



# Consejo Económico y Social

Distribución: general  
1 de septiembre de 2023

Original: inglés



Organización de las Naciones Unidas  
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

## Comisión Económica para Europa

## Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

### Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal

### Comisión Forestal Europea

#### 81.ª reunión

San Marino, 20-23 de noviembre de 2023

Tema 4 a) del programa provisional

**Asuntos que conciernen tanto al Comité como a la Comisión:**

**Balance mundial de la labor internacional relacionada con los bosques**

#### 42.ª reunión

San Marino, 20-23 de noviembre de 2023

## Procesos e iniciativas mundiales y regionales relacionados con los bosques

### Nota de la Secretaría

#### *Resumen*

En las reuniones conjuntas de 2023 de las mesas del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal y de la Comisión Forestal Europea (CFE), se solicitó a la Secretaría que elaborara un cuadro en el que se describieran las iniciativas que se estaban emprendiendo en el ámbito forestal internacional. En el presente documento se recoge dicho cuadro.

En el documento no se analizan las funciones del Comité de Bosques y de la Industria Forestal ni de la CFE.

Se exhorta a las delegaciones a que inviten a considerar las repercusiones de la labor del Comité y la Comisión y a que debatan las posibles actividades de seguimiento.

## I. Políticas y gobernanza forestales internacionales

1. Los bosques desempeñan una función fundamental en los ecosistemas mundiales y están sujetos a las actividades internacionales en materia de políticas y gobernanza. Las políticas forestales internacionales han surgido a raíz de un contexto histórico de aumento de la globalización del comercio, los movimientos ecologistas y las preocupaciones científicas sobre la gestión forestal sostenible y la pérdida y degradación de los bosques. Incluyen diversos mecanismos, por ejemplo, acuerdos multilaterales jurídicamente vinculantes sobre el medio ambiente como el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB), la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) y la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación, y acuerdos comerciales (por ejemplo, el Convenio internacional de las maderas tropicales) como declaraciones, iniciativas gubernamentales, compromisos voluntarios y sistemas empresariales de responsabilidad social y certificación dirigidos por el sector privado. Abordan las preocupaciones ambientales mundiales, promueven la gestión forestal sostenible y contribuyen a los objetivos más amplios del crecimiento económico, la protección ambiental y la igualdad social.

2. En los esfuerzos por hacer frente al cambio climático realizados por conducto de la CMNUCC se presta ahora más atención a los bosques, con mecanismos como la iniciativa REDD+ (reducción de las emisiones debidas a la deforestación y la degradación forestal en los países en desarrollo), que se centra en reducir la pérdida de bosques en los países en desarrollo. En los acuerdos jurídicamente no vinculantes sobre el comercio internacional de productos forestales (por ejemplo, la iniciativa FLEGT [aplicación de leyes, gobernanza y comercio forestales]) y medidas como las declaraciones de Nueva York y Glasgow sobre los bosques y el uso de la tierra se hace hincapié en la necesidad de encontrar soluciones integradoras en materia de políticas para hacer frente al cambio climático y la pérdida de biodiversidad en los bosques.

3. Además, los bosques desempeñan un papel importante en el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Varios de los objetivos de la Agenda 2030 están directamente relacionados con los bosques, por ejemplo, el Objetivo 11 sobre las ciudades y comunidades sostenibles, el Objetivo 13 sobre la acción por el clima y el Objetivo 15, que aborda la vida de los ecosistemas terrestres.

### A. Visión general de los procesos internacionales relacionados con las políticas forestales

4. Los instrumentos internacionales constituyen enfoques de la gobernanza internacional de los bosques centrados en aspectos específicos. A este respecto, el CDB trata la conservación de la biodiversidad y la promoción del uso sostenible, la CMNUCC, como primera convención mundial sobre el medio ambiente, aborda el cambio climático y establece metas para la reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, y el Convenio internacional de las maderas tropicales se centra en ofrecer un marco para la cooperación entre los productores y los consumidores de maderas tropicales. La iniciativa REDD+, puesta en marcha en virtud de la CMNUCC, tiene la finalidad de incentivar la conservación y la gestión sostenible de los bosques con miras a reducir las emisiones de carbono. Los tres acuerdos reconocen la importancia de los bosques para la consecución de sus objetivos.

5. Cabe citar otros acuerdos como el Acuerdo Internacional sobre los Bosques<sup>1</sup>, que emanó de la cumbre de Río e incluye la Declaración autorizada, sin fuerza jurídica obligatoria, de principios para un consenso mundial respecto de la gestión, la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible de los bosques de todo tipo (los Principios forestales) y el Capítulo 11 (Lucha contra la deforestación) del Programa 21. Por primera vez, en los Principios forestales, los países han acordado una definición común a escala mundial de “gestión forestal sostenible”, y en el Capítulo 11 se presenta un plan de acción no vinculante de las Naciones Unidas en relación con el desarrollo sostenible.

---

<sup>1</sup> El Acuerdo Internacional sobre los Bosques tiene cinco componentes principales, a saber: el Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Bosques (FNUB) y sus Estados miembros, la Secretaría del FNUB, la Asociación de Colaboración en materia de Bosques, la Red Mundial para la Facilitación de la Financiación Forestal del FNUB y el Fondo Fiduciario del FNUB.

En el Acuerdo Internacional sobre los Bosques se establecen los principios rectores y el marco para la cooperación internacional en materia de bosques. El Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Bosques (FNUB), creado en el año 2000 por el Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas, actúa como principal mecanismo de ejecución y coordinación del Acuerdo.

6. Tras la Cumbre sobre el Clima celebrada en Nueva York en 2014 se presentó la Declaración de Nueva York sobre los Bosques, de carácter voluntario y jurídicamente no vinculante, como compromiso para reducir a la mitad la tasa de deforestación de aquí a 2020 y para poner fin a este problema de aquí a 2030. En el marco de la CMNUCC y la 26.ª Conferencia de las Partes de Glasgow, esto se complementó con la Declaración sobre los Bosques y el Uso de la Tierra (la Declaración de Glasgow) en 2021. Las dos declaraciones tienen por objeto poner fin y revertir la deforestación de aquí a 2030 y lograr una transición hacia un uso sostenible de la tierra. También se han realizado progresos sustanciales en lo que respecta a la movilización de la financiación destinada a los bosques como parte de la formulación de un compromiso de financiación forestal mundial (*Global Forest Finance Pledge*) junto con la Declaración de Glasgow. El compromiso tiene la finalidad de respaldar las actividades encaminadas a restaurar las tierras degradadas, hacer frente a los incendios forestales y promover los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales. El futuro dirá si la Declaración ha tenido éxito.

7. Asimismo, los países aprobaron en 2017 el Plan estratégico de las Naciones Unidas para los bosques para el período comprendido entre 2020 y 2030. En dicho plan figuran seis objetivos forestales mundiales y 26 metas asociadas, de carácter voluntario, que han de alcanzarse a más tardar en 2030.

8. Los procesos sobre criterios e indicadores relativos a la gestión forestal sostenible, como los que se llevan a cabo a través de Forest Europe y el Proceso de Montreal, constituyen marcos internacionales concebidos para evaluar la gestión sostenible de los bosques y llevar un seguimiento de la misma. Estos procesos ofrecen enfoques estructurados para que los países elaboren y pongan en marcha prácticas de gestión forestal sostenible, al tiempo que también facilitan la cooperación y el intercambio de información a nivel internacional.

9. Otros ejemplos son el Desafío de Bonn, un esfuerzo mundial para restaurar los territorios y los bosques tropicales degradados de aquí a 2020 y 2030, la Alianza para los bosques tropicales, que reúne a gobiernos, empresas, organizaciones no gubernamentales y comunidades indígenas para reducir la deforestación tropical provocada por los productos básicos, y la Asociación Global sobre Restauración del Paisaje Forestal de la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, una red mundial que busca restaurar los bosques perdidos y degradados y los territorios circundantes.

10. Recientemente, la *One Forest Summit* (Cumbre “Un solo bosque”), celebrada los días 1 y 2 de marzo de 2023 en Libreville (Gabón), se centró en la conservación de las selvas lluviosas. Los resultados de la cumbre se resumieron en el Plan de Libreville, compuesto por los siguientes dos puntos: 1) la creación de un fondo de 100 millones de EUR para financiar los certificados de biodiversidad destinado a los países que hayan protegido sus bosques y reservas de biodiversidad, y 2) la creación de 10 millones de puestos de trabajo en actividades relacionadas con la gestión forestal sostenible y las cadenas de valor que beneficien a las comunidades locales e indígenas. Cabe destacar también la reciente Cumbre para un nuevo pacto financiero mundial, celebrada los días 22 y 23 de junio de 2023 en París, en la que se defendió una reforma del sistema financiero internacional con miras a hacer frente a los desafíos actuales.

11. Existen más iniciativas internacionales emprendidas por el sector público y privado. Un ejemplo destacado guarda relación con la certificación forestal. La certificación forestal ofrece incentivos de mercado para la gestión forestal sostenible al establecer normas relativas a la gestión responsable de los bosques y otorgar etiquetas verdes a los productores que cumplan esas normas. Aquí compiten dos principales sistemas de certificación, a saber: el Consejo de Manejo Forestal y el Programa de Reconocimiento de Sistemas de Certificación Forestal, puestos en marcha por organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales y por la industria y los propietarios forestales, respectivamente.

12. Del mismo modo, se están realizando esfuerzos en relación con la legalidad del comercio internacional de madera cuyo objetivo es controlar que la madera y los productos madereros extraídos de forma ilegal no entren en el mercado. Por ejemplo, la iniciativa FLEGT de la Unión Europea (UE)<sup>2</sup>, que interactúa con los reglamentos públicos sobre legalidad de la madera y los sistemas privados de verificación de la legalidad y de certificación de la sostenibilidad, constituye un régimen mundial sobre legalidad de la madera.

## **B. Visión general de los instrumentos de políticas en el plano paneuropeo, en particular en la Unión Europea**

13. En el plano paneuropeo existen varias iniciativas y acuerdos que influyen en la gobernanza de los bosques, a saber:

a) La Conferencia Ministerial sobre Protección de Bosques de Europa (Forest Europe): Se trata de un proceso político voluntario en el que participan 46 Estados miembros, incluida la UE, y cuyo objetivo es promover la gestión forestal sostenible. Ha elaborado criterios e indicadores para la gestión forestal sostenible y brinda una plataforma para debatir cuestiones pertinentes para el sector forestal.

b) La Estrategia paneuropea de la diversidad biológica y del medio físico: Esta estrategia obedece a la aplicación del CDB en Europa al promover la conservación de la biodiversidad y la diversidad de territorios.

c) El Convenio de Berna: Aprobado en 1982, este convenio se centra en la conservación de la flora y fauna silvestres y los hábitats de Europa, incluidos los bosques.

d) El Convenio Europeo del Paisaje: Este convenio, que guarda relación con los bosques en algunas partes, hace hincapié en la protección y la gestión del paisaje.

e) El Convenio de los Alpes y el Convenio de los Cárpatos: Estos acuerdos subregionales incluyen protocolos sobre los bosques que son vinculantes para varios países en sus respectivas regiones montañosas.

f) Convenio sobre el Instituto Forestal Europeo: Se trata de un acuerdo internacional con una secretaría que trabaja en diversos campos de investigación pertinentes para el sector forestal. Fue establecido por los países europeos y está compuesto por 30 Estados miembros.

### **1. Gobernanza forestal en la Unión Europea**

14. La UE no cuenta con una política forestal común y corresponde a sus Estados miembros gestionar la gobernanza forestal.

15. Algunos ejemplos de instrumentos de políticas de la UE que afectan a los bosques son los siguientes: a) la Estrategia de la Unión Europea en favor de los bosques, que constituye un documento de carácter voluntario e importante desde el punto de vista estratégico para las medidas adoptadas por la UE en materia de bosques; b) el Reglamento de la Unión Europea sobre la madera, como parte del Plan de Acción FLEGT<sup>3</sup>; c) el Reglamento de la Unión Europea sobre la deforestación relacionado con los productos libres de deforestación cuyo objetivo es frenar la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques provocadas por la UE<sup>4</sup>; d) el Pacto Verde Europeo, en el que se describen los compromisos para combatir el cambio climático, la pérdida de biodiversidad y la degradación del medio ambiente y en el que los bosques son un componente esencial del logro de estos objetivos; e) la política agrícola común y los programas nacionales de desarrollo rural; y f) la taxonomía de la UE para las actividades económicas sostenibles.

---

<sup>2</sup> La iniciativa FLEGT de la UE ha establecido un acuerdo voluntario de asociación con los países exportadores de madera que es jurídicamente vinculante tras su firma.

<sup>3</sup> Se aplica a las importaciones de países de fuera de la UE, excluyendo Islandia, Liechtenstein y Noruega.

<sup>4</sup> El Reglamento de la Unión Europea sobre la madera, que en la actualidad controla el comercio de productos madereros recolectados de forma ilegal en la UE, será sustituido por el Reglamento sobre la deforestación cuando entren en vigor sus disposiciones.

16. Otros ámbitos normativos de la UE que afectan a los bosques incluyen la legislación sobre biodiversidad y conservación, por ejemplo, la Directiva de las aves, la Directiva sobre los hábitats, la Estrategia sobre la biodiversidad de aquí a 2030 y el Programa de Medio Ambiente y Acción por el Clima, además del marco sobre clima y energía para 2030, la Legislación Europea sobre el Clima, el sector del uso de la tierra, cambio del uso de la tierra y actividad forestal, la Directiva sobre fuentes de energía renovables (DFER III)<sup>5</sup>, acordada de forma provisional, y la Ley de la Unión Europea de Restauración de la Naturaleza.

## **2. Gobernanza forestal en América del Norte, con inclusión de los Estados Unidos de América y el Canadá**

17. Los Estados Unidos de América y el Canadá cuentan con varios instrumentos de políticas que resultan pertinentes para la utilización y gestión sostenibles de los bosques.

18. En los Estados Unidos de América estos son, por ejemplo, los siguientes: a) la Ley Nacional de Gestión Forestal, que brinda orientación sobre la gestión de los bosques nacionales; b) la Ley de especies amenazadas; c) la Ley del Agua Limpia; d) la iniciativa “Healthy Forests” (Bosques Sanos), que tiene por objeto reducir el riesgo de incendios forestales y restaurar la salud de los bosques; e) el Programa de patrimonio forestal; y f) la Ley Lacey, que aborda la explotación y el comercio ilegales de madera prohibiendo el comercio de plantas y productos vegetales recolectados de forma ilegal.

19. En el Canadá, algunos de los instrumentos de políticas son los siguientes: a) los terrenos reales, que abarcan las tierras forestales pobladas que son propiedad del gobierno federal y los gobiernos provinciales del Canadá, y las políticas relativas a estas tierras de interés para la gestión forestal sostenible; b) el Acuerdo sobre el bosque boreal canadiense, una iniciativa voluntaria en la que participan grupos industriales y de conservación con miras a promover prácticas forestales sostenibles en el bosque boreal; c) la Ley sobre Especies en Riesgo; d) la Ley Canadiense de Protección del Medio Ambiente; y e) la Ley de Evaluación Ambiental del Canadá.

## **3. Gobernanza forestal en la Federación de Rusia**

20. La Federación de Rusia cuenta con varias políticas que desempeñan una función importante para la gestión, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los bosques. Entre ellas, cabe citar las siguientes: a) el Código Forestal de la Federación de Rusia, que rige la gestión, la protección y la utilización de los bosques; y b) los planes estatales de gestión forestal, que brindan orientación acerca de la gestión forestal sostenible, por ejemplo, de la extracción de madera, la conservación de la biodiversidad y la prevención de incendios forestales.

## **4. Nuevas tendencias en el sector forestal**

21. Las nuevas tendencias en el sector forestal paneuropeo incluyen diversas actividades que reflejan la evolución de las perspectivas por lo que hace a la gestión forestal sostenible. Algunos ejemplos son los siguientes: a) la Cumbre “Un solo bosque” y el Plan de Libreville; b) la labor de la Plataforma Intergubernamental Científico-normativa sobre Diversidad Biológica y Servicios de los Ecosistemas pertinente para el sector forestal, como la evaluación de los nexos y la evaluación de los valores; c) el Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal, recientemente aprobado, en particular actividades como la creación del Grupo especial de expertos técnicos en indicadores para el Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal y el fondo innovador del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial destinado a financiar la aplicación del Marco; y d) el sexto período de sesiones de la Asamblea de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente, que se celebrará próximamente, y la séptima edición de la Perspectiva Mundial sobre el Medio Ambiente.

---

<sup>5</sup> El Consejo Europeo y el Parlamento Europeo han alcanzado un acuerdo provisional para aumentar la proporción de energía renovable en el consumo energético de la UE hasta un 42,5 % de aquí a 2030.

## **II. Puntos que se someten a consideración**

22. En el marco de sus mandatos existentes, la Comisión y el Comité quizás deseen solicitar lo siguiente:

- a) el seguimiento de los trabajos y procesos actuales e incipientes relacionados con los bosques;
- b) el examen de las repercusiones de los procesos y trabajos nuevos en la labor del Comité y la Comisión.

## Annex I

### 1. International and regional forest related work, processes and initiatives

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>1. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) merged in 2019.</li> <li>• ICRAF is an international institute that conducts research in agroforestry. It specializes in the sustainable management, protection and regulation of tropical rainforest and natural reserves.</li> <li>• CIFOR conducts research related to challenges of forest and landscape management.</li> <li>• CIFOR is a CGIAR Research Center, leads the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry, and leads the Global Landscapes Forum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5th International Congress on Planted Forests:</b> 7 to 10 Nov 2023 (Nairobi, Kenya).</li> <li>• <b>6th World Congress on Agroforestry:</b> TBC.</li> </ul>
(a) Global Landscapes Forum (GLF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-stakeholder forum that facilitates participation in landscape approaches.</li> <li>• Knowledge-led platform on integrated land use, dedicated to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Agreement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2023 Landscape Leadership Workshop:</b> 9 to 10 October 2023 (Nairobi, Kenya).</li> <li>• <b>GLF Nairobi 2023 Hybrid Conference: A New Vision for Earth:</b> 11 to 12 October 2023 (Nairobi, Kenya).</li> </ul>
<b>2. Convention of the Protection of the Alps (Alpine convention)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subregional treaty signed by eight Alpine states and the EU.</li> <li>• The objective of the treaty is to protect the natural environment of the Alps while promoting its development.</li> <li>• Consist of a Framework Convention, various implementation protocols and declarations.</li> <li>• Sets measures for the sustainable development of the Alpine region and promotes cooperation between Alpine countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EUSALP Conference on deployment of decarbonised mobility:</b> 31 August to 1 September 2023 (Ticino, Switzerland).</li> <li>• <b>Meeting of the Alpine Climate Board:</b> 17 October (Online).</li> <li>• <b>Annual Meeting Mountaineering Villages:</b> 6 to 8 October 2023 (Villgratental, Austria).</li> <li>• <b>EUSALP Annual Forum 2023:</b> 18 to 19 October (Bad Ragaz, Switzerland).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>3. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the protocols of the convention, concrete actions have been identified for ten thematic areas (e.g., on mountain forests and energy).</li> <li>Established during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and by General Assembly resolution 55/201.</li> <li>Multilateral agreement for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.</li> <li>It has two supplementary agreements, the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP16):</b> TBC, 2024 (Turkey)</li> <li><b>Twenty-fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:</b> 16 to 20 October 2023 (Nairobi, Kenya).</li> <li><b>Twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:</b> 13 to 17 May 2024.</li> </ul>
(a) Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent intergovernmental body established by States to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.</li> <li>IPBES can be grouped into four complementary areas: assessments, policy support, building capacity and knowledge, communications and outreach.</li> <li>It is not a UN body. UNEP provides secretariat services to IPBES.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES 10):</b> 28 August to 2 September 2023 (Bonn, Germany).</li> </ul>
(b) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBF was adopted during COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is not a legally binding treaty.</li> <li>Contains 4 global goals and 23 targets. It succeeds the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Forum facilitated by the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative: Workshop on ecosystem restoration-related planning and capacity-building needs for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:</b> 12 September 2023 (Online).</li> <li><b>International dialogue with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Gender Plan of Action:</b> 9 to 10 November 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland).</li> </ul>



Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral agreement to protect endangered plants and animals from the threats of international trade.</li> <li>• Provides a legal framework for the regulation of international trade in CITES-listed species.</li> <li>• CITES regulates the international trade of close to 800 tree species, as well as other fauna and flora species occurring in forest ecosystems.</li> <li>• Decisions 19.32 to 19.34 on CITES and forests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee:</b> 6 to 10 November (Geneva, Switzerland).</li> <li>• <b>COP20:</b> TBC, 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional multilateral agreement in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.</li> <li>• The convention led to the creation of the Emerald network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs), which operates alongside the EUs Natura 2000 programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2nd Bureau meeting 2023:</b> 12 to 13 September 2023 (Strasbourg, France).</li> <li>• <b>43rd Standing Committee meeting:</b> 28 November to 1 December 2023 (Strasbourg, France).</li> </ul>
<b>6. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral agreement that aims to conserve migratory species throughout their ranges. The agreement was signed under the auspices of UNEP and is concerned with conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.</li> <li>• The only global convention specializing in the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migration routes.</li> <li>• Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I of the Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (COP14):</b> 23 to 28 October 2023 (Samarkand, Uzbekistan).</li> </ul>
<b>7. Convention on Wetlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat is multilateral agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of Ramsar sites (wetlands).</li> <li>• The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>62nd meeting of the Standing Committee:</b> 4 to 8 September 2023 (Gland, Switzerland).</li> <li>• <b>COP15:</b> TBC, 2025 (Zimbabwe).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>8. European Environment Agency (EEA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agency of the EU which provides independent information on the environment. Including members outside the EU.</li> <li>• The goal of the EEA is to help those involved in developing, implementing and evaluating environmental policy, and to inform the general public.</li> <li>• EEA hosts the Forest Information System for Europe (FISE).</li> </ul>	N/A.
1(a) European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership network of the EEA and its 38 member and cooperating countries.</li> <li>• EEA and Eionet gather and develop data, knowledge, and advice to policy makers about Europe's environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Eionet workshop on circular economy and resource use:</b> 27 to 28 September (Copenhagen, Denmark).</li> <li>• <b>NFP/Eionet meeting:</b> 10 to 11 October (Copenhagen, Denmark).</li> <li>• <b>86th Scientific Committee:</b> 24 to 25 October (Copenhagen, Denmark).</li> </ul>
<b>9. European Forest Institute (EFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International organization established by the European states.</li> <li>• EFI conducts research and provides policy support on forest related issues.</li> <li>• Provides forest-related knowledge around three interconnected and interdisciplinary programmes: bioeconomy, resilience and governance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>European Bioeconomy Scientific Forum 2023:</b> 6 to 8 September 2023 (Vienna, Austria).</li> <li>• <b>EFI Annual Conference:</b> 20 to 23 September 2023 (Novi Sad, Serbia)</li> </ul>
(a) International Partnerships Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global center of knowledge and expertise that supports policy and governance reforms concerning forests.</li> <li>• The Facility conceptualizes and pilots' tools and approaches, and supports the development and implementation of partnerships approaches and legally binding instruments, aimed at sustainable forest and land use, commodity production and trade.</li> <li>• It supports a range of actors in producing countries to strengthen and implement legal frameworks and policies.</li> </ul>	
(b) Integrate Network Multi-Donor Trust Fund (Integrate Network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated by EFI, the Integrate Network is an alliance of representatives of different European countries that promotes the integration of nature conservation into sustainable forest management at the policy, practice and research level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>8th Annual Meeting of the European Integrate Network:</b> 4 to 6 October 2023 (Luxembourg).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>10. European Union (EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes the exchange of successful management practices and experiences amongst its Members on the application, training, and communication of integrated forest management approaches.</li> <li>Political and economic union of 27 member states.</li> <li>Represents an internal single market based on standardized legal frameworks and legislation that applies in all member states.</li> <li>The treaty on European Union and the treaty on the Functioning of the European Union form the basis of EU law, setting out general principles of the EU's purpose, the governance of its institutions (e.g., European Commission, Parliament, and Council).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See calendar of the Council of the European Union: <a href="https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/calendar/">https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/calendar/</a>.</li> <li>See calendar of the European Parliament: <a href="https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/en/meetings-search.html">https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/en/meetings-search.html</a>.</li> </ul>
(a) Directorates-General of the European Commission (AGRI, CLIMA, ENER, ENV, GROW).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU departments with specific zones of responsibility.</li> <li>Within the European Commission, Directorates-General are the equivalent of national-level ministries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>JRC Week on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards:</b> 26 to 29 September 2023 (Online).</li> <li><b>Science Meets Regions:</b> 27 to 28 September 2023 (Brussels, Belgium).</li> <li><b>EuroGEO Workshop 2023:</b> 2 to 3 October (Bolzano/Bozen, Italy).</li> <li><b>Big Data from Space 2023 (BiDS) Conference:</b> 6 to 9 November 2023 (Wien, Austria).</li> <li><b>Sustainable and Impact Investments International Conference:</b> 30 November to 1 December 2023 (Online)</li> </ul>
(b) Joint Research Centre (JRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission's science and knowledge service which employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to European Union policy.</li> <li>JRC-FOREST research is at the basis of JRC's with regards to forest-related policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A.</li> </ul>
(c) Eurostat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The statistical office of the EU.</li> <li>Provide statistical information to the institutions of the EU and promotes the harmonization of statistical methods across EU Member States.</li> <li>Covers statistics on forestry and logging in the EU.</li> </ul>	

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
(d) Standing Forestry Commission (SFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the European Commission in preparing legislative proposals and policy initiatives, coordinating with the EU Member States (e.g., exchange of views), and providing expertise to the Commission when preparing to implement measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meeting of the Standing Forestry Committee:</b> TBC 2024 (Online)</li> </ul>
(e) Working Party on Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handles international forest processes and internal dossiers within the EU and is composed of relevant delegates and experts.</li> <li>• Mainly involved in discussions on international forest fora and processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Working Party on Forestry meeting:</b> 22 September 2023 (Brussels, Belgium).</li> </ul>
(f) Civil Dialogue Group on Forestry and Cork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum for regular information exchange between forest and forestry-related stakeholders that operate on a European level.</li> <li>• The main task of the civil dialogue groups is to maintain regular dialogue on all matters relating to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), including its implementation and new measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group on Forestry and Cork:</b> TBC.</li> </ul>
(g) Expert Group on Forest-based Industries and Sectorally Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives from the forest-based industries, relevant Member State authorities and groupings holding relevant information.</li> <li>• This is the main body for cooperation between forest-based industries and the Commission. It provides legal, economic and technical advice on issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Group of Experts on Forest-based Industries and Sectorally Related Issues Meeting:</b> TBC 2024 (Online).</li> </ul>
(h) Commission Expert Group/Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Protecting and Restoring the World's Forests, including the EU Timber Regulation and the FLEGT Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert forum for discussion and consultation, established following the publication of the communication on EU action to protect global forests, to provide advice and assistance to the Commission in the preparation of relevant legislative proposals and policy initiatives.</li> <li>• Set up to ensure cooperation between Member States, stakeholders, and the Commission to ensure compliance with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) and to assist the Commission in ensuring a uniform implementation of the EUTR and the FLEGT Regulation across the EU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>18th Meeting of the “Expert group/multi-stakeholder platform on protecting and restoring the world’s forests (EUTR - FLEGT) - MS only:</b> 28 September 2023 (Online).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>11. European Wood Policy Platform (woodPoP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WoodPoP serves as a platform, initiated by Finland and Austria, to promote wood-based policy dialogue.</li> <li>• Supports the cooperation between public services, civil society, and research to develop policy solutions promoting the sustainable consumption and production of wood-based products.</li> </ul>	• N/A.
<b>12. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialized agency of the UN covering all aspects of forestry from policy to technical support to the countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>European Commission on Agriculture (ECA) - 43rd Session:</b> 26 to 28 September 2023 (Budapest, Hungary).</li> <li>• <b>Global Symposium on Soil and Water:</b> 02 to 05-October 2023 (Rome, Italy).</li> <li>• <b>Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – 10<sup>th</sup> session:</b> 20 to 24 November 2023 (Rome, Italy).</li> </ul>
(a) Committee on Forestry (COFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Forestry statutory body.</li> <li>• As a global Technical Committee, COFO bring together heads of forest services and other senior government officials to identify emerging policy and technical issues, to seek solutions and to advise FAO and others on appropriate action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Near East Forestry and Range Commission - 26th Session:</b> 10 to 13 September 2023 (Jordan).</li> <li>• <b>3rd Session of the COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems:</b> 13 to 14 September 2023 (Jordan).</li> <li>• <b>North American Forest Commission - 32nd Session:</b> 25 to 27 September 2023 (Fredericton, Canada).</li> <li>• <b>27th Session of COFO:</b> 22 to 26 July 2024</li> </ul>
(b) European Forestry Commission (EFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Forestry Commissions established by FAO.</li> <li>• One of six Regional Forestry Commissions that provide a policy and technical forum for countries to discuss and address forest issues on a regional basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>European Forestry Commission (EFC) – 42<sup>nd</sup> Session – and the UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry – 81<sup>st</sup> Session:</b> 20 to 24 November 2023 (San Marino).</li> </ul>
<b>13. Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership (FCLP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership of governments committed to expanding and maintaining high-level political leadership on forests, land-use and climate.</li> <li>• Focused on finding solutions that reduce forest loss, increase restoration and support sustainable development.</li> </ul>	• N/A

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>14. Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The partnership is underpinned by six voluntary action areas under which governments, with partners, can take action or make pledges.</li> <li>The FACT Dialogue and its Roadmap of Action was launched in Glasgow during COP26. It is part of a wider package of announcements made during COP26 concerning forests and sustainability, including the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use.</li> <li>The dialogue brings together 30 of the largest producer and consumer countries of internationally traded agricultural commodities to protect forests and other ecosystems. It also promotes sustainable trade and development as well as the climate and biodiversity crisis.</li> <li>The FACT Roadmap covers 4 key thematic areas: Support for Smallholders, Traceability and Transparency, Research, Development and Innovation, and Trade &amp; Markets.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>15. Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (Carpathian Convention)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subregional treaty signed by seven Carpathian States. The treaty aims to foster sustainable development and the protection of the Carpathian region.</li> <li>The Convention provides a transnational framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy integration.</li> <li>Article 7 of the Convention asks the parties to support the use of forest management instruments and programmes in accordance with the SFM principles formulated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Carpathian Convention (COP7):</b> 11 to 14 October 2023 (Belgrade, Serbia).</li> <li><b>10th Meeting of the Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management (WG Forest):</b> TBC.</li> </ul>
<b>16. Global Environment Facility (GEF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multilateral environmental fund providing grants and blended finance for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security, and sustainable cities in developing countries.</li> <li>Financial mechanism for five MEAs: the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Seventh GEF Assembly:</b> 22 to 26 August 2023 (Vancouver, Canada).</li> <li><b>65th GEF Council Meeting:</b> 18 to 22 December 2023 (Online).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>17. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF is the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. It also supports forest-related activities.</li> <li>• International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006 (TD/TIMBER.3/12).</li> <li>• Intergovernmental organization that promotes conservation of tropical forest resources and their sustainable management, use and trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>59th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council and Sessions of the Associated Committees:</b> 13 to 17 November 2023 (Pattaya, Thailand).</li> <li>• <b>Global Legal and Sustainable Timber Forum 2023:</b> 21 to 22 November 2023 (Macao SAR, China).</li> </ul>
<b>18. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership Union of government and civil society organizations.</li> <li>• Implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide.</li> <li>• Implementing agency for the GEF and an Accredited Entity under the Global Climate Fund (GCF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IUCN Leaders Forum:</b> 11 October to 13 October, 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland).</li> <li>• <b>110th Council meeting:</b> 13 to 15 November 2023 (Fontainebleau, France)</li> <li>• <b>111th Council meeting:</b> 14-16 May 2024.</li> <li>• <b>IUCN World Conservation Congress:</b> TBC, 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>19. International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-governmental international network of forest scientists.</li> <li>• Aim of the organization is to promote cooperation in scientific studies on forests and their use and sustainable development.</li> <li>• Generates scientific knowledge for policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders.</li> <li>• All activities are based on voluntary contributions from scientists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IUFRO International Conference on Small-Scale Forestry:</b> 22 to 26 August 2023 (Tartu, Estonia)</li> <li>• <b>FORESTED LANDSCAPES in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework:</b> 24 to 27 October 2023 (Evora, Portugal)</li> <li>• <b>IUFRO International Symposium on Pine Wilt Disease:</b> 25 to 28 October 2023 (Nanjing, China)</li> <li>• <b>Short Rotation Woody Crops International Conference:</b> 13 to 16 May 2024 (Columbia, United States of America).</li> <li>• <b>IUFRO Seed Orchard Conference:</b> 20 to 25 May 2024 (Braşov, Romania).</li> <li>• <b>XXVI IUFRO World Congress 2024:</b> 23 to 29 June 2024 (Stockholm, Sweden).</li> </ul>
<b>20. Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pan-European voluntary forest policy platform for high-level political dialogue and technical exchange.</li> <li>• The aim of Forest Europe is to develop common strategies on how to protect and sustainably manage forests. The process is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>17th European Forest Pedagogics Congress 2023: 20 to 22 September 2023</b> (Königswinter, Germany).</li> <li>• <b>Forest Europe High-Level Talks:</b> 9 November 2023.</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>21. One Planet Summit</b>	<p>based on the Ministerial Conferences convened with an interval of 3 to 5 years.</p> <p>Every conference result in a joint political declaration and resolutions to develop common strategies.</p> <p>Forest Europe SFM definition and set of criteria and indicators are internationally regarded as guidelines for SFM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>9th Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe:</b> 2024</li> </ul>
<b>22. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The One Planet Summit brings together public and private sector leaders. The summits are followed by themed ministerial meetings (e.g., One Forest Summit) to follow up on initiatives, address progress and support One Planet coalitions.</li> <li>• Joint and multi-stakeholder commitments taken as part of the One Planet Summit are monitored and reported.</li> <li>• Initiatives form part of the action agenda of the UNCCD and the Hyderabad Call for Biodiversity Champions.</li> <li>• Established by General Assembly resolution 47/188.</li> <li>• Convention set up to address desertification and the effects of drought.</li> <li>• Multilateral commitment to mitigate the impact of land degradation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One Planet - Polar Summit:</b> November 8, 2023</li> <li>• <b>UNCCD Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention CRIC21:</b> 13 to 17 November 2023 (Samarkand, Uzbekistan).</li> <li>• <b>UNCCD Conference of Parties 16th session (COP16):</b> 02 to 13 December 2024 (Riyadh, Riyadh).</li> </ul>
(a) G20 Global Land Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established by the G20 Environment Ministers Meeting November 22, 2020.</li> <li>• Intergovernmental forum of the world's major developed and developing economies.</li> <li>• Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats aim to halt and reverse land degradation and reduce degraded land by 50 per cent by 2040.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Changemaker Academy for Parliamentarians:</b> 21 to 25 August 2023 (Bonn, Germany)</li> </ul>
<b>23. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established by General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX).</li> <li>• Strategic Plan 2022-2025.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>



Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
<b>24. United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (ECOSOC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNs lead agency on international development. Its mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions. Projects include land restoration and forest-related work</li> <li>• Charter of the UN and various General Assembly resolutions.</li> <li>• One of the six principal organs of the UN, responsible for the direction and coordination of the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities carried out by the UN. It is the UN's largest subsidiary body.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Thirteenth Session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM):</b> 2 to 3 August 2023 (New York, United States of America).</li> <li>• <b>2023 SDG Summit:</b> 18 to 19 September 2023 (New York, United States of America).</li> </ul>
(a) UN Forum on Forests (UNFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOSOC Resolution 2000/35.</li> <li>• High-level intergovernmental policy forum, including all UN member states and permanent observers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ad hoc Expert Group (AHEG) on the preparations for the IAF midterm review:</b> 10 to 13 October 2023 (Vienna, Austria).</li> <li>• <b>Nineteenth session of the Forum:</b> 6-10 May 2024 (New York, United States of America).</li> </ul>
(b) Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in response to an invitation issued in resolution 2000/35 by ECOSOC.</li> <li>• Informal, voluntary arrangement between 16 international organizations with programmes on forests.</li> <li>• CPF aim to enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed development goals, and promote the sustainable management of all types of forests.</li> <li>• Support the work of the UNFF and its member countries, including the provision of scientific and technical advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>25. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of reference have been defined by ECOSOC. (E/ECE/778/Rev.5).</li> <li>• One of the five regional commissions under the jurisdiction of ECOSOC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>28th session of the Committee on Environmental Policy:</b> 1 to 3 November 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland).</li> </ul>
(a) Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rules of Procedure for the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FORESTA 2023: Joint session of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the FAO European Forestry Commission:</b> 20 to 23 November 2023 (San Marino).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
(b) Joint UNECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management (JWPFSEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum for cooperation and consultation between Member States on forestry, the forest industry and forest product matters.</li> </ul> <p>Terms of Reference of the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management (GE.14)</p> <p>Supports developing evidence-based policies for SFM and assisting countries to monitor and manage forests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>45<sup>th</sup> session of the joint FAO/UNECE Working Party:</b> TBC.</li> </ul>
<b>26. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII).</li> <li>• Responsible for monitoring the state of the environment, inform policy making with science and coordinate responses to the world's environmental challenges. within the UN system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>World Water Week 2023:</b> 20 to 24 August 2023 (Stockholm, Sweden).</li> <li>• <b>8th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation (APAN) Forum:</b> 30 August to 1 September 2023 (Incheon City, Republic of Korea).</li> <li>• <b>Green Jobs for the future:</b> 14 to 15 September 2023 (Bangkok, Thailand).</li> <li>• <b>Final Intergovernmental Consultations on Nature-based Solutions:</b> 9 to 13 October 2023 (Nairobi, Kenya).</li> <li>• <b>Fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP-5):</b> 30 October to 3 November 2023 (Geneva, Switzerland).</li> <li>• <b>Sixth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 6):</b> 26 February to 1 March 2024 (Nairobi, Kenya)</li> </ul>
(a) UNEP Europe Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides guidance to national governments in the pan-European region.</li> <li>• Host the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (Tehran Convention) and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (Carpathian Convention).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
(b) GRID-Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Resource Information Database - Geneva (GRID-Geneva), is a partnership between UNEP, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the University of Geneva (UniGe).</li> <li>• One of UNEP's major centres for data and information management and relevant for forest related work from a monitoring / earth observations perspective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN climate change conference (COP28):</b> 30 November to 12 December 2023 (Dubai, United Arab Emirates).</li> </ul>
<b>27. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations framework convention on climate change (FCCC/INFORMAL/84).</li> <li>• International environmental treaty to combat climate change.</li> </ul>	

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treaty calls for ongoing scientific research and regular meetings, negotiations, and future policy agreements to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change.</li> <li>Established by General Assembly resolution 43/53.</li> <li>Provides regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>60th Session of the IPCC:</b> TBC.</li> </ul>
(b) Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund established within the framework of the UNFCCC as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.</li> <li>GCF invests across four transition areas: the built environment; energy and industry; human security, livelihoods and wellbeing; and land-use, forests and ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Green Climate Fund Regional Programming Dialogue with Asia and the Pacific:</b> 7 to 11 August 2023 (Songdo, Republic of Korea)</li> <li><b>High-Level Pledging Conference of the second replenishment of GCF (GCF-2):</b> 5 October 2023 (Bonn, Germany)</li> </ul>
(c) United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ is a voluntary climate change mitigation framework developed by the UNFCCC.</li> <li>Guide activities in the forest sector that reduces emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>28. World Bank (WB)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low- and middle-income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects.</li> <li>A WB administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund, PROGREEN supports efforts to improve livelihoods while tackling forest loss, declining biodiversity, deteriorating land fertility, and increased risks exacerbated by climate change, such as uncontrolled forest fires.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Civil Society Policy Forum:</b> 10 to 13 October 2023 (Marrakech, Morocco).</li> <li><b>9th Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) Global Conference:</b> 29 October to 2 November 2023 (Manama, Bahrain and online).</li> <li><b>Law, Justice and Development Week 2023—Partnering for Impact: Enabling and Mobilizing the Private Sector for Sustainable Development:</b> 13 to 15 November 2023 (Washington, United States of America).</li> </ul>

Organization, process, initiatives	Mandate or main work areas	Recent and upcoming events & meetings (non-exhaustive)
(a) Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administered by the WB, FCPF is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and indigenous people's organizations.</li> <li>Focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.</li> <li>FCPF has created a framework and processes for REDD+ readiness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Carbon Fund Twenty-seventh Meeting (CF27):</b> TBC, 2024.</li> </ul>
<b>29. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialized agency of the UN that promotes international cooperation on weather, climate, water and related environmental issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
(a) Committee on Earth Observation Satellite (CEOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International coordination of civil space-based Earth observation programs and promotes exchange of data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>37th CEOS Plenary:</b> 14 to 17 November 2023 (Chiang Rai, Thailand).</li> </ul>
(b) Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intergovernmental partnership that improves the availability, access and use of Earth observations for a sustainable planet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>GEO Week 2023:</b> 6 to 10 November 2023 (Cape Town, South Africa).</li> <li><b>GEO-19 Plenary:</b> 8 to 9 November 2023 (Cape Town, South Africa).</li> <li><b>2023 Cape Town Ministerial Summit:</b> 10 November (Cape Town, South Africa).</li> </ul>
(c) Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership for coordinating international support for improving forest monitoring and associated GHG accounting capabilities in developing countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>GFOI 2024 Plenary:</b> TBC.</li> </ul>

\* G= Global; R=Regional

\*\* H=High relevance, M=Medium relevance, L=Low relevance

\*\*\* Y=Yes, N=No

## Annex II

### Non-exhaustive list of other relevant stakeholder organizations

Following below is a non-exhaustive list of additional stakeholder organizations that can be seen as being relevant but have not been included in the matrix in Annex I.

#### *Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):*

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention)
- Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel convention)
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention)
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espo Convention)
- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)
- Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

#### *Forest Owners and Foresters:*

- National Forest Owners Associations (covering all EU MS): Portuguese Forest Owners Association, Association of Forest Owners from Basque Country, Confederation of Spanish Forest Owners, Association of Municipal and Private Forest Owners in the Czech Republic, Federation of Swedish Forest Owners Associations, etc.
- Confederation of European Private Forest Owners (CEPF)
- European Federation of Municipal Forest Owners (FECOF)
- Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK)
- European Landowners Organization (ELO)
- European Network of Forestry Entrepreneur (ENFE)
- Union of Foresters of Southern Europe (USSE)
- Young People in European Forests (YPEF)
- Nordic Family Forestry
- European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR)
- Union of European Foresters (UEF)
- Committee of Professional Agricultural Organisations and General Confederation of Agricultural Co-operatives in the European Union (COPA-COGECA)
- European Federation of Municipal and Local Community Forests (FECOF)
- International Family Forestry Alliance (IFFA)

#### *Forest Resources:*

- European Forest Nursery Association (EFNA)

*Trade:*

- National trade unions (covering all EU MS): Austrian Trade Union Federation, Estonian Private Forest Union, Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Swedish Forest and Wood Trade Union, Forestry Commission Trade Unions, etc.
- European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)
- European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)
- Timber Trade Federation
- EFI FLEGT Facility

*Certification:*

- EU Ecolabel

*Standardisation:*

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
- European Standardisation Organisations (ESO)
- European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)

*Paper, pulp, packaging:*

- Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)
- Federation of the National Associations of Pulp Sellers in Western Europe (EUROPULP)
- Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment (ACE)
- European Federation for Print and Digital Communication (INTERGRAF)
- International Confederation of Paper and Board Converters in Europe (CITPA)

*Timber, woodworking, panels:*

- European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (Cei-Bois),
- European Organisation of the Sawmill Industry (EOS),
- European Panel Federation (EPF)
- European Pallet Association (EPAL)
- European Federation of Wooden Pallet and Packaging Manufacturers (FEFPEB)
- European Wood Preservative Manufacturers Group (EWPM)
- European Institute for Wood Preservation (WEI)
- European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF)
- European Organisation of Agricultural, Rural and Forestry Contractors (CEETTAR)

*Furniture:*

- European Furniture Industries Confederation (EFIC)
- European Furniture Manufacturers Federation (UEA)

*Construction:*

- European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP)
- Architects' Council of Europe (ACE)
- European Construction Industry Federation (FIEC)
- Building and Woodworkers' International (BWI)
- European Federation of Building and Woodworkers (EFBWW)

- Timber Construction Europe

*Fibres and textiles:*

- European Man-Made Fibres Association (CIRFS)
- EDANA (nonwovens and related industries)
- European Apparel and Textile Confederation (EURATEX)
- Bio-based Industries Consortium (BIC)

*Energy:*

- European Biofuels Technology Platform (EBTP)
- European Sustainable Biofuels Forum (ESBF)
- European Biomass Association (AEBIOM)
- European Biomass Industry Association (EUBIA)
- European Renewable Energy Council (EREC)
- Association of European Renewable Energy (EUREC)
- European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES)
- Energy Efficient Buildings Association (E2BA)
- European Biogas Association (EBA)

*Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs):*

- Forests and the European Union Resource Network (FERN)
- Birdlife
- European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism
- Friends of Earth
- Greenpeace
- World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)
- Wild Europe
- ClientEarth
- Environmental Investigation Agency
- Forests Monitor
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Global Witness

*Other:*

- European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)
  - European Bioeconomy Alliance (EUBA)
  - Arctic Council: Barents Euro-Arctic Council, CAFF, etc.
-