

Pillar A: Sustainable production and consumption of forest products

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

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

Possible actions		Possible actors
A.1.2	Consider policy frameworks for harmonised labelling and certification systems for forest products.	UNECE/FAO, stakeholders, including certification systems, EU, governments, stakeholders/ private sector
A.1.3	Further develop standards and guidelines at a national and local level which may satisfy the requirements of more than one certification system, thus simplifying procedures and reducing costs.	Governments, certification systems, forest owners, all stakeholders
A.1.4	Review experience with certification of forest owners/managers and stakeholders throughout the value chain: has it changed silvicultural practice? Are the costs bearable? Has it opened new markets or developed old markets? Has forest certification given a competitive edge to its users throughout the value chain?	Science, certification systems, forest owners, stakeholders,
A.1.5	Further develop, in a holistic manner, standards that consider forestry in the context of other land uses, making forest certification relevant to non-traditional forest users, and adaptable to the needs of those that are not yet certified and for whom forest certification may currently be a barrier, in order to further encourage the sound and sustainable use of wood and forest products.	Certification systems, forest owners, EUSTAFOR, all stakeholders
A.2	<i>Objective: To help public and private buyers of forest products to develop and implement procurement rules which encourage sustainable practices and promote demand for certified forest products.</i>	
A.2.1	Link the development of procurement policies to existing legislation and practice on sustainable consumption and production.	EU and other procurement authorities, certification systems
A.2.2	Work to promote procurement policies, public and private, that adequately take into account sustainability considerations, for instance the use of certified forest products, and do not discriminate against forest products.	Procurement authorities, EU, governments, private sector and consumer organizations, ARCMED
A.3	<i>Objective: To ensure that wood supply from the region's forests is sufficient to satisfy, on a sustainable basis, society's needs for renewable raw materials and sources of energy.</i>	
A.3.1	Generate information and data to support effective forest planning, including through national forest inventories.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, ITTO (CFRQ initiative), JRC, governments

Possible actions		Possible actors
A.3.2	Take into consideration the <i>Good practice guidance on sustainable mobilisation of wood in Europe (2009)</i> or equivalent North American guidelines and initiatives when developing wood mobilisation policies and instruments.	Governments, private sector, forest owners, stakeholders
A.3.3	Carry out national studies on opportunities to increase the potential sustainable wood supply.	Governments and relevant stakeholders, JRC
A.3.4	Carry out research into the social and economic drivers of wood supply, for instance motives and values of non-traditional forest owners, supply curves for wood removals.	IIASA, EFI, Metla; governments, private sectors and forest owners, JRC, TI, ARCMED
A.3.5	Invest in the forest sector, including forest infrastructure, for wood mobilisation.	Governments, private sector, forest owners, EUSTAFOR
A.4	<i>Objective: To promote innovation in forest management and in the production and use of forest products and the related services so that the forest sector is a competitive supplier of renewable and sustainably produced goods and services.</i>	
A.4.1	Showcase innovative uses of wood and forests, e.g. by regular forums/market places.	Private sector, UNECE/FAO
A.4.2	Assess the potential and impact of biorefineries.	FTP, private sector,
A.4.3	Review and promote innovation intended to improve efficiency in the use of materials in the manufacturing and processing of forest products, and the competitiveness of the sector.	UNECE/FAO
A.4.4	Create conditions and approaches which promote innovation (policies, framework conditions and changed attitudes).	Governments, stakeholders, forest industries and relevant stakeholders, ARCMED
A.4.5	Carry out studies on the current status of services related to forest products, and other marketable forest sector services, and their impact in terms of employment and value added.	EFI, research organizations, JRC
A.4.6	Carry out research into the future social and economic drivers of forest sector services, for example, R&D, globalization and the trade in tasks, instead of trade in goods.	EFI, research organizations, JRC, TI

Possible actions		Possible actors
A.5	Objective: To promote the use of LCA data based on internationally agreed standards for all materials at all stages of manufacturing, use and recycling, to support decision making at all levels.	
A.5.1	Present and discuss LCA outcomes, starting from the recommendations of the workshop on LCA “the Green Life of Wood” held in October 2012.	UNECE/FAO, LCA community, stakeholders
A.5.2	Promote the development and use of tools, including LCA to go beyond measuring and reflecting the carbon/energy/pollution footprint of products to include also an assessment of the influence of a product during its life cycle on biodiversity, human health, the workforce and other social aspects.	LCA community, stakeholders, ISO, UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, EFI, Certification systems
A.5.3	Participate in LCA strategic decision making, for instance by ensuring that the forest sector is represented at UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative (LCI) Programme.	Governments, private sector
A.5.4	Promote the development and use of environmental product declarations (EPDs) that are impartial between materials and of Type III ecolabels, as per ISO standardised methodologies	Governments, stakeholders
A.5.5	Use LCA tools in accordance with ISO standards to assess options in a comprehensive way, and take this into account in decision making.	Governments, private sector and civil society
A.6	Objective: To contribute to the development of green building standards and promote the equitable treatment of all materials in terms of sustainability.	
A.6.1	Participate actively in strategic thinking on green building, notably by joining the UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative (SBCI) steering committee and its Technical Advisory Committee on materials.	Private sector, stakeholders
A.6.2	Establish a task force to monitor and analyse developments in green building, in order to bring important trends and issues (e.g. the alleged unfair treatment of forest products) to the attention of policy makers, and monitor whether green building codes, standards and programmes constitute barriers to trade in forest products.	UNECE/FAO, EFI, governments, private sector organizations
A.6.3	Study the advantages of including in green building standards the carbon footprint of construction materials as well as the characteristics in the use of the building. Promote the conclusions of the study.	Building research institutes (FCBA, etc.)
A.6.4	Inform forest sector stakeholders and stakeholders from other sectors about developments in green building, especially in as much as they affect forest products.	FCN, FCBA
A.6.5	Promote the development and implementation at a national level of green building standards which treat all materials equitably in assessing their environmental impacts in the sourcing, use and waste phases.	National and sub-national governments and relevant stakeholders

Possible actions		Possible actors
A.7	Objective: To ensure that only legally produced forest products enter the market.	
A.7.1	Exchange national experiences with regulations on illegal logging.	TTF, EFI-FLEGT, governments, TI, FOREST EUROPE, UNECE/FAO
A.7.2	Analyse and monitor the effectiveness and long term impacts and consequences of the US Lacey Act and EU timber trade regulation on the sector (inside and outside the region), with participation from other regions.	EFI, EU, UNECE COFFI, ITTO, UNFF, TI, JRC, FOREST EUROPE, all UNECE member countries
A.7.3	Assess the gap between <i>sustainability</i> and <i>legality</i> in the relevant law of UNECE region countries.	Science, EFI-FLEGT, certification systems, JRC