



# MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE ROVANIEMI ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY

Summary of the  
Workshop on the Mid-Term Review of the  
Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a  
Green Economy

13 - 14 February 2018, Geneva





## 1. Background information

The Workshop on the Mid-Term Review of the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy (RAP) was held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on 13-14 February 2018, as part of the mid-term review process conducted by the Joint Section between autumn 2017 and spring 2018. The workshop was attended by twenty-two participants, from thirteen countries, including fifteen delegates from member States, five experts representing non-governmental organisations and two experts from the private sector.

The goals of the workshop were to: (i) identify priorities for the further implementation of the RAP; and (ii) discuss options for future action for the forest sector in a green economy. The workshop addressed the following:

- Overview of the Rovaniemi Action Plan mid-term review;
- Priorities for further implementation of the 5 pillars of the Rovaniemi Action Plan;
- Recommendations for the further implementation of the Rovaniemi Action Plan and future action for the forest sector a green economy.

## 2. Opening and welcome remarks

Mr. Christoph Dürr, Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Switzerland, welcomed participants to the meeting and moderated the workshop. Opening remarks were delivered by Ms. Marta Gaworska, Head of International Cooperation, General Directorate of the State Forests, Poland, Chair of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI) and leader of the ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Policy (Forest Policy Network).

## 3. Overview of the process of the Rovaniemi Action Plan mid-term review

Ms. Alicja Kacprzak, ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, provided information on the mid-term review process, which started in March 2017. The process was conducted under the guidance of the Forest Policy Network.

The Joint Section is working on a document on the mid-term review which contains information on actions reported by stakeholders to implement the RAP; progress towards the implementation of each RAP pillar by the Forestry and Timber Section; outcomes from the mid-term review workshop as well as recommendations from the fortieth session ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management on priorities for the remaining implementation period and future action for the forest sector in a green economy.

The draft document on the mid-term review, made available to the workshop, analysed information reported by member States and other stakeholders. However, the low number of contributions made the analysis challenging. Thus, information was complemented by inputs presented at Silva2015. The document also provided a summary of RAP actions implemented by the Joint Section and a short overview of links between the RAP and the Agenda 2030, the Global Forest Goals and the Paris Agreement.

The process of the mid-term review will continue after the workshop as follows:

- The outcomes of the mid-term review workshop will be presented to the Forest Policy Network, who will further convey the results of its work to the fortieth session of the Joint Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, taking place in Geneva on 22-23 March 2018;
- The document on the mid-term review will be updated to reflect the input of the Forest Policy Network and the recommendations from the Working Party;
- The webpage containing information on the RAP mid-term review will be updated. It will include contributions provided by member States and other stakeholders, information on the status of the RAP implementation by the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and the document on the mid-term review.

Full presentation: [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Mid-term\\_Review.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Mid-term_Review.pdf)



Workshop participants noted that although many of their activities could be considered as contribution to the implementation of the RAP, it was difficult to provide a coherent input to the mid-term review as various actors in their countries did not provide any reporting.

## 4. Presentations on the implementation of the Rovaniemi Action Plan by stakeholders

Participants in the workshop presented their experiences in implementing the Rovaniemi Action Plan. Some of the presenters remarked that their activities were not necessarily initiated to implement the RAP, but are aligned with its objectives and thus support its implementation. Presentations were delivered by member States (Russian Federation and Poland), the private sector (Sylva Nova), an NGO (PEFC) and the Joint Section.

Mr. Vladimir Dmitriev, Head of Science and Advanced Development Department, Federal Forestry Agency, Russian Federation, presented activities implemented by the Russian Federation in support of the RAP.

- Under Pillar A, investment projects in forestry (139 projects), subsidies for forest-and-timber enterprises and enhanced cooperation with executive government bodies of territorial entities of the Russian Federation supported sustainable production of forest products, including the improvement of timber tracing systems and better tools against illegal logging.
- Under Pillar B, the Russian Federation reported about legal measures supporting the reduction of green gas emissions. They included the “Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation”; a government resolution on “a system for monitoring, accounting, and control of greenhouse gas emissions”; and a plan for “regulation of greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for ratification of the Paris Agreement”. The forest sector has also prepared a plan for “forest adaptation to climate change” and a plan for “enhancing the carbon sequestration potential of forests”. The latter includes three priorities: (i) to reduce wood losses from fires, pests and diseases, and illegal logging; (ii) to increase forest area through forest regeneration and afforestation; and (iii) to increase forest productivity through tending operations.
- Pillar C has been implemented through extended professional training in forestry and initiatives promoting the employment in the sector such as the “Junior Forest Contest”.
- The Green Shield Law (effective as of 1 January 2017) was presented as contributing to Pillar D. The law supports the establishment of “green shields” or “green belts” around cities. These are forest areas where economic activities have been reduced and the protective and ecological functions of forest enhanced in order to benefit the city residents, as leisure and recreation areas.
- Activities under Pillar E include state forest inventories, forest fire monitoring and forest use monitoring. The Russian Federation is also working on the development of national indicators for SDGs to facilitate the reporting at the international level. This work will contribute to the improved Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) monitoring, one of the objectives under this Pillar.

*Full presentation:*

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Implementation\\_by\\_Russia\\_Dmitriev.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Implementation_by_Russia_Dmitriev.pdf)

Mr. Łukasz Wróbel, Senior Specialist, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Poland, described how various state institutions in Poland contribute to the implementation of the RAP.

- Pillar A is being supported by (i) the Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020; (ii) the Strategy for Environment and Energy Safety; and (iii) voluntary certification schemes.
- Examples of projects contributing to the implementation of Pillar B included: (i) the sectoral programme on “Innovative Recycling” (launched in 2017); (ii) a project on wooden houses (“Live in harmony with nature”) to promote energy-saving wooden constructions; (iii) the Integrated Program of State Forest for adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change; and (iv) carbon farms to sequester CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- The State Forests, National Forest Holding is the largest employer in rural areas in Poland, employing 25,000 foresters and almost 50,000 people in outsourced forest services. One example of the support to Pillar C is the project “Furniture New European Skills 2020” (FUNES), implemented by the Wood Technology Institute, between 2014-2017. The project provided an online training platform to learn new competences needed in the modern European furniture-making industry.



- Under Pillar D, healthy food and food products from forests are promoted by the State Forests, National Forest Holding through the establishment of a network of shops selling venison, beekeeping products and forest floor products.
- For Pillar E, data on forests on all forms of ownership is available in the Forest Data Bank since 2014 (available at: <http://www.buligl.pl/web/en/forest-data-bank>).

*Full presentation:*

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Implementation\\_by\\_Poland\\_Wrobel.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Implementation_by_Poland_Wrobel.pdf)

Mr. Pierre Hermans, Forest and Timber Expert, Sylva Nova, described how the private sector supports the implementation of the RAP. Sylva Nova works with private forest owners, timber traders, certification bodies, non-forest related companies interested in investing in the sector. However, there seems to be little engagement from the private sector in the RAP implementation. Using the RAP as a marketing tool could be a motivation for stakeholders from the private sector to engage with other constituencies.

The private sector contributes to some extent to the implementation of the RAP:

- Pillar A is supported through the promotion of sustainable forest products and specialized fairs organized on wood construction and furniture.
- Under Pillar B, forest owners and producers of forest products adopt individual strategies for the potential risks and the consequences of climate change. No coordinated actions were reported.
- Progress linked to Pillar C depends on individual initiatives, as the forest sector remains fragmented, with many small companies.
- Mr. Hermans was not aware of any initiative from the private sector to promote the payment of ecosystems services in forest, which would contribute to implementing Pillar D. However, activities exist. Companies outside the wood sector (insurance, logistics, car manufacturers) sometimes pay forest owners to plant trees and communicate about these actions to the public.
- From a private sector point of view, implementing Pillar E is the responsibility of governments and international bodies. The presenter highlighted the difficulty to bring stakeholders of the private sector to international meetings.

*Full presentation:*

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Implementation\\_by\\_Sylva\\_Nova\\_Hermans.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Implementation_by_Sylva_Nova_Hermans.pdf)

Mr. Thorsten Arndt, Head of Communications, PEFC Council, described how PEFC contributed to the implementation of Pillar A and B of the RAP, noting that engaging and empowering smallholders is a key action for PEFC.

- PEFC reported contributing to Pillar A, in particular to A.0.3, A.1.1, A.1.2, A.1.3 and A.1.5 through the development of international standards (Sustainability Benchmarks); assessment and endorsement of national forest certification systems; promotion of market access and market recognition; and collaborative impact projects to foster sustainable forestry and livelihoods.
- For Pillar B, in particular action B.4.3, monitoring of carbon flows in harvested wood products, the Emission Data Transfer Standard is contributing to the implementation of the RAP.

*Full presentation:*

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Implementation\\_by\\_PEFC\\_Arndt.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Implementation_by_PEFC_Arndt.pdf)

Ms. Maike Carstensen, ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, presented the status of implementation of the RAP by the Forestry and Timber Section.

- The activities of the Joint Section contributed to the implementation of 79.3 per cent of the 29 objectives of the RAP. In more detail, the Joint Section contributed to implementing 30.5 per cent of the possible RAP actions.
- The activities of the Joint Section included 38 different activities (some of them recurring publications or annual events / meetings, which can be grouped as (i) publications; (ii) intergovernmental meetings, policy and market dialogues; (iii) communication activities; and (iv) workshops.
- A full list of all the activities, including detailed descriptions is available online: [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/Activities\\_of\\_the\\_Joint\\_Section\\_supporting\\_the\\_RAP\\_implementation\\_2014-2017.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/Activities_of_the_Joint_Section_supporting_the_RAP_implementation_2014-2017.pdf)



- The background document on the mid-term review provides a condensed overview over the activities and summarizes them under each pillar.

*Full presentation:*

[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP\\_Activities\\_of\\_the\\_Joint\\_Section.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/2018/20180213/RAP_Activities_of_the_Joint_Section.pdf)

## 5. Recommendations on the further implementation of the Rovaniemi Action Plan and future action

During the workshop, participants split into five groups, according to the RAP Pillars, to identify priority actions for the further implementation of the RAP and to brainstorm on how the secretariat could support the implementation of the identified priorities.

During the group work, participants also developed recommendations for the further implementation of the RAP and future action for a green economy. Three key questions led the group work:

- What is the relevance of a tool such as the RAP to support the forest sector in its transition to a green economy and how can it support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Strategic Plan on Forests 2017-2030 and the Paris Agreement?
- What other tools/initiatives etc. could be developed after the RAP to guide the forest sector further in the context of the green and bio-economy?
- What are the next steps needed for the development of new tools/initiatives?

The outcomes of the group work are summarized below.

### Pillar A Sustainable production and consumption of forest products

#### Priorities

- A.0.3 Promote the use of sustainable forest products
- A.3.1 Generate information and data to support effective forest planning

#### Why they were chosen

- Address both the supply and demand side
- At the core of many of the potential actions identified under Pillar A

#### The secretariat could support these priorities by:

- Taking stock and evaluate current work on data and information, modify as needed (keep up the good work!).
- Better utilizing (and positioning) the potential convening power of ECE as a neutral player to establish a multi-stakeholder forest-users platform across all sectors with representation from key stakeholder group, identified with the support of member States.
- Based on this work, organizing a high-level conference (or conference series) on the promotion of the sustainable use of wood (within the context of the SDGs), as a starting point for further action.
- Building capacity of the secretariat to promote its brand and exponentially increase its outreach potential especially to non-traditional ECE stakeholders.

#### Link to the SDGs

- SDG 15: Life on Land
- SDG 7: Renewable Energy
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption
- SDG 13: Climate Action



## Pillar B The low carbon forest sector

**Priorities**

- The objective B.1 “To encourage the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by substituting wood from sustainable sources for non-renewable materials and energy” has been identified in its totality. Under this objective, two actions were identified as essential:
  - B.1.4. Promotion of wood for construction
  - B.1.3 Guidelines and policy for energy efficiency, material efficiency in building
- B.0.2 Climate change mitigation strategy of using forests
- B.3.1 Forest adaptation to climate change
- B.4.2 Monitoring carbon stock, carbon products, LULUCF

**The secretariat could support these priorities by:**

- Promoting wood as material for construction that has a high potential to contribute to climate change mitigation. This would comprise many different actions as well as an approach that would foster cross-sectoral cooperation, including the energy, construction and housing sector.
  - Within the UN, engaging with other committees and working groups (e.g. the Joint Task Force on Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings), identifying common topics and overlaps.
  - Attending the Housing Ministerial Meetings and cooperate more with the housing and land committee and sustainable energy, joining their work, and contributing to their goals.
  - Engaging with constituents and partners outside the group of foresters.
  - At European level, inviting the European Commission to meetings.
- Focusing on the challenges and changes ahead regarding the adaptation to a changing climate in order to identify expected changes and what these would imply for policy makers as well as for the forest industry:
  - Bringing together various stakeholders (science, industry and policy makers) to focus on the challenges and changes ahead and to develop guidance on climate change adaptation.
  - Supporting Governments to in undertaking reviews on how the forest sector contributes to support climate change mitigation and to achieve the Paris Agreement.
  - Supporting a framework of national accounting of the contribution of the forest sector to climate change targets.

**Link to the SDGs, to the Paris Agreement and the Global Forest Goals**

Action	SDG	Paris Agreement	Global Forest Goals
B.1.4 Promotion of wood for construction B.1.3 Guidelines for energy efficiency, material efficiency in building	15 (SFM) 7 (Energy) 11.3 (sustainable urbanization) 11.B (resilience to disasters) (13 Climate)		3.3 (more products from sustainably managed forests) 2.4 (contribution of forest industry to social, economic, environmental dev.)
B.0.2 Climate change mitigation strategy of using forests	13 (Climate) 15 (SFM)	Assessment of mitigation potential of forests (Forest, Energy, Construction)	5.1 (more countries integrate forests into national sustainable development plans)



B.3.1 Forest adaptation to climate change	13 (Climate) 15 (SFM)		2.5 (contribution to climate change mitigation)
B.4.2 Monitoring carbon stock, carbon products, LULUCF	13 (Climate) 15 (SFM)	LULUCF (carbon stock in products)	2.5 (contribution to climate change mitigation)

## Pillar C Decent green jobs in the forest sector

**Priorities**

- C.4.1. Monitor and analyse the impact of the green economy on employment
- C.1.3. Review and discuss the development of new forest jobs
- C.3.1. Share best practice

**Why they were chosen**

- Context varies from region to region
- Importance of raising awareness on the employment issues to forest actors

**The secretariat could support these priorities by:**

- Disseminating information about the findings of the work.
- Providing background information to the work in the broader context (e.g. green economy, SDGs, UN priorities and procedures).

**Link to the SDGs**

- SDGs 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full employment and decent work for all (targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10)
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality (target 5b)
- SDG 13: Education to climate change (target 13.3)
- SDG 15 Life on Land

**Link to the Global Forest Goals**

- Goal 1: 1.3
- Goal 2: 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5

**Next steps for the forest sector in a green economy**

Outlook studies addressing trends including changes in economy, society, environment, agriculture and the forest sector could help locating the forest sector within wider economic developments regarding green jobs. This could be supported through the following action:

- Establishing a permanent structure as an early warning platform for the sector. Such a platform could look at changing trends, for example, in population ageing and the changing demands deriving from that.

## Pillar D Long-term provision of Forest Ecosystem Services

**Priorities**

- D.2.1: Review and share experience on payments for forest ecosystem services
- D.2.2: Build capacity at the national level for PES development and implementation
- D.2.4: Empower forest owners and promote partnerships
- D.1.3: Cooperate with other communities such as health, climate change, agriculture to exchange knowledge on valuation methodologies



**Why they were chosen**

- Pilot projects
- Communication
- Cross-sectoral cooperation and exchange of knowledge and experience

**The secretariat could support these priorities by:**

- Providing technical capacity.
- Promoting forest ecosystem services.
- Supporting and initiating cross-sectoral cooperation.

**Link to the SDGs**

Many different SDGs are relevant to pillar D. Resilience is a key issue, and RAP actions can support the forest sector to achieve resilience. Overall, Pillar D is linked to the following SDGs:

- SDG 1: Supporting marginal farmers and landowners
- SDG 6: Protecting water resources
- SDG 7: Ensuring access to renewable energy
- SDG 8: Finance for natural capital
- SDG 9: Fostering innovation
- SDG 11: Linking ecosystem services to cities, making them more resilient
- SDG 13: Resilience and adaptation to climate change (storm protection/flood protection/eliminate soil erosion)
- SDG 15: Making ecosystems resilient
- SDG 17: Partnerships for SDG policy

**Link to the Global Forest Goals**

The identified priorities support all Global Forest Goals, but especially Goal 4 on forest-related financing.

**Possible post-RAP tools and their development**

Pillar D looks at flows of ecosystem services, but it is important to look at the natural capital assets/stocks. Thus, the natural capital concept becomes more important. Finance and the financial future of the sector are key to the pillar. This may have implications for investments in the sector.

It was suggested that a new tool should focus on a few key elements:

- Ecosystems and nature should be regarded as a “natural factory” in economic modeling, in same way as capital and machines are. Therefore, one option would be to include the natural capacity concept (“natural factory”) into a future tool of the RAP, implemented through natural capital models and accounting, as well as closer collaboration with the financial sector.
- Further, communication and promotion of ecosystem services are key for the implementation of Pillar D. This could be supported through an international network to share experiences, through narratives about ecosystem services and the creation of pilot studies about the benefits of forest ecosystem services.
- Certification and standards/labels may also support the implementation of Pillar D.

**Pillar E**  
**Policy development and monitoring of the forest sector in relation to a green economy**

**Priority 1**

E.4.1: Improve the sector's capacity to communicate, by developing national and international communications, capacities and funding, and sharing experience.

**The secretariat could support this priority by:**

- Using efficiently the Forest Communicators' Network (FCN).
- Organizing capacity-building workshops/sessions together with the FCN.
- Collecting good practices/experiences and sharing them through communication channels including FCN.
- Using existing channels/tools and sharing the results within and beyond the forestry sector.
- Supporting inter-regional communication.



**Priority 2**

E.5.4: Establish cross-sectoral working groups, develop contacts with other green economy sectors, and share experience (also international) and identify success factors.

- **The secretariat could support this priority by:** Preparing a concept note which will include:
  - Identification of relevant sectors;
  - Existing regional bodies and tools for cross sectoral cooperation; and
  - Possible ways how to bring together experts from relevant sectors.
- Organizing a regional expert group workshop to discuss possible options for inter-sectoral cooperation.

**Priority 3**

E.2.2: Develop the capacity of all countries so that they can make available usable data for all indicators for sustainable forest management.

**The secretariat could support this priority by:**

- Continuing with the UNDA project "Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia" on Criteria & Indicators.
- Sharing project results with other countries using all possible ways of communication.
- Inviting donor/funding organizations to support the process.

**Priority 4**

E.0.4: Develop the capacities (skills, information, institutions, etc.) of all stakeholders (workforce, private sector, administrations, etc.) to implement sustainable forest management, and forest protection and monitor progress in its implementation.

**The secretariat could support this priority by:**

- Sharing experiences on how SFM contributes to a green economy.
- Preparing communication packages in this regard and sharing it with all stakeholders within and outside the forestry sector.
- Exploring possibilities to communicate the results to the public.

**Link to the SDGs, to the Paris Agreement and the Global Forest Goals**

Action	SDGs	Global Forest Goals	Paris Agreement
E.4.1 Improve the sector's capacity to communicate, by developing national and international communications, capacities and funding, and sharing experience	15.2, 15.9, 15.2, 12.2, 13.2, 13.3, 7.2, 8.5, 17, 6	4, 5, 6	Art. 5
E.5.4 Establish cross-sectoral working groups, develop contacts with other green economy sectors, and share experience (also international) and identify success factors	17, 7.2, 8.5, 15, 6	4, 5, 6	Art. 5
E.2.2 Develop capacity of all countries so that they can make available usable data for all indicators for SFM	15, 17, 7.2, 13.3	1, 4, 5, 6	Art. 5
E.0.4 Develop the capacities (skills, information, institutions, etc.) of all stakeholders (workforce, private sector, administrations, etc.) to implement SFM, and forest protection and monitor progress in its implementation	15, 8.5, 17	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Art. 5

**Possible post-RAP tools and their development**

The group identified three different options for the post-RAP period:

- Keep the document of RAP and communicate the linkages with the new processes (Agenda 2030, UNSPF, Paris Agreement);
- Revise the RAP; and



- Develop a new tool, either based on RAP or devise a completely new tool.

The next steps could be:

- A fast track – monitoring report (but no mandate for internal or external evaluation) – from late 2018 with a view to present it for consideration and decision on the next steps at the joint session in 2019, possible new tool in 2021.
- Based on the decision of joint session in 2019, an external or internal evaluation could be undertaken, evaluation up to 2021, preparation of the new tool with a view to present it for consideration and decision in 2023, possible new tool in 2023.

## 6. Key messages from the workshop

Participants shared the view that the Rovaniemi Action Plan is a relevant tool for the forest sector in a green economy. Most of its objectives are long-term ones and cover substantive topics, continuously tackled by the member States and the Joint Section, regardless changing global political priorities (e.g. SDGs, Paris Agreement, etc.).

There was a general agreement that there is a need for a guiding tool for the forest sector in a green economy “such as the RAP”. However, the work on such a new tool should take into account:

- The inclusion of more actions on the promotion, communication and collaboration with other sectors on the substantive topics.
- A stronger link to the international political context (e.g. SDGs).
- An update to reflect and focus on the latest economic, social and political trends (e.g. employment trends, gender).
- Clearer reporting procedures.



## Annex 1

### List of participants



### Rovaniemi Action Plan Mid-Term Review Workshop

**Start Date:** Tuesday, February 13, 2018

**End Date:** Wednesday, February 14, 2018

**Participants:** 22

Last Name	First Name	Organization	Countries Represented
Arndt	Thorsten	PEFC Council	
Bernasconi	Andreas	Pan Bern AG	Switzerland
Dmitriev	Vladimir	Federal Forestry Agency	Russian Federation
Dürr	Christoph	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN	Switzerland
Filipchuk	Andrey	All-Russian Research Institute of Silviculture & Forest Mechanization (ARISFM/VNIILM)	Russian Federation
Gaworska	Marta	General Directorate of the State Forests	Poland
Herkendell	Josef	Ministry for Climate protection and environment of German Land North Rhine-Westphalia, Dusseldorf	Germany
Hermans	Pierre	SYLVA NOVA	
Hontelez	John (Johannes)	Forest Stewardship Council A.C.	
Janse	Gerben	Swedish Forest Agency	Sweden
Kautz	Roland	Österreichische Bundesforste AG	
Khamrakulova	Nadejda	FAO	
Krejzar	Tomas	Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Labbé	Sylvain	Quebec Wood Export Bureau	Canada
Martirosyan	Vahe	Armenia Tree Project	Armenia
Melegari	Silvia	European Organization of the Sawmill Industry	
Puputti	Ilpo	Union of European Foresters (UEF)	Finland
Snowdon	Patrick	Forestry Commission	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sokolenko	Maria	Federal Forestry Agency	Russian Federation
Wolicka	Magdalena	Ministry of the Environment	Poland
Wrobel	Łukasz	Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment	Poland
Zanardo	Soraya	Délégation Wallonie-Bruxelles, Belgian Mission to the UN	Belgium



## Annex 2

### Useful links

- Website of the workshop: <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=47491>
- News Article: <https://www.unece.org/info/media/news/forestry-and-timber/2018/communicating-the-key-role-of-forest-products-in-the-transition-to-a-green-economy-can-help-to-unlock-forests-broader-sustainable-development-potential/doc.html>
- Rovaniemi Action Plan: <http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/publications/SP-35-Rovaniemi.pdf>