystem services

5. Monitoring and governance of the forest sector

To identify and value forest functions and to establish PES transactions, encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns

To ensure that the forest sector policies and institutions promote SFM, that policy making is evidence-based, and policy instruments are effective, efficient and equitable.

IAF - weaknesses

non legally	not visible at	not used at
binding	regional level	regional level
unknown to	no concrete	not
other sectors	outputs	operationalized
no feedback from monitoring	institutional competition, roles not clear	no links with UN regional commissions
no formal links with COFO and RFCs	limited only to foresters	lack of leadership



IAF - strengths



sound global objectives for the whole forest sector keeps attention on forests so they are not lost in SD agenda in NY in particular

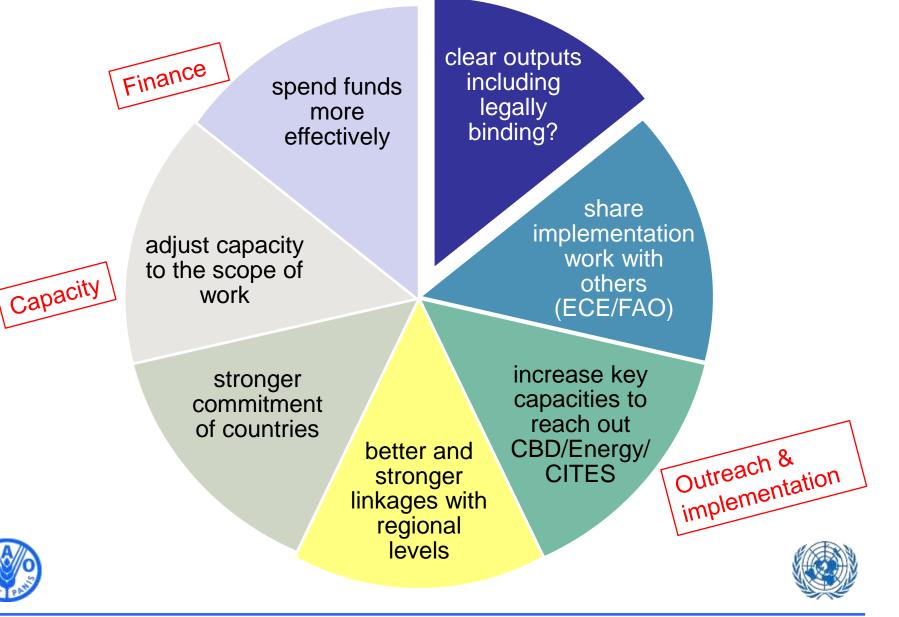
good set of arrangements

"only" follow-up to Rio 1992 on forests

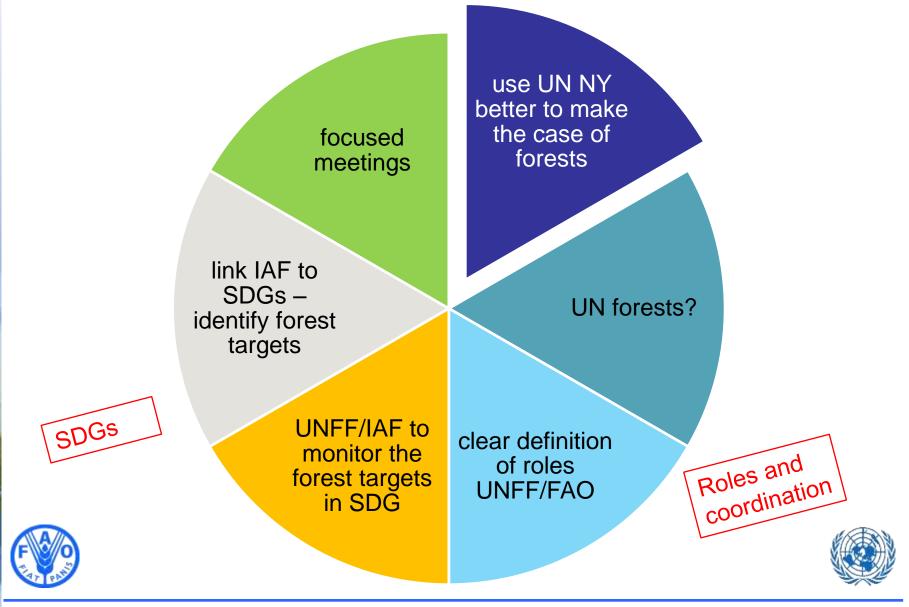




IAF - recommendations



IAF - recommendations



Thank You!

UNECE/FAO Forestry & Timber Section Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva

dominique.reeb@fao.org

http://www.unece.org/forests/welcome.html



