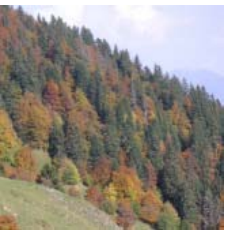




# Criteria and indicators to assess the sustainability of the forest wood chain

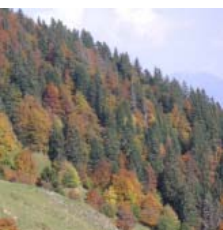
Kit Prins



# Outline

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- What are criteria and indicators for?
- European forest sector experience with C&I
- Challenges for assessing sustainability
- How to use the EFORWOOD results and tools?



# Acknowledgements

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- EFORWOOD paper D 1.1.1 by Rametsteiner, Pülzl and Puustjärvi
- MCPFE work on criteria, indicators and reporting



# Indicator sets have become fashionable policy tools everywhere

- What can't be measured can't be managed.
- Appear in development, education, environment, health etc. etc.
- Nice idea, pity about how it is applied (cost, false precision, distortion etc.)
- Focus here on **criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management**

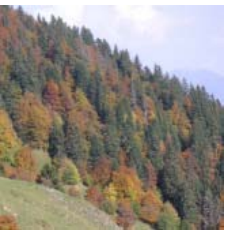


# What are criteria and indicators for?

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- Reporting
- Communication
- Forecasting
- Focusing
- Political control,
- Check for effectiveness

(Linser 2001)



# Short history of C&I of SFM

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- Started in Montreal (dominated by scientists)
- Then MCPFE, ITTO
- Now all regions have their “process”, some very weak
- Difficult relationship with certification
- No global set





# MCPFE criteria and indicators

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- First negotiated after Helsinki Conference
- Lisbon 1998: 1<sup>st</sup> report + PEOLG
- Revised in the light of experience for Vienna 2003: first serious report
- Warsaw report systematic, near-comprehensive coverage,
- Work under way for Oslo report

# Some main characteristics of MCPFE

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- Country/policy focus
- No thresholds in C&I
- Used for regular reporting from the start (with FRA) (unlike most others)
- Ever more partners
- Attempt to judge SFM objectively using C&I





# Good sets of criteria and indicators are ...

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- Politically relevant,
- Intuitively understandable
- Scientifically sound
- Practically feasible
- Affordable
- Balanced as a set (3 pillars)
- Comprehensive



# Challenges (from my experience with MCPFE)

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- Reaching (and maintaining) consensus
- Enforcing continuity and discipline
- Developing “non-traditional” indicators
- Communicating
- Data availability and harmonisation
- Link data people with analysts
- Moving from description to synthesis



# Comparisons of indicator sets

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## EFORWOOD



- Value chains
- Scientific tool, designed by one group
- Element of coherent analytical system
- Whole chain
- 22 “whole chain”, in 3 groups, + many “chain specific”



## MCPFE

- Countries
- Policy instrument, based on regional consensus
- Basis of regular reporting
- Only few “downstream” indicators
- 35 quantitative in 6 criteria + 17 qualitative (overall and policy area)

# Remarks on EFORWOOD and MCPFE

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- MCPFE more “mature” and tested
- EFORWOOD more focused on objective of comparing value chains
- MCPFE descriptive, less analytical
- Every effort made to use same definitions, units etc.



# UNECE/FAO European Forest Sector Outlook Study – EFSOS II



- Under preparation, aims at creating two reference futures and alternative policy scenarios: perhaps mitigation, energy, biodiversity, technology
- Will build on EFORWOOD scenarios, especially IPCC based drivers, and probably use detailed data
- Many thanks for cooperative and open attitude of EFORWOOD, which will lead to a better final product

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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