

## Pillar B. The low carbon forest sector

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

Possible actions		Possible actors
<b>B.0</b>	<b><i>Objective: To develop and communicate ambitious and realistic strategies for the low carbon forest sector.</i></b>	
B.0.1	Analyse the emerging climate change regime from the viewpoint of the forest sector, to ensure that accounting rules for forests, forest management and wood products are based on scientific facts and that the response of the sector to the new regime is balanced (notably between sequestration and substitution) and compatible with the other dimensions of sustainable forest management.	EFI, JRC
B.0.2	Review consistency of national forest programmes and climate change strategies as regards forest sector contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation with a view to improving intersectoral communication and cooperation	Governments
B.0.3	Carry out a study on the impact of the new carbon accounting scheme on international trade in wood and forest products.	EFI, EU, UNFCCC, all UNECE member countries
<b>B.1</b>	<b><i>Objective: To encourage the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by substituting wood from sustainable sources for non-renewable materials and energy.</i></b>	
B.1.1	Identify, using LCA, markets where the use of forest products instead of competing products would cause a significant reduction in carbon emissions. (For instance low carbon housing) Promote this analysis, in cooperation with the private sector.	EFI, FTP, LCA community, private sector, FCN
B.1.2	Continue to monitor developments in wood energy (supply and trade), compare developments with policy targets, put demand for wood energy in the context of overall forest sector trends and potential.	UNECE/FAO (in context of outlook studies)

Possible actions		Possible actors
B.1.3	Provide guidelines and recommendations for developing national action plans for energy efficiency and material efficiency in buildings (not only for forest products). EU members will coordinate this work with implementation of EU legislation on energy efficiency.	EU
B.1.4	Promote the use of wood in construction.  Compare national experiences with the use of different benchmarks, policy measures and legal frameworks.  Establish targets for the use of wood in construction.	National authorities, architecture and urban planning professional associations, and forest industry. International standardisation bodies. FCBA, UNECE/FAO
B.1.5	Incorporate all negative externalities into prices of all products and fuels to encourage increased use of renewable materials and sources of energy, including wood.	Science, policy makers, private sector and market actors
B.1.6	Use the Strategic Framework for Forest Communication in Europe to promote the use of wood as a contribution to climate change mitigation.	FCN, governments and relevant stakeholders, ARCMED
B.1.7	Promote use of low carbon energy and materials over high-carbon/non-renewable alternatives.	UNEP, UNECE/FAO, FCN
B.1.8	Promote wood mobilization by improving the functioning of the wood energy market.	National forest policy makers, market actors (sellers and buyers)
<b>B.2</b>	<b><i>Objective: To promote the most efficient production, processing and use of wood raw material.</i></b>	
B.2.1	Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of the “cascade” approach to wood use.	UNECE/FAO, EFI, FCBA, LCA community
B.2.2	Develop and/or improve technologies to increase the efficiency and profitability of producing wood-based renewable energy while minimizing environmental impacts.	Private sector in cooperation with research community International funding programmes
B.2.3	Carry out research on the potential and use of bio-based products, including biochar.	IUFRO

Possible actions		Possible actors
B.2.4	Develop productive uses for landscape care wood and recovered wood products, including consideration of the framework conditions necessary for their development.	National actors, including municipal authorities
B.2.5	Avoid wherever possible landfill as a final destination for wood and paper waste.	Environment ministries, private sector
B.2.6	Promote local, decentralised and highly efficient use of wood energy, where appropriate.	Energy policy makers, private sector, ARCMED
<b>B.3</b>	<b><i>Objective: To improve the capacity of the forest sector to adapt to climate change and manage the risks associated with a changing climate.</i></b>	
B.3.1	Bring together science and policy, for instance at a conference on the Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate in the ECE region, to review progress since the global conference on the same topic in 2008.	UNECE/FAO, FOREST EUROPE, EFI, IUFRO
B.3.2	Promote international cooperation and experience sharing on the development of specific adaptive management regimes.	UNECE/FAO, FAO, EFI, IUFRO, governments
B.3.3	Commission research into changes in demands on forests goods and services directly or indirectly due to the changing climate.	EFI, EUSTAFOR, CEPF, FOREST EUROPE, governments
B.3.4	Improve monitoring and early warning of forest pests and diseases in the region with strengthened international cooperation.	FAO, IUFRO, EFI, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
B.3.5	Maintain and strengthen wildfire early warning and monitoring capacities, and promotion of integrated fire management approaches , i.e. the targeted extraction of biomass for both renewable energy provision and reduction of wildfire hazard; and the integration of communities / private forest users in the achieving these goals at local level.	FAO, GFMC, EU (JRC), EFI, UNISDR, UNECE/FAO, national fire management bodies
B.3.6	Commission research on forest resilience in relation to the impacts of climate change on “events” such as pest outbreaks, storms and fires.	Research community including IUFRO, EFI, GFMC,
B.3.7	Develop strategies for the use of forests as a tool for the adaptation of society and the environment to climate change.	Governments, research

Possible actions		Possible actors
B.3.8	Develop and implement risk management and adaptation strategies for forests at a national level and by forest region.	Governments, forest authorities, private forest owners, EUSTAFOR, research institutes, insurance sector, EFI, ARCMED, FCBA
<b>B.4</b>	<b><i>Objective: To promote the sequestration and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems and harvested wood products.</i></b>	
B.4.1	Contribute to the development of a climate change regime which provides appropriate incentives to maintain or increase carbon stocks in the forest ecosystem (including soil carbon) and harvested wood products, while preventing adverse environmental impacts.	Climate change negotiators, private sector, forest sector analysts and policy makers
B.4.2	Improve national forest inventories and monitoring of carbon stocks in forests and harvested wood products, for instance by developing and/or improving national greenhouse gas inventories, combined with forest inventories.	Governments, UNFCCC, FRA, UNECE/FAO, FCBA
B.4.3	Analyse how chain of custody systems for forest products can contribute to the monitoring of carbon flows in harvested wood products, and create incentives to develop this approach possibly with the cooperation of certification bodies.	FAO acting as conveners of private sector actors with policymakers, certification systems
B.4.4	Improve the understanding of consumer perceptions and requirements regarding the increased use of long-lived wood products.	Science
B.4.5	Improve the understanding of carbon in wood products (accounting, flows, and consequences of the new climate change regime).	EFI, VTT, TI Hamburg
B.4.6	Incorporate incentives for carbon sequestration and storage into planning and operations (for forest owners and industries).	Climate change and forest sector policy makers
B.4.7	Analyse the influence on national and local harvest levels and silvicultural objectives of present and possible future climate change regimes.	EFI, IUFRO
B.4.8	Improve forest management in order to optimise carbon sequestration and storage while ensuring the sustainability and multifunctionality of forests at all levels.	National/regional forest authorities, forest owners and researchers, ARCMED

