



UNECE



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe

*16-17 December 2019, Belgrade, Serbia*

## Meeting Report



### Meeting overview

The workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and the Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe took place on 16 and 17 December 2020 in Belgrade, Serbia. The meeting was attended by 40 participants, including government representatives from Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro, Croatia, Republic of Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Germany, Ukraine, Slovenia, Republic of North Macedonia, Turkey and the Czech Republic. All presentations are available [here](#).

During the workshop, country representatives were provided with an in-depth information on how to make a pledge towards the Bonn Challenge, and how to finance and report its implementation. Participants were also given the opportunity to learn more about the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and ECCA30 initiative as a regional platform for the implementation of the Bonn Challenge.

During the group work sessions, attendees were asked to provide an input for the upcoming study on forest landscape restoration in the region by identifying core degradation issues in their respective countries, as well as the existing and potential mechanisms for addressing those issues. The workshop also featured a fieldtrip to nearby Kovilje, where participants were presented with an example of previously degraded land that has since been afforested.

### Opening segment and presentations

The meeting was opened by Ms. Ljiljana Sovilj, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Serbia, on behalf of Ms. Bogdan Igic, State Secretary; Ms. Françoise Jacob, UN Resident Coordinator in Serbia; Ms. Anne-Kristin Piplica, from the German Embassy in Belgrade; and Mr. Roman Michalak from UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section.

Ms. Theresa Loeffler from UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section provided an overview of the Section's work on the FLR and the Bonn Challenge in general, and the ongoing project on FLR in Eastern and South-East Europe. She highlighted the need to step up the efforts on FLR in Eastern and South-East Europe in order to increase the existing commitments under the Bonn Challenge, and briefed the participants on the ongoing activities related to this project. These include: a study on degradation and restoration of forest landscapes in the region currently under preparation, data gathered through a previous questionnaire and group sessions during the workshop; and a high-level meeting scheduled to take place in the second half of 2020. She also outlined the expected next steps from the attendees, which include reporting the results and discussions from the workshop back to the relevant Ministry; preparing for the high-level meeting in 2020; providing an input for the mentioned study; assessing national restoration potential; attending the high-level meeting in 2020 and following up on its results.

Ms. Jelena Markovic from Bern University of Applied Sciences introduced the FLR approach and presented preliminary results of the ongoing study on FLR in the region. Preliminary conclusions include: a) the need for a tailored, country-specific approach to FLR, which also means adapting the definition of FLR to a country's specific context b) that climate change and human behaviour together pose the biggest threat to sustainable forest and land management in the region. Some of the identified forest degradation issues in the region include a decline in soil quality, erosion, over/under exploitation of timber/fuel wood, pests and diseases, wind damage, drought, and forest fires. Less pronounced, but also present issues include worsening sanitary conditions, wild urbanization, illegal logging, land abandonment, soil acidification, soil eutrophication, flooding, and decreasing groundwater level.

Based on responses from the questionnaire, there is an expected increase in problems with pests and diseases, invasive species, forest fires and droughts. The main institutions identified as dealing with FLR issues include ministries responsible for forestry and environment, forest administration, institution responsible for emergency situations, forest research institutions, an institute for experimental botany, a nature conservation agency and forest owners. Some of the most common challenges observed in the FLR process include conflicts with other sectors, challenges due to infrastructure projects, and those caused by a lack of financial resources. Most respondents noted that there is a link between FLR and national forest/landscape development plans (9 compared to 3 who said there is no direct link). Ms. Markovic also outlined some possibilities for approaching FLR in the region: for instance by addressing sustainability of forest and landscape management in a participatory way, through landscape planning and adaptive management taking into account the historical, present and future dimension of forest and landscape use; and by addressing new challenges that determine decision-making, in particular related to climate change, ecosystem services and demand for wood.

Mr. Matej Schwarz from Forest Europe briefed the participants on Pan-European reporting on land degradation and restoration, including on updated indicators for sustainable forest management. He spoke about the results of the Pan-European quantitative questionnaire for the State of Europe's Forests 2020 report, where countries were asked to provide more information on land degradation; he noted that only 4 of 46 countries reported some areas of degraded land, but that none of them reported all required figures; and that 15 countries provided at least some qualitative information or comments related to the issue; and

finally, that some countries specifically noted that land degradation was not a relevant issue for them (this could be due to a number of reasons, including the fact that the most degraded land tends to be non-forest land, that foresters are usually not responsible for land degradation as opposed to forest degradation and so on). While these results are not very promising, Mr. Schwarz observed, this does not mean that monitoring and reporting of the degraded forest land area is not feasible.

Ms. Lyubov Poliakova spoke about Ukraine's experience with FLR. She noted that Ukraine's National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation and Desertification (NAPCLDD, 2016) foresees, among other things, the "establishment, restoration and protection of forests, including forest shelterbelts and other protective stands, accordingly to scientifically based indicators taking into account regional features and climatic conditions, ensuring forest management planning, inventory, inspection, monitoring and accounting" (2016-2020) and that in line with the country's strategy for Sustainable Development Goals, there is an objective to increase the country's forest cover to 16.3%. She also highlighted the need for more information on the financial support available to finance FLR in the region, especially in countries like Ukraine which do not have access to EU funds.

Ms. Anela Stavrevska-Panajatova spoke about FLR from a "water perspective" in North Macedonia and Albania, reflecting on the need for restoration measures, the adaptation strategy currently in place, and the need for reforestation in both countries. She highlighted the need for effective afforestation, control and protection from desertification, the damage done by monocultural planting in the past, and the importance of diversity of species for a stabilizing effect.

Ms. Predrag Jovic from the FAO office in Belgrade reflected on FAO activities in FLR in Serbia. He spoke about the progress of the ongoing GEF project "Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development", which aims to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation through the promotion of multifunctional sustainable forest management in productive forest landscapes, and to support government institutions and private forest owners in applying sustainable forest management practices at the national, regional and local levels in selected ecosystems through better knowledge, capacity development, information and incentives.

Ms. Roksolana Shelest from UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section briefed the participants on the existing pledges towards the Bonn Challenge in Europe and Central Asia, including those made by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Scotland. She also spoke about the upcoming high-level meeting and its precedent, the Ministerial Roundtable on FLR and the Bonn Challenge in the Caucasus and Central Asia which took place in Kazakhstan in 2018. Ms. Shelest elaborated on concrete reasons to pledge towards the Bonn Challenge, including to gain additional support for implementation, recognition, and to help increase of the restoration benefits worldwide.

Ms. Salome Begeladze from the IUCN spoke about the synergies and opportunities across Rio Conventions: the Bonn Challenge, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Aichi Biodiversity targets. She highlighted that, if current restoration ambitions are met, they will sequester millions of tons of carbon dioxide, and contribute to achieving climate change mitigation targets. Achieving these goals would also benefit biodiversity, land degradation neutrality goals, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Some options for financing FLR were also presented: including by using a) public finance, through tax policy, laws and incentives, green infrastructure, tourism and so on; b) international finance, such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Climate Investment Funds, IKI calls, MDBs, LND fund, OECD; c) private finance, including various companies' sustainability initiatives, impact funds, and loans and bonds from banks, but also foundations and private individuals.

Ms. Radmila Arandjelovic from the UNEP spoke about the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) adopted in 2019, aimed at preventing, halting and reversing ecosystem degradation, as well as raising the awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration.

Ms. Benjamin Singer from the UN Forum on Forests spoke about the means of financing FLR. He outlined several ways to tap into funding resources: through accessing international and domestic public financing; international and domestic private financing, or through a mix of those, or blended financing. He also clarified the role of multilateral funds; identified regional funding opportunities (including European Regional Development Fund for EU member States; the European Neighbourhood Instrument for non-EU member states, the Danube Transnational Programme, and the European Investment Bank); public domestic financing opportunities (including those derived from taxes, and redistribution of tax revenues for FLR); private financing (including on operational level or through institutional investors). He emphasised that there is no one-size-fits-all approach, and that the choosing the best means of funding should be decided on a case by case basis.

Ms. Drita Date outlined the World Bank's efforts on FLR, focusing on its regional experience in Central and South-East Europe. This includes the ongoing project on the Albania Environmental Services Project (2015-2020) which aims to support sustainable land management practices and increase community benefits through strengthening the institutional capacity to improve environmental services for integrated landscape management, planning and provision of instrument for pre-accession assistance for rural development, introducing payments for environmental services; as well as a project on sustainable forest and landscape management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2014-2019) which sought to build capacity of forestry sector stakeholders and demonstrate approaches for sustainable forest management through integrated management of vulnerable forest, shrubs and pasture landscapes; Belarus's project on forestry development (2015-2021) which seeks to enhance silvicultural management, reforestation and afforestation, increase the use of felling residues and improve the public good contribution from forests.

Mr. Boris Erg from the IUCN regional office in Belgrade introduced the "Bonn Challenge Barometer" as a practical tool of measuring progress on the implementation of the Bonn Challenge pledges.

Ms. Dusan Jovic, from the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management presented some domestic data on forest resource and land use, as well as the country's progress in meeting targets of the SDG15.

### Group work outcomes

The participants were split into groups and asked to identify three most pronounced degradation issues in their respective countries and discuss them in more depth, as well as outline effective mechanisms for tackling them.

Experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and the Republic of North Macedonia identified **forest fires, pests and diseases, and over/under exploitation of forests** as the most pronounced degradation issues in their countries.

They also noted that forest fires are aggravated by the lack of adequate sanctions at the government level, and that they are sometimes started to cover up illegal activities. Bark beetles were also said to pose a considerable threat to some species, and over and under-exploitation of forest to be a long-standing issue that so far has not been addressed in a satisfying manner. Participants from this group underlined the need to reduce forest fires under certain level, and to keep them under control; to create or maintain inventory that would help tackle invasive species and pests; to include climate change mitigation and adaption strategies into national plans for sustainable forest management (where it is not currently the case) and to establish better regulatory and monitoring mechanisms to eradicated illegal logging and over-exploitation of forests.

Experts from Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, Ukraine and IUCN identified **forest fires, pests and diseases, droughts, land erosion, wind damage and over/under exploitation of forests** as the most significant degradation issues.

The participants from this group raised the issue of the definition of degradation in their country's context, noting that the lack of a specific definition in some countries may impede adequate and proportional course of action. They also raised the issue of the lack of available funding and called for more discussion on the matter. They all noted the need to increase the stability and resilience of forest ecosystems, prevent and combat forest fires, and adaptation measures to decrease degradation, through a well-placed adaption strategy, the full implementation of sustainable forest management principles, and transboundary cooperation; but also through obtaining a better equipment to combat forest fires and exchange of experiences vis-à-vis financing, cooperation and trainings for prevention.

Experts from the Czech Republic, Albania, Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the World Bank and IUCN identified **forest fires, pests and diseases, and soil erosion/quality and droughts** as the most pronounced degradation issues.

The participants from this group observed that pests and diseases are a driver for degradation, especially in spruce monocultures. This is not the potential natural vegetation of these areas and these stands are prone to bark beetle infestations; that climate change is one of the main drivers of the growing problem with pests and diseases; that forest fires have become more frequent; but that so far most participants think country's efforts to combat them have grown as well; that ownership structures in place may complicate tackling the issue of degradation. They also highlighted the need to increase the resilience of forests and to change management practices to have more mixed and different aged forests. They further stressed the importance of preventing pests and diseases, especially for the bark beetle, even via sanitary cuts. They noted that greater involvement of policy-makers at all levels is essential to tackle this issue effectively, as well as more funding dedicated to reforestation and afforestation efforts.

Experts from Serbia, Turkey, Slovenia, IUCN, Forest Europe and UNFF identified **forest fires, pests and diseases, ice sleet and erosion** as the most pronounced degradation issues.

They underlined the importance of genetic diversity and that this should be integrated in forest management systems; and that the loss of diversity is a consequence of all degradation factors. All degradation issues listed are connected and need to be considered in an integrated manner. There is a difference between damage and degradation: damage occurs where forests are resilient enough to recover. Degradation is usually the result of issues exacerbating each other (and further worsened by climate change). It was noted that some of the degradation issues listed are causes, others are consequences. All issues are environmental, but forest degradation also has social and economic implications. Resilience (social and environmental) is considered to be particularly important in the face of ongoing climate change. They also highlighted the potential of multifunctional modelling (e.g. to tackle pests) – as well as the importance of national inventory data; while noting that the infrastructure for fire prevention needs to be improved (e.g. in high mountains) and that training and education of forestry professionals and especially private forest owners is paramount.

**Annex 1: Agenda**

**FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION  
AND THE BONN CHALLENGE IN  
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EAST EUROPE**

WORKSHOP | 16-17 DEC 2019 | HOTEL M | BELGRADE

**BONN  
CHALLENGE**

	Monday 16 Dec 2019	Tuesday 17 Dec 2019
8:45	Registration	
9:00 – 9:30	<b>OPENING REMARKS</b> - Host country - Françoise Jacob, UN RC Serbia - Anne-Kristin Piplica, German Embassy Belgrade - Roman Michalak, UNECE/FAO	<b>Getting Started with the Bonn Challenge, ECCA30</b> Roksolana Shelest, UNECE/FAO
9:30 – 10:30	Project overview Theresa Loeffler, UNECE/FAO  Introduction to FLR - opportunities and challenges for Eastern & South-East Europe Jürgen Blaser, Bern University  Reporting and data availability for restoration and degradation Matej Schwarz, Forest Europe  Preliminary results of the study Jelena Markovic, Bern University	<b>Synergies among Rio Conventions, national priorities and the Bonn Challenge as an implementation vehicle,</b> Salome Begeladze, IUCN  <b>UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,</b> Radmila Arandjelovic, UNEP  <b>Mobilization of funds and financing of FLR,</b> Benjamin Singer, UNFF
10:30 – 11:00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
11:00 – 12:30	<i>Group work session 1 – country feedback</i>  Identified degradation issues and drivers and how to deal with them Facilitated by Evelyn Coleman and Jelena Markovic	<b>WB projects and funding options</b> Drita Dade, World Bank  <b>Tracking progress – the Bonn Challenge Barometer</b> Boris Erg, IUCN  <b>Identifying next steps and needs prior to the Ministerial Roundtable</b>
12:30 – 13:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
13:30 – 15:30	<i>Plenary group work session 1</i>  <i>Group work session 2 – country feedback</i> Discussion on restoration goals and restoration projects Facilitated by Evelyn Coleman and Jelena Markovic	<b>FIELDTRIP</b>
15:30 – 16:00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	The participants are asked to gather in front of Hotel M on <b>17 December at 13:00 pm sharp</b> . A bus will then take the participants to nearby Kovilje, where the state-owned enterprise "Vojvodinašume" will provide a tour showcasing an example of previously degraded land that has been afforested. Refreshments will be provided. Participants are strongly encouraged to choose adequate clothing and footwear.
16:00 – 17:30	Ukrainian experience with FLR Lyubov Polyakova, Ukraine Forest Landscape Restoration from a “water perspective” in North Macedonia and Albania Anela Stavrevska-Panajotova FAO activities in FLR in Serbia, Predrag Jovic, FAO Exchange on FLR projects among countries	
19:00	<b>JOINT DINNER</b>	



## FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND THE BONN CHALLENGE IN EASTERN AND SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

WORKSHOP | 16-17 DEC 2019 | HOTEL M | BELGRADE

### Rationale of the workshop

This workshop has two main objectives: (i) to provide background information about the Bonn Challenge, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and ECCA30, and (ii) to gather input for and feedback on a study on forest landscape restoration (FLR) in Eastern and South-East Europe.

These objectives will be reached through:

- Exchange of experiences on forest landscape restoration and degradation in participating countries;
- Discussions on strategies and approaches for mobilizing financial resources required for restoration;
- Providing information for national experts responsible for forest landscape restoration about regional and international opportunities, with a special focus on a high-level meeting planned for 2020;
- Briefing of participants about the process of country commitments under the Bonn Challenge, ECCA30 and the support UNECE/FAO can provide.

During the meeting, the potential for forest landscape restoration at a national level and the commitment process will be discussed along with needs and priorities of participating countries. Countries will have the opportunity to get clarifications from forest landscape restoration experts, researchers and the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section.

### Background

The UN recently declared 2021-2030 the **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** which bears an unparalleled opportunity to scale up forest restoration efforts while creating jobs and combating climate change in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

The Bonn Challenge, launched in 2011 and extended by the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests, is a global effort to bring **150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020 and 350 million ha by 2030**. The Bonn Challenge serves as an open, voluntary and flexible discussion and exchange platform for concrete action and cooperation to facilitate the implementation of forest landscape restoration. To date, **62 countries** have pledged more than **170 Mha** to the Bonn Challenge.

**ECCA30** seeks to bring 30 million hectares of degraded and deforested land in **Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia into restoration by 2030**. ECCA30 will serve as a regional initiative to secure additional commitments and accelerate the implementation of the Bonn Challenge, the Land Degradation Neutrality and land- and forest-based targets towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement. It will facilitate access to technical and financial support, and reinforce regional cooperation and capacity exchange on forest landscape restoration.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Bonn Challenge and ECCA30 serve as an implementation vehicle for national priorities such as water and food security and rural development, while contributing to the achievement of international climate change, biodiversity and land degradation commitments. Further, they will help countries receive international and regional recognition of their restoration ambitions connected to their domestic priorities and projects.

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## Annex 2: Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

Will there be a penalty if commitment or pledged amount is not achieved/completed?	Is there any limitations or limited number for pledge?	Could we pledge any amount that we capable of restoration?	What literature can be useful to prepare a pledge?	Are there samples of the pledge letter?
<i>Process is voluntary, there will be no penalty if commitments are not achieved, more can be found in the background paper <a href="#">here</a></i>	<i>No, there is no limitation.</i>	<i>Yes, you could pledge any amount you are capable of restoration.</i>	<i>For example, Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), document is available <a href="#">here</a></i>	<i>Yes, it can be found in the “Getting Started with the Bonn Challenge”, available <a href="#">here</a></i>
What can be counted as FLR under the Bonn Challenge?	If we have question while preparing the pledge (for example on what can be committed), whom can we ask for advice?		If we commit to the Bonn Challenge at the upcoming Ministerial Roundtable, will the commitment be counted for ECCA30 ?	
<i>You can count restored territories as of 2011 and planned for restoration by 2030.</i>	<i>You can contact UNECE/FAO FTS at <a href="mailto:Roksolana.shelest@un.org">Roksolana.shelest@un.org</a> or IUCN at <a href="mailto:Salome.begeladze@iucn.org">Salome.begeladze@iucn.org</a></i>		<i>If you pledge under the Bonn Challenge at the Ministerial Roundtable for Eastern and South-East Europe in autumn 2020, it would be automatically counted towards ECCA30.</i>	

## Annex 3: List of participants

### List of participants



## Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe

**Start Date:** Monday, December 16, 2019 **End Date:** Tuesday, December 17, 2019

**Participants:** 46

Last Name	First Name	Title	Organization	Countries Represented	Phone	Email
Apostolovic	Milica	Ms.	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section			
Arandjelovic	Radmila	Ms.	UN Environment Programme			
Begeladze	Salome	Ms.	International Union for Conservation of Nature			
Blaser	Jürgen	Prof.	Bern University of Applied Sciences			
Bobeva	Albena	Mrs.	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests	Bulgaria		
Coleman-Brantsche	Evelyn	Ms.	Bern University of Applied Sciences			
Constantin	Sebastian	Mr.	Ministry of Waters and Forests	Romania		
Dade	Drita	Ms.	The World Bank Office Albania			
Erg	Boris	Mr.	International Union for Conservation of Nature			
Gazdic	Jelica	Ms.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Montenegro		
Gazdic	Milan	Mr.	National Parks of Montenegro			
Glavonjic	Branko	Dr.	Belgrade State University	Serbia		
Gregurovic	Goran	Mr.	Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management	Croatia		
Hoxha	Ylli	Dr.	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Albania		
Jacob	Francoise	Ms.	United Nations			
Jovic	Dušan	Mr.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	Serbia		
Jovic	Predrag	Mr.	FAO Serbia			
Korac	Zorica	Ms.	United Nations Development Programme			
Lalic	Natasa	Ms.	UNCCD team in Serbia			
Langdahl	Peter	Mr.	IUCN			

Loeffler	Theresa	Ms.	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section	
Marinković	Marko	Mr.	JP "Vojvodinašume"	Serbia
Markovic	Jelena	Ms.	Bern University of Applied Sciences	Switzerland
Meier	Leonie	Ms.	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section	
Mentov	Aleksandar	Mr.	FAO Serbia	
Meyer	Kristin	Ms.	IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature	
Michalak	Roman	Mr.	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section	
Nešković	Dušan	Mr.	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Pavlenda	Pavel	Mr.	National Forest Centre – Forest Research Institute	Slovakia
Piplica	Anne-Kristin	Ms.	Federal Foreign Ministry German Embassy Belgrade	Germany
Poliakova	Liubov	Ms.	State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine	Ukraine
Poljanšek	Simon	Mr.	Forestry Division-Forestry and Hunting Directorate-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	Slovenia
Prokic	Snezana	Ms.	Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection of Republic of Serbia	Serbia
Rafailova	Elena	Mrs.	Executive Forest Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	Bulgaria
Schwarz	Matej	Mr.	FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Bratislava	
Shakjirovikj	Avdulah	Mr.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Forestry and Hunting Department	North Macedonia
Shelest	Roksolana	Ms.	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section	
Siljic Tomic	Aleksandra	Ms.	UN Environment Programme	
Singer	Benjamin	Mr.	United Nations Forum on Forests	
Stamenkovic	Aleksandra	Ms.	Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Serbia	
Stavrevska-Panajotova	Anela	Ms.	CNVP	
Uykun	Cuma	Mr.	General Directorate of Forestry	Turkey
Vytvytskyi	Ihor	Mr.	State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine	Ukraine
Çörtü	Mehmet Ridvan	Mr.	General Directorate of Forestry	Turkey



Čomić	Dragan	Mr.	Faculty of Forestry, University of Banja Luka	
Šmída	Zbyněk	Mr.	Forest management institute in Czech Republic	Czech Republic