



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Secretariat**

EF.DEL/4/07  
19 January 2007

ENGLISH only

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**Conference Services**

**Fifteenth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum - Part 1:  
“Key challenges to ensure environmental security and sustainable development in the  
OSCE area: Land degradation, soil contamination and water management”  
Vienna, 22 - 23 January 2007**

**Session II  
Environmental governance, in particular as it affects land degradation and soil  
contamination**

Please find attached the presentation by the keynote speaker Mr. Sergio Alvarez, Head of Area, International Affairs Department, Ministry of Environment, Spain.

# Good governance & sustainable forest management to ensure environmental security and sustainable development.

**Sergio Álvarez Sánchez**

Head of Area. International Affairs Department,  
Ministry of Environment, Spain

15th Economic and Environmental Forum-Part 1  
Session II

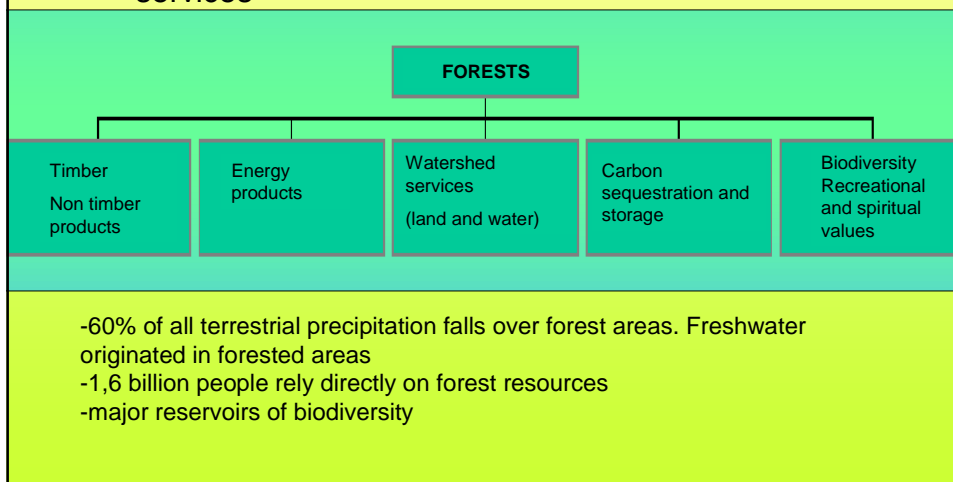
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## • Why forests?

- Element of integration (linkages with water and land management, also C.C)
- A natural infrastructure producing goods and services



- 60% of all terrestrial precipitation falls over forest areas. Freshwater originated in forested areas
- 1,6 billion people rely directly on forest resources
- major reservoirs of biodiversity

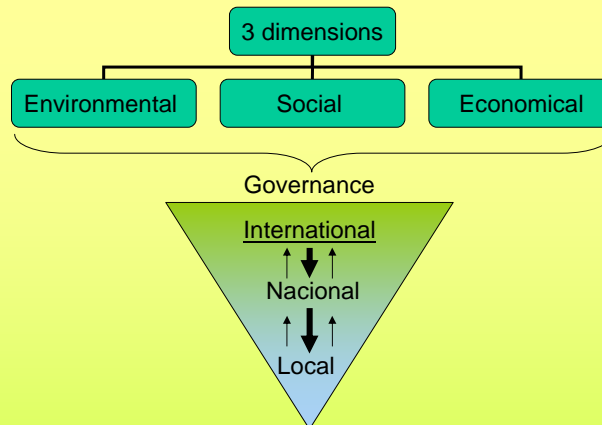
## Ecosystem services of forests

- Hydrological benefits: regulation of surface and underground water flow (« natural sponge »)
- Quality control: water filtration systems (reduce nutrient loss as well as salinity)
- Disaster prevention: prevention of land erosion/landslides and prevention of floods
- Reduced sedimentation: avoiding damages to rivers, waterways and reservoirs + safeguarding uses (irrigation, hydropower, recreation, fisheries, domestic water supplies)
- Maintenance of aquatic productivity: by tree shade and temperature moderator on waterways
- Forest products (timber non timber): food security, enterprise communities

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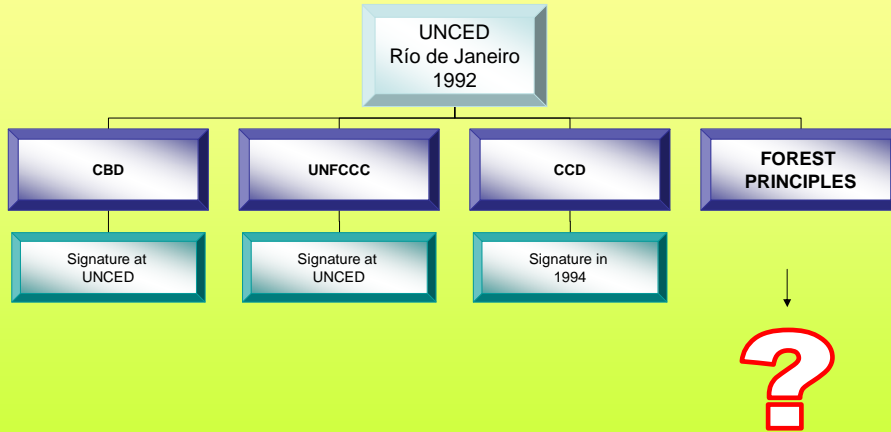
- good ground for pioneering local governance
- several –and complex–mechanisms for internacional governance
- dynamic sector: good record in initiating public sector reform, capacity building and improvement of rights to natural resources (also development practical means for elimination of corruption and illegal logging and trade)

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# 1992

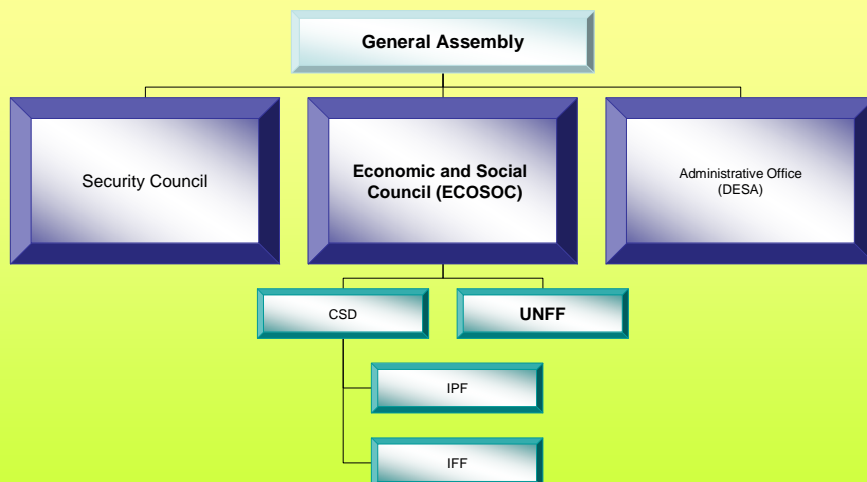


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## UN System



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- Regional approaches
  - MCPFE
  - UNECE
  - FAO-European Forestry Commission

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MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE  
PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN EUROPE  
LIAISON UNIT WARSAW

## MCPFE Process

- Voluntary cooperation on forest policy issues in Europe
- Addresses common policy issues
- Commitments adopted at high political level

**Overall goal:** Promotion of sustainable forest management (SFM) through participatory and open cooperation

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- Co-operation and dialogue throughout a continent



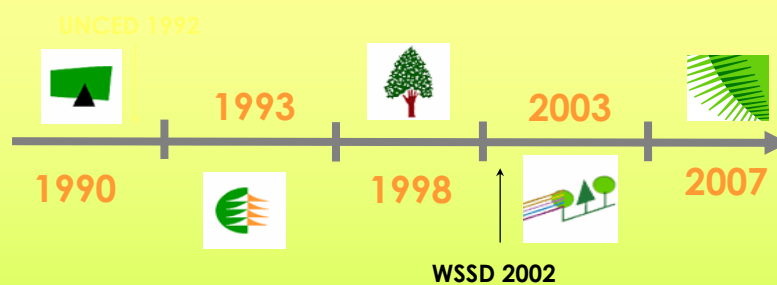
- Signatories: 45 European states + EC
- 41 observer countries and organisations
- Role of stakeholders

<http://www.mcpfe.org/>

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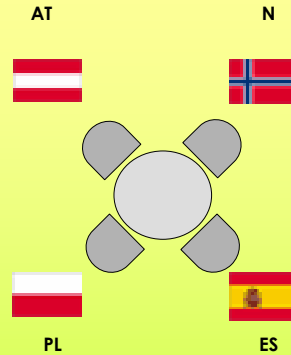
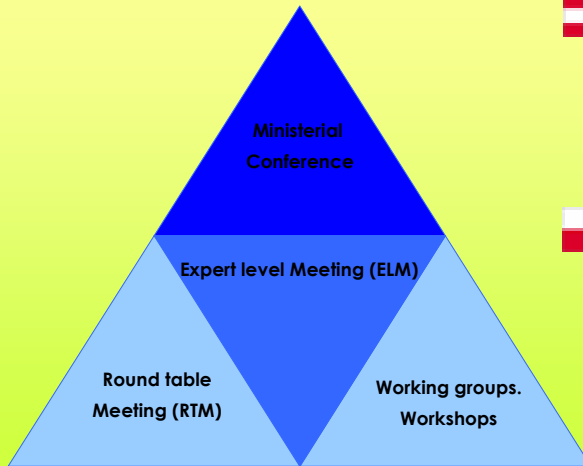
- 4 Ministerial Declarations
- 17 Resolutions
- Annexes and co-operation frameworks
- MCPFE Work Programme 2004 - 2007

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# Structure



**LIASSON UNIT  
(WARSAW)**

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# MCPFE-Resolutions

	<p><b>STRASBOURG 1990</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•S1: MONITORING-Sample plots network</li> <li>•S2: FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</li> <li>•S3: FOREST FIRES</li> <li>•S4: MOUNTAIN FORESTS</li> <li>•S5: EUROSILVA</li> <li>•S6: RESEARCH</li> </ul>		<p><b>LISBOA 1998</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•L1: SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SFM</li> <li>•L2: PAN-EUROPEAN CRITERIA, INDICATORS AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT</li> <li>- Criteria/indicators</li> <li>- Guidelines</li> </ul>
	<p><b>HELSINKI 1993</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•H1: GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS IN EUROPE</li> <li>•H2 BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN FORESTS</li> <li>•H3: COOPERATION WITH TRANSITION ECONOMIES</li> <li>•H4: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</li> </ul>		<p><b>VIENNA 2003</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•V1: NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMMS</li> <li>•V2: ECONOMIC VIABILITY SFM</li> <li>•V3: SOCIAL CULTURAL DIMENSIONS SFM</li> <li>•V4: CONSERVING AND ENHANCING FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN EUROPE</li> <li>•V5: CLIMATE CHANGE AND SFM</li> </ul> <p>•Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management</p>

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## Resolutions

- Social, economic and environmental aspects
  - H1: GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT (SFM) OF FORESTS IN EUROPE
  - L1: SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SFM
  - V1: NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMMS
- Sustainable Management of Forests (definition)
  - SFM and the Ecosystem Approach

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## Criteria for SFM (L1 + Vienna)

- C 1: Maintenance and Appropriate Enhancement of Forest Resources and their Contribution to Global Carbon Cycles
- C 2: Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality
- C 3: Maintenance and Encouragement of Productive Functions of Forests (Wood and Non-Wood)
- C 4: Maintenance, Conservation and Appropriate Enhancement of Biological Diversity in Forest Ecosystems
- **C 5: Maintenance and Appropriate Enhancement of Protective Functions in Forest Management (notably soil and water)**
- **C 6: Maintenance of other socioeconomic functions and conditions**

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## Criteria & Indicators

### 1. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

Criteria	No.	Indicator	Full text
C 1: Maintenance and Appropriate Enhancement of Forest Resources and their Contribution to Global Carbon Cycles	1.1	Forest area	Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability for wood supply, and share of forest and other wooded land in total land area
	1.2	Growing stock	Growing stock on forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability for wood supply
	1.3	Age structure and/or diameter distribution	Age structure and/or diameter distribution of forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability for wood supply
	1.4	Carbon stock	Carbon stock of woody biomass and of soils on forest and other wooded land
C 2: Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality	2.1	Deposition of air pollutants	Deposition of air pollutants on forest and other wooded land, classified by N, S and base cations
	2.2	Soil condition	Chemical soil properties (pH, CEC, C/N, organic C, base saturation) on forest and other wooded land related to soil acidity and eutrophication, classified by main soil types
	2.3	Defoliation	Defoliation of one or more main tree species on forest and other wooded land in each of the defoliation classes "moderate", "severe" and "dead"
	2.4	Forest damage	Forest and other wooded land with damage, classified by primary damaging agent (abiotic, biotic and human induced) and by forest type
C 3: Maintenance and Encouragement of Productive Functions of Forests (Wood and Non-Wood)	3.1	Increment and fellings	Balance between net annual increment and annual fellings of wood on forest available for wood supply
	3.2	Roundwood	Value and quantity of marketed roundwood
	3.3	Non-wood goods	Value and quantity of marketed non-wood goods from forest and other wooded land
	3.4	Services	Value of marketed services on forest and other wooded land
	3.5	Forests under management plans	Proportion of forest and other wooded land under a management plan or equivalent
C 4: Maintenance, Conservation and Appropriate Enhancement of	4.1	Tree species composition	Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by number of tree species occurring and by forest type
	4.2	Regeneration	Area of regeneration within even-aged stands and uneven-aged stands, classified by regeneration type

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## 5th Ministerial Conference

5-7 November, Warsaw, Poland



- **DECLARATION**
  - Interlinkages between MC and UNFF
  - Regional cooperation FAO-UNECE
  - Global objectives. Commitments
- **RESOLUTION ON FORESTS AND WATER**
  - Interlinkages
  - Forest role (goods, services)
  - PES-Payment for Ecosystem Services
- **RESOLUCIÓN ON ENERGY AND WOOD**
  - Energy supply (biofuels)
  - Climate Change

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## UNECE (timber Committe) & FAO-European Forestry Commission

- Joint work: integrated programme of work
- Technical data: monitoring, inventories, etc...
- Implementation political resolutions MCPFE
- FAO outlook studies (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/outlook/en/>)
  - European forest sector Outlook Study. 1960-2000-2020 - main report. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/2396/en/>
  - Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA) (Draft) (**Near East Forestry Commission**)



<http://www.unece.org/trade/timber>

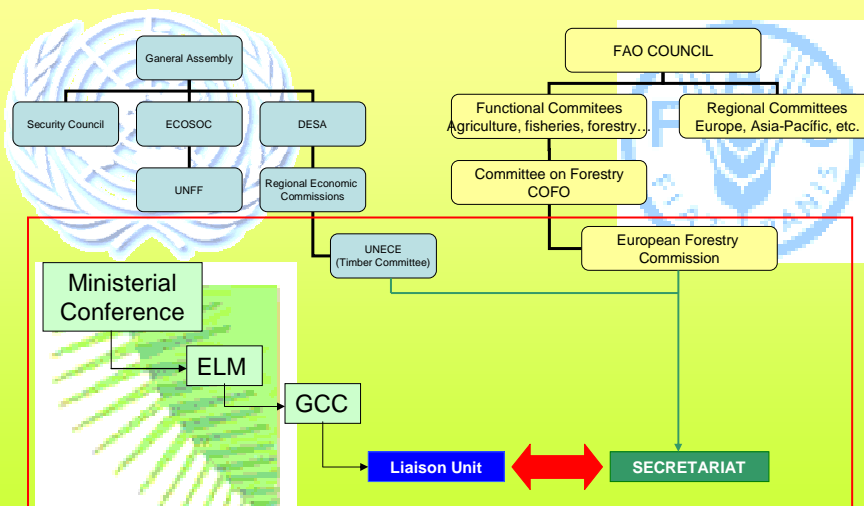
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/31095/en/>

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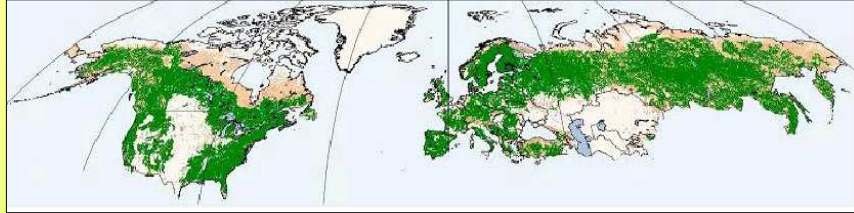
## Co-ordination in Europe



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MCPFE, FAO-EFC, UNECE  
(POLITICAL WILL, TECHNICAL EXPERTISE)

- Regional /geographical overlapping with OSCE-possible synergies

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- **SFM-Illegal logging**
- **Illegal logging:** major problem for many timber-producing countries in the developing world. It causes environmental damage, costs governments billions of dollars in lost revenue, promotes corruption & undermines the rule of law and good governance.
  - *Elusive problem:* few data, difficult definition and tracking
- Key aspects for effective forest management:
  - adequate administrative and legislative framework
  - defining property rights to forestland
  - determining the rights and responsibilities of landowners, communities and loggers.
  - respect for informal rights and social structures
  - work with development goals and reinforce the process of protecting the forests (certification)
  - **involvement of local communities**
  - **Capacity building**
  - **Enforcement and implementation of laws**
    - **Policing measures (environmental policing)**
    - Spain-SEPRONA (Guardia Civil): “country/rural police”



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## **Preliminary ideas and suggestions-follow up. Added value of OSCE**

- Forests as part of the solution (not the problem) (link between land, water..). Follow up in Zaragoza and Prague (*Bishkek IWM*)
- Cooperation between OSCE and MCPFE, FAO, UNECE (integration of SFM + environmental security)
- Added Value OSCE: security as an element of both SFM (and IWM)
- Recommendations to pS: integration of security aspects in National forest programmes
- Assistance in enforcement of forest law and governance through education, training and capacity building (Illegal logging)