

# ANNEX II

## Annex to the Review of the MCPFE

### Task 2 Written survey



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## List of Abbreviations

C&I	criteria and indicators
CBD	the Convention on Biological Diversity
DG AGRI	Directorate General Agriculture and Rural Development
EU	European Union
e.g.	for example
FPA	Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO/EFC	Food and Agriculture Organisation's European Forestry Commission
FMU	forest management unit
i.e.	that is
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on Protection of Forests in Europe
nfp	National Forest Programme
PEBLDS	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
PEOLG	the Pan European Operational Level Guidelines
PES	Payments for ecosystem services
PPP	Public Procedures Policies
SFM	sustainable forest management
V3	Vienna Resolution 3 (social dimensions of forest)
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# 1 Introduction to Task 2

The overall aim of the MCPFE review as a whole is to provide the basis for future decisions on the strategic direction of future work of the MCPFE. The main focus of the MCPFE review is the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of work of the MCPFE. The expected result of the strategic review is a concise report on the findings of the review, including a set of concrete recommendations for action based on these findings.

The geographic scope of the review is global (international bodies and processes) to local. The geographic focus is the pan-European region. The time scope is 1990 to the present, with a view towards the implications of the findings for the future.

The MCPFE Process Review looks at issues related to the strategic positioning and role of the MCPFE (overall relevance), as well as its utility (added value). The latter will be assessed on the background of past or current effectiveness and efficiency. The MCPFE Impact Review discusses and reviews the impact of the past work of the MCPFE process as such as well as of the MCPFE commitments with regard to overall efficiency and effectiveness of the MCPFE. The review will focus on direct (not indirect) impacts of the MCPFE.

The written questionnaire-based surveys cover the MCPFE process review and the impact review. It collects evidence, including documentary evidence, experiences, views and assessments of the respondents on the MCPFE, including its strengths and weaknesses, as well as respective implications for the future. The written questionnaire-based survey addresses and is specifically designed for two major addressees, the “Peers & Stakeholder survey” for the external review part, and the “MCPFE signatories survey” for the self-evaluation.

a) Self-evaluation: The self-evaluation collects the views and experiences of MCPFE signatories in the MCPFE process in the past, in implementing commitments made, in their opinions on the impact of the MCPFE, and views on the implications of these experiences on the strategic future of the MCPFE.

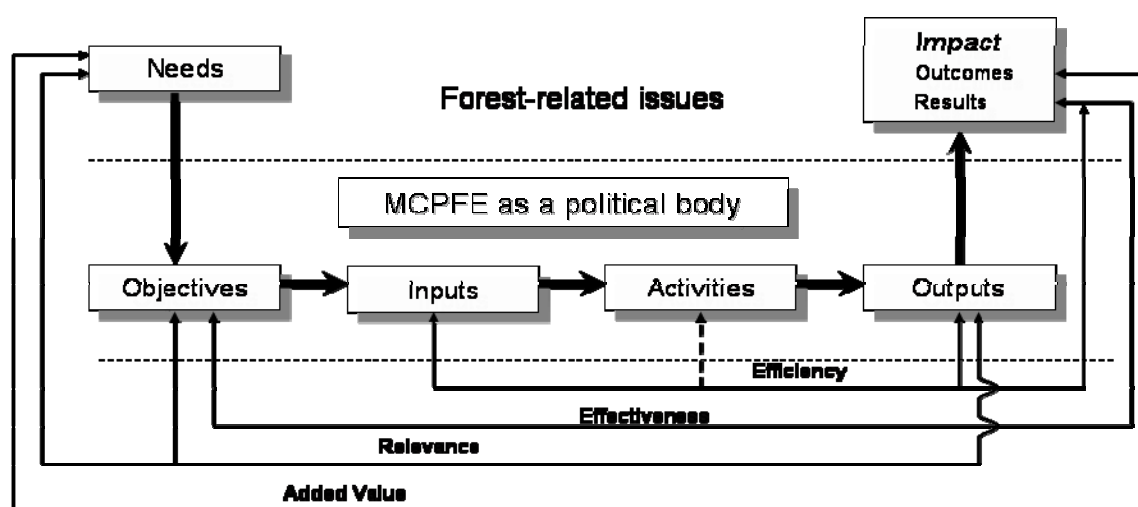
b) External evaluation of stakeholders and peers: The external review collects the experiences and views of peers and stakeholders and peers, including MCPFE observers, at different geographical levels, and from different relevant sectors. This comprises both experiences and opinions on the role of the MCPFE (past and future), as well as the impact of the MCPFE and its commitments.

The written questionnaire-based surveys should cover the MCPFE process review and the impact review. It should collect evidence, including documentary evidence, experiences, views and assessments of the respondents on the MCPFE, including its strengths and weaknesses, as well as respective implications for the future. The written questionnaire-based survey should address and be specifically designed for two major addressees, the “Peers & stakeholder survey” for the external review part, and the “MCPFE signatories survey” for the self-evaluation.

## 2 Methodology and Work Plan

The questions were developed based on the analytic framework (Figure 1), and they included five different thematic areas: strategic positioning, relevance, added value, effectiveness and efficiency. Both of the questionnaires included 18 questions. The questionnaires had same questions but the wording was altered based on the response groups: Signatory Countries, the EU Commission, stakeholders and peers.

Figure 1 Analytic Framework of the MCPFE Review



Survey design specifications were finalized and decided jointly by the contractor and the Liaison Unit Oslo (incl. exact list of recipients of questionnaires). The following two tables show the survey designs of the self evaluation and the external evaluation.

Table 1. Written Survey Design: MCPFE Signatories

Task 2: Written survey –MCPFE signatories (self-evaluation)	
Questions regarding the following	
<b>Target population</b>	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE Signatory Countries, and the EU Commission
<b>Sample</b>	Full sample
<b>Contact point</b>	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE Signatory Countries, and the EU Commission
<b>Data collection</b>	email with internet-based link to questionnaire (alternatively: e-mail with attachment (word);
<b>Fieldwork period</b>	Month 3-5

Table 2. Written Survey Design: MCPFE stakeholders and peers

Task 2: Written survey –MCPFE stakeholders and peers (external evaluation)	
Questions regarding the following	

<b>Target population</b>	<p>A) Peers: The peers to be interviewed should be understood to comprise relevant international forest-related institutions, conventions or processes for which the MCPFE and its work is directly relevant today or might be directly relevant in the future. It should also comprise international institutions of sectors that are forest-related, but not necessarily directly affected by decisions of the MCPFE. It should include institutions that collaborate with the MCPFE or are major potential collaboration partners in the future.</p> <p>B) Stakeholders and peers: The stakeholders and peers to be interviewed are parties who affect, or can be more or less directly affected by the actions and decisions of the MCPFE. This comprises forest owners, representatives of environmental and social groups, forest industry, etc. at different levels. It also comprises MCPFE observer organisations as well as research organisations.</p>
<b>Sample</b>	<p>Full sample of all organizations registered as MCPFE participants other than MCPFE signatories.</p> <p>Sample of key (international) organizations and processes for which the MCPFE is deemed to be directly relevant, but who are currently not MCPFE participants. See list of potential members of group discussions in Task 3 (a total of up to a third of the MCPFE participants).</p>
<b>Contact point</b>	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE participant organizations; respective addresses of other peers and stakeholders and peers
<b>Data collection</b>	email with internet-based link to questionnaire (alternatively: e-mail with attachment (word);
<b>Fieldwork period</b>	Month 3-5

Both Signatory Country and stakeholders and peers questionnaires were conducted online. The sample group was approached by email, requesting them to complete the survey. In addition, responses from the EU Commission and some Signatory Countries were collected in a word-document form (via email).

In total 57 replies were collected. In order to facilitate data analysing of the results, the overall results were divided within response groups. Signatory Countries were grouped according to MCPFE regions, and stakeholders and peers were further divided in their respective groups.

From 47 invitations to Signatory Countries, 35 returned their responses: 2 from East Europe, 4 from South West Europe, 10 from South East Europe, 6 from North/Baltic Europe, 6 from North West Europe, 6 from Central Europe, and the EU Commission. From 37 stakeholder and peer organisations, 22 answered to the questionnaire of which 6 were peer organisations and 16 stakeholder organisations.

The response rate varies between questions. Some of the respondents did not always provide their answer to every question, and, therefore, there are differences in the answer rates between questions. A full list of countries and organisations submitting their answers can be read in the Annex 2 (Signatory Countries) and Annex 3 (stakeholders and peers).



Table 3. Countries of the MCPFE regions

Country group	Countries	Country group	Countries
<b>Central Europe</b>	Austria	<b>North West Europe</b>	Luxembourg
	Czech Republic		Netherlands
	Hungary		United Kingdom
	Liechtenstein		
	Poland	<b>South East Europe</b>	Albania
	Slovakia		Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Slovenia		Bulgaria
	Switzerland		Croatia
			Cyprus
<b>East Europe</b>	Belarus		Greece
	Georgia		Montenegro
	Russian Federation		Republic of Moldova
	Ukraine		Romania
			Serbia
<b>Nordic/Baltic</b>	Denmark		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
	Estonia		Turkey
	Finland		
	Iceland	<b>South West Europe</b>	Andorra
	Latvia		Holy See
	Lithuania		Italy
	Norway		Malta
	Sweden		Monaco
			Portugal
<b>North West Europe</b>	Belgium		Spain
	France		
	Germany	<b>European Community</b>	European Community
	Ireland		

## 3 Results

### 3.1 The Strategic Positioning of the MCPFE

The strategic positioning of the MCPFE is determined by its interaction with other forest policy organisations and bodies, and by the level of this interaction in the international forest policy field. The strategic positioning also refers to the forest and forest-related topics the MCPFE addresses in relation to these actors (e.g. European Union and its bodies, FAO/EFC, UNECE Timber Committee, Environment for Europe process, others).

### 3.1.1. How well is the MCPFE positioned today to address emerging strategic European forest policy issues when compared to other forest policy bodies and platforms in Europe?

#### a) All respondents

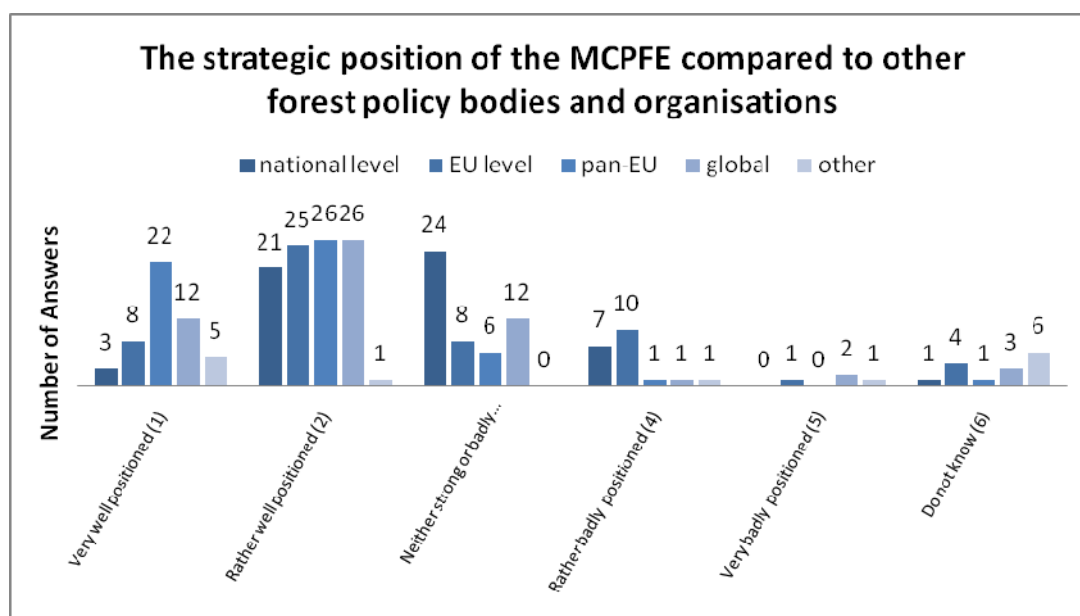
The respondents report that the strategic positioning of the MCPFE is strongest at pan-European level: 22 of the all respondents report the MCPFE to be positioned very well, and 26 report the MCPFE to be positioned rather well at pan-European level (Figure 2).

Some variations with regards to national and the EU level strategic positioning exists: 7 respondents reply that the MCPFE is rather badly positioned at national level. 10 report the MCPFE's strategic positioning to be rather bad and 1 very bad at EU level.

At global level, 12 respondents report the strategic positioning to be very well and 26 report it rather well, 12 report it is neither strongly nor badly positioned, and 1 reply it to be rather badly and 2 very badly positioned.

The category "other" included i.e. other sectoral and cross-sectoral processes outside forests and forestry, e.g. water, soils, risks, agriculture.

Figure 2 The positioning of the MCPFE today in addressing emerging strategic European forest policy issues compared to other forest policy bodies and platforms (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

In total, 34 Signatory Countries replied to this question. The governmental respondents consider the MCPFE have positioned strategically quite strongly. The results at the pan-European level are slightly

more positive than overall results. In addition, some respondents say that the MCPFE is more focused on the forest policies at global and pan-European levels than on the national level.

Most negatively perceiving the strategic position of the MCPFE are East, West and North West European countries, of which some consider the MCPFE's positioning rather or very weak. Nordic/Baltic and Southern Eastern European countries evaluate the strategic positioning of the MCPFE little stronger than countries from other MCPFE regions. One Signatory Country perceives the MCPFE agenda to be "dominated by climate change and biodiversity" (Annex 4).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

The results of the stakeholders and peers differ little from Signatory Country results. From 6 peer organisations 2 report the strategic positioning to be rather bad at national level, 2 evaluate it rather bad at EU level and 1 answers it to be bad at pan-European level. In general, stakeholders evaluate the strategic positioning to be little stronger than peers. One peer comments that the MCPFE lacks national level recognition outside the forestry departments. Stakeholders and peers also report that the MCPFE should maintain its focus at pan-European level, which the respondents consider to be a key strength, instead of placing too much focus on EU-level issues. In addition, stakeholder mention that EU bodies are lacking the knowledge over the MCPFE (Annex 5) and that the MCPFE is not known outside forestry departments.

### **3.1.2. What are the main strengths of the MCPFE?**

The following questions were divided in two parts. The first part asked about the main **strengths** of the MCPFE at the EU level, and the second part asked about the main **strengths** at pan-European level. At the EU level, the grouping of answers followed the classification system of "SFM, flexibility, topics the MCPFE addresses, cross-sectoral/coordinative issues, publicity/communication, pan-EU view, other topics, voluntary nature". At pan-European level the grouping of the answers went as following, "SFM, flexibility, topics the MCPFE addresses, cross-sectoral and coordinative issues, political involvement, organizational issues (such as structure of the MCPFE), implementation of the commitments, other topics, voluntary nature."

### *a) All respondents*

The respondents have very similar views about the strengths of the MCPFE at EU level. All: Signatory Countries in different MCPFE regions, stakeholders and peers refer to pan-European approach being the strength of the MCPFE, i.e. the MCPFE includes non-EU Member States (Norway, Russia, Ukraine, Serbia, etc.). In total, 13 Signatory Countries, 7 stakeholders and 2 peers mention the pan-European "view" and "approach" as the main strength.

The broader scope of the MCPFE, according to replies, gives the MCPFE an edge over EU-related institutions and national bodies. The respondents also value the impact of the MCPFE on the development of sustainable forest principles and sustainable forest management in general (4 replies in total). In addition, the informality of its process is described as a positive characteristic. The MCPFE involves nations and allows them to decide about the agenda; the voluntary nature of the MCPFE is mentioned as a strong point (6 replies), including the pleasant working environment the MCPFE offers to its members. Networking aspects The MCPFE is described as a more open and flexible discussion forum for different experts, forest policy actors and stakeholders and peers (7 replies).

With regards to strengths of the MCPFE at the pan-European level, the MCPFE commitment on wide forestry topics, and the expertise it has acquired in the sustainable forest management (e.g. The Pan European Operational Level Guidelines (PEOLG)) is mentioned (12 replies). This practice of translating pan-European level commitments down to the forest management unit (FMU) level planning and practices is reported as an asset of the MCPFE (11 replies in total). It also highlights the strength of the MCPFE in sustainable forest management. As is case of the voluntary PEOLG, they provide complementary actions that further contribute to the sustainability of forest management.

### *b) Signatory Countries*

Signatory Countries emphasise the pan-European approach when they were asked about the strengths of the MCPFE. In total, 13 Signatory Countries mention the pan-European “view” or “approach” as the main strength at EU level. The next often they report on the cross-sectoral and coordinative topics (9 responses). The following strength of the MCPFE is its dealing with different topics and issues (7 times). The other answer includes topics such as MCPFE being “the base” and “the keeper of the forest-related policies”, and “the MCPFE being country-led” and “less effected by the interest of any organisation” (Annex 6).

At pan-European level, Signatory Countries bring up most often cross-sectoral and collaboration issues (10 times). The following strengths at pan-European level are the topics the MCPFE addresses (9 times in total) and possibility to bring decisions at the national level (9 times). The respondents consider flexibility of the MCPFE as a pan-European strength (mentioned 5 times). Signatory Countries also emphasise the importance the MCPFE has in developing the sustainable forest management (SFM). One reports that the MCPFE has “no strong points at pan-European level”.

Central European, South East European North West European countries mention more often the MCPFE involving other countries than only the EU Member States in the process as a strong point. Central European countries also mention often cross-sectoral/cooperation as a strong point. Baltic/Nordic countries mention the broad coverage of different topics of the MCPFE as a strong point.

In general, including other European countries in addition to the EU Member States is a vital strength, which is reported to give it an edge over the EU-level policy bodies and organs. Also the informality of the MCPFE is brought up as an important strength, improving its ability to transfer knowledge and create an environment where people feel comfortable to work at. Signatory Countries emphasise the aspect of having a chance to impact and decide on the process of the MCPFE.

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

At EU level, both stakeholders and peers mention pan-European approach being the strength of the MCPFE, i.e. the MCPFE includes non-EU Member States (Norway, Russia, etc.). In total, 7 stakeholders and 2 peers mention the pan-European “view” and “approach” as the main strength (Annex 7).

2 peers mention the informality and flexibility of the MCPFE as a strong point. Stakeholders consider the multiple stakeholder involvement of the MCPFE as vital strength. The respondents report that “transparency” and open coordination of the MCPFE process, and networking possibilities the MCPFE provides are very important. Both stakeholders and peers mention co-operation with high-level political decision-makers as an important strength.

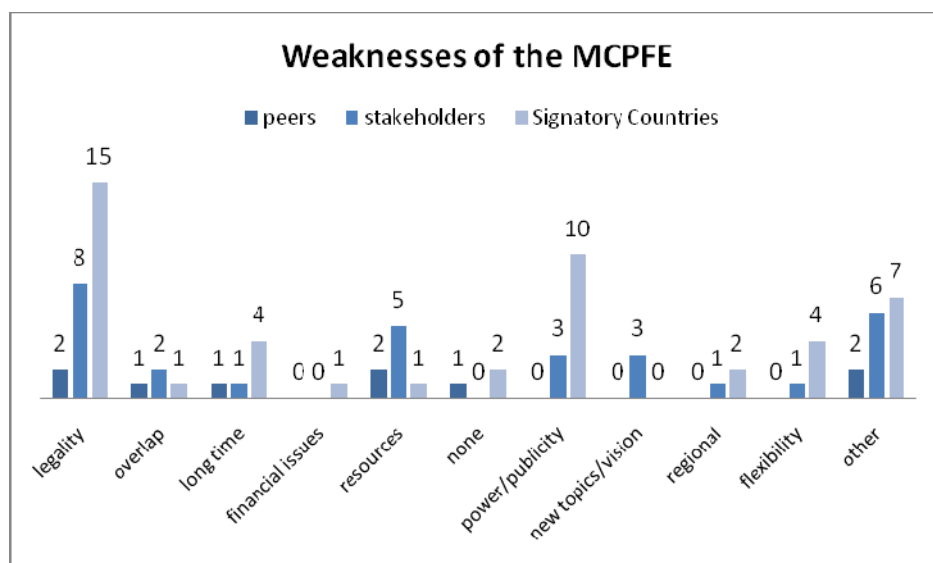
At pan-European level stakeholders and peers emphasize the MCPFE's impact on sustainable forest management practices. In addition to sustainable forest management also the Pan European Operational Level Guidelines (PEOLG) is mentioned by one stakeholder. At pan-European level, stakeholders and peers give importance to the structure of the MCPFE as an open and flexible discussion forum for different forest policy actors. Especially important and often mentioned feature, also in latter part of the questionnaire, is that governments are directly involved with the MCPFE and have a chance to develop its work programmes.

### 3.1.3. What are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE?

#### a) All respondents

All reference groups (Signatory Countries, stakeholders and peers) mention voluntary nature of the MCPFE when asked about the main weaknesses of the MCPFE (Figure 3). 15 Signatory Countries, 7 stakeholders and 3 peers mention as the main weakness lack of legal status and power to implement its commitments. However, this is difficult to fit together with the results on the perceptions of the MCPFE's strengths (chapter 3.1.2.) in which some respondents also evaluate as the MCPFE's strength its voluntary nature. In addition, respondents frequently mention the slowness of its processes and its "fragile" structure.

Figure 3 The weaknesses of the MCPFE (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

The most often mentioned weakness of the MCPFE is its lack to enforce its regulations, namely the lack of legally binding agreements and lack of power (mentioned 15 times). Other weakness is the slowness of its processes (4 times). Two replies that it has no weak points. In addition, issues such as limited geographical scale compared the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) or United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), overlap with other forest related organisation (UNECE), dependency on the opinion of others, its flexibility, and the "challenge to determine new future

themes” are also reported as weaknesses. The responses are rather similar between different MCPFE regions. (Annex 8)

East European Signatory Countries mention lack of “feedback information” (the lack of implementation information by the national forestry agencies). South West European countries bring up funding problems and “too general” approach (which they also attach to the growing size of the EU). Countries from South East Europe, Nordic/Baltic and North West Europe and Central Europe mention the structure (slow process and “long time between ministerial conferences”), lack of binding agreements and political power. Nordic/Baltic, North West and Central Europe Signatory Countries also refer to funding problems. Nordic/Baltic region countries bring up the issue of changing secretariat, which is seen something as a weakness. South East and Nordic/Baltic European countries also mention that the funding costs are not allocated evenly.

### *c) Stakeholders and Peers*

8 stakeholders and 2 peers mention as the main weakness of the MCPFE lack of legal status and power to implement its commitments. Stakeholders and peers also report on issues such as weak participation of the ministers, overlapping work and lengthy and resource consuming internal processes (Annex 9).

Stakeholders report on the weak publicity, attractiveness and communication toward different sectors. The voluntary basis is seen having an impact on the documental language (which one stakeholder says to be too general). 2 stakeholders also bring up the issue of a tendency on take of short-term view, reporting that the MCPFE is too much focused on present day issues but should embrace more long-term approach. Second most often stakeholders criticise the MCPFE for weak implementation which is sometimes seen resulting from it addressing too many issues.

Peer organisations report most often about weak implementation of the MCPFE commitments. Peer organisations also mention overlapping work, changing secretariat, and lack of stakeholder participation from social and environmental organisation and lack of publicity at EU level as weaknesses.

Stakeholders and peers frequently state issues such as weak participation of the ministers, overlapping work and lengthy and resource consuming internal processes. Second often stakeholders criticise the MCPFE for weak implementation which is sometimes seen resulting from it addressing too many issues.

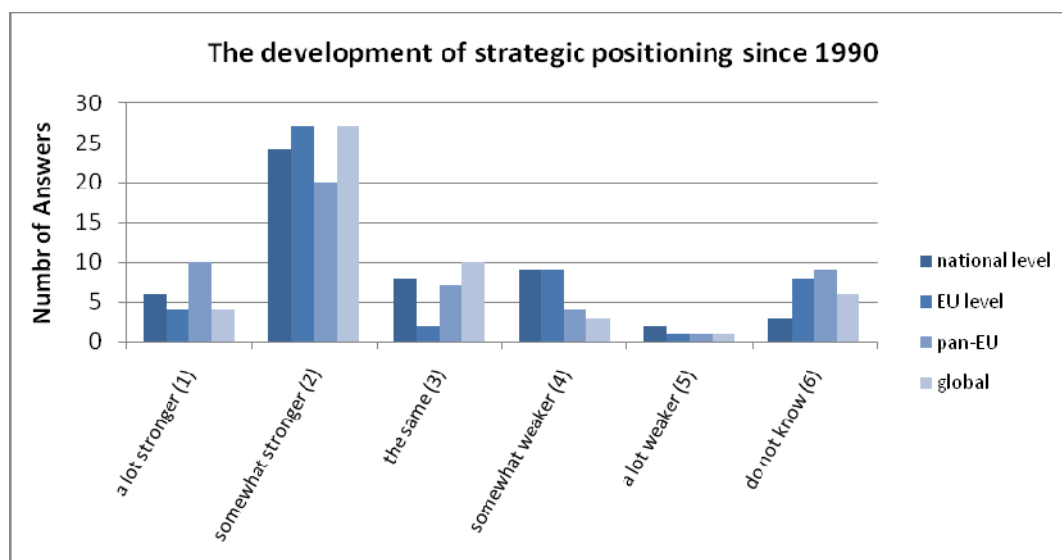
### **3.1.4. How has the role and position of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007?**

#### *a) All respondents*

With regards to the development of the MCPFE’s strategic position since 1990, respondents reply the strategic position of the MCPFE has strengthened at national and intra-national levels (Figure 4).

All respondent groups think the MCPFE strategic positioning is now stronger than it used to be. The MCPFE is evaluated by the majority of respondents as a strong policy process at the forest-policy arena both at national and international levels. Yet the remarks and comments of the respondents sometimes vary. On the other hand, it is mentioned that the MCPFE has a clear and important role in developing the forest-related policies (water and climate change as an example) while few reply that the diminishing involvement of Signatory Countries in the MCPFE processes would be a clear sign of declining importance of the MCPFE.

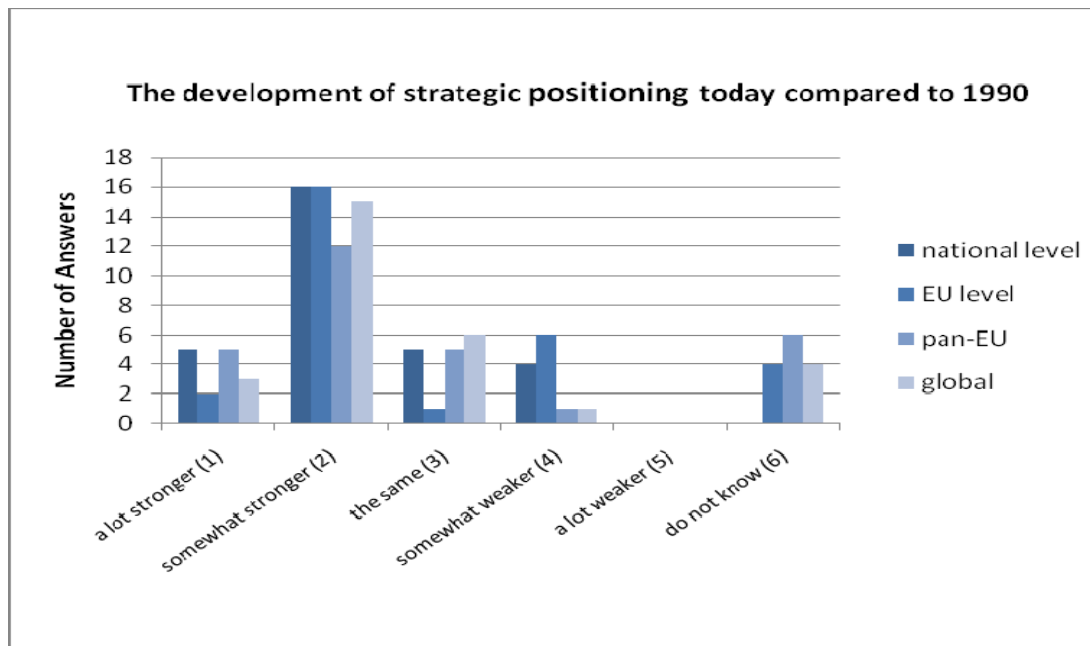
Figure 4 The development of the strategic position of the MCPFE between 1990 and 2007 (all respondents)



#### *b) Signatory Countries*

The Signatory Countries mostly report that the strategic positioning has improved since 1990 (Figure 5). A few respondents also report that the strategic positioning has weakened during the period of 1990 and 2007. These opinions are based on the opinion that the effectiveness and interest of the MCPFE has suffered since 1990, and they are mostly mentioned by North West and Nordic/Baltic Region countries. Some of the additional comments provided by respondents bring up the lack of legally binding treaties and conventions, which are repeated to hamper the significance of the MCPFW. One respondent also comments that the MCPFE is improving the development at national and EU levels, while at global level it is not well known or recognized. Few individual countries tell about the lack of participation at EU (DG AGRI) and national levels (Annex 10).

Figure 5 The development of the strategic position of the MCPFE between 1990 and 2007 (Signatory Countries)



### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

According to replies of stakeholders and peers, the development of the strategic position of the MCPFE is rather identical with the views of Signatory Countries. Most of the respondents think that the strategic positioning has grown stronger since 1990s.

Peers say that the MCPFE's focus on EU level topic will not be very benefitting in the long run. They report that the attention should remain at pan-European level issues. Most negative about the development of the strategic positioning are stakeholders, who see the development getting weaker at national and EU levels. A few stakeholders perceiving the MCPFE's development to decrease reply that the MCPFE is facing lack of publicity at EU and national levels especially by non-forest-related actors. Stakeholders mention especially Helsinki and Lisbon Conferences as "political highpoints". Some of the strategic position of the MCPFE is seen diminishing, while other organisations (CBD, UNFCCC) are gained more influence. Peers see the development of the strategic positioning more positively at global level. Stakeholders perceive the development growing especially at pan-European and EU level (Annex 11).



## 3.2 The Relevance of the MCPFE

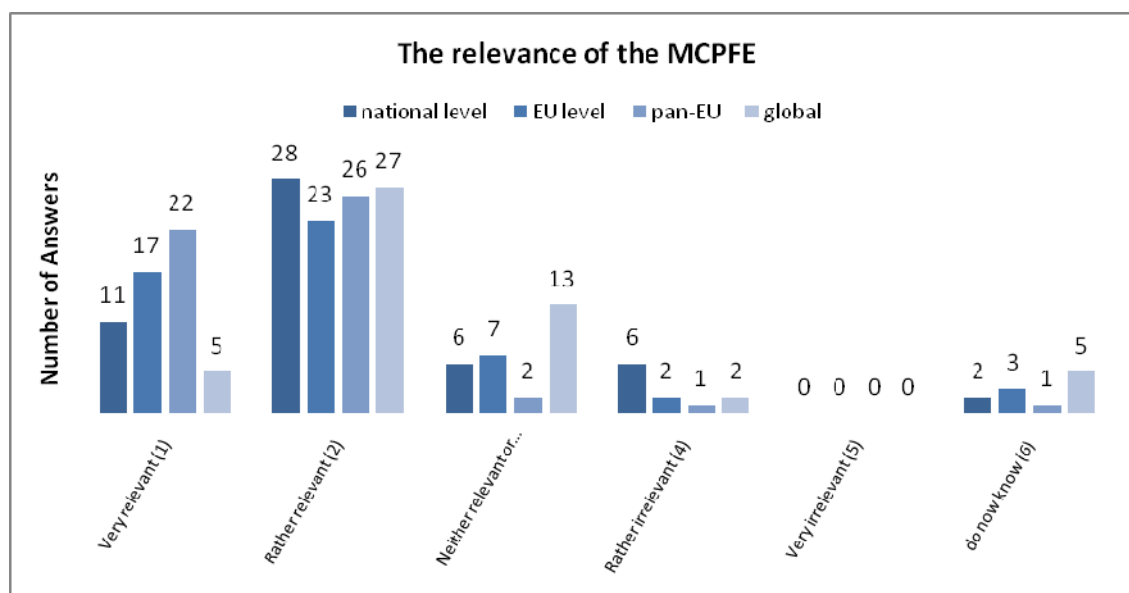
The relevance of the MCPFE depends on how important the work of the MCPFE, and the forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has identified and specified on its agenda are to other bodies and organizations.

### 3.2.1. When it comes to identifying, addressing and influencing the most important forest-related policy issues: How relevant is the MCPFE

#### a) All respondents

The majority of respondents consider the work of the MCPFE very or rather relevant (Figure 6). The most relevant the MCPFE is at pan-European level: 22 answer that the MCPFE is very relevant and 26 report the MCPFE is rather relevant. The Signatory Countries evaluate the relevance of the MCPFE higher if compared to the stakeholders and peers.

Figure 6 The relevance of the MCPFE (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

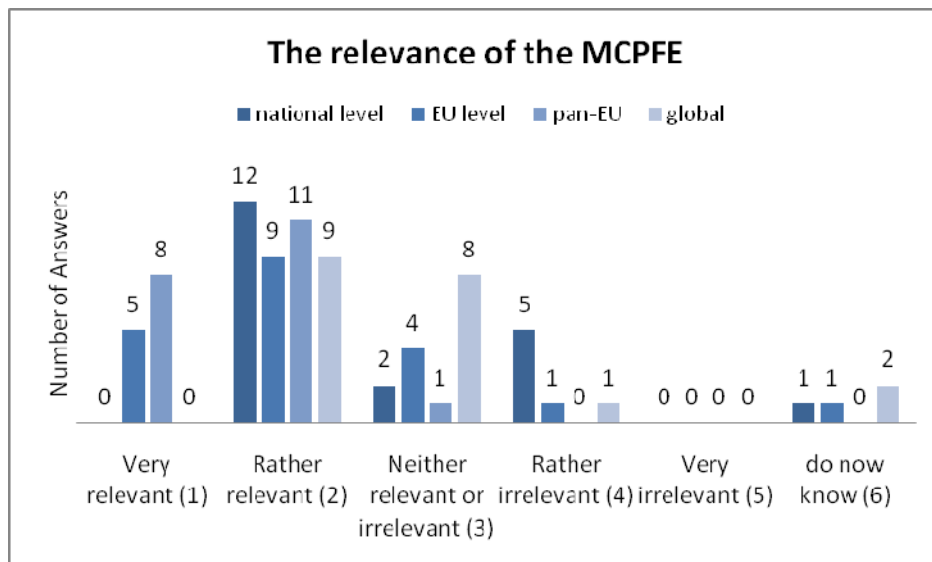
The results of governmental representatives differ only little with regards to the general results. The Signatory Countries appear to consider the relevance of the MCPFE to be higher if compared to the whole sample group. The majority of the governmental representatives report the issues the MCPFE addresses are either very or rather relevant. All answers from the different MCPFE regions evaluate the relevance of the MCPFE positively; the most critical are the North West European countries, of which one evaluates the relevance of the MCPFE rather irrelevant at national level (Annex 12).

#### c) Stakeholders and peers

Stakeholders and peers have more variation in their perceptions about the relevance of the MCPFE (Figure 7). Compared to Signatory Country results, stakeholders and peers rate the relevance of the MCPFE at national level slightly lower. 2 stakeholders and 1 peers rate the relevance of the MCPFE at national level

rather irrelevant. 1 peer reports the relevance of the MCPFE to be rather irrelevant at pan-EU level. A majority of the respondents consider the relevance of the MCPFE positively (Annex 13).

Figure 7 The relevance of the MCPFE (stakeholders and peers)



### 3.2.2. In your opinion, which forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has addressed in the past have been MOST relevant?

The question tries to capture what the respondents consider to be the most essential topic of the MCPFE. The question was an open-ended, allowing the respondents to describe with their own words which parts of the MCPFE and its work programmes have been the most relevant to them.

#### a) All respondents

Out of 51 responses, 26 report SFM, and 21 report the development of criteria and indicators (C&I) as the most relevant topics. 1 Signatory Country and 2 peer organizations also mention PEOLGs. According to respondents, the most relevant topic is the sustainable forest management (SFM), and the MCPFE's contribution to the development of and definition for the SFM. 26 out of 47 report SFM as one of the most relevant topic for their country and/or organization. Other important and related topic is the development of criteria and indicators (C&I), which 20 out of 47 report to be very relevant for them. Other rather often reported topics are national forest programmes (10), energy (7) and environmental issues such as climate change (7) or water (5).

These results echo the strategic positioning, since the MCPFE's impact on sustainable management was mentioned as something that gives it an advantage compared to other bodies and organizations.

#### b) Signatory Countries

19 of 32 respondents mention different environmental issues such as afforestation (e.g. pan-European guidelines), biodiversity, climate change and water. A majority of the governmental representative also consider the most relevant topics of the MCPFE relate to development of C&I (14 replies) and SFM (8 in total). Nearly every respondent mentions both of these topics. Also nfps (7) are mentioned by many

governmental representatives. To Signatory Countries particularly relevant is the chance to “develop the MCPFE” and decide about its work programme

There are some differences between different geographical areas. Southern European region countries mention e.g. forest fires and forest protection measures, whereas Central and Nordic/Balkan regions countries mention more often SFM and C&I. South East European and Central European countries often forest management issues (fragmentation of forests, private forests). Baltic/Nordic, South West European and Central European countries mention the importance of the economic issues (Annex 14).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Also stakeholders and peers report SFM and C&I to be the most relevant topics of the MCPFE (14 of 23 replies). References to the SFM include a mentioning of PEOLG. In addition, environmental issues such as biodiversity and climate change are brought up by the respondents. Some stakeholders even report about particular resolutions (H2, L1, L2, V3 and W1 were seen as most relevant). Social aspects of the forest (and Vienna Resolution 3) are also mentioned.

In addition, peers bring up economic issues, and stakeholders mention about certification. SFM and C&I are most relevant for stakeholders and peers. Of all different environmental issues, stakeholders and peers mention biodiversity and climate change. In addition, they place more importance to economic issues, certification and social dimensions. Environmental organizations mention biodiversity and conservation most often, forest-related organizations mention SFM (4). Stakeholders mention multi-stakeholder dialogue, social dimensions of forest (V3) and economic viability of sfm. A few stakeholders also respond that all MCPFE Declarations and Resolutions have been relevant for them. Peers reply sfm and C&I being the most relevant issues. Peers also give importance to labor, biodiversity, water and energy issues (Annex 15).

### **3.2.3. From your point of view, which relevant forest-related issues and topics did the MCPFE not address sufficiently?**

The question asked the respondents to identify those topics that would have been relevant for their country and/or organization but which the MCPFE has not addressed sufficiently. This aspect sheds light on how well the MCPFE has been able to meet the needs of different stakeholders and participants.

### *a) All respondents*

All reference groups report that the MPCFE has not sufficiently addressed issues related to environment. These topics include for instance erosion control, forest fires, biodiversity, and forest protection. The other frequently mentioned issue/topic the MCPFE has not addressed sufficiently relates to economical aspects of forests, e.g. payment for ecosystem services (PES), funding and the economic crisis. Also coordination and communicative difficulties are mentioned by the respondents, including the need to improve the science-policy interface and cooperation between different forest-related sectors.

In general, the response rate is somewhat lower and the responses also vary more than in previous question. Most often, the respondents raise topics related to environmental issues such as erosion control, forest fires, biodiversity, and forest protection.

### *b) Signatory Countries*

The responses vary quite a lot between Signatory Countries. Some general approaches can be, however, found. Economic issues (e.g. PES) and forest management issues such as management and fragmentation of and private forests are most often mentioned (both are mentioned 10 times). Forests management is also related to carbon sequestration and protection of forests, highlighting the importance of environmental issues. Different environmental issues, e.g. protection, erosion and global warming are all mentioned one time (respondents report on environmental issues 10 times in total). Countries often report coordination problems. In addition, cross-sectoral and collaboration issues are mentioned by respondents (9 times). Energy and biomass issues are mentioned by 2 respondents.

Baltic/Nordic and Central European countries report on cross-sectoral/communication issues. South West European, Central European and North West European countries mention more often economic topics, South East European, Central European and North West European countries mention forest management related topics. South East European and Nordic/Baltic countries report the MCPFE should have addressed afforestation topics more sufficiently. Two countries report that the MCPFE has no topics it has not addressed sufficiently enough (one from Nordic/Baltic and one from North West Europe).

In addition, the need for education, improved communication, special attention to national forest problems and social aspects are mentioned by respondents (Annex 16).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Stakeholders and peers report most frequently about economic-related topic (8 out of 23), bringing up issues such as PES and funding schemes for PES, profitability of the forest sector, labour rights and economic crisis. Other often mentioned topics relate to communication and cooperation covering science-policy interface aspects, use of Public Procedures Policies (PPP) in the use of SFM definitions, and involving of other policy sectors more actively to the process. From cooperative issues, especially need to strengthen the cross-sectoral cooperation is emphasized by respondents. In addition, energy issues such as biomass generation and its connection with environmental vulnerability are sometimes mentioned. In general, stakeholders and peers place more emphasis on economic issues than Signatory Countries (Annex 17).

Stakeholders refer more frequently to communication and cooperation, covering science-policy interface aspects and need for involving other policy sectors more actively to the process. Stakeholders also emphasize need to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation and response to energy issues.

### **3.2.4. In your opinion, how would the MCPFE have been more relevant in the past?**

This question tries to measure overall relevance of the MCPFE's work programme and issues it has addressed, taking into consideration its previous actions.

#### *a) All respondents*

All reference groups answer most frequently that the MCPFE commitments should have been legally binding (9), and the MPCFE should have placed more emphasis on cooperation between different actors (8). Second frequently they reply the MCPFE should have communicated more clearly its results at national and international levels. All groups report that the MCPFE should have had more resources at its disposal for following through its commitments and in achieving its goals. An answer of this kind also

relates to effectiveness, since scarce resource capability and goal achievement is also an issue of effectiveness.

The governmental respondents answer that the MCPFE should place more focus on the media coverage of its meetings and activities, and also focus on internal communication between Signatory Countries. One Signatory Country mentions the lack of own participation reducing the MCPFE's relevance. All reference groups mention the MCPFE suffering from lack of resources. Performance of the MCPFE, for example the changing secretariat, is mentioned as impeding factor to MCPFE's relevance, and the structure of the MCPFE is described "fragile". A few replies that the MCPFE has "delivered what it was able" with regards to its relevance.

The most often mentioned replies are allocated between the need to strengthen the implementation/legally binding agreements, and communication/collaboration. The need for better communication and authorized structure is, therefore, mentioned again.

### *b) Signatory Countries*

The governmental respondents emphasize that the MCPFE commitments should be legally binding in order the MCPFE to be more relevant (6 times). Respondents also reply that the MCPFE should have more resources in its disposal for following through the commitments and in achieving its goals. Other aspects related to the influence of the MCPFE deal with its resources for the follow-up work and implementation. They also mention communication (3 replies), reporting that the MCPFE should place more focus on the media coverage of its meetings and activities and also on internal communication between Signatory Countries.

Environmental issues are mentioned but more focus is placed on the coordinative and communicative functions of the MCPFE. One Signatory Country mentions own lack of participation to be reducing the MCPFE's relevance. MCPFE is also criticized on "mainstreaming" its topics, which leads to insufficient attention to sub-regional needs. Related topic is brought up by another Signatory Country with a view that the MCPFE should support nation states more with regards to special needs of each individual country. This aspect was also mentioned in strategic positioning as a weakness of the MCPFE. In addition, one Signatory Country mentions "competing forest certification systems" and requirements of several different national "public procurement policies" as a problem, which would require more detailed description on what is meant by "sustainable forest management".

Baltic/Nordic, South East European and Central European countries place more attention to forest management issues. Central and Baltic/Nordic countries mention cross-sectoral cooperation, publicity and communication more often than other regions. All countries mention environmental issues such as biodiversity, protection of forest, forest fires and conservation (Annex 18).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

As governmental respondents, also stakeholders and peers emphasize importance of the legally binding agreements and lack of resources.

All stakeholders (6 replies) and one peer organization mention the MCPFE's lack of resources. Performance of the MCPFE, for example the changing secretariat is mentioned as impeding factor to MCPFE's relevance, and the structure of the MCPFE is described "too rigid". One stakeholder also criticizes the lack of impact the MCPFE had on EU policies in the past. Another frequent topic relates to issues related to coordination. Stakeholders most often mention need for more active networking and cross-sectoral cooperation. Most peer organizations and some stakeholders report that the relevance of the MCPFE has suffered because of lack of research and scientific work.

Some environmental topics are mentioned (biodiversity) but majority of the replies concentrate on the performance of the MCPFE. For example, the changing secretariat is mentioned as impeding factor to MCPFE's relevance, and the structure of the MCPFE is sometimes thought to be rigid. Another frequent theme relates to the coordinative issues of the MCPFE. Respondents mention need for a more active networking and cross-sectoral cooperation between different actors. Some stakeholders and peers are of the opinion there should have been more research and scientific work included in the MCPFE (three replies) (Annex 19).

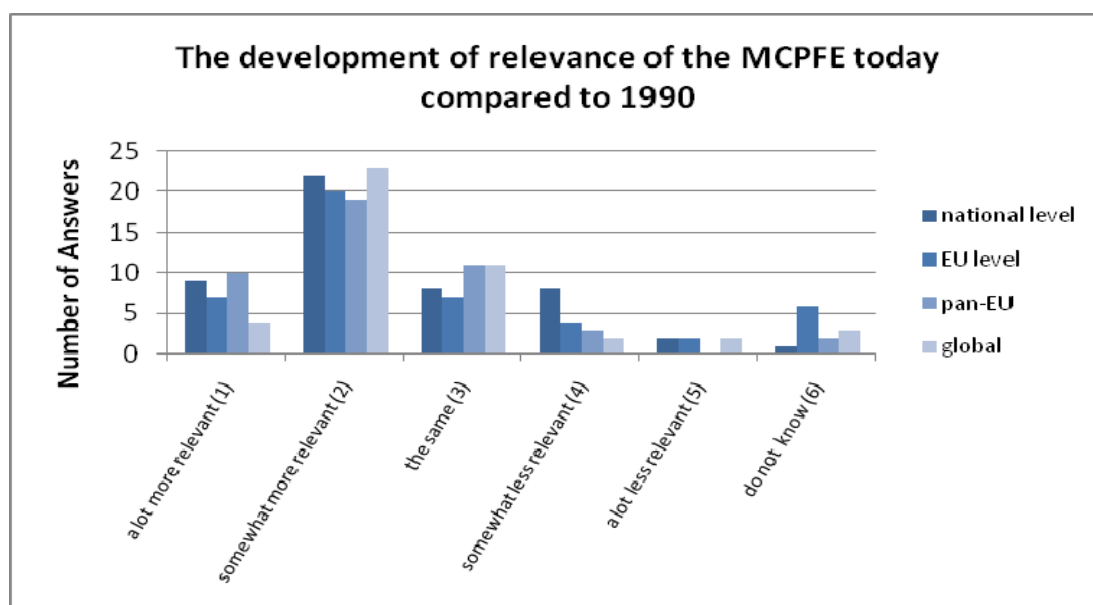
### 3.2.5. How has the overall relevance of the MCPFE changed since 1990?

The last question asking about the relevance of the MCPFE requested the respondents to evaluate how the relevance of the MCPFE has developed since 1990.

#### a) All respondents

A majority of the respondents think the MCPFE's relevance has remained the same or increased especially at national level. Those respondents thinking the relevance of the MCPFE has decreased mostly see the decrease taking place at national and global levels (Figure 8).

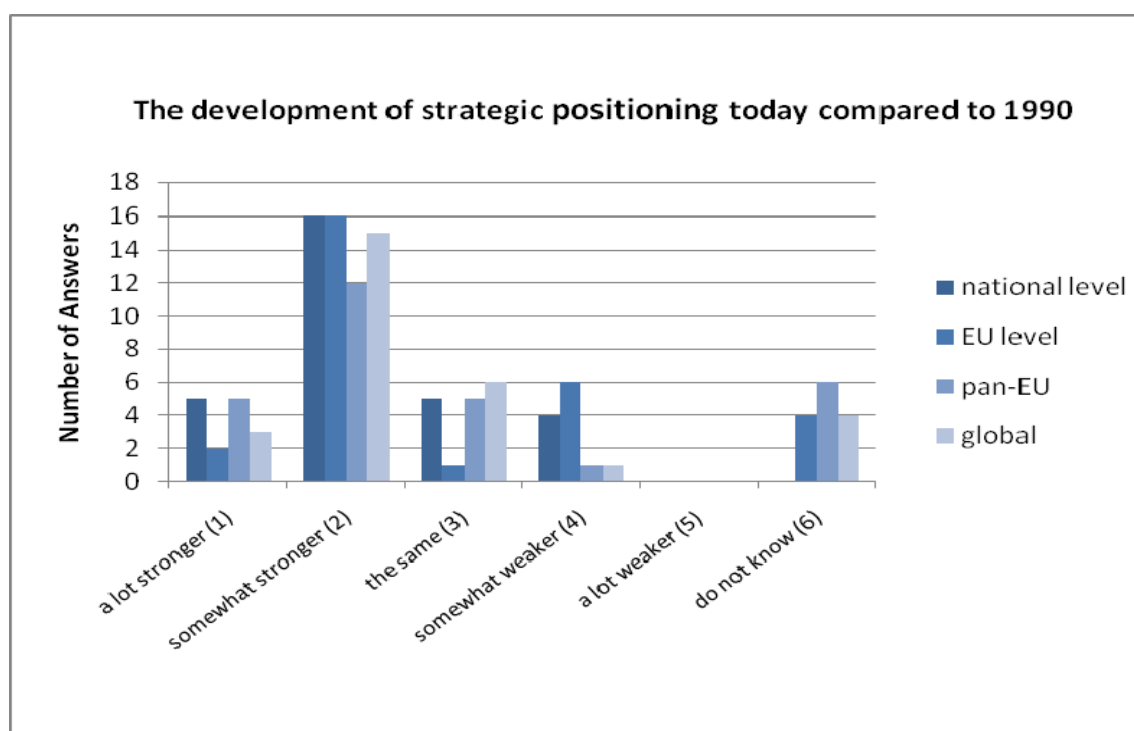
Figure 8 The development of the relevance of the MCPFE (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

The Signatory Countries report on the development of the relevance of the MCPFE developing mostly with a positive way. The relevance of the MCPFE at national and pan-European levels has improved the most (Figure 9), and decreased at EU-level. South East European countries perceive the development of the relevance of the MCPFE a little more negatively; one country answers that the MCPFE has become "somewhat less relevant" at pan-European and global levels and at EU level a lot less relevant. North West countries perceive the relevance overall little more positively than other respondent countries (Annex 20).

Figure 9 The development of the relevance of the MCPFE (signatories)



### c) Stakeholders and peers

Like Signatory Countries, the stakeholders and peers report that the development of the relevance has mostly improved since 1990. According to stakeholders and peers replies, the relevance has improved especially at national and global levels. Issues such as insufficient communication and the low visibility of the sector and the MCPFE are replied to reduce the MCPFE's overall relevance.

Peer organizations are of the opinion the relevance of the MCPFE has decreased since the 1990s at national level, whereas stakeholders see the development of the MCPFE's relevance little more positively (Annex 21).

## 3.3 The Added Value of the MCPFE

In order for the MCPFE to add value in the context of the international forest policy context it must, first, pick up topics in its objectives that satisfy the needs of other forest and forest-related organisations and, second, deliver solutions that best address these needs. As the concept of added value is related to effectiveness (see operational of the framework) and, to some extent, relevance of the MCPFE, some aspects of the added value are also included in these parts of the survey analysis (e.g. Question 13).

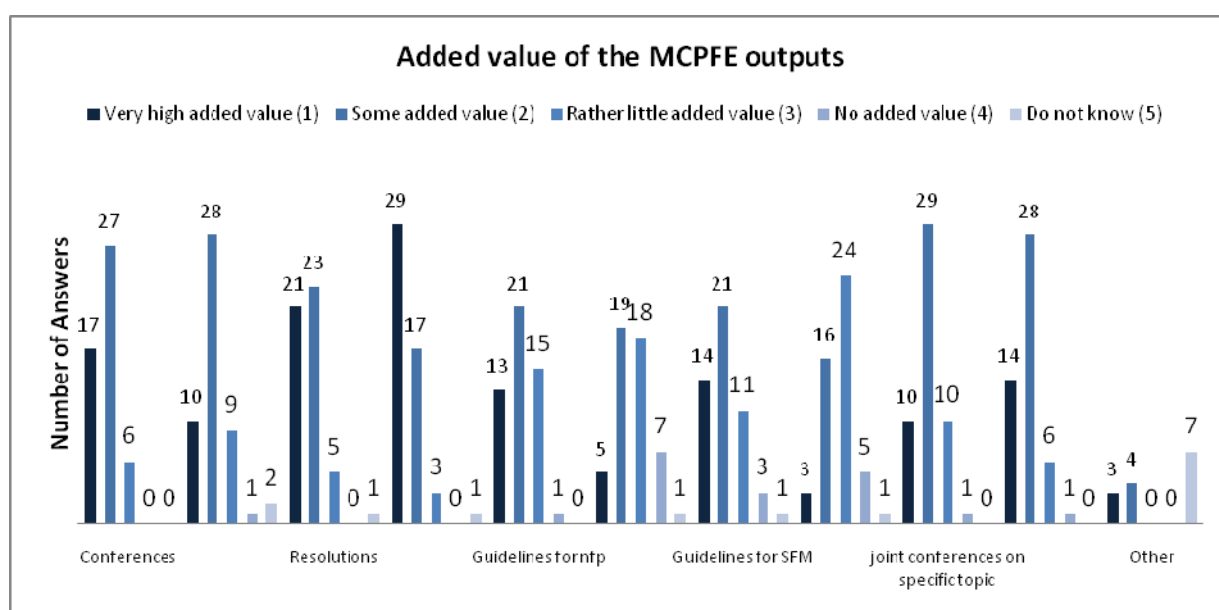
### 2.3.1. How much added value did the following MCPFE “outputs” have for forest-related policies at national level

The question asked the respondents to evaluate how much added value did the following MCPFE “outputs” have for forest-related policies at national level: Conferences, Declarations, Resolutions, C&I, guidelines for nfps; Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land (FPA); guidelines for SFM; guidelines for afforestation and reforestation; joint conferences; MCPFE publications; or some others (the respondents were asked to provide an example for the category “other”).

#### a) All respondents

All reference groups report that from the MCPFE outputs, C&I has generated the highest added value at national level (Figure 10). The second highest the respondents mention the MCPFE Resolutions, and the third are the MCPFE Conferences. In addition, all groups mention collaboration work with relevant stakeholders and peers to provide very high added value. MCPFE workshops, Declarations, joint conferences and publications are reported to generate some added value.

Figure 10 The added value of the MCPFE outputs at national level (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

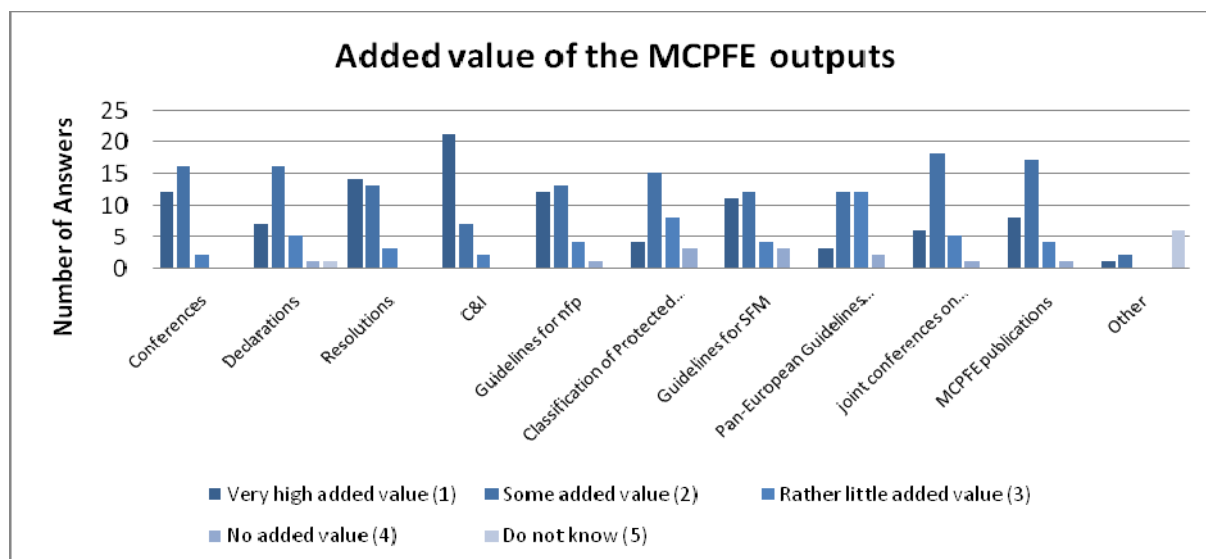
The Signatory Countries report as the most important outputs C&I, MCPFE Resolutions, guidelines for nfps, and MCPFE Conferences. Also MCPFE publications and joint conferences on specific themes with relevant stakeholders and peers are rated to generate some added value. According to Signatory Countries, classification of protected and protective forests and other wooded land (FPA), and pan-European guidelines for afforestation and reforestation have produced the lowest added value at national level (Figure 10).

Signatory Countries emphasise the significance of the guidelines for nfps. They provide in additional comments information about the importance of the PEBLDS. South West and South East European countries rate Conferences, Declarations and Resolution higher. North West European countries consider



C&I the most influential and report guidelines for sfm and nfp to generate some added value. One Signatory Country comment that the MCPFE generates added value by providing expertise and background information in developing national forest policies more efficiently. Southern East and South West European countries evaluate the impact of the MCPFE outputs to be the lowest (Annex 22).

Figure 11 The added value of the MCPFE outputs at national level (Signatory Countries)



### c) Stakeholders and peers

According to stakeholders and peers, the C&I, Resolutions and Conferences have generated the highest added value at national level. Results are very similar with Signatory Countries in that sense. However, stakeholders and peers seldom mention nfps.

Compared to results of the Signatory Countries, both stakeholders and peers more frequently evaluate the MCPFE Conferences and Publications to generate very high added value. Both stakeholders and peers also rate Declarations, joint conferences on specific topics and MCPFE publications quite highly. Classification of protected and protective forests and other wooded land, and pan-European Guidelines for afforestation and reforestation are mentioned by some stakeholders and peers to produce no added value. Stakeholder organisations consider developing of C&I and guidelines for SFM the most significant outputs (Annex 23).

## 3.4 Effectiveness of the MCPFE

The effectiveness of the MCPFE is determined by its ability to achieve its objectives, that is, have a desired impact on forest, and forest-related, organisations, stakeholders, Signatory Countries and NFPs, and topics in the international forest policy context.

### 3.4.1. Which forest-related issues and topics has the MCPFE addressed especially effectively in the past?

#### *a) All respondents*

The MCPFE has been most effective in developing and contributing to Sustainable Forest Management and C&I (39 replies in total). Environmental issues (e.g. forest and water, climate change, biodiversity and protection of forests) are mentioned by 12 respondents. Coordination, cooperation and communications related issues are mentioned by 10 respondents. Results include communication of the MCPFE, cross-sectoral cooperation and promoting of forest sector. National forest programmes are mentioned by 5 respondents contrasting against the added value results in which the nfps were mentioned more often. The answers are quite consistent with earlier replies; the MCPFE contribution to sustainable forest management is frequently mentioned topic and brought up throughout the questionnaire, also in latter parts of the effectiveness and efficiency.

#### *b) Signatory Countries*

25 from 35 Signatory Countries report that the most effective the MCPFE has been with regards to SFM-related issues (C&I, guidelines and definitions for SFM, etc.). Signatory Countries mention coordination, collaboration and communication issues 6 times (also the impact of having a pan-European discussion forum), mention afforestation guidelines 5 times. They also refer to nfps 5 times.

All countries from different MCPFE regions mention C&I as a topic the MCPFE has addressed effectively. Also environmental topics such as climate change, forest and water and biodiversity are mentioned. South East and Central European countries mentioned environment related topics slightly more often than other Signatory Countries. South East European and Nordic/Baltic countries mention nfps more often. South East European countries also raise afforestation related topics (e.g. afforestation guidelines) very often as an issue/topic the MCPFE has addressed effectively (Annex 24).

#### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Also majority of stakeholders and peers report the MCPFE addressing the SFM-related issues most effectively. They reply that the MCPFE has been most effective in addressing topics such as SFM, C&I and PEOLGs, which they mention 21 times in total. Coordination, cooperation and communications related issues are mentioned by 4 respondents, environmental issues (forest and water, climate change) by 2 stakeholders and 1 peer organization, and nfps by 2 stakeholders and 1 peer organisation.

Stakeholders consider that the MCPFE has addressed especially effectively cooperation between different actors and influencing on important topics (4 replies). They also think that the MCPFE has been effective with cross-sectoral collaboraton and communication issues (3). Most important are C&I: 9 stakeholders replies that the MCPFE has been especially in developing C&I; 2 peer organisations report on the effectiveness of the C&I. 4 stakeholders and 1 peer also mention that the MCPFE has been effective in developing PEOLGs (Annex 25).

### 3.4.2. Which MCPFE “outputs” have had the highest influence in shaping forest-related policies?

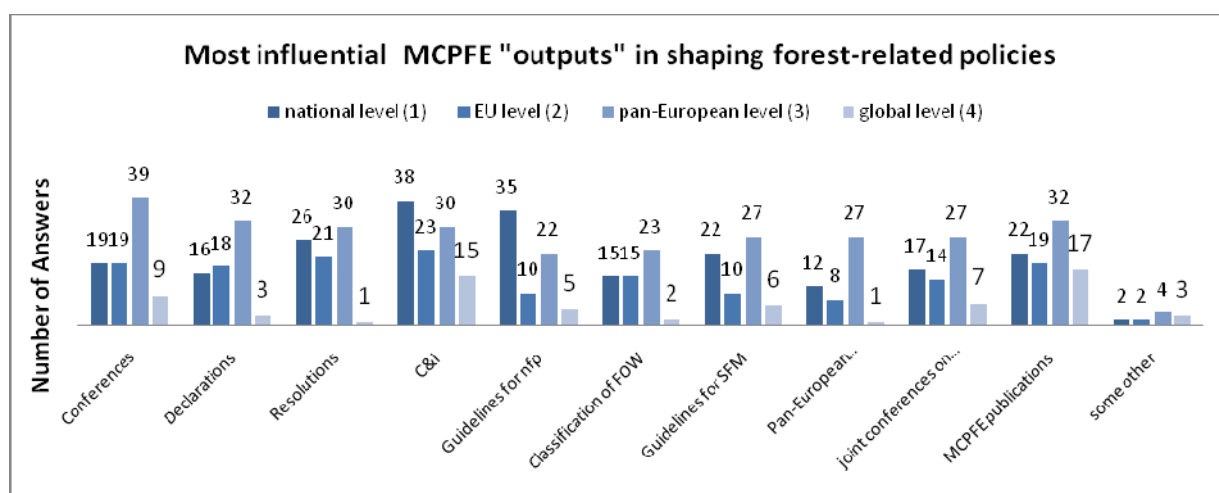
For this questions the respondents were asked to mark different geographical levels (national, EU, pan-European, global) where they think different MCPFE output has had considerable impact (multiple answers were possible). Options included Conferences, Declarations, Resolutions, C&I, guidelines for nfp, classification of PFA, guidelines for SFM, pan-European guidelines for afforestation and

reforestation, joint conferences on specific topic, MCPFE publications, and other (respondents were requested to provide an answer for the category “other”).

#### a) All respondents

The results are very similar between all reference groups as well as between different MCPFE regions (Figure 12). At national level the most influential outputs are Criteria and Indicators, guidelines for nfps and MCPFE Resolutions. At European level, the respondents rate C&I the highest, which is followed by Resolutions and MCPFE Publications (e.g. State of the European Forests). At pan-European level, MCPFE Conferences, Declarations and Resolutions are especially reported. At global level, MCPFE publications and C&I have most prominent effect. All respondent groups (stakeholders, peers and Signatory Countries) consider the MCPFE has the weakest effect at global level.

Figure 12 Most influential the MCPFE outputs (all respondents)



#### b) Signatory Countries

Signatory Countries estimate that C&I have influenced most strongly at both national and European level. Nfps are especially important in influencing national level policies. Also Resolutions, guidelines for SFM, and MCPFE publications have a strong influence at the policies at national level.

Resolutions, Declarations and Conferences, and, to some extent, MCPFE publications are evaluated to influence policies also at EU level. Pan-European level follows the European level in that sense that the most important outputs to the respondents are the MCPFE conferences, Resolutions and Declarations, joint conferences and publications. At global level two outputs are mentioned most frequently: C&I, which is evaluated to have the highest influence, and the MCPFE publications. Other outputs have no, according to respondents, significant influence.

South West, Nordic/Baltic, North West and Central European countries mention MCPFE Conferences and Resolutions most frequently at pan-European level. Signatory Countries in all MCPFE regions frequently mention guidelines for nfps having an influence at national level. In addition, Central European countries evaluate guidelines for nfps having an impact at pan-European level (Annex 26).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

The stakeholders and peers think that most influential outputs at national, European and pan-European level have been C&I, guidelines for nfp, guidelines for sfm, joint conferences, and MCPFE publications. At global level, MCPFE publications and MCPFE Conferences are considered the most influential, but generally, the respondents do not see the MCPFE having very strong influence on the global level forest policies, the point of view of Signatory Countries.

Stakeholders report the C&I, MCPFE conferences and MCPFE publication and Declarations having the strongest influence at pan-European level. Guidelines for SFM have, according to peers, a very small effect at national level, when stakeholders organisations more frequently evaluate guidelines for SFM having an impact on national level policies (Annex 27).

#### **3.4.3. In your opinion, how influential have these MCPFE Resolutions been with regard to shaping forest-related policies?**

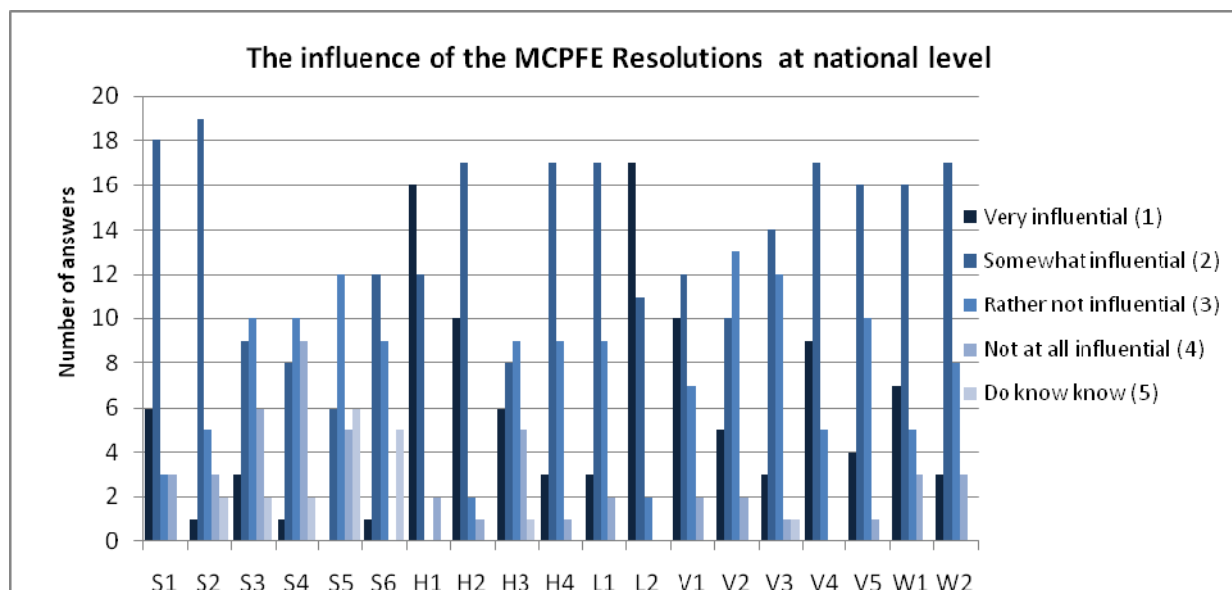
##### *a) All respondents*

According to respondent groups, most influential resolutions have been the Helsinki Resolution 1 (General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe) and Lisbon resolution 2 (Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management) (Figure 13).

Other important Resolutions are Helsinki Resolution 2 (General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests) and Lisbon Resolution 1 (People, Forests and Forestry – Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management). Also Vienna Resolutions 1 (Strengthen Synergies for Sustainable Forest Management in Europe through Cross-Sectoral Co-Operation and National Forest Programmes), 2 (Enhancing Economic Viability of Sustainable Forest Management in Europe), 4 (Conserving and Enhancing Forest Biological Diversity in Europe) and 5 (Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe) are mentioned by respondents. Some influence is placed on Strasbourg Resolutions 1 and 2 (European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems and Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources), Helsinki Resolution 4 (Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change), and both Warsaw Resolutions (Forests, Wood and Energy and Forests and Water). Also Strasbourg resolutions are sometimes evaluated to be somewhat effective by a few respondents, these answers originating from Signatory Countries, whereas stakeholders and peers seldom see Strasbourg Resolutions being very effective.

This matches well with earlier results. For example, C&I and SFM have been emphasised strongly by all respondents in added value and relevance of the MCPFE. In addition, the respondents have mentioned social and economic issues, relation between forests and water and forests and energy quite frequently (e.g. in relevance of the MCPFE's topics).

Figure 13 The influence of the MCPFE Resolutions at national level (all respondents)



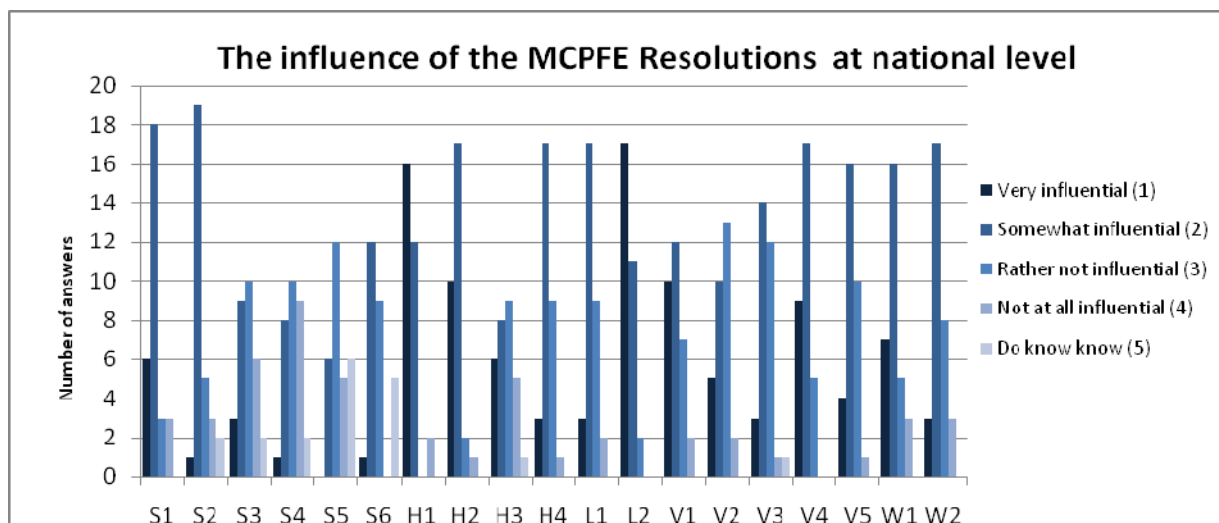
#### *b) Signatory Countries*

Signatory Countries report the most influential MCPFE Resolutions to be Helsinki Declarations 1 (General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe) and 2 (General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of EU Forests), Lisbon Resolution 2 (Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management), and Vienna Resolution 1 (Strengthen Synergies for Sustainable Forest Management in Europe Through Cross-Sectoral Co-operation and National Forest Programmes).

Lisbon Resolution 1, Vienna Resolutions 4 (Conserving and Enhancing Forest Biological Diversity in Europe) and 5 (Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe), and Warsaw Resolutions are also rated somewhat influential (Figure 14). Strasbourg Resolutions 1 and 2 are reported to have some impact at national levels. As noted earlier, C&I and SFM are emphasised strongly also in added value and relevance of the MCPFE. The respondents have also mentioned environmental topics such as climate change, biodiversity and water in earlier parts of the questionnaire (e.g. relevance).

Nordic/Baltic region countries evaluate as the most influential Resolution Helsinki 1, Helsinki 2, Lisbon 2 and Vienna 4. North West, Central EU and South East European countries consider the most important Resolution to be Helsinki 1 and Lisbon 2. South East and North West Europe countries also consider Strasbourg 1 (EU Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems) to have higher influence than countries from other MCPFE regions (Annex 28).

Figure 14 The influence of the MCPFE Resolutions at national level (Signatory Countries)

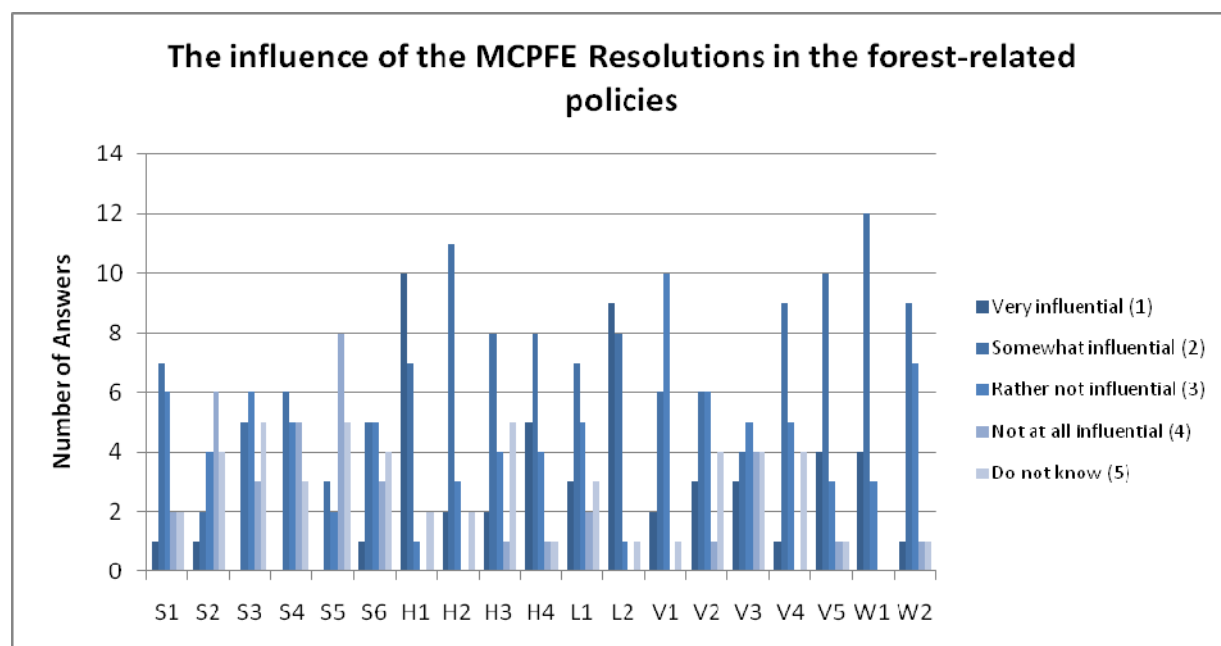


### c) Stakeholders and peers

Also according to the stakeholders and peers, the two most influential resolutions have been the Helsinki Resolution 1 and Lisbon resolution 2. Some importance is given to Helsinki Resolution 4 and Warsaw Resolution 1. The respondents evaluate generally other Helsinki, Lisbon and Warsaw Resolutions quite influential. Unlike Signatory Countries, who gave some importance to Strasbourg Resolutions, stakeholders and peers evaluate them less influential. Only the Strasbourg Resolution 1 (Monitoring) appears to be the most important to stakeholders and peers, reflecting to some degree responses from Signatory Countries. In addition, Vienna Resolutions 1, 2 and 3 are mentioned by stakeholders and peers (Figure 15).

To stakeholders and peers two most influential resolutions are Helsinki Resolution 1 and Lisbon Resolution 2. Stakeholders consider Warsaw Resolution 1 also influential. Stakeholder organisations evaluate Vienna Resolutions 1 and 2 more influential than peers (Annex 29), which reflects back to their answers in relevance of the MCPFE.

Figure 15 The influence of the MCPFE Resolutions (stakeholders and peers)



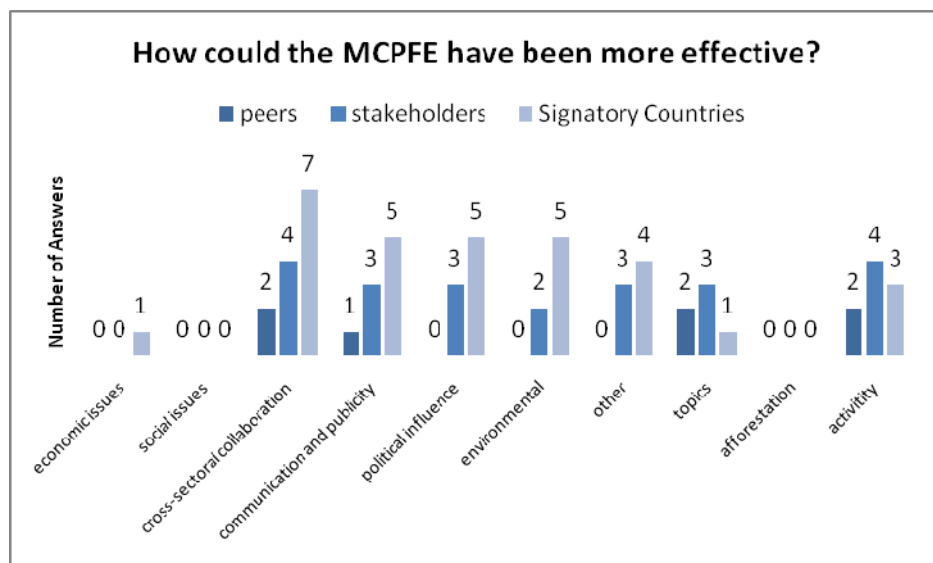
#### 3.4.4. How could the MCPFE have been more effective in the past with regard to impacting on forest-related policies?

This question has some similarities with added value and relevance. Both added value and relevance questions aim at measuring the benefits and importance of the MCPFE. The added value and relevance concentrate more on the processes where the effectiveness focuses on the outcomes of the MCPFE.

##### a) All respondents

In order to be more effective in the past, all respondent groups respond that the MCPFE would have needed to improve its communication and collaboration work especially with the EU and EU-related organisations (Figure 16). The respondents report that the communication of the impacts of the MCPFE, its implementation and meetings should have been more clear and precise. The respondents also reply that the communication outcomes of the meetings and seminars should have been more clear and precise. Communication improvement-related topics include external communication, need for better maintenance of the MCPFE webpage and support for different languages. In addition, all reference groups report that legally binding agreements would have made the MCPFE more effective. These topics were also mentioned in the strategic positioning, relevance and added value.

Figure 16 How could the MCPFE have been more effective in (all respondents)



### *b) Signatory Countries*

The Signatory Countries report especially about communicational issues, mentioning issues such as external communication, need for better maintenance of the MCPFE webpage and support for different languages. Again, it is repeated that the MCPFE effectiveness would improve a lot if the commitments were made legally binding. South East European countries mention cross-sectoral collaboration. Nordic/Baltic region countries refer to lack of publicity, and North West European countries mention a need for more proactive action. Central European countries mention topics that are related to environment such as mountainous forests and forest and water (Annex 30).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

The stakeholders and peers also mention the need to improve communication and collaboration with different organisations, sectors and stakeholders (6 time in total). This comment also reflects back to relevance, since some stakeholders express their concern that the MCPFE might become more irrelevant if it start neglecting issues that are important to NGOs. Other important collaboration points are local level stakeholders, who should be more strongly involved with the MCPFE process (Annex 31).

In addition, respondents report that the MCPFE has not communicated about best practises well enough, that the MCPFE has been slow to react to different issues and topics (5 mentions in total). It has lacked means to produce strong synthesis of different policies, practices and research, and the lengthy negotiations have hampered the effectiveness of Resolutions by making them less clear-cut. These comments reflect the need to be more clear and focused. Especially stakeholders and peers were of the opinion that involving different actors is strength of the MCPFE (in the Strategic Positioning). However, involving many actors to the process also means including different views and interests and need for compromises, making it difficult to have very clear-cut and specific issues, yet stakeholders and peers express this as an important issue to them.



As it was also mentioned, effectiveness is closely related to added value, and some peers brought up the issue of added value in this question. They mention that the MCPFE's added value to forest policies is not only dependent on its ability to develop new outputs, but also, how well it improves the existing ones. Whether this means that the MCPFE has not improved earlier products enough or lacked the effectiveness in responding to possible new needs, is left unclear.

Communication improvement-related themes include external communication, need for better maintenance of the MCPFE webpage and support for different languages. The need to make the MCPFE commitments legally binding is repeated also by stakeholders (3 replies).

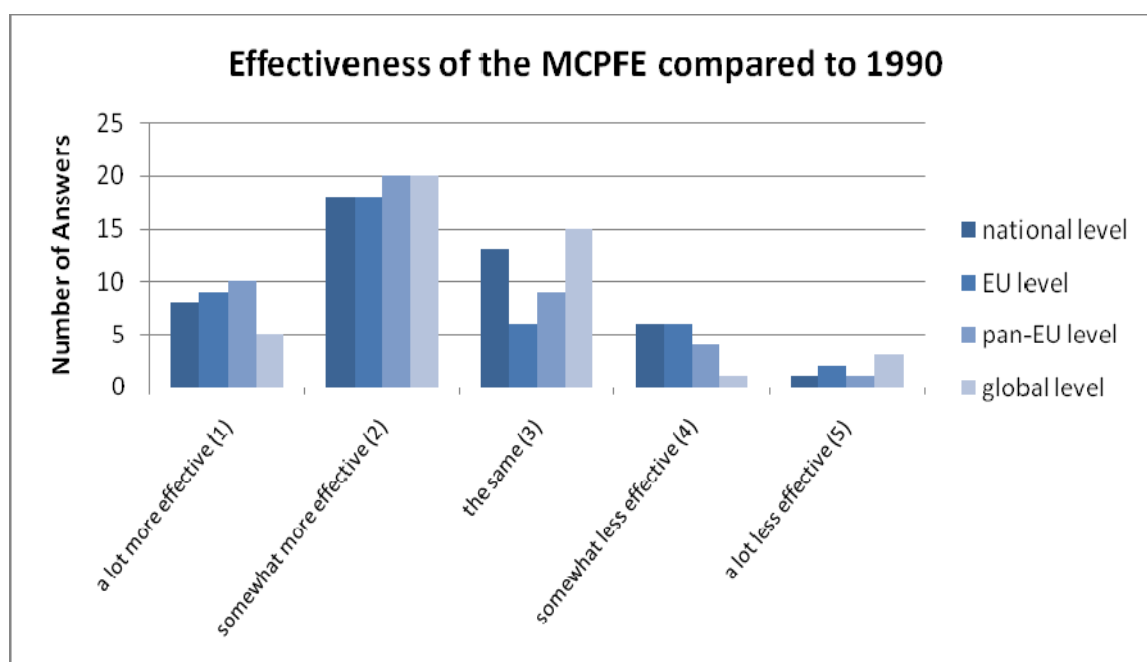
4 stakeholders mention cross-sectoral aspects: need to improve communication and collaboration with different organisations, sectors and stakeholders. Peer organisations mention local level stakeholders, who should be more strongly involved with the MCPFE process. Peers also report that the MCPFE has not communicated about best practises well enough, and the MCPFE have been slow to react to different issues and topics. It has lacked means to produce strong synthesis of different policies, practices and research, and the lengthy negotiations have hampered the effectiveness of Resolutions by making them less clear-cut.

#### 3.4.5. How has the overall effectiveness of the MCPFE in impacting on forest-related issues changed between 1990 and 2007?

##### a) All respondents

In general, the MCPFE has become more effective in impacting forest-related issues (Figure 17). At global level, respondents think the MCPFE has developed the least. This also correlates rather well with results in the chapter 3.4.2., in which the respondents rated the influence the MCPFE outputs at global level to be the lowest.

Figure 17 The development of the effectiveness of the MCPFE (all respondents)



### *b) Signatory Countries*

Overall, the signatory countries report the effectiveness of the MCPFE has improved since its beginning. Generally, Signatory Countries are of the opinion that the effectiveness of the MCPFE has remained the same at global level.

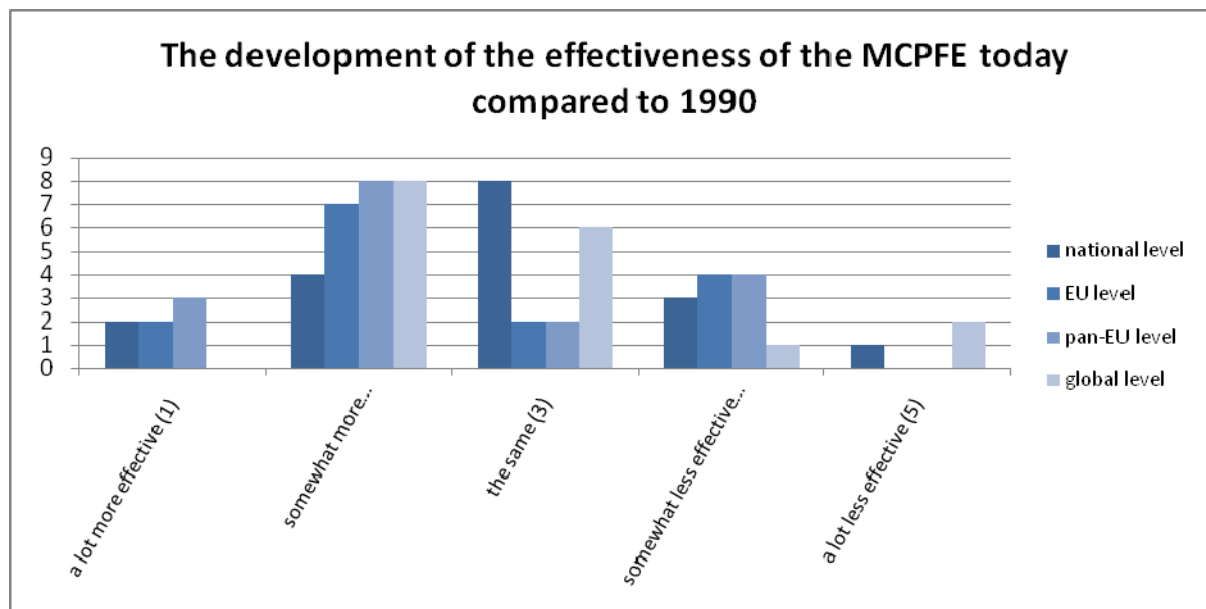
Nordic/Baltic region countries perceive the development of the effectiveness of the MCPFE most negatively: the MCPFE is evaluated to becoming a lot less effective at EU, pan-European and global levels (1 answer each), and at pan-European level one respondent evaluates the effectiveness becoming somewhat less effective. Central European countries evaluate the development of the effectiveness at national and pan-European levels slightly lower. South West European countries rate the effectiveness at national level getting stronger, and North West European countries evaluate the development of the effectiveness positive at pan-European level (Annex 32).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

The results from stakeholders and peers follow quite closely Signatory results (Figure 18). Stakeholders and peer are more critical about the development of the MCPFE'S effectiveness. Overall, they still see the development more positively than negatively. The majority thinks the MCPFE effectiveness has improved especially at EU and pan-European levels. In general, stakeholders and peers evaluate the effectiveness of the MCPFE somewhat lower at national and global levels than Signatory Countries

2 stakeholders report that the effectiveness has decreased a lot at global level, whereas peers see it remaining the same or somewhat increasing (Annex 33).

Figure 18 The development of the effectiveness of the MCPFE (stakeholders and peers)



### 3.5 Efficiency of the MCPFE

Efficiency is determined by the speed of MCPFE activities to pick up topics as they appear and address them in its declarations, resolutions, work programmes and different forums like its expert level meetings (ELMs). It is also determined by how quickly its resolutions are implemented in Signatory Countries.

#### 3.5.1. How efficient has the MCPFE been in following “outputs?”

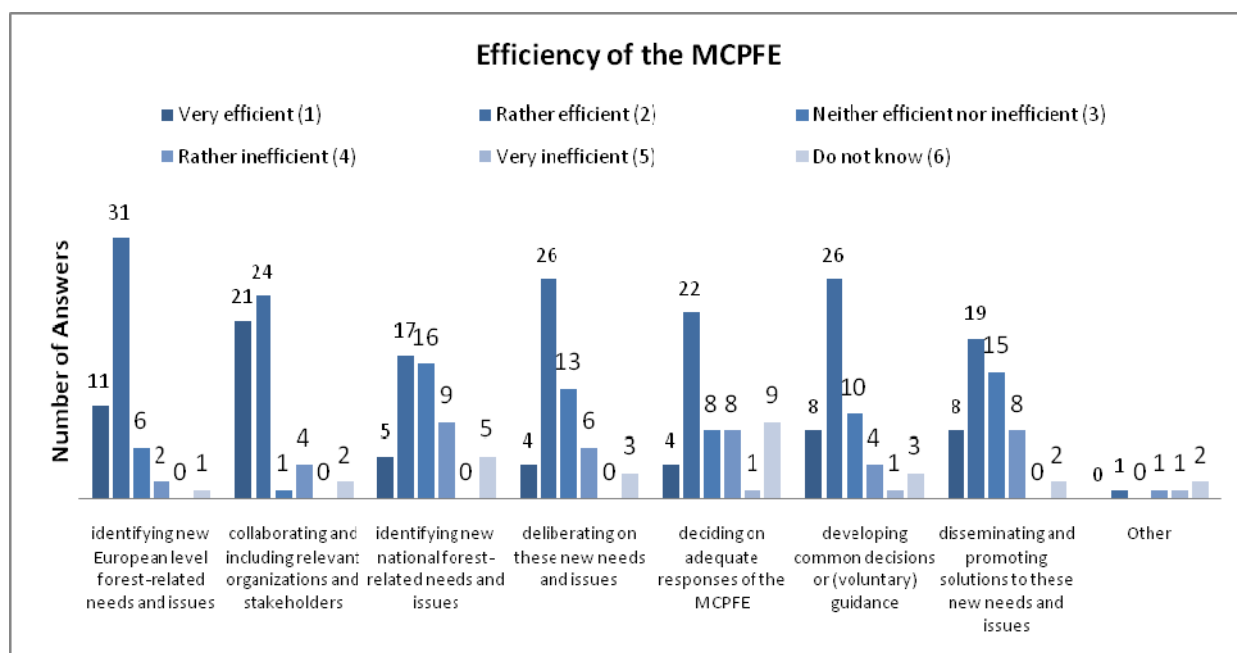
The question asked the respondents to rate how efficient the MCPFE has been in: identifying new and important European forest-related needs and issues; collaborating with and including relevant bodies or organizations and stakeholders in its processes; identifying new and important national forest-related needs and issues; deliberating on these new needs and issues; deciding on adequate responses of the MCPFE; developing common decisions or (voluntary) guidance; disseminating and promoting solutions to these new needs and issues; or in some other (the respondents were requested to give an example).

##### a) All respondents

Overall, the respondents think the MCPFE has been quite efficient in all of these issues. Most influential the MCPFE has been at identifying new important needs at pan-European level and developing common decisions or guidance. Least efficient the MCPFE has been in identifying national level needs and disseminating best practices and promoting solutions to different needs and issues (Figure 19).

These responses somewhat echo earlier replies (e.g. strategic positioning and relevance), which evaluated the MCPFE’s impact at national level somewhat weaker than pan-European. Respondents have frequently mentioned the MCPFE’s lack of communication and publicity too.

Figure 19 The efficiency of the MCPFE (all respondents)



### *b) Signatory Countries*

The respondents think the MCPFE has been rather efficient. Signatory Countries see the MCPFE involvement most efficient in collaborating with and involving different actors into its processes and identifying new important needs at European level. The signatory countries also consider the MCPFE being relatively efficient in developing common decisions or guidelines and disseminating and promoting solutions to new needs and issues.

According to Signatory Countries, the MCPFE has been especially efficient in “improving the collaboration and involvement of different actors” and “identifying new important needs at EU level”. The Signatory Countries also consider the MCPFE being relatively efficient in “developing common decisions or guidelines” and “disseminating and promoting solutions to new needs and issues”. Responses are very similar between all MCPFE regions. South West European countries, however, evaluate the MCPFE more efficient than countries from other regions (Annex 34).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Both stakeholders and peers reply that the MCPFE has been most efficient “collaborating with and involving different organizations and stakeholders into its processes”. Rather efficient the MCPFE has been in “identifying EU level issues” and “deliberating on new needs and issues”. However, stakeholders and peers reply that the MCPFE has not been very efficient in “disseminating and promoting solutions to new needs and issues” (Annex 35).

## 3.5.2. How efficient has the MCPFE been when it comes to developing the following?

The question requested the respondents to evaluate how efficient the MCPFE has been in developing: Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management; guidelines for nfp; MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land (FPA); Guidelines for SFM, MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation, improving forest policy dialogue between signatory countries, strengthening the multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies; improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies or organization; promoting internationally agreed environmental goals; promoting sustainable forest management; promoting the multiple benefits of forests; and disseminating best practices and improving the visibility of the sector.

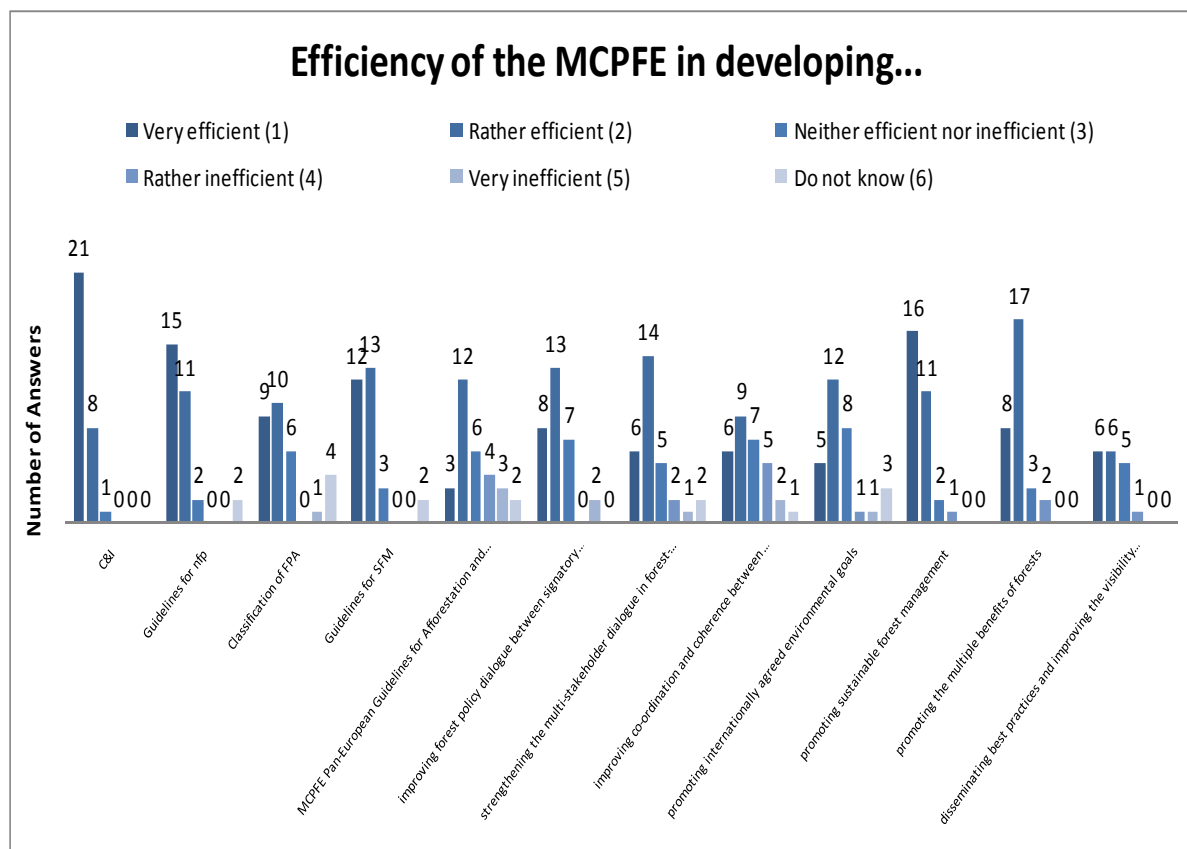
### *a) All respondents*

Similar to responses to previous questions, the respondent groups answer also here that the MCPFE has performed most efficiently in developing of Criteria and Indicators and “supporting and developing sustainable forest management”. The respondents also evaluate the MCPFE being quite efficient in “promoting multiple benefits of forests”, “improving forest-policy dialogue between Signatory Countries” and “strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies”.

The least efficient the MCPFE has been in developing “guidelines for afforestation and reforestation”, “promoting internationally agreed goals” and “improved co-ordination on coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies and organizations” (

Figure 20).

Figure 20 The efficiency of the MCPFE (all respondents)



### *b) Signatory Countries*

Also here the Signatory Countries follow the general results of the efficiency and the whole questionnaire, giving the highest values to C&I and the SFM related topics. According to replies, the MCPFE has performed most efficiently in developing of Criteria and Indicators and “supporting and developing sustainable forest management”. The respondents also evaluate the MCPFE being quite efficient in “promoting multiple benefits of forests”, “improving forest-policy dialogue between Signatory Countries” and “strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies”.

North/Baltic, North West and Central European countries evaluate the MCPFE being less efficient in developing afforestation and reforestation guidelines than countries from other MCPFE regions. North/Baltic, North West and Central European countries do not consider the MCPFE being very efficient in improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies or organization (Annex 36).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

The MCPFE has performed most efficiently in developing of Criteria and Indicators and “supporting and developing sustainable forest management”. The respondents also evaluate the MCPFE being quite

efficient in “promoting multiple benefits of forests”, “improving forest-policy dialogue between Signatory Countries” and “strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies”.

Both stakeholders and peers reply that the MCPFE has been efficient in “improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies or organization”. They reply the MCPFE has been least efficient in “developing guidelines for afforestation and reforestation”, “promoting internationally agreed goals” and “improving co-ordination on coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies and organizations”. Peer organizations evaluate the MCPFE efficiency in “improving policy dialogue between Signatory Countries” higher than stakeholders (Annex 37).

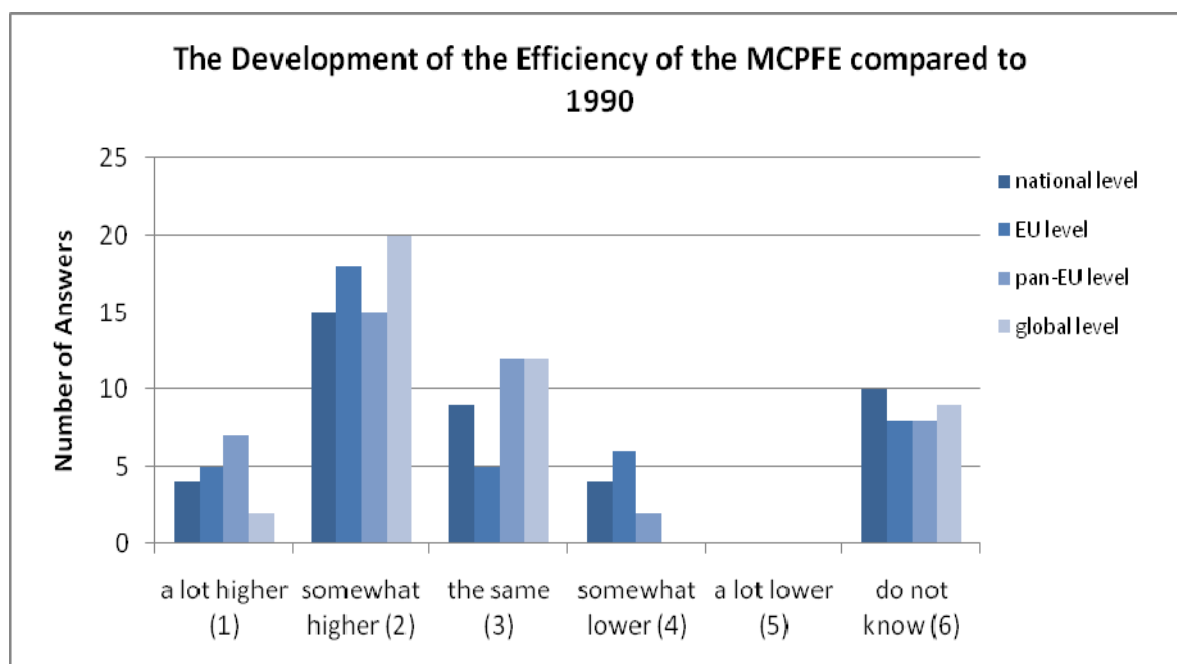
Answers reflect back to strategic positioning (the respondents replied that networking and collaboration activities are the main strength of the MCPFE). Like Signatory Countries, stakeholders and peers also see the MCPFE being rather efficient in developing of the C&I and disseminating best practices and improving the visibility of the sector.

### 3.5.3. How has the overall efficiency of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007?

#### a) All respondents

Signatory Countries, stakeholders and peers reply that the MCPFE has become more efficient since 1990. According to all respond groups, the highest increase has taken place at national and EU levels. Respondents report they would wish to have additional resources used in the work of the MCPFE, and improved communication. They also report the MCPFE should be more proactive and flexible with its internal procedures and make more use with different ad hoc-type working methods such as task forces, working groups, and group of experts in preparing the political level decisions (Figure 21).

Figure 21 The development of the efficiency of the MCPFE (all respondents)



### *b) Signatory Countries*

As in almost every question that evaluates the development of the MCPFE, the respondents consider the MCPFE efficiency has increased since the 1990s. The Signatory Countries report that the highest increase has taken place at national and EU levels. Nordic/Baltic and North West European countries rate the development of the MCPFE efficiency little lower than the rest of the Signatory Countries (Annex 38).

### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Stakeholders and peers reply that the MCPFE has become more efficient since 1990. According to all respond groups, the highest increase has taken place at national and EU levels. Stakeholders rate the MCPFE efficiency slightly higher at EU, pan-European and global levels, and peers rate the efficiency highest at pan-European and global levels (Annex 39).

### 3.5.4. In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been more efficient in the past with regard to identifying, deliberating and addressing important forest-related issues?

#### *a) All respondents*

Most often the respondents reply that the MCPFE could have been more efficient in collaborating with different sectors and actors such as global and EU-related bodies (7 replies). Respondents also report on the need to be more active in developing ways to identify new issues (4 replies) and improve implementation practices (4 replies).

#### *b) Signatory Countries*

Signatory Countries bring most frequently aspects related to performance of the MCPFE (6 replies), including need to be more quick, proactive, and have more flexible approaches such as working groups. They also mention collaboration and need to involve other organizations and cross-sectoral actors (3).

Central and North West European countries mention communication-related issues and cross-sectoral coordination. South West European countries refer once more to the lack of legal power. One South East European country mentions the possibility of new threats, and especially the possibility that the EU-related institutions might push the MCPFE aside. MCPFE's performance (e.g. secretariat) is mentioned by Nordic/Baltic, North West and Central European countries. (Annex 39)

#### *c) Stakeholders and peers*

Most often the respondents reply that the MCPFE could have been more efficient in collaborating with different sectors and actors such as global and EU-related. Peers most often reply that the MCPFE should be more proactive (2 replies). Stakeholders report on the need to improve implementation and involve stakeholders better in the process, and the implementation of its commitments. Stakeholders especially mention importance of incorporating of new relevant topic. (Annex 40).

## 4 Overview of the Survey Results

### 4.1 Positive Development since the 1990s

Overall, the MCPFE is regarded by respondents as an important and vital forest policy process that has the advantage of stretching cross-regionally and including a wide network of relevant stakeholders and experts in its processes.

Respondents reply in every part of the questionnaire that the development of the MCPFE has improved since the 1990s. With regards to the development of the MCPFE's strategic position, mostly all respondents think the strategic position of the MCPFE has strengthened at national and international levels. The respondents also report that the relevance of the MCPFE has remained the same or increased especially at national level. Some respondents mention that the MCPFE's priorities do have a limiting impact on its policies in national issues, restricting the influence of the MCPFE mainly on the monitoring and reporting. In general, this is rather seen as a selection of focus than actual weakness.

To governmental respondents important is that their governments are directly involved with the MCPFE, decide about its policies and are able to develop its work programmes. The voluntary nature of MCPFE is also considered as an important strength that the respondents bring up in strategic positioning.

The respondents rate the MCPFE effectiveness and efficiency lower at global level than at other levels. In general, the respondents are of the opinion throughout the questionnaire that the MCPFE has the lowest impact on global level policies. For example, some of the respondents mention the MCPFE development is improving at national and EU levels while at global level it is not well known or recognized. Stakeholders and peers also mention that the MCPFE has underperformed in influencing EU policies. Generally, the governmental representatives tend to evaluate the impact of the MCPFE slightly higher than stakeholders and peers.

Particularly, respondents see the MCPFE having a strong role at pan-European level. Both Signatory Countries and stakeholders and peers emphasise the pan-European aspects: in strategic positioning this is shown by frequent responses on the importance of including non-EU Member States with the MCPFE. The pan-European strength can be seen in the latter parts of the questionnaire in that sense that the respondents evaluate the MCPFE having higher impact on pan-European forest policy issues in all: relevance, added value, effectiveness and efficiency.

Signatory Countries and stakeholders and peers mention limiting the strategic positioning, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the MCPFE the deficiency in enforcing the implementation of the MCPFE regulations. Since it does not have means to secure its commitment are implemented, the impact of the MCPFE is perceived somewhat limited. Especially, lack of "legally binding treaties and conventions" is mentioned many times. Yet, legally binding agreements would also mean giving up some of the self-determination over an international body. This also conflicts with the replies in strategic positioning where respondents state that the MCPFE's nature voluntary is important to them.



## 4.2 Need for a Stronger Implementation Policy

This lack of legally binding agreements is brought up by all respondent groups throughout the questionnaire in strategic positioning, relevance, added value, effectiveness and efficiency. Often voiced opinion is that without legally binding agreements the MCPFE's efficiency and effectiveness, relevance of its topics and its work, and its strategic positioning suffer.

Lack of implementation/enforcing power refers to its performance in another way. The respondents report that the MCPFE suffers from a weak participation of the ministers, which some fear having a weakening impact on its strategic positioning. It is also mentioned that the role of the MCPFE in international forest policy context might decrease so much that other international organisations and forest-policy bodies could replace the MCPFE. As mentioned earlier, some express anxiety over the growing influence of the EU or other EU-related organisations.

The respondents often mention that the MCPFE should have more resources at its disposal for following through its commitments and in achieving its goals. They point out frequently to its slowness in taking up on new issues and topics and responding to them. This aspect is also mentioned in strategic positioning, in where the MCPFE is criticized about discontinuity on issues and priorities. In addition, the internal processes of the MCPFE are mentioned to be lengthy and time-consuming. This inadequate response, partially due to scarce resources, to relevant and important topics is brought up also in the efficiency of the MCPFE, in where the respondents think the MCPFE has been least efficient in identifying national level needs and disseminating and promoting solutions to new needs and issues.

Besides scarce available resources, the respondents often criticize the structure of the MCPFE, e.g. the changing secretariat is sometimes mentioned as impeding factor to MCPFE's relevance. Another relatively frequently mentioned issue is the overlapping work it shares with other forest policy organisations (such as UNECE or the EU).

Concerning the MCPFE's work with other organisations on the international forest policy context, respondents do mention tendencies, which work in favour of other organisations and bodies. Both respondents, stakeholders and peers and Signatory Countries, refer to the MCPFE most of all as an excellent forum for political discussion but that it is not always responding so quickly to changing forest-related topics. Respondents mention organisations such as the EU, UNFCCC or IPF/IFF increasingly defining international forest policies and influencing the MCPFE. Especially in strategic positioning, the respondents mention the growing EU decreasing some of the influence of the MCPFE e.g. in the new EU Member States.

## 4.3 Weak Publicity and Acknowledgement from Other Actors

The respondents frequently report about the lack of publicity and acknowledgement the MCPFE receives from other actors. Both stakeholders and peers and Signatory Countries report that the MCPFE is facing lack of publicity at EU and national levels especially by non-forest-related actors. The respondents are of the opinion that the MCPFE should communicate more clearly its results at national and international levels. It should place more focus on the media coverage of its meetings and activities, and inform about its achievements. Areas where the MCPFE could improve its communication are, e.g. its web pages. Respondents are of the opinion the MCPFE should support more different languages. Occasionally, the respondents criticize the effectiveness of internal communication between Signatory Countries.

Communication also refers to collaboration and co-ordination issues. The networking possibilities the MCPFE provides to its participants are mentioned very often by all respondents as a positive characteristics of the MCPFE. Networking possibilities appear to very important for all response groups: the Signatory Countries appreciate possibility to have experts in the process, and stakeholders and peers consider the openness of the MCPFE very important. The informality of the MCPFE, multiple stakeholder involvement and transparency and open coordination of the MCPFE are often mentioned as positive characteristics.

At the same time, Signatory Countries and stakeholders and peers frequently point out that the MCPFE should be more active in networking and cross-sectoral cooperation. For example, both collaboration work with relevant stakeholders and peers is mentioned both in strategic positioning and added value as an important aspect of the MCPFE. Respondents also regularly refer to MCPFE workshops, Declarations, joint conferences and publications as important and effective means of distributing and providing information. MCPFE Publications are mentioned more than often (e.g. State of Europe's Forest or Public Perception Surveys on Forests and on Wood) as a very important output of the MCPFE.

#### 4.4 Importance of the work on Sustainable Forest Management

Throughout the questionnaire both respondents report about the impact the MCPFE has on the development of sustainable forest management (SFM). SFM issues include also the development of criteria and indicators (C&I), and PEOLGs, which are mentioned regularly by both reference groups. The importance of sustainable forest management issue is also very evident when respondents were asked about most influential Resolutions. Both group rated most influential Resolutions the Helsinki Resolution 1 (General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe) and Lisbon Resolution 2 (Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management).

Environmental issues are also regularly mentioned. Very important environment-related aspects are the MCPFE's impact on biodiversity, climate change and water. Energy issues (bioenergy) are mentioned too but to a lesser degree, however, they appear to have some relevance especially for stakeholders and peers.

On the other hand, governmental representatives mention national forest programmes more often, whereas they are more seldom brought up by stakeholders and/or peers. Signatory Countries also give more prestige to nfps in effectiveness and added value than stakeholders and peers. Signatory Countries bring up different environmental issues such as biodiversity, climate change and water, and rate the MCPFE impact on afforestation and reforestation (e.g. pan-European guidelines) more highly than stakeholders and peers. However, there are some differences between different geographical areas. Southern Europe region refers to environmental topics (e.g. forest fires and forest protection measures) more frequently, whereas Central and Nordic/Baltic, and North Europe regions mention SFM-related issues and C&I more often. Stakeholders and peers, on the other hand, quite frequently take up issues related economics and social dimensions of forests and regularly refer to cross-sectoral participation, and need of involving other policy sectors more actively to the MCPFE process.

Overall, both reference groups also rate Helsinki Resolutions 1, 2 and 4 and Lisbon Resolutions as the most effective in impacting on national level policies. However, Strasbourg Resolutions have only marginal impact, and the most important of Strasbourg Resolutions are Resolutions 1 and 2 (European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems and Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources). From Vienna and Warsaw Resolutions, Vienna Resolutions 4 and 5 (Conserving and Enhancing Forest Biological Diversity in Europe and Climate Change and Sustainable Forest

Management in Europe) are replied to be the most important, and both Warsaw Resolutions (Forests, Wood and Energy and Forests and Water) are reported to be of some importance to respondents. These responses reflect already earlier mentioned environmental and energy issues (biodiversity, energy, water) that respondents consider to have a great importance to them. In addition, stakeholders and peers mention social issue rather often, and also refer to Vienna Resolution 3 when asked about important Resolutions.

#### 4.5 Insufficient Attention on Economics and Environmental Issues

All reference groups remark relatively often that the MCPFE has not sufficiently addressed issues related to environment (e.g. erosion control, forest fires, biodiversity, and forest protection). Also economical aspects, e.g. payment for ecosystem services (PES), funding issues and the economic crisis are mentioned especially in the strategic positioning and relevance of the MCPFE. The respondents frequently state, as mentioned already earlier, about a need to improve the coordination and collaboration between stakeholders and Signatory Countries, and strengthen the cross-sectoral approach and communication. Issues include requirement to improve the science-policy interfaces, research and cooperation between different forest-related sectors, which the respondents see the MCPFE's work somewhat insufficient and ineffective. In addition to not being able to respond to requirements in improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and bodies and organizations, the respondents consider that the MCPFE has performed rather inefficiently in promoting internationally agreed goals.

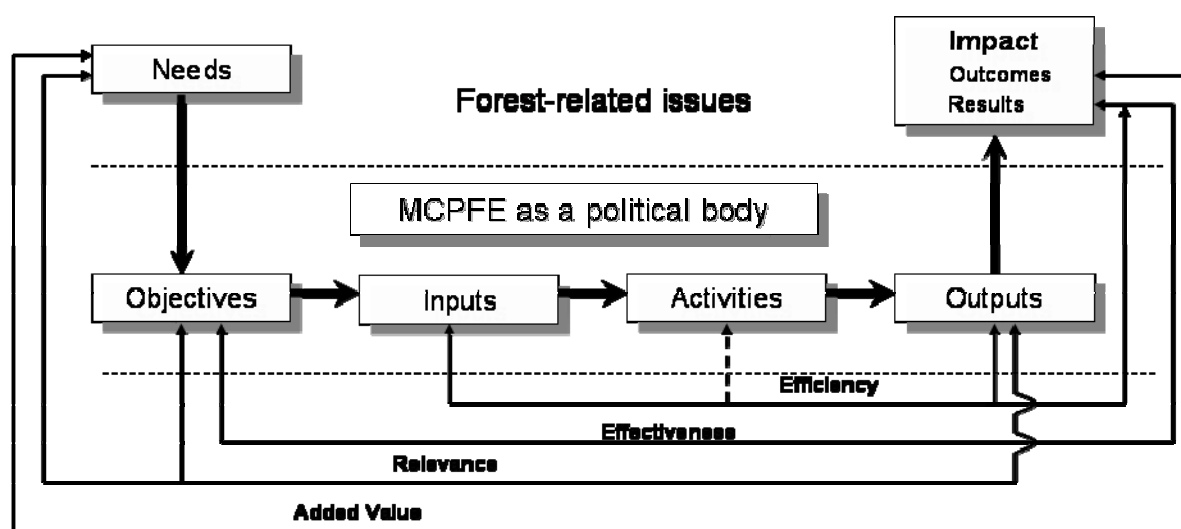
Both reference groups report that the MCPFE has benefited national level most strongly by Criteria and Indicators, Resolutions and MCPFE Conferences. Signatory Countries emphasise the significance of the guidelines for nfps and comment about the importance of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS).

## 5 Annexes

### Annex 1 Methodology of the Questionnaire

The questions were developed based on the analytic framework (Figure 1), and they included five different thematic areas: strategic positioning, relevance, added value, effectiveness and efficiency. Both of the questionnaires included 18 questions. The questionnaires had same questions but the wording was altered based on the response groups: Signatory Countries, the EU Commission, stakeholders and peers.

Figure 22 Analytic Framework of the MCPFE Review



Survey design specifications were finalized and decided jointly by the contractor and the Liaison Unit Oslo (incl. exact list of recipients of questionnaires). The following two tables show the survey designs of the self evaluation and the external evaluation.

Table 4 Written Survey Design: MCPFE Signatories

Task 2: Written survey –MCPFE signatories (self-evaluation)	
Questions regarding the following	
Target population	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE Signatory Countries, and the EU Commission
Sample	Full sample
Contact point	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE Signatory Countries, and the EU Commission
Data collection	email with internet-based link to questionnaire (alternatively: e-mail with attachment (word));
Fieldwork period	Month 3-5

Table 5 Written Survey Design: MCPFE stakeholders and peers

<b>Task 2: Written survey –MCPFE stakeholders and peers (external evaluation)</b>	
<b>Questions regarding the following</b>	
<b>Target population</b>	<p>A) Peers: The peers to be interviewed should be understood to comprise relevant international forest-related institutions, conventions or processes for which the MCPFE and its work is directly relevant today or might be directly relevant in the future. It should also comprise international institutions of sectors that are forest-related, but not necessarily directly affected by decisions of the MCPFE. It should include institutions that collaborate with the MCPFE or are major potential collaboration partners in the future.</p> <p>B) Stakeholders and peers: The stakeholders and peers to be interviewed are parties who affect, or can be more or less directly affected by the actions and decisions of the MCPFE. This comprises forest owners, representatives of environmental and social groups, forest industry, etc. at different levels. It also comprises MCPFE observer organisations as well as research organisations.</p>
<b>Sample</b>	<p>Full sample of all organizations registered as MCPFE participants other than MCPFE signatories.</p> <p>Sample of key (international) organizations and processes for which the MCPFE is deemed to be directly relevant, but who are currently not MCPFE participants. See list of potential members of group discussions in Task 3 (a total of up to a third of the MCPFE participants).</p>
<b>Contact point</b>	The MCPFE focal point of all MCPFE participant organizations; respective addresses of other peers and stakeholders and peers
<b>Data collection</b>	email with internet-based link to questionnaire (alternatively: e-mail with attachment (word);
<b>Fieldwork period</b>	Month 3-5

Both Signatory Country and stakeholders and peers questionnaires were conducted online. The sample group was approached by email, requesting them to complete the survey. In addition, responses from the EU Commission and some Signatory Countries were collected in a word-document form (via email).

In total 57 replies were collected. From 47 invitations to Signatory Countries, 35 returned their responses: 2 from East Europe, 4 from South West Europe, 10 from South East Europe, 6 from North/Baltic Europe, 6 from North West Europe, 6 from Central Europe, and the EU Commission. From 37 stakeholder and peer organisations, 22 answered to the questionnaire of which 6 were peer organisations and 16 stakeholder organisations.

## Annex 2 Respondents: Signatory Countries of the MCPFE regions

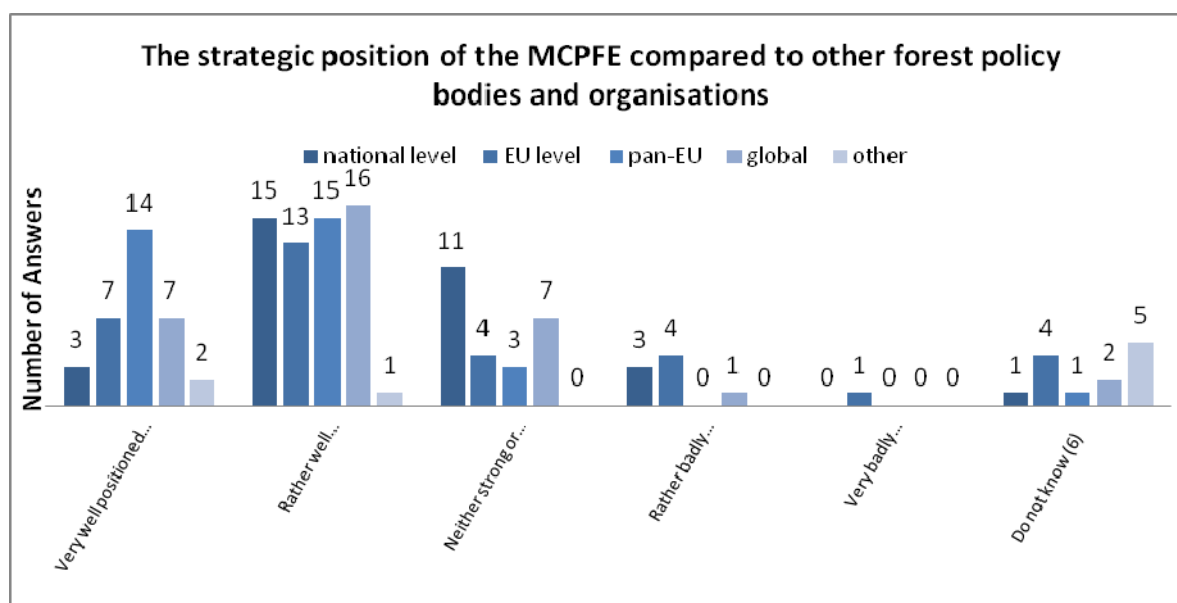
Country Groups	Country Groups		
<b>Central Europe</b>	Austria	<b>North West Europe</b>	Netherlands
	Czech Republic		United Kingdom
	Hungary	<b>South East Europe</b>	Albania
	Slovakia		Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Slovenia		Bulgaria
<b>East Europe</b>	Switzerland		Cyprus
	Russian Federation		Greece
	Ukraine		Montenegro
			Republic of Moldova
			Romania
<b>Nordic/Baltic</b>	Denmark	<b>South West Europe</b>	Serbia
	Estonia		Turkey
	Finland		
	Iceland		Andorra
	Latvia		Italy
	Lithuania		Portugal
	Norway		Spain
	Sweden		
		<b>EU Commission</b>	EU Commission
<b>North West Europe</b>	France		
	Germany		
	Ireland		
	Luxembourg		

## Annex 3 Respondents: Stakeholders and Peers

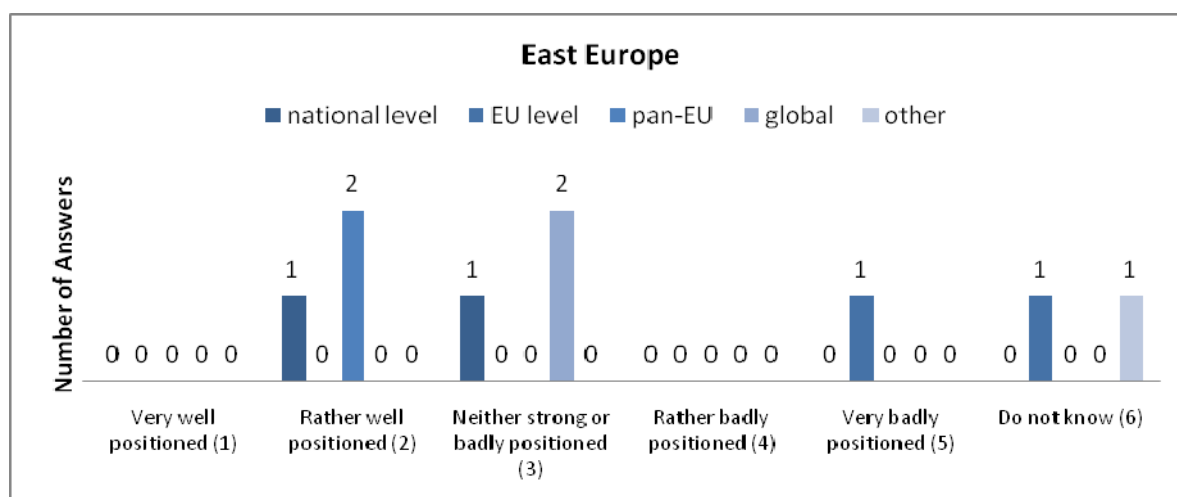
<b>Class (Peer/Stakeholder)</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
<b>Peers</b>	FAO
	UN/ECE
	UNFF Secretariat
	United Nations University
	International Labour Office
	IUCN
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Bioversity International
	Building & Wood Workers' International
	CEI-Bois
	CEPF
	Confederation of European Paper Industries
	EFI
	European Landowners Organisation
	European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs - ENFE
	FECOF
	IIASA
	IUFRO
	COPA-COCEGA
	PEFC International
	UNION OF EUROPEAN FORESTERS
	USSE
	WWF International

#### Annex 4 Strategic position of the MCPFE compared to other forest policy bodies and organizations : Signatory Countries

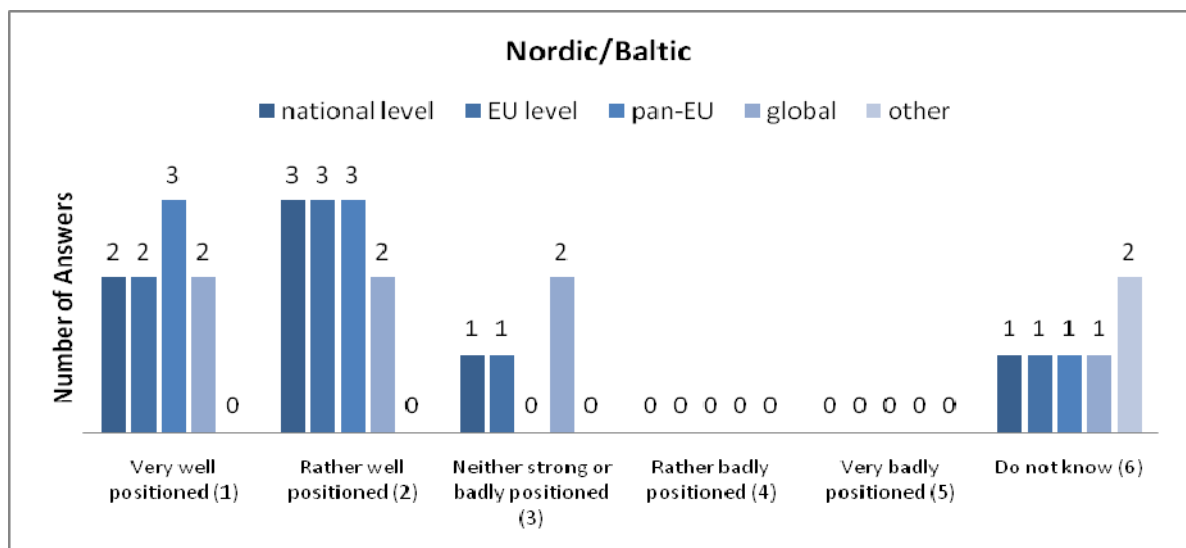
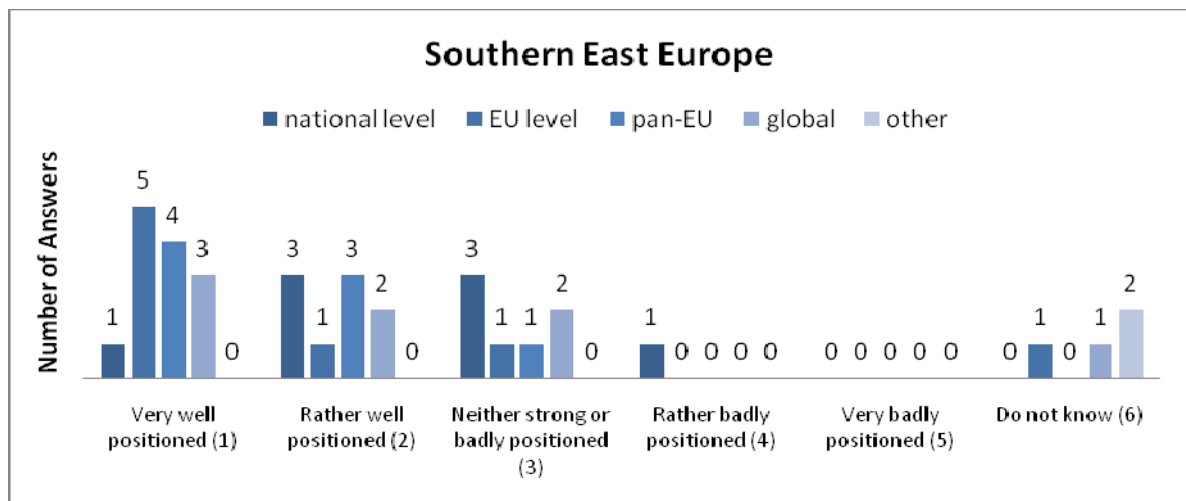
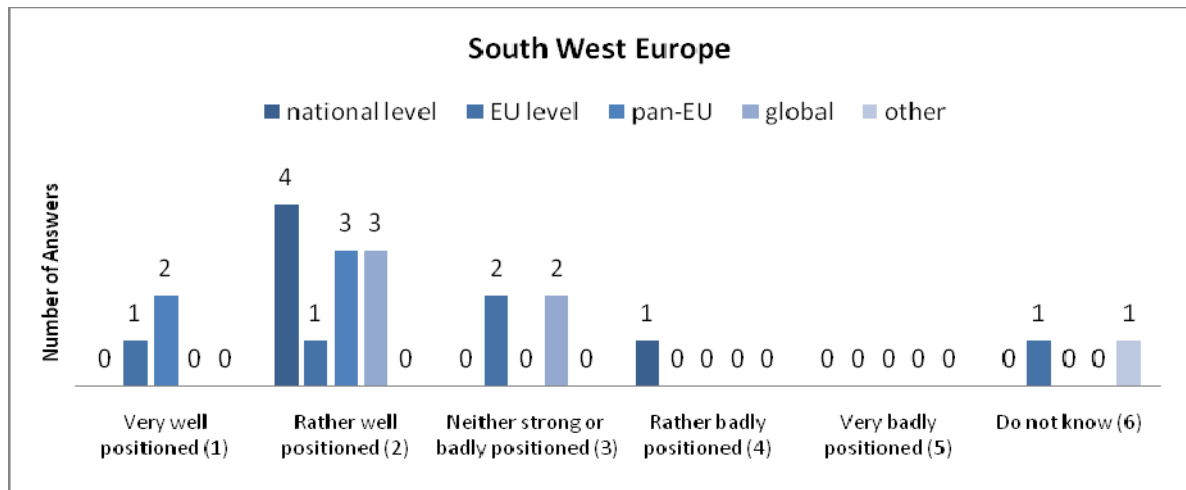
Overall results (all Signatory Countries):

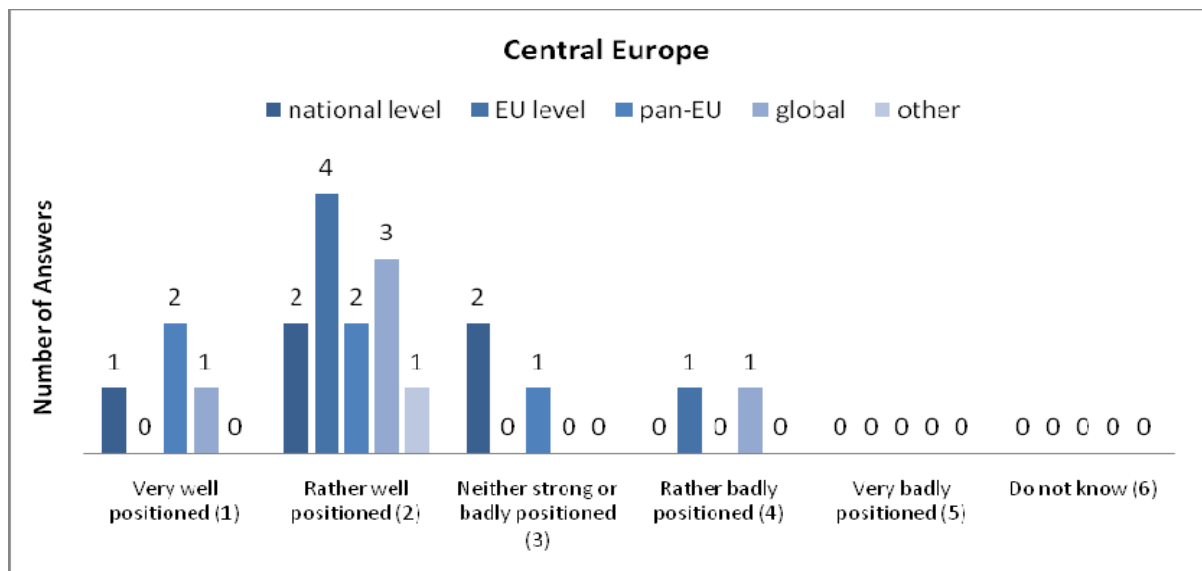
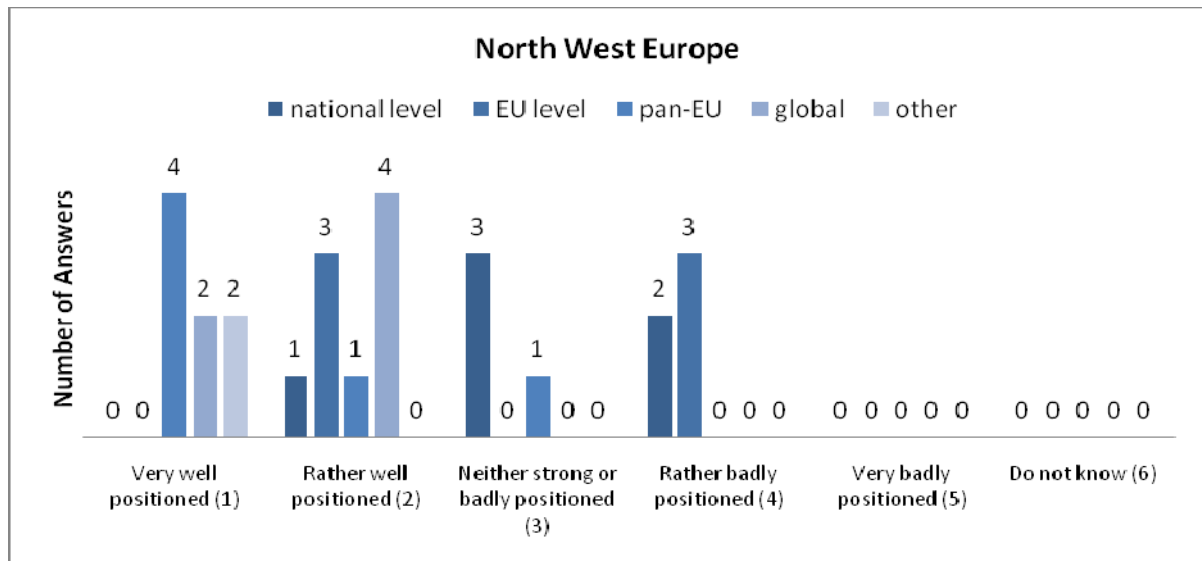


Classification between regions:



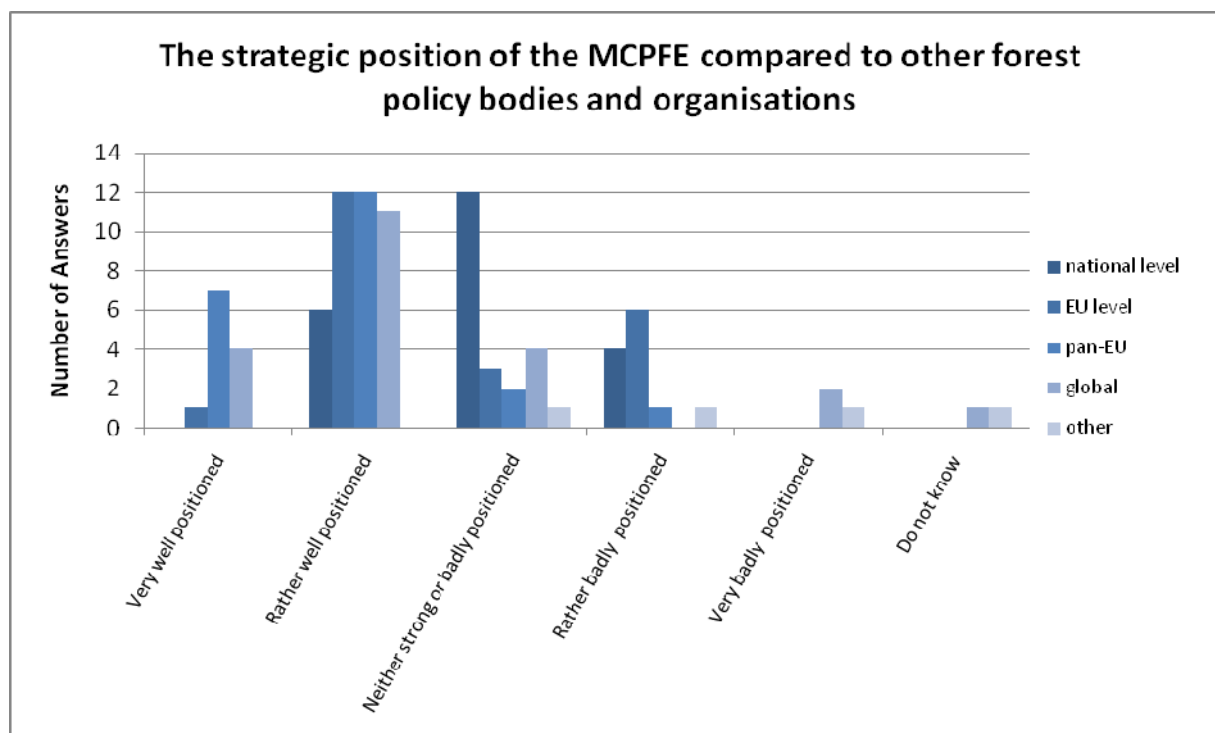




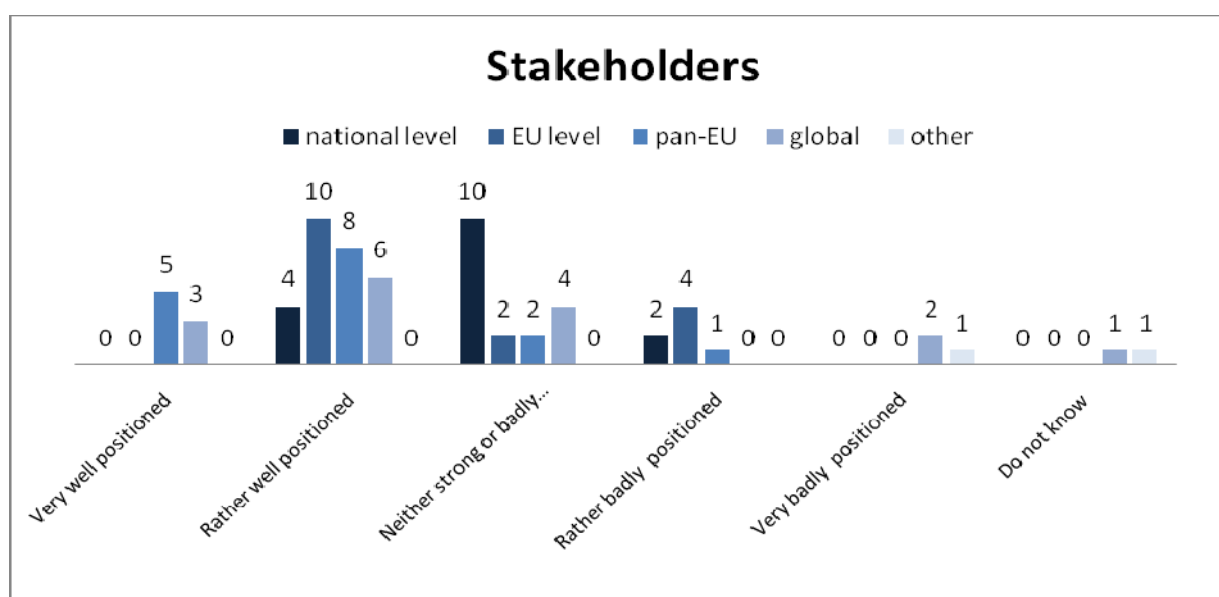


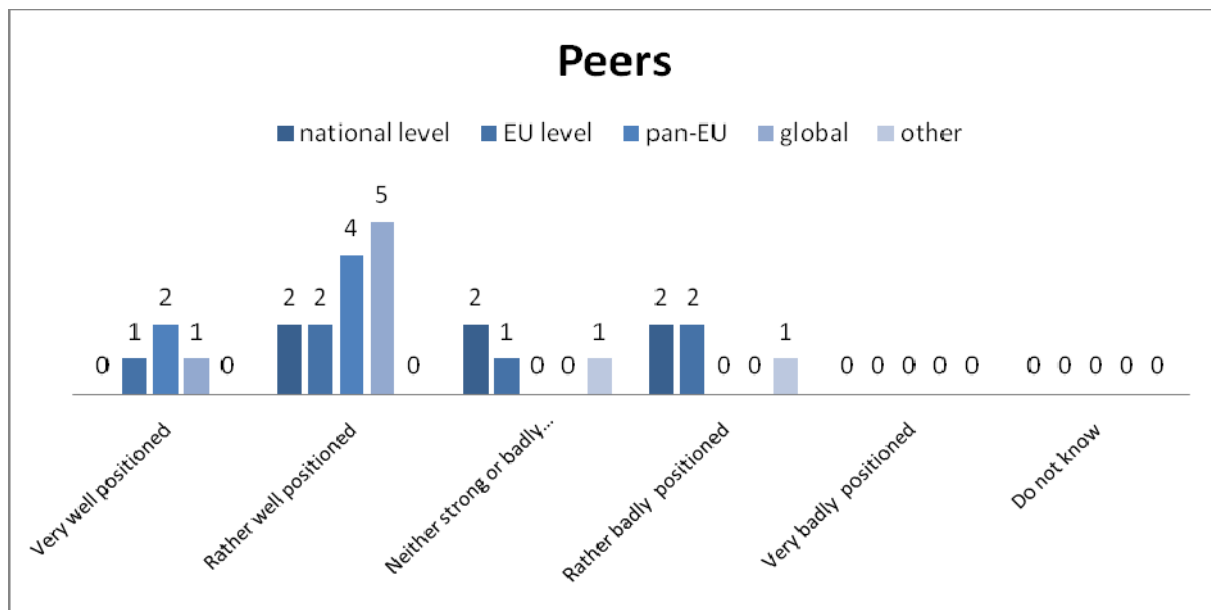
## Annex 5 Strategic position of the MCPFE compared to other forest policy bodies and organisations: stakeholders and peers

Both response groups:

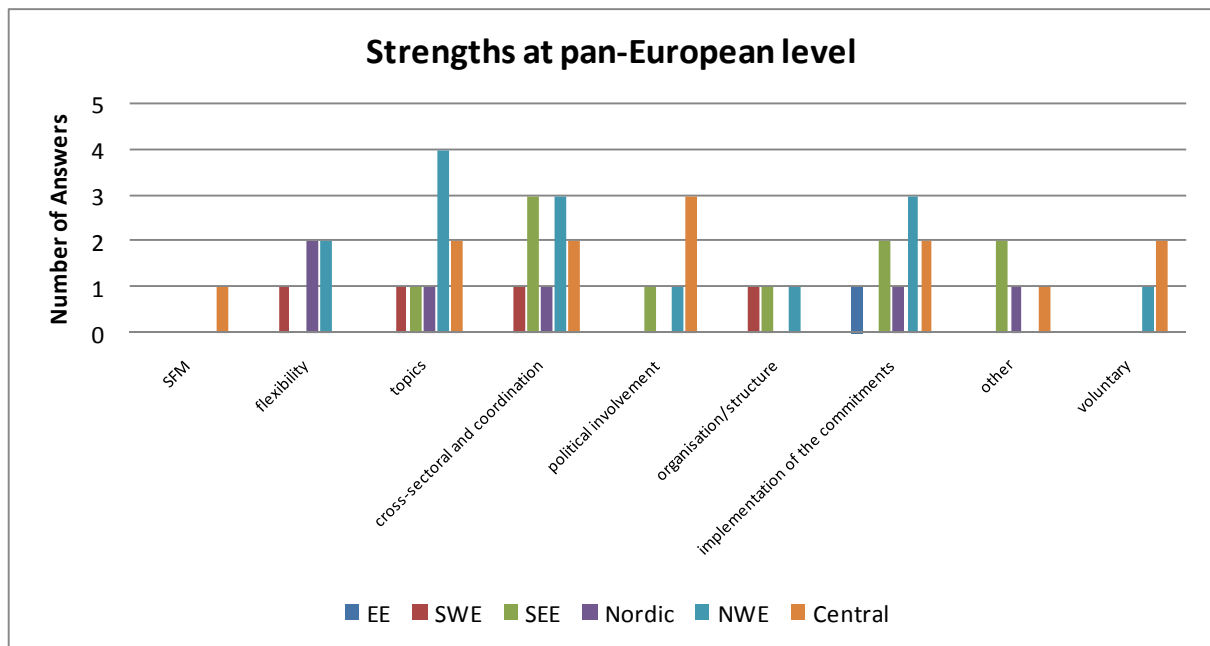
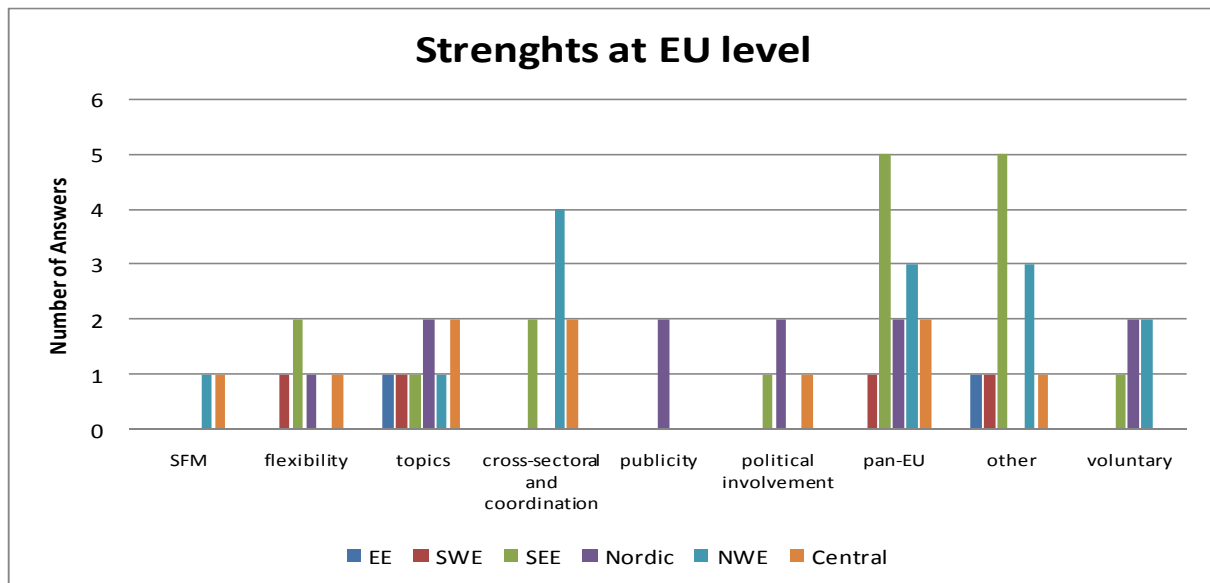


Classification between stakeholders and peers:

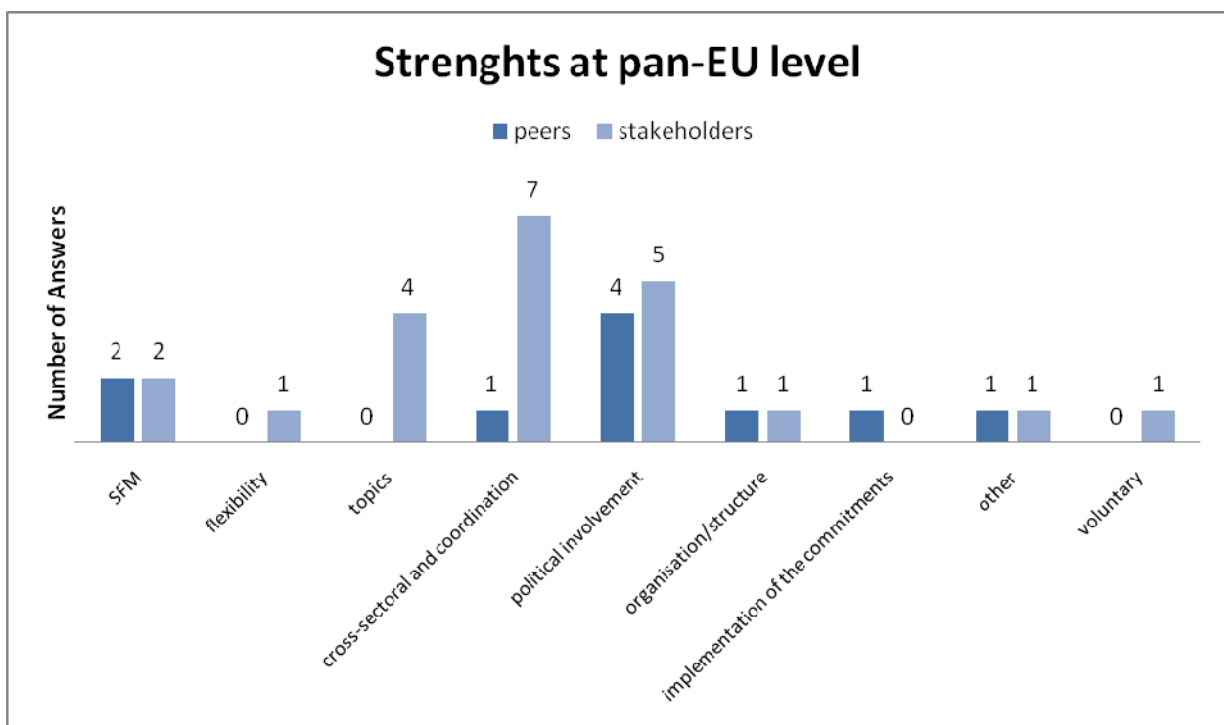
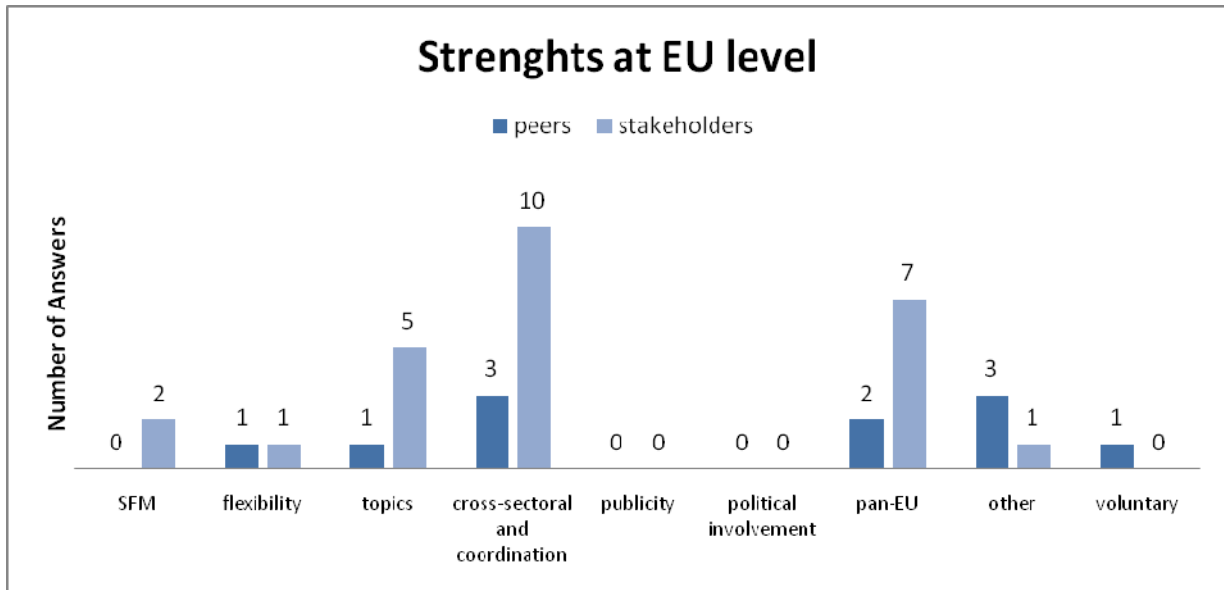




## Annex 6 The main strengths at the EU level and pan-European levels: Signatory Countries

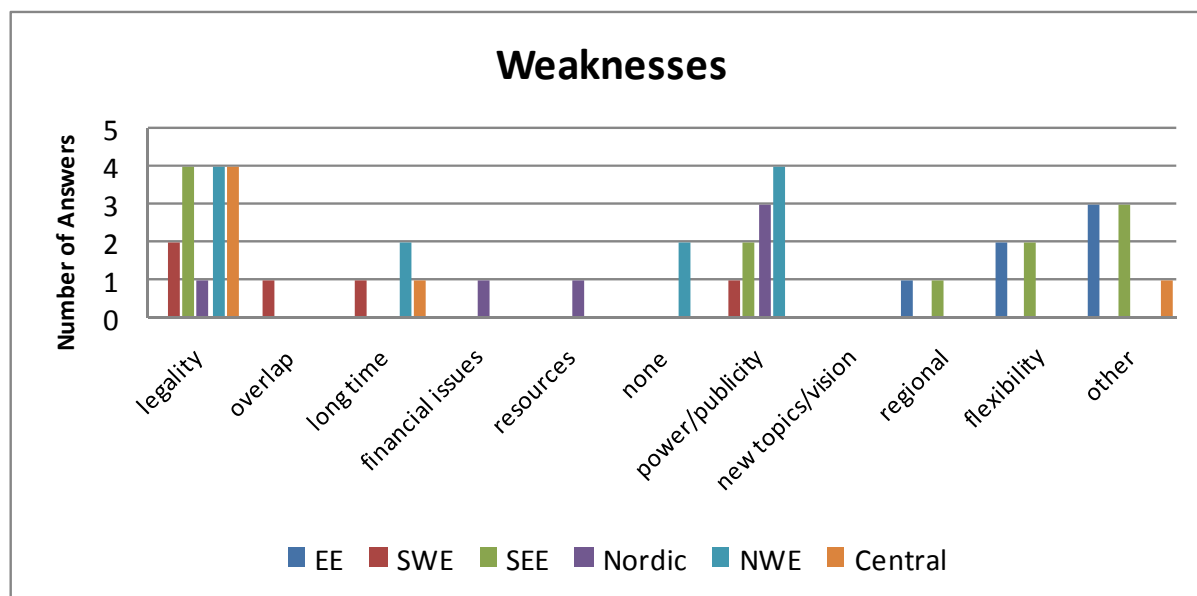


## Annex 7 Strategic Positioning: Main strengths at EU and pan-EU level: stakeholders and peers



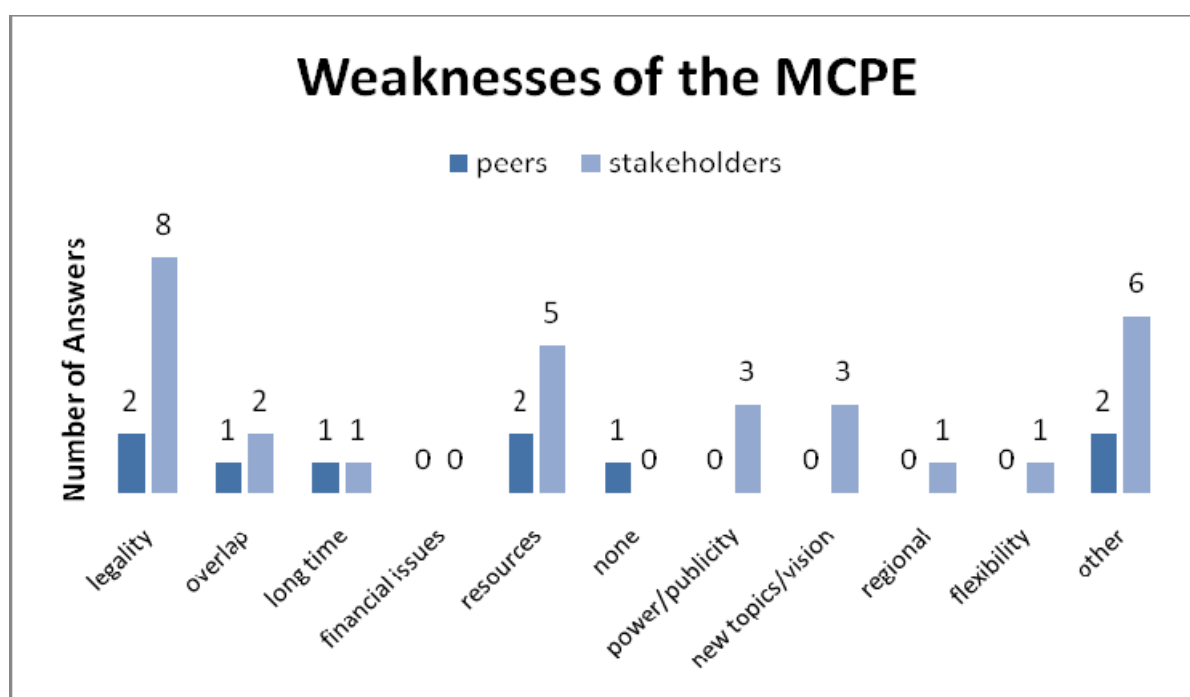
## Annex 8 Main weaknesses of the MCPFE: Signatory Countries

What are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE according to Signatory Countries?



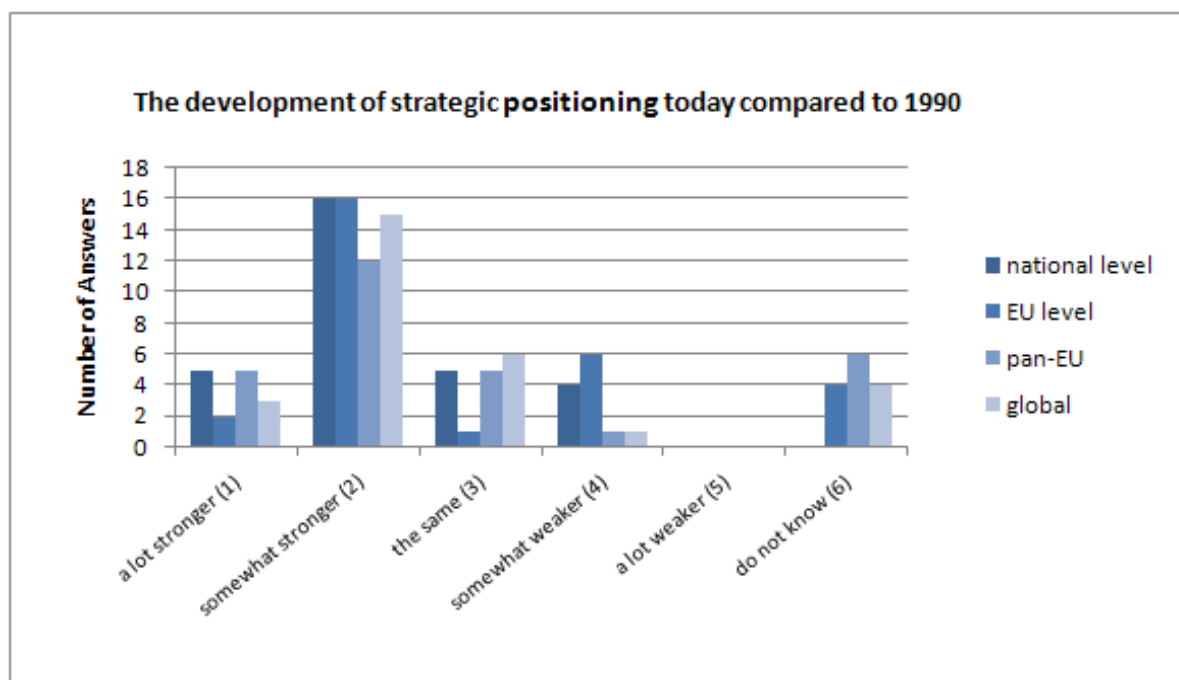
## Annex 9 Main weaknesses of the MCPFE: stakeholders and peers

What are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE according to stakeholders and peers?

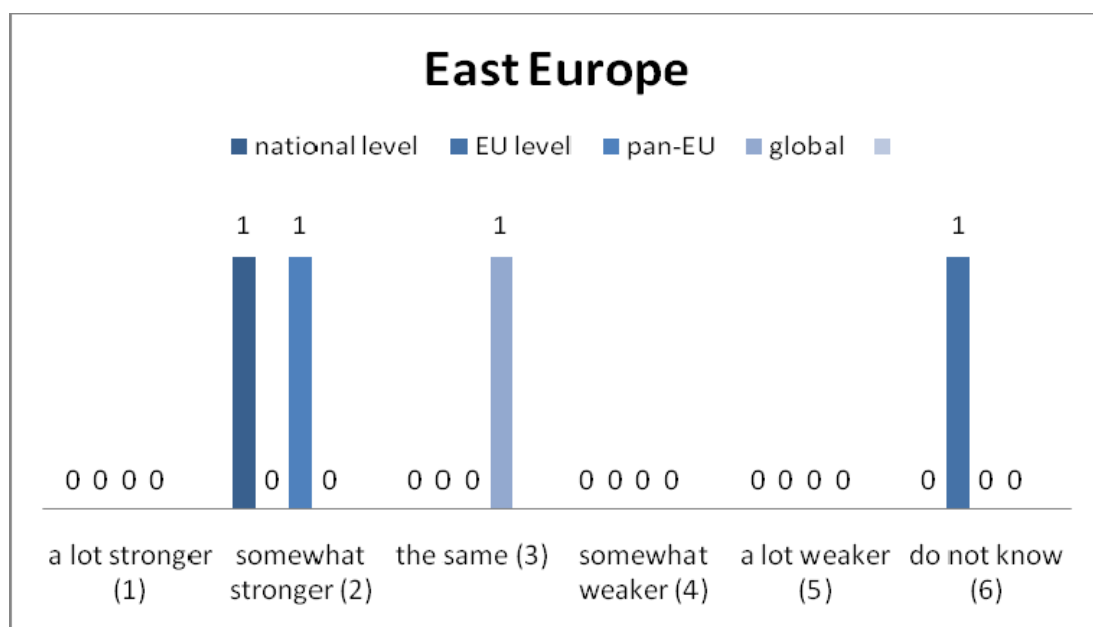


## Annex 10 The development of Strategic Positioning since 1990: Signatory Countries

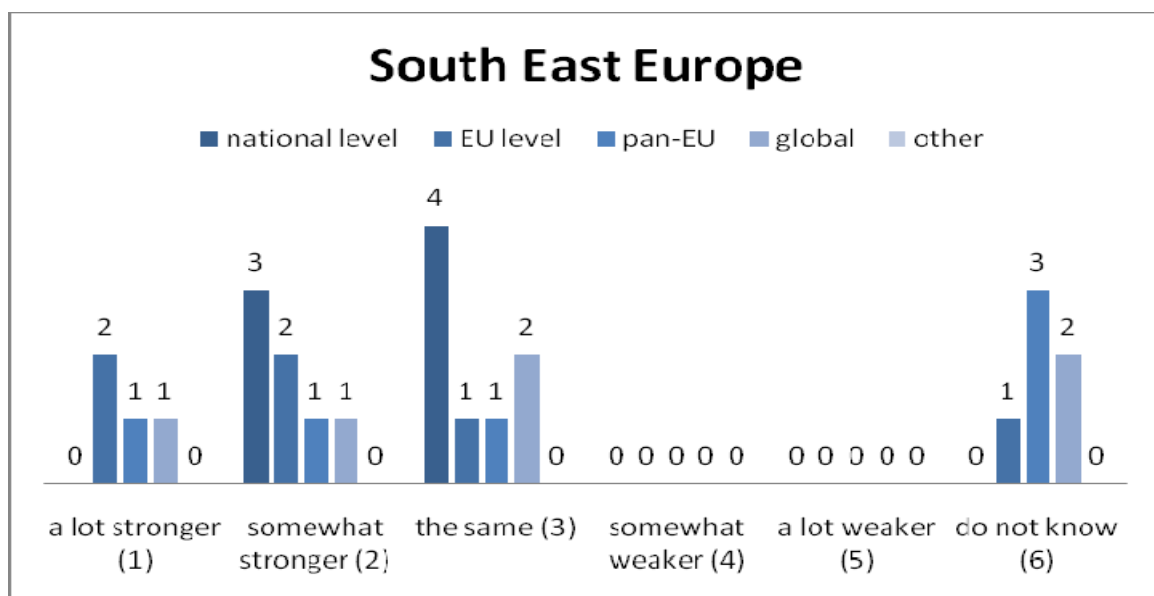
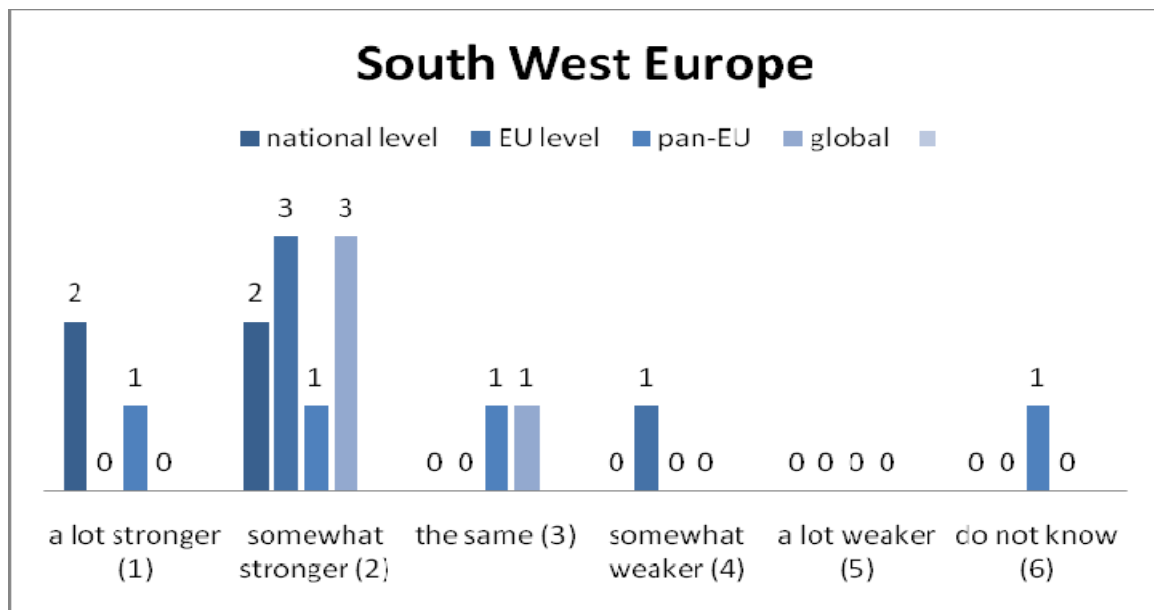
All signatory Countries:

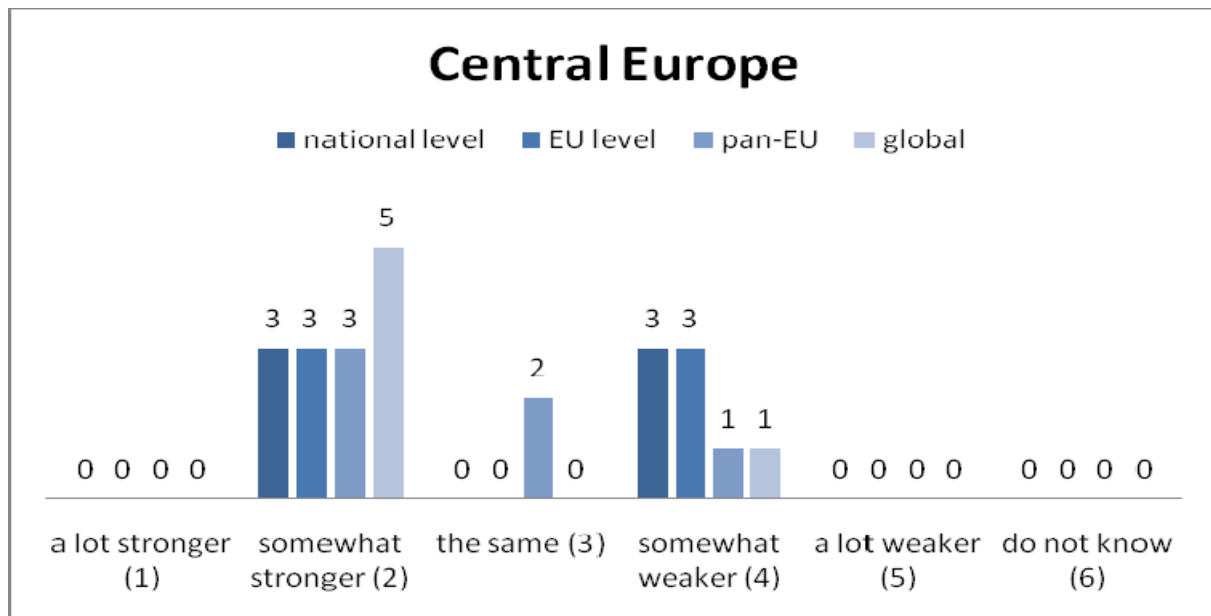
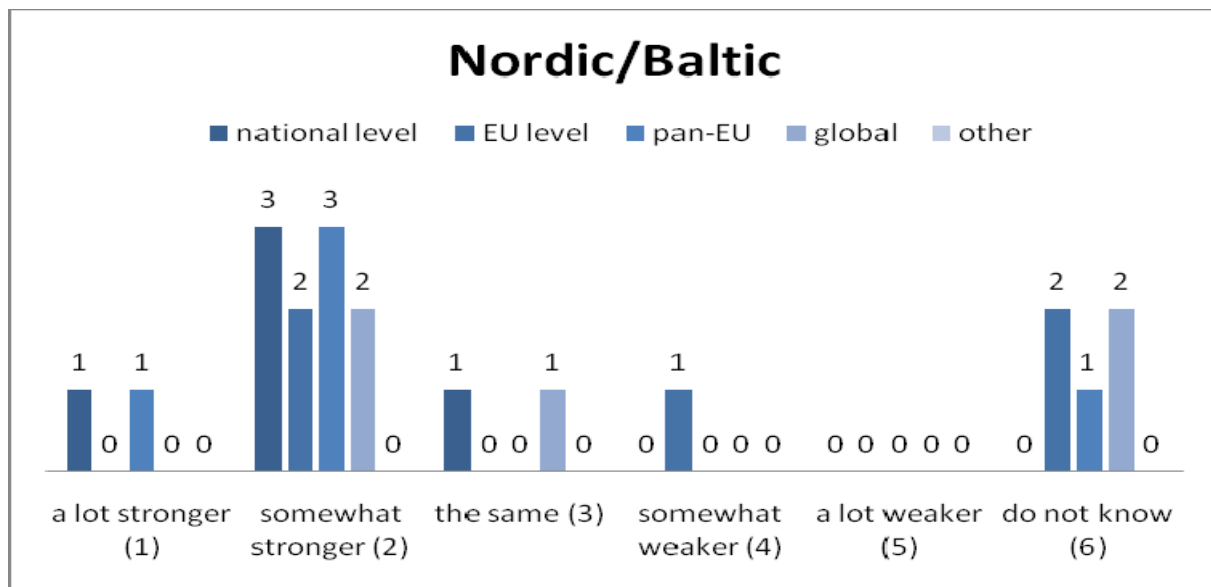


Classification between regions:

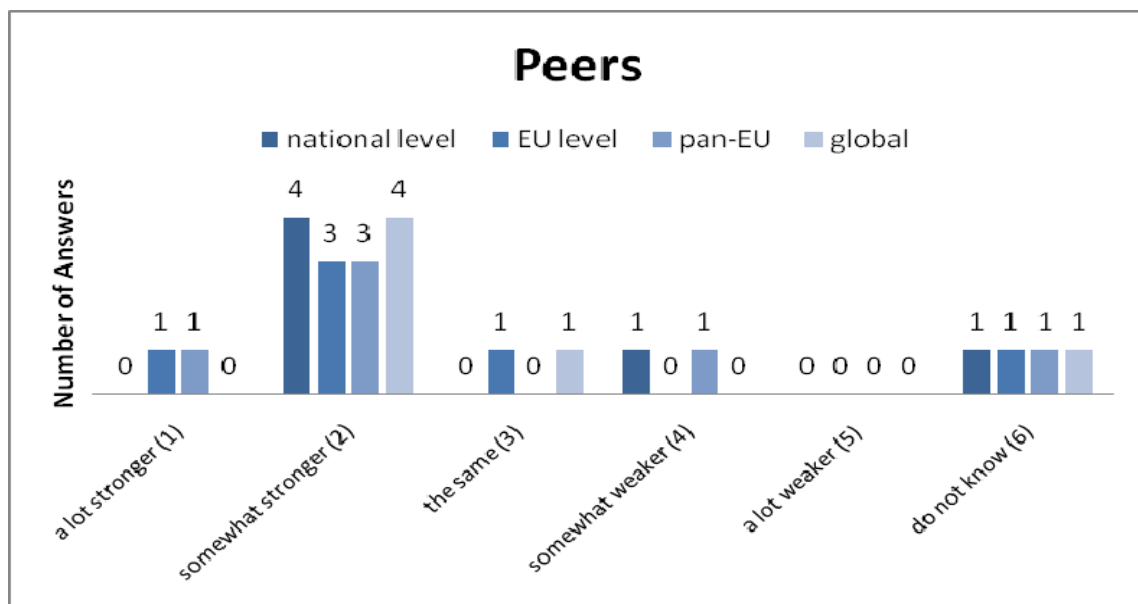
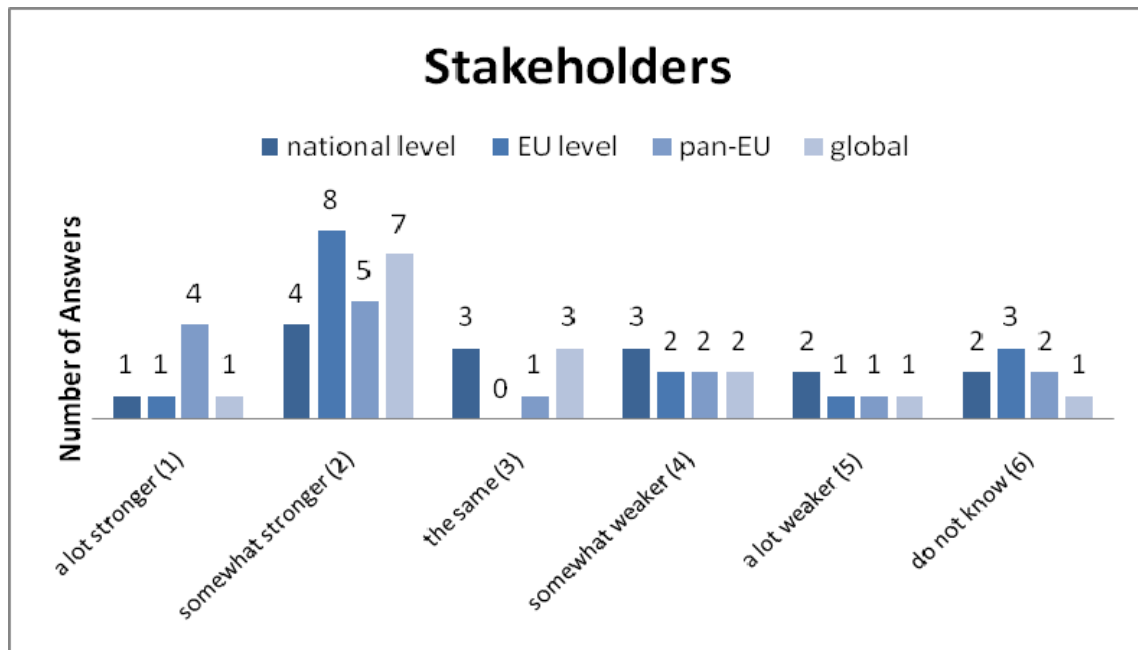






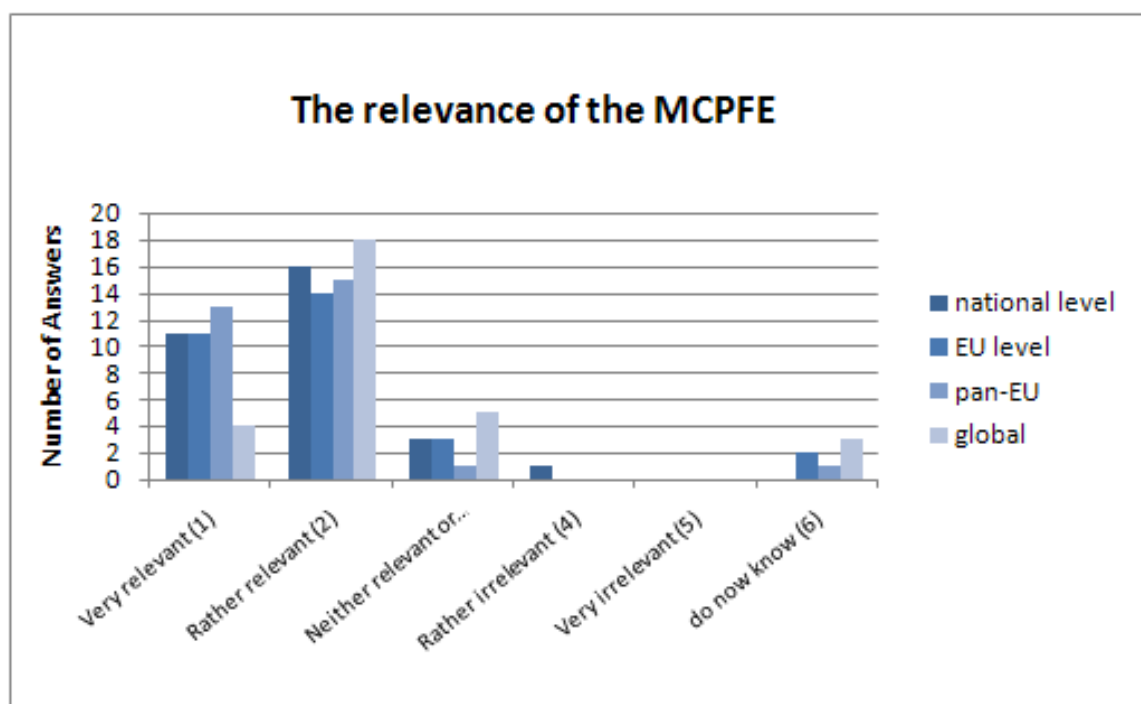


## Annex 11 The development of Strategic Positioning since 1990: stakeholders and peers

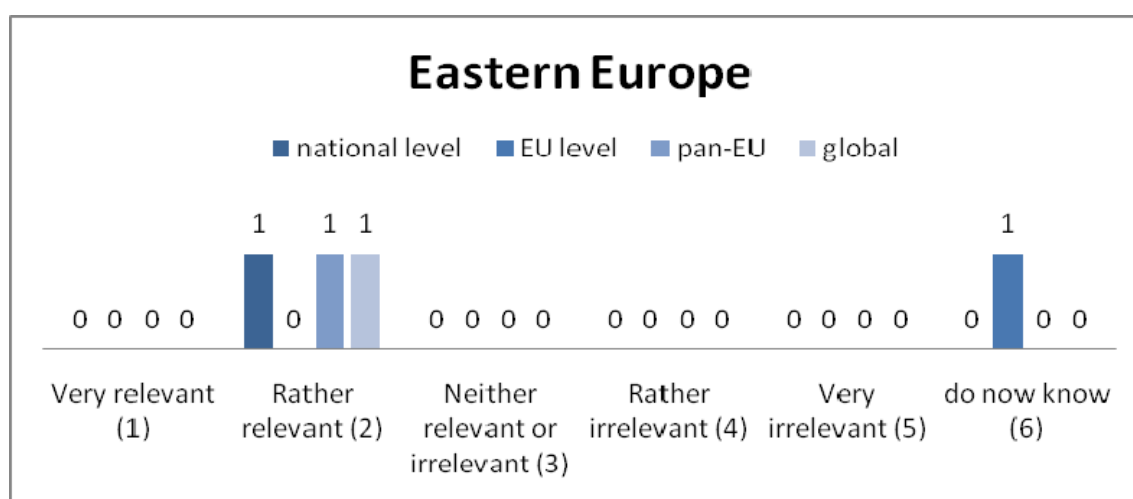


## Annex 12 Relevance of the MCPFE: Signatory Countries

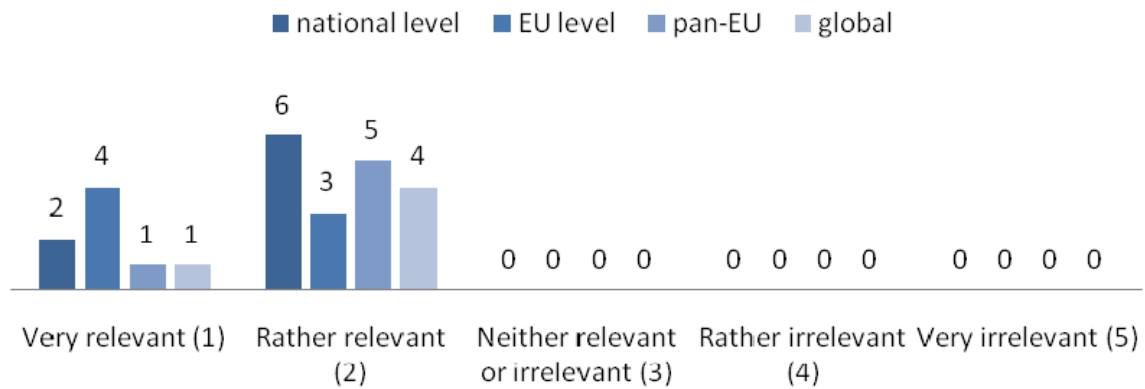
All Signatory Countries:



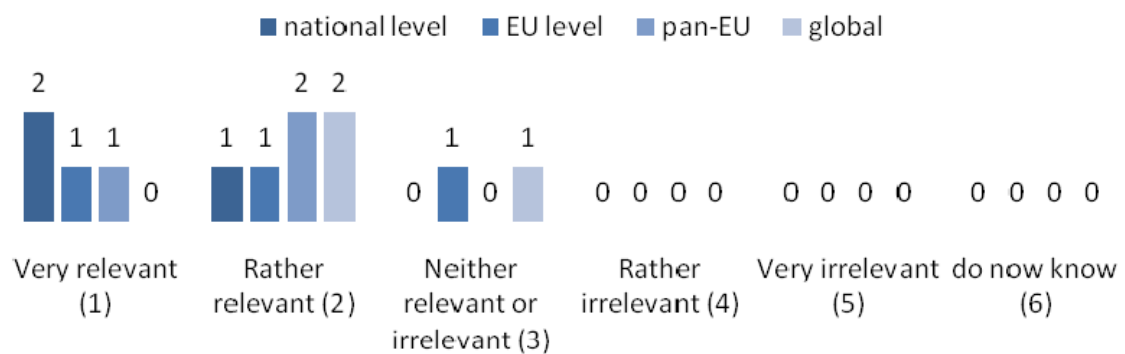
Classification between MCPFE regions:



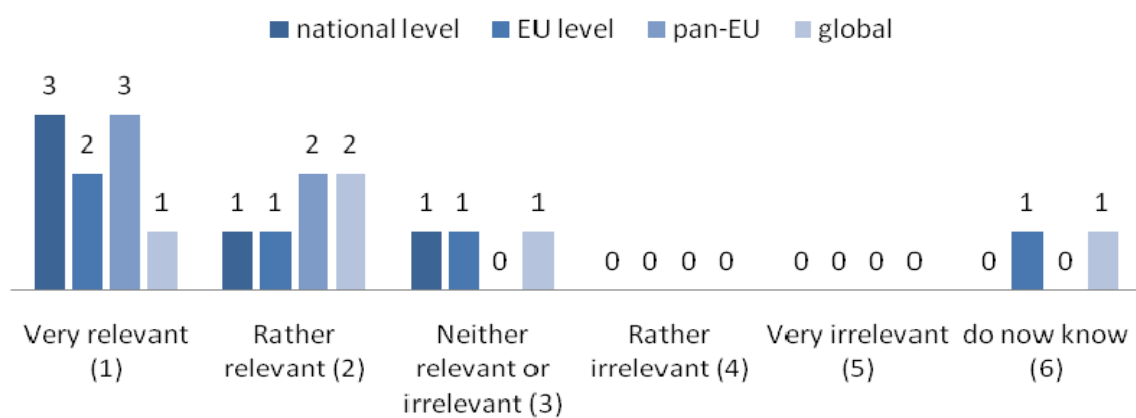
## South East Europe

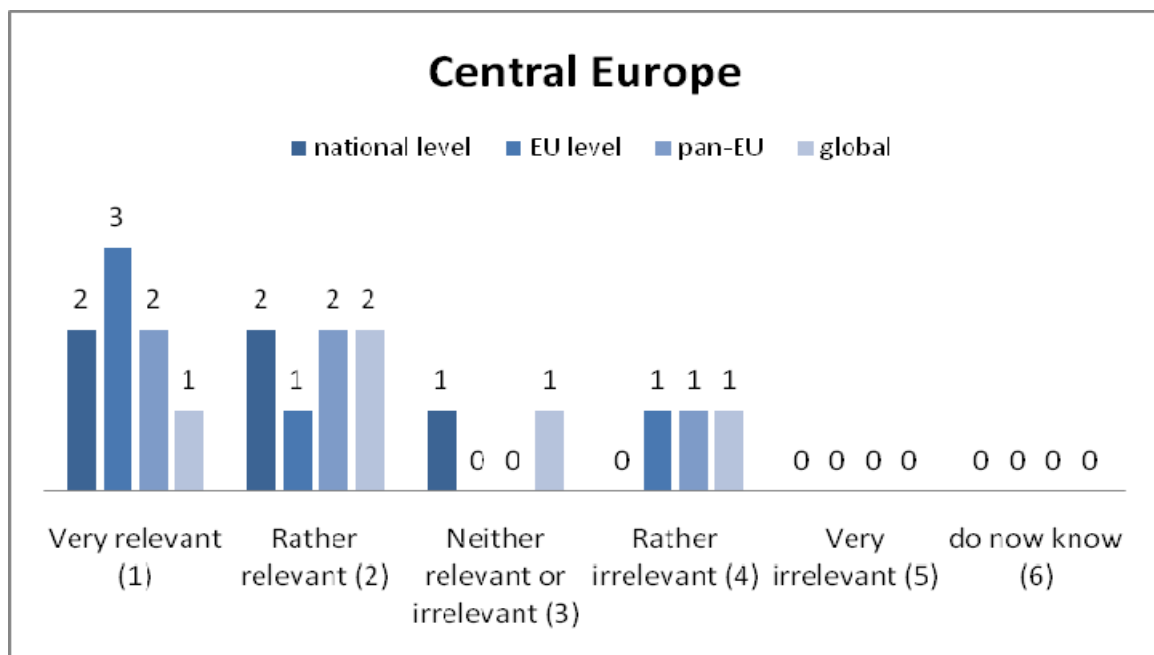
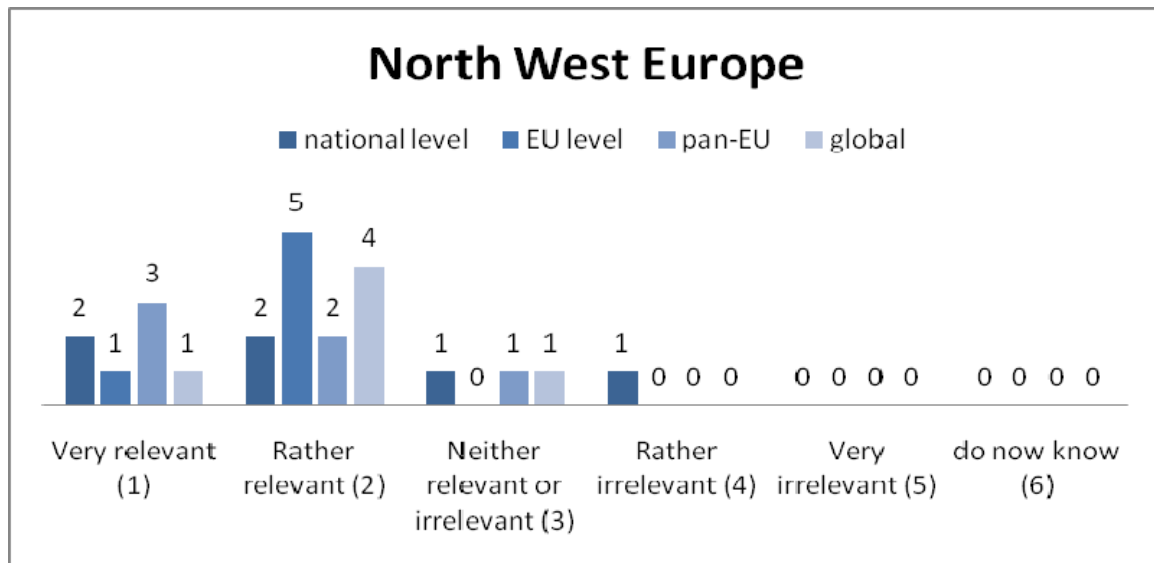


## South West Europe

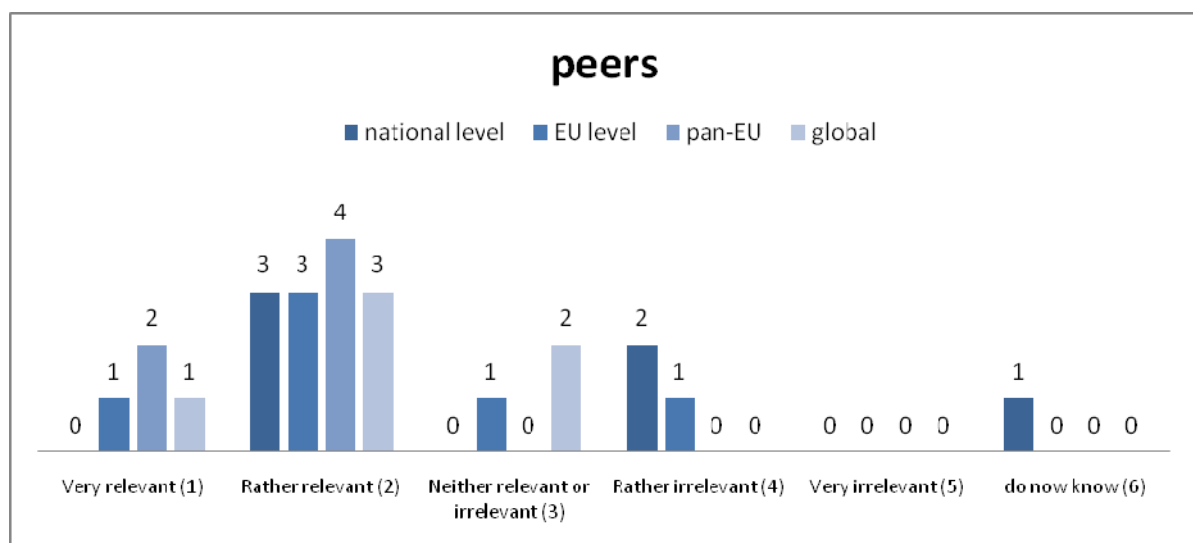
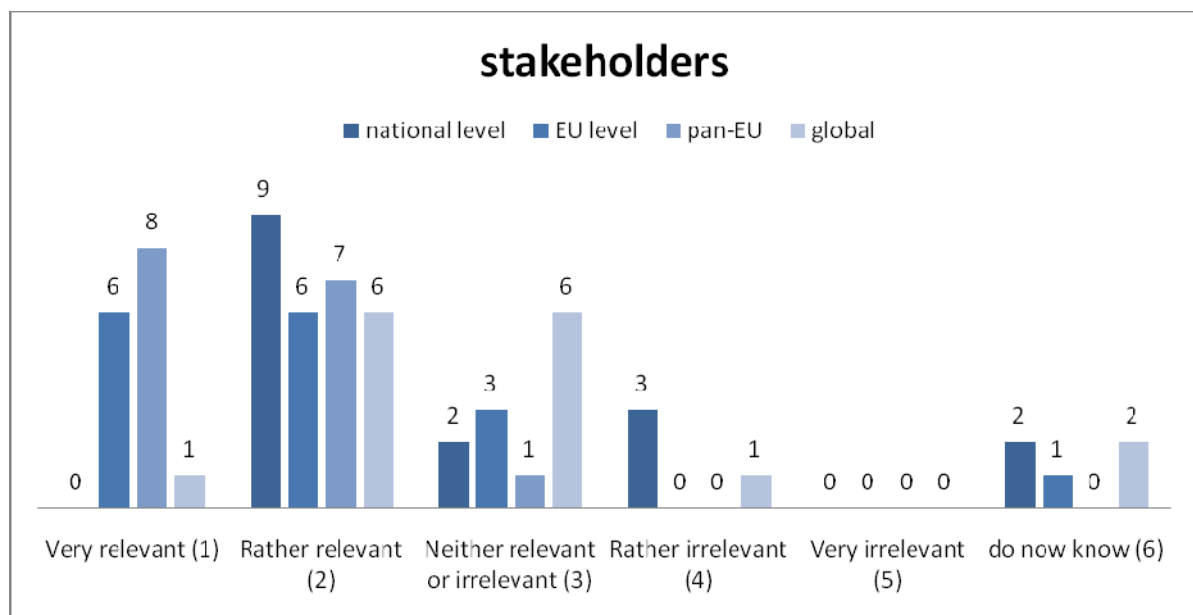


## Nordic/Baltic

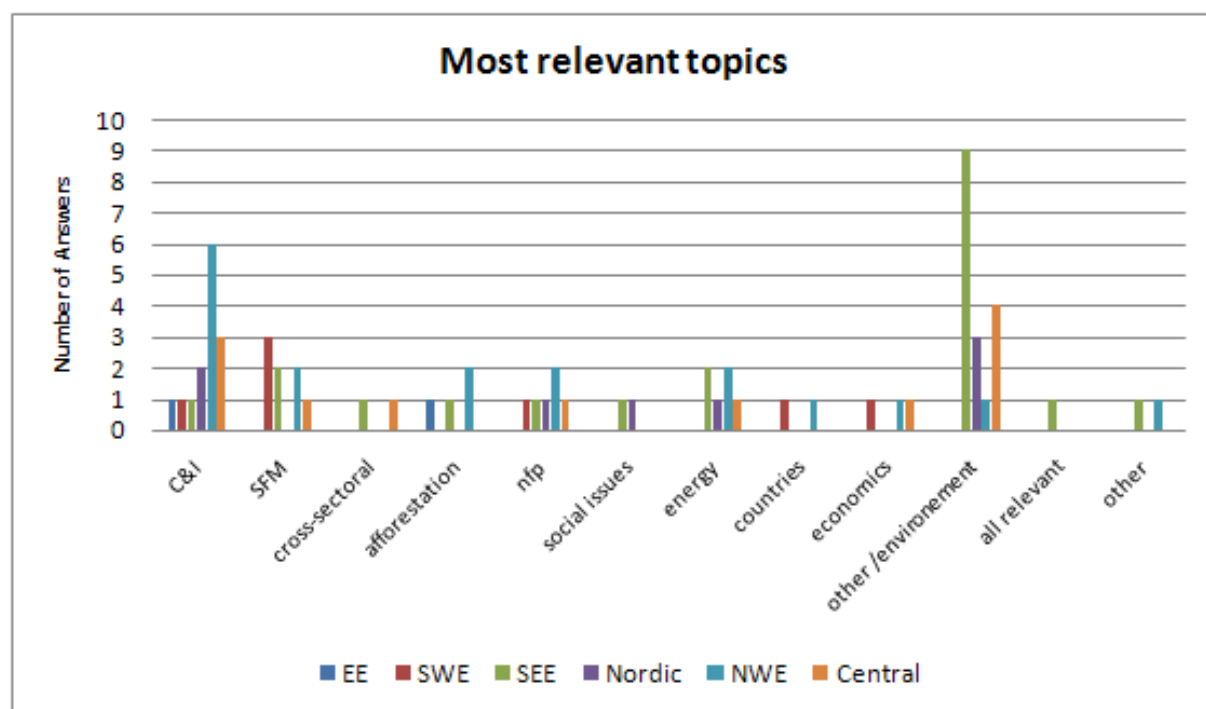




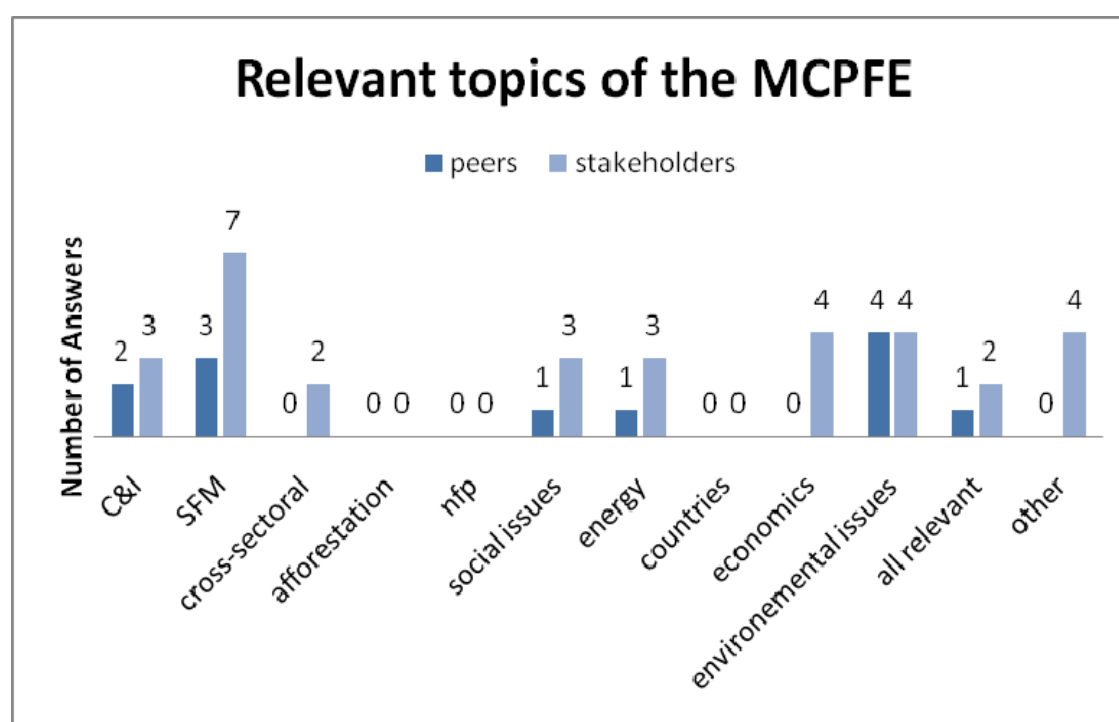
## Annex 13 Relevance of the MCPFE: stakeholders and peer



## Annex 14 Relevance of the topics of the MCPFE: Signatory Countries

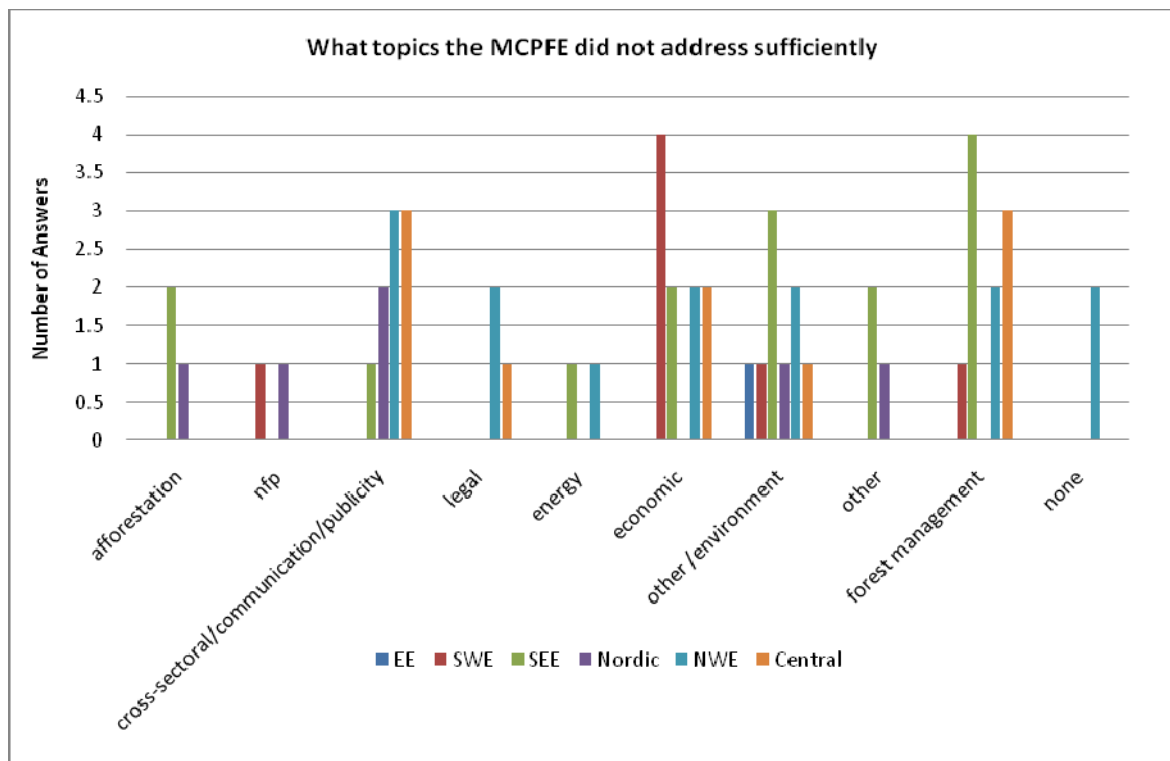


## Annex 15 Relevance of the topics of the MCPFE: stakeholders and peers

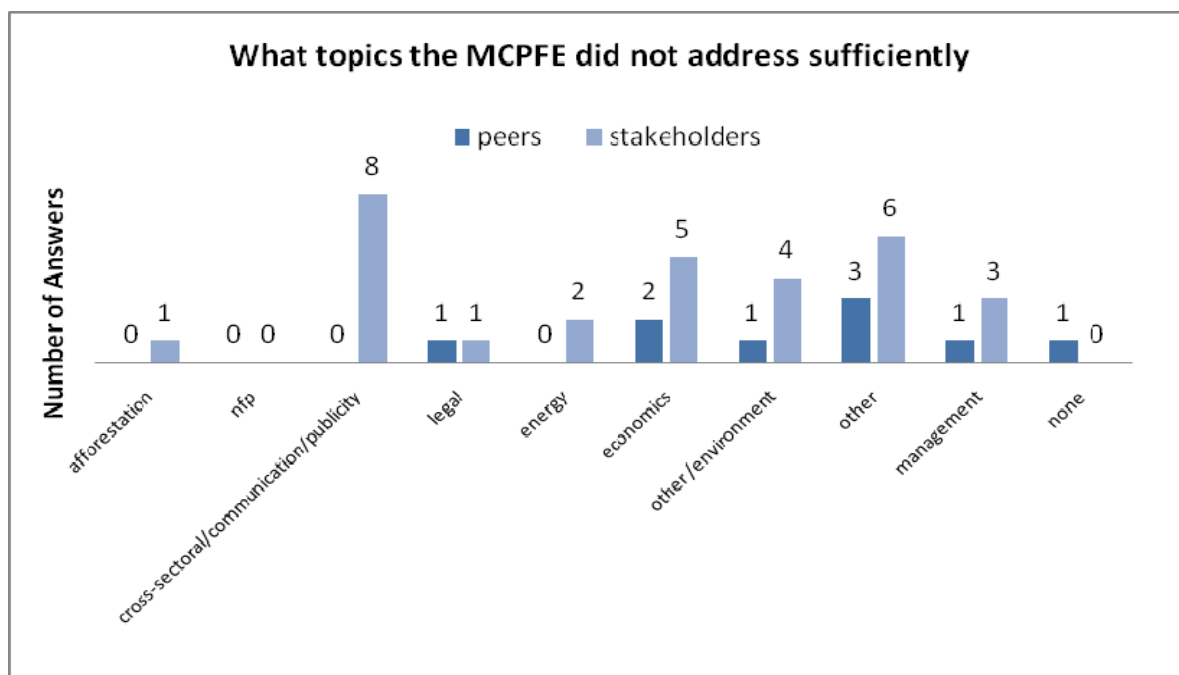




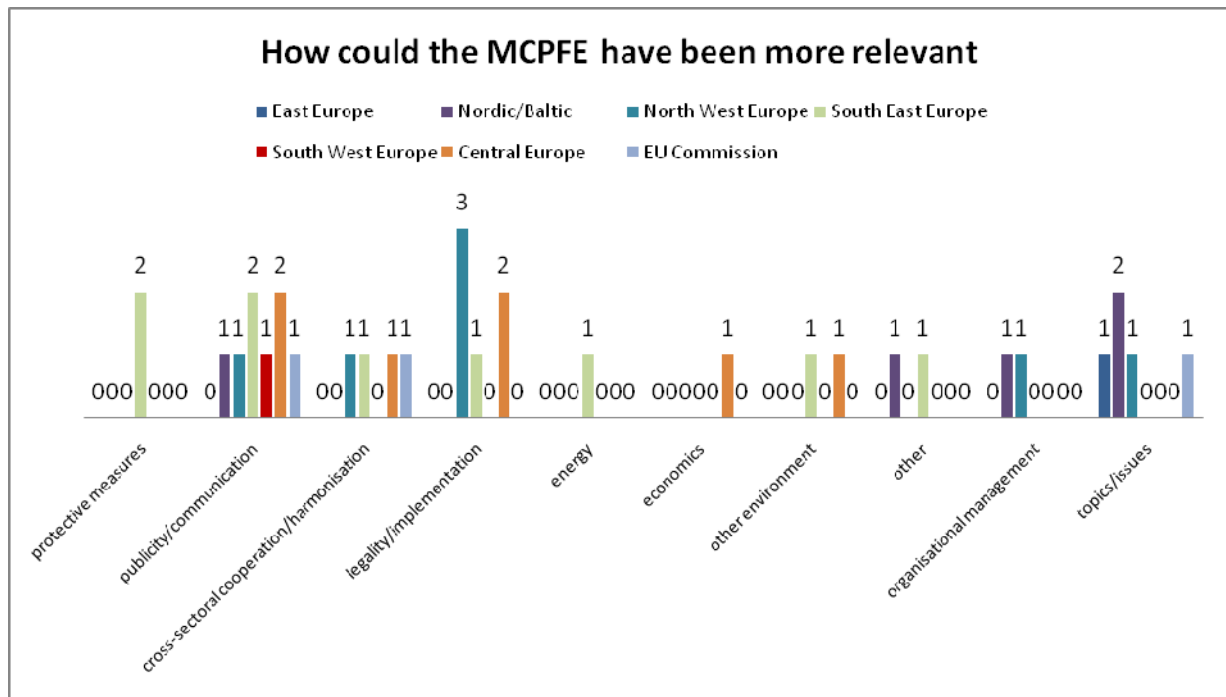
## Annex 16 Relevant topics the MCPFE has not sufficiently addressed: Signatory Countries



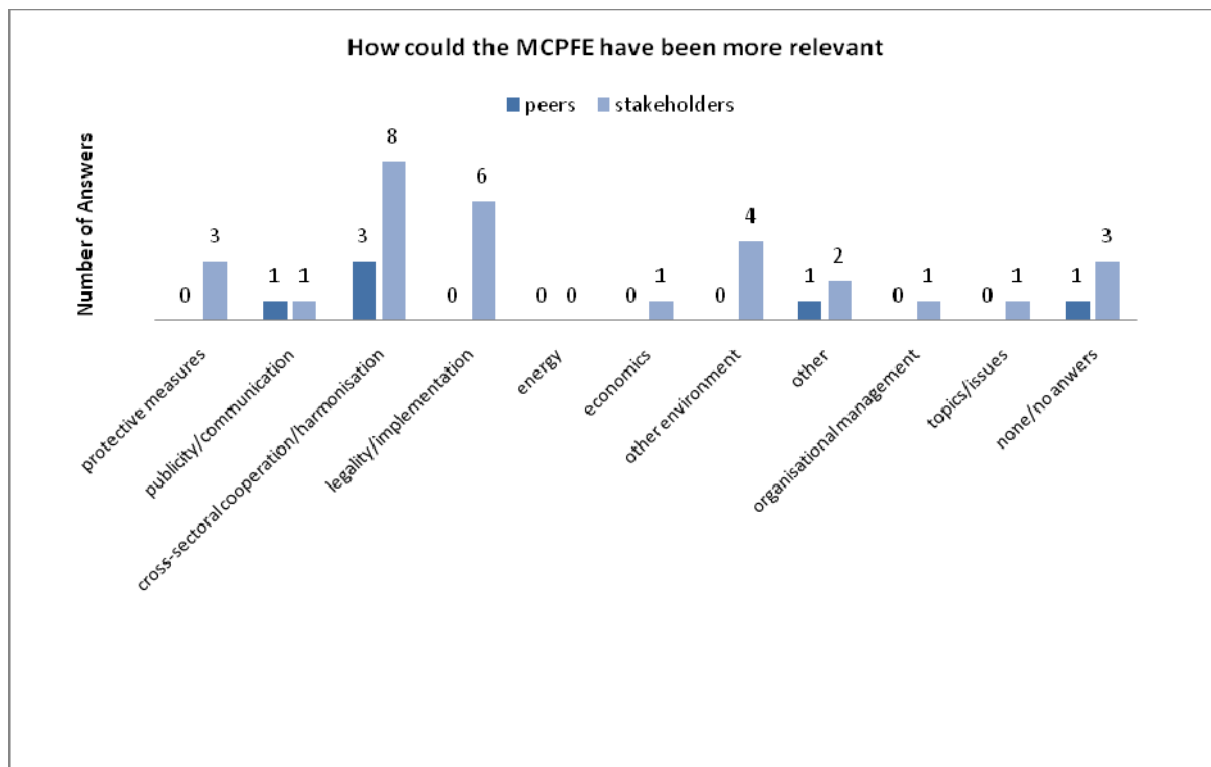
## Annex 17 Relevant topics the MCPFE has not sufficiently addressed: stakeholders and peers



## Annex 18 How could the MCPFE have been more relevant in the past: Signatory Countries

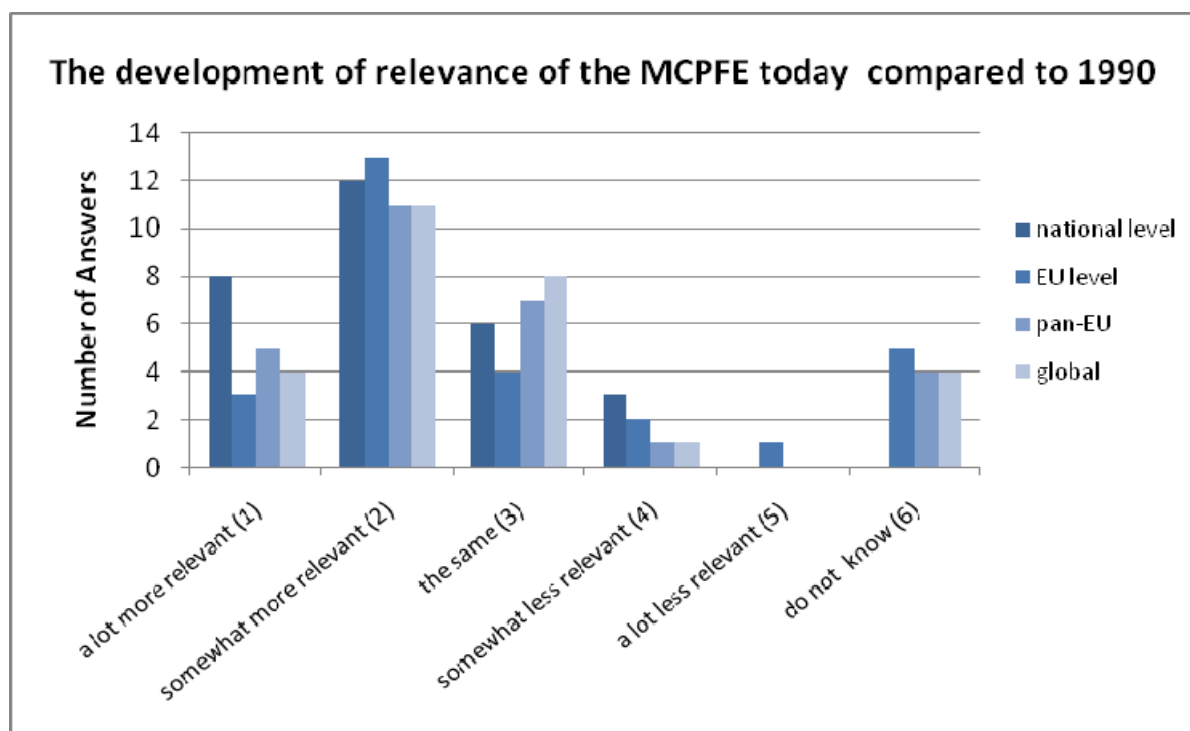


## Annex 19 How could the MCPFE have been more relevant in the past: stakeholders and peers

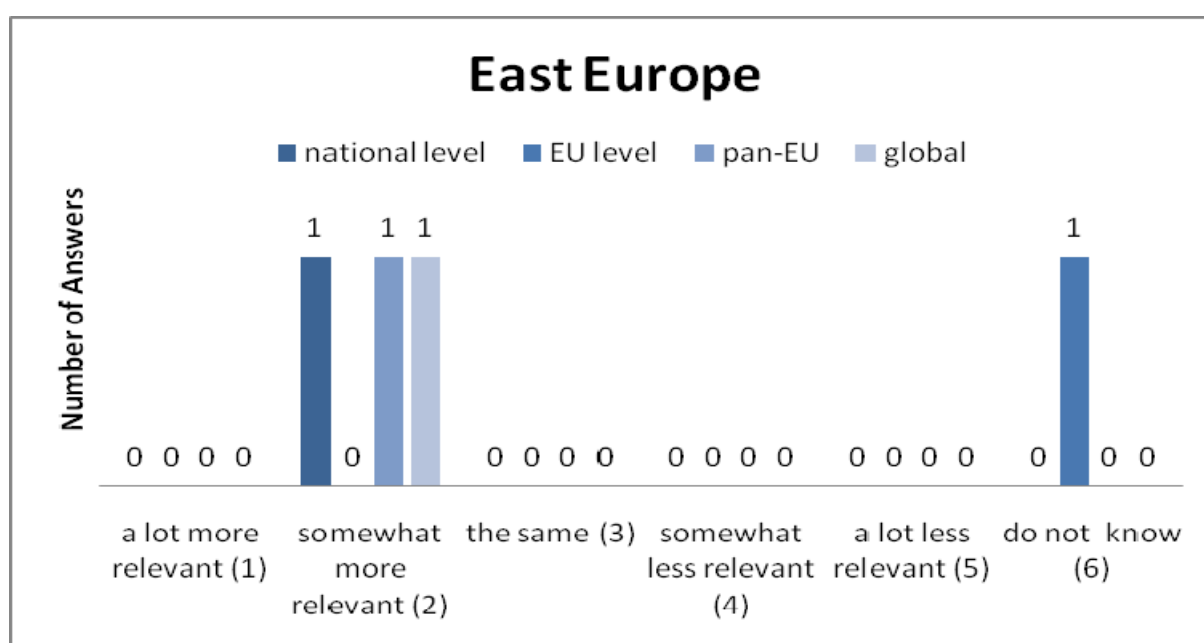


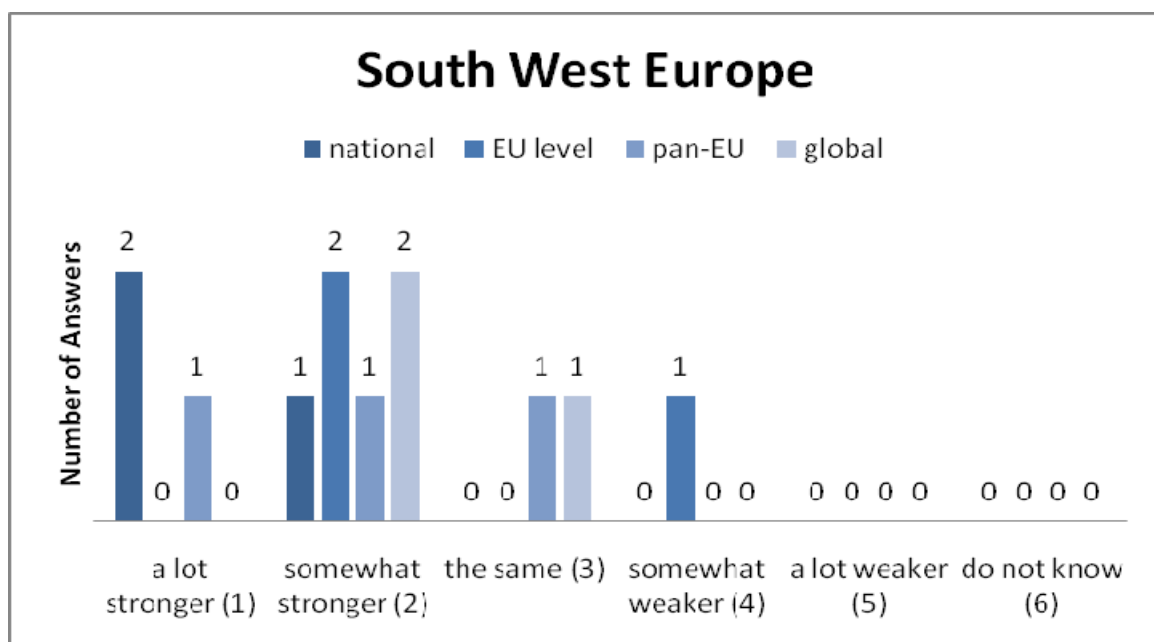
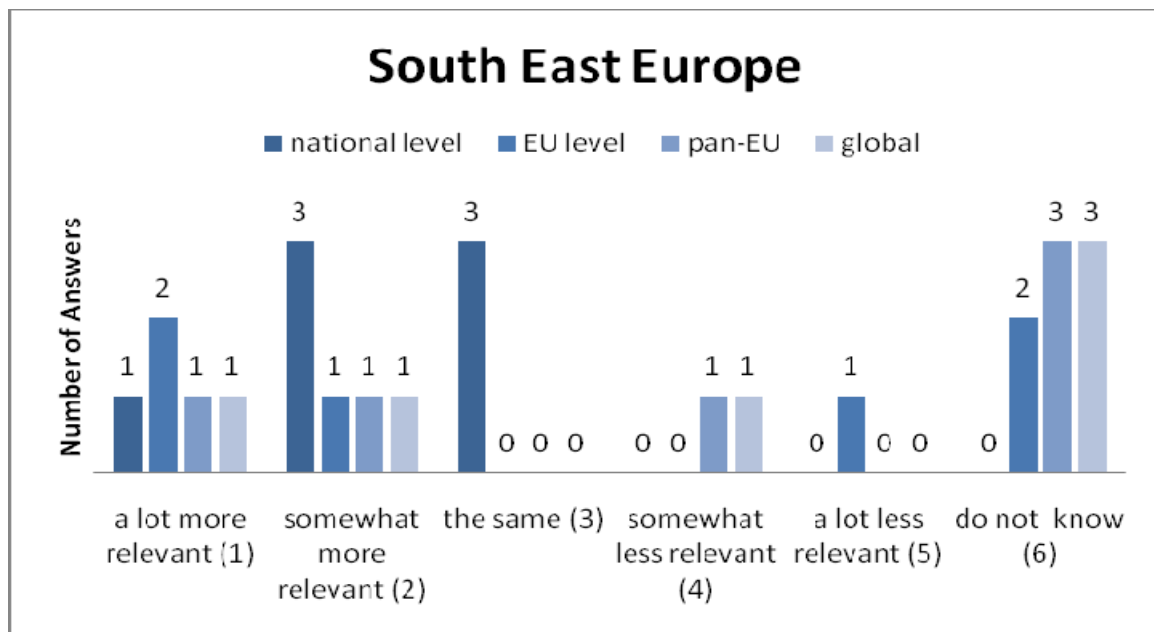
## Annex 20 Development of the Relevance: Signatory Countries

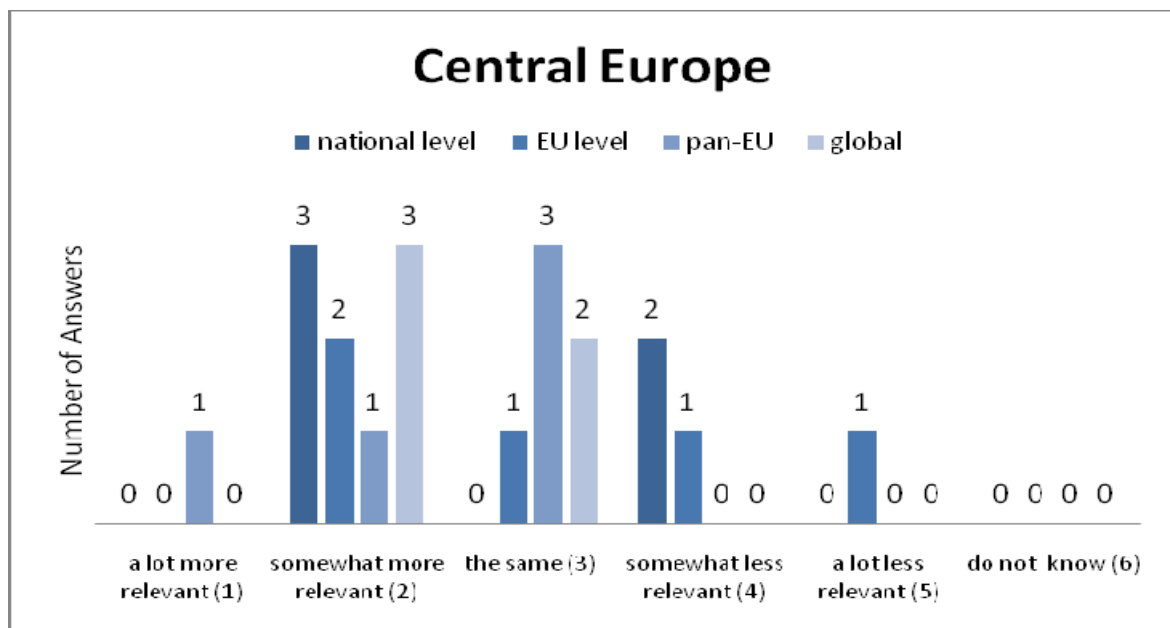
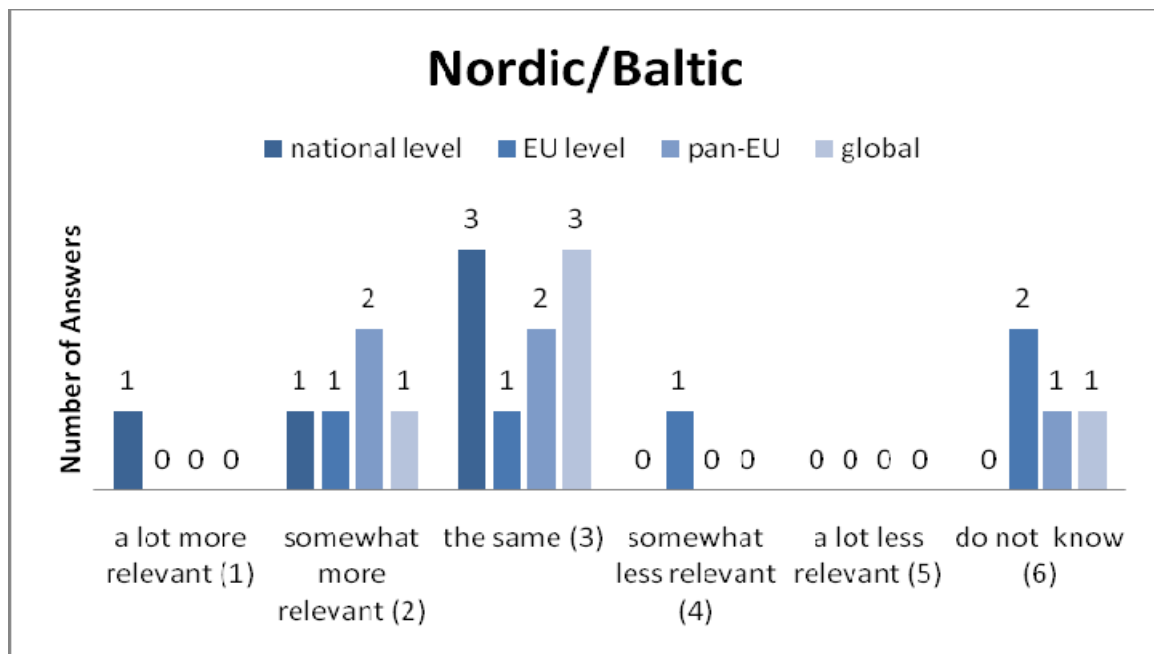
All Signatory Countries:



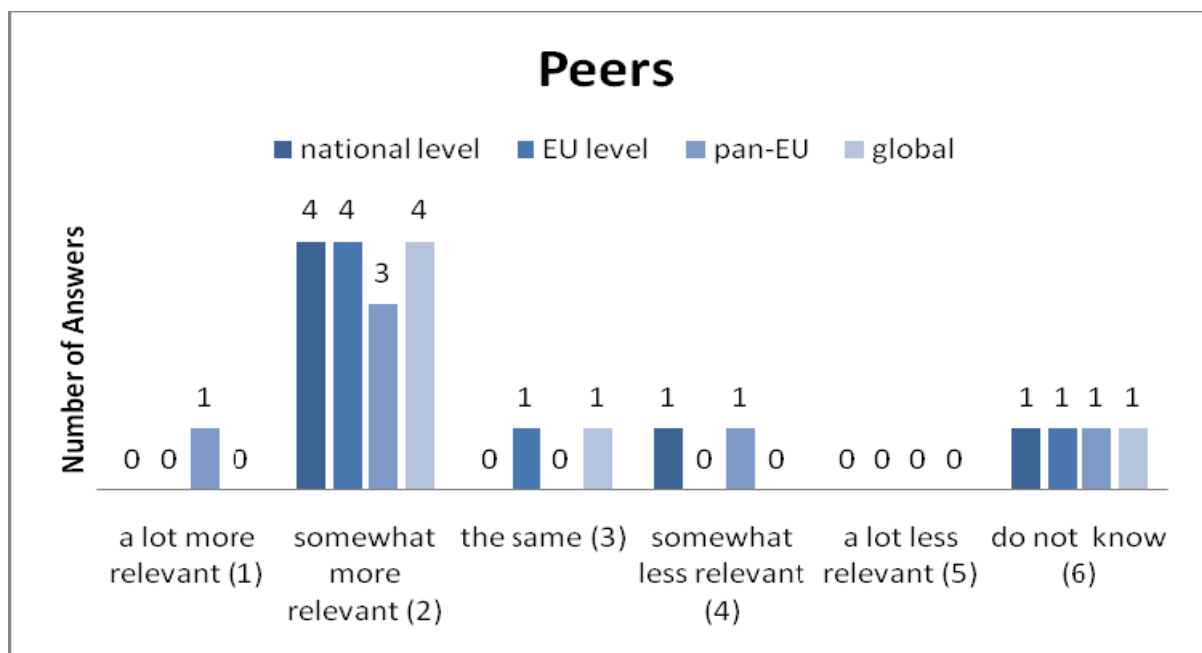
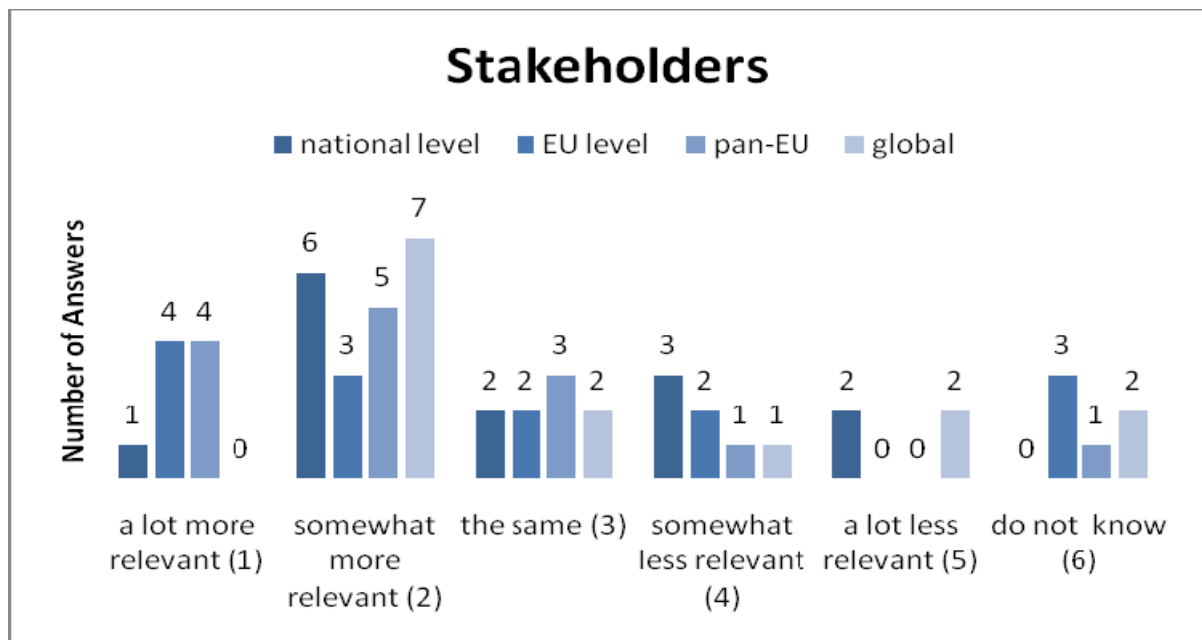
Classification between regions:





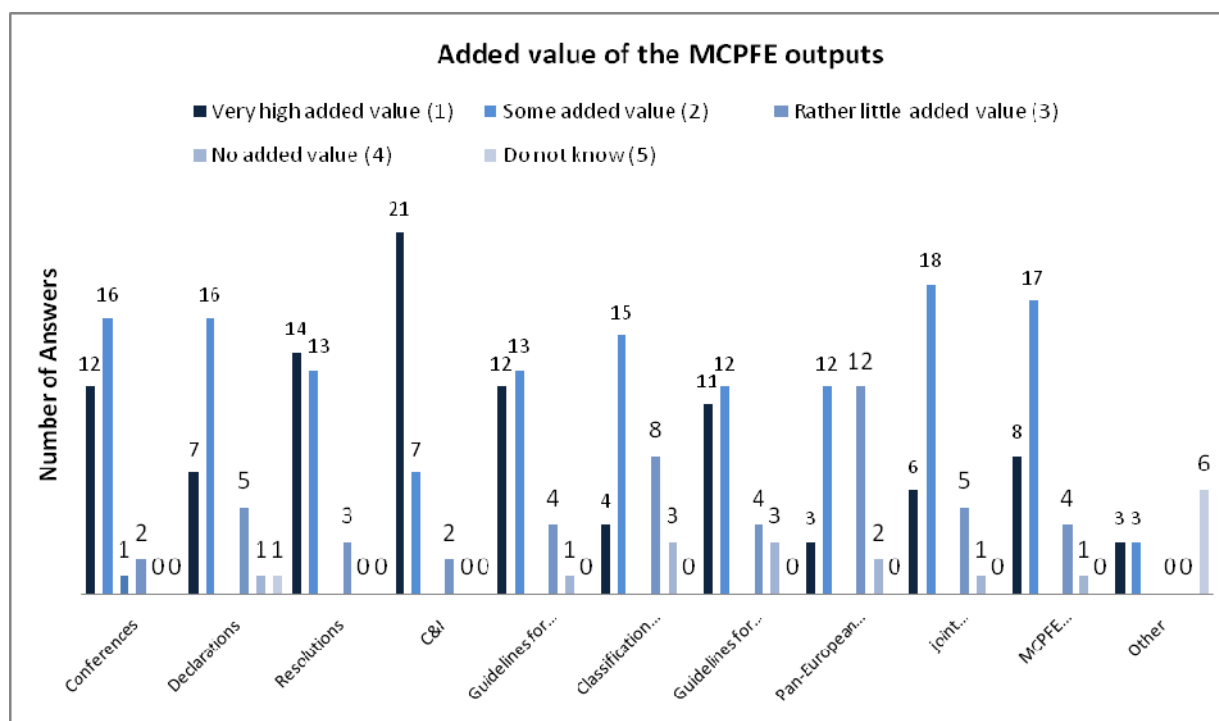


## Annex 21 Development of Relevance: stakeholders and peers

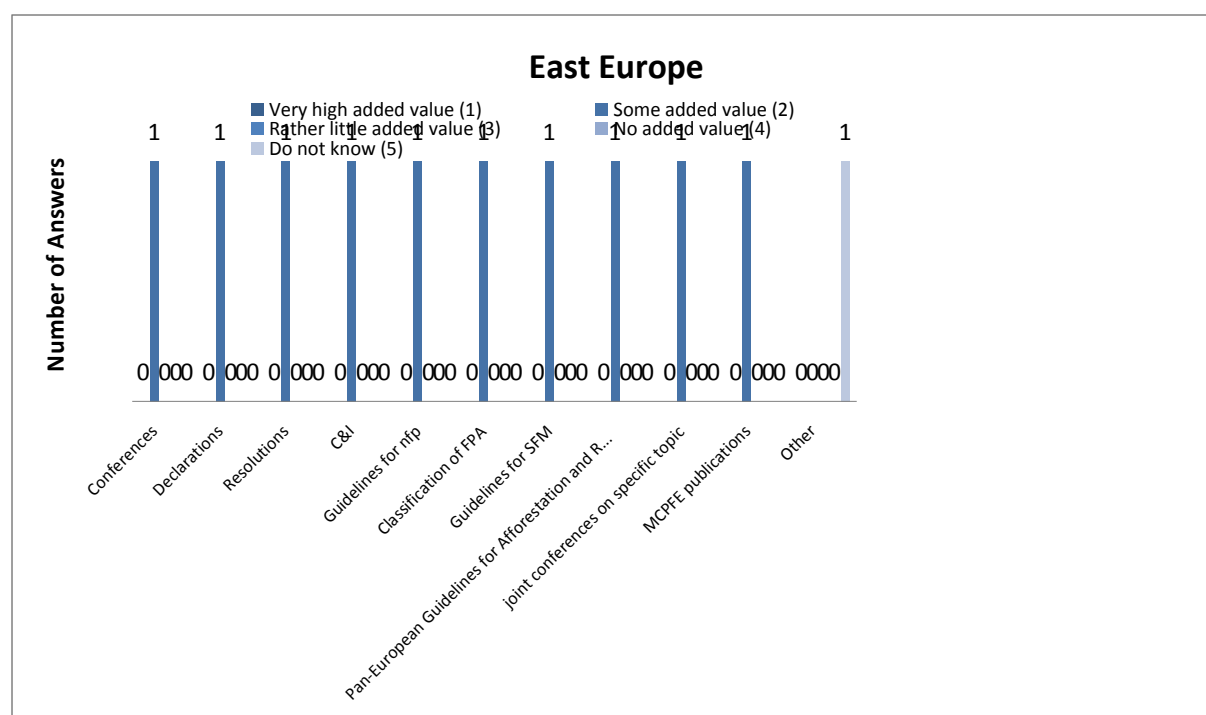


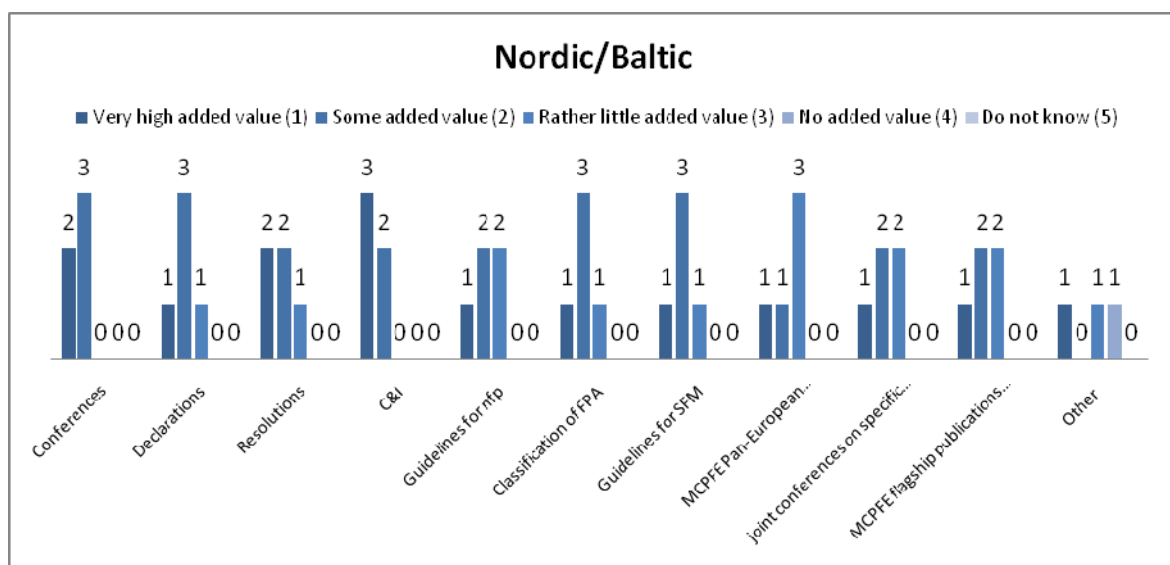
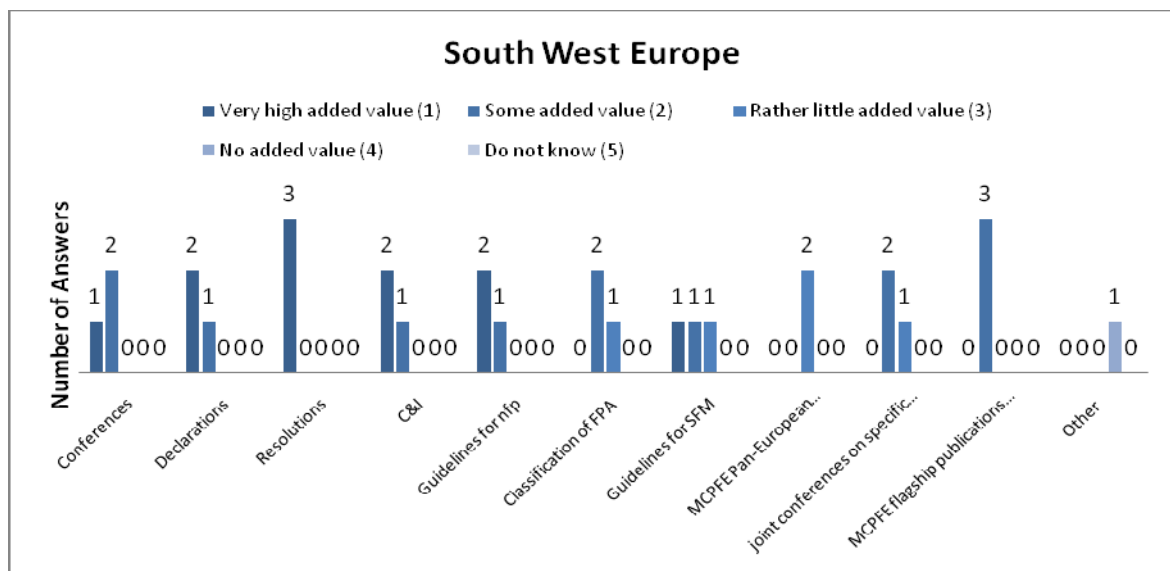
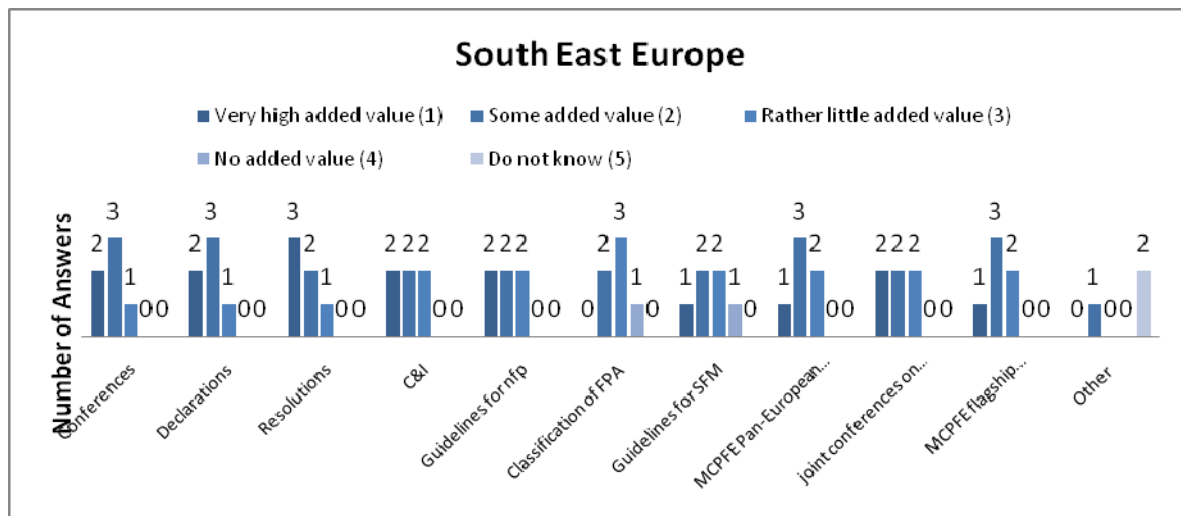
## Annex 22 Added Value Signatory Countries

All Signatory Countries:

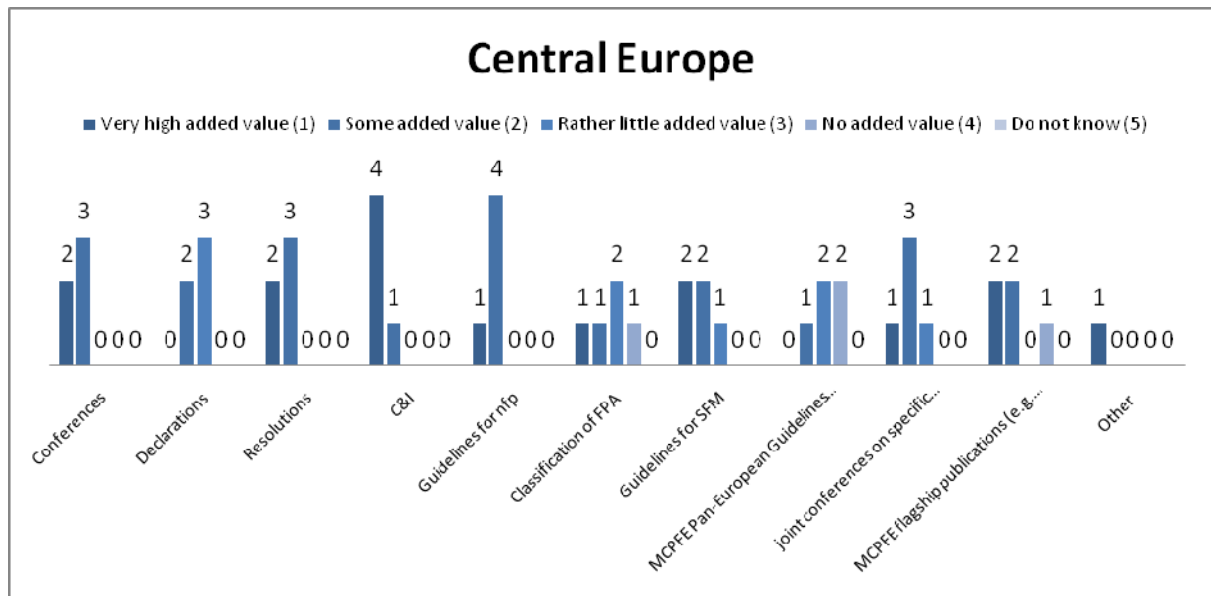
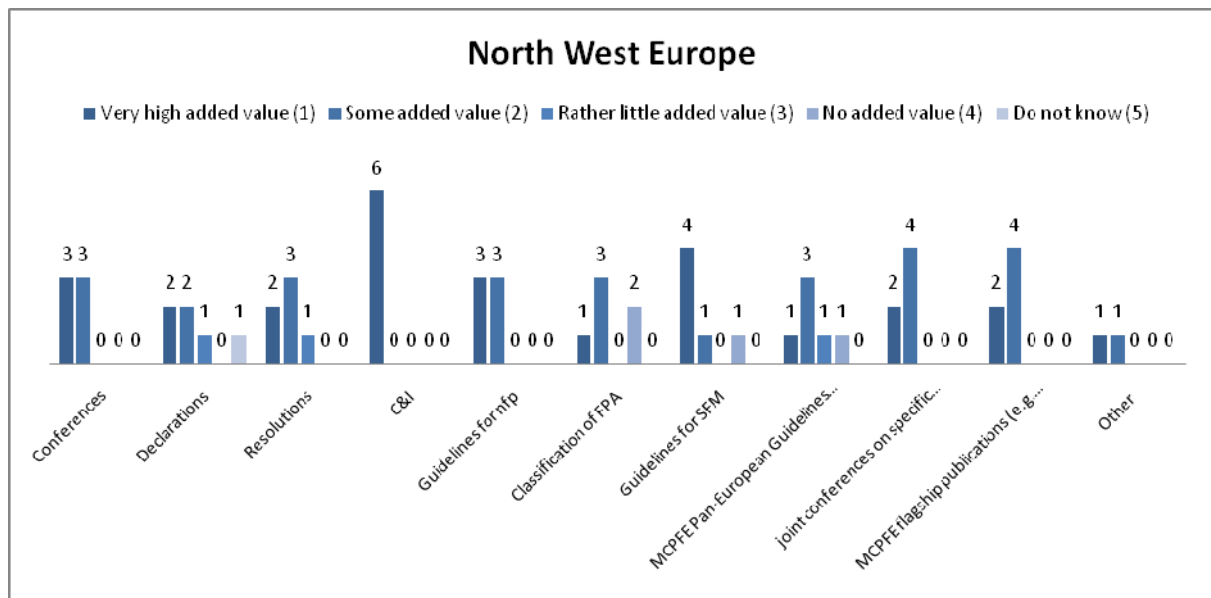


Classification between MCPFE regions:

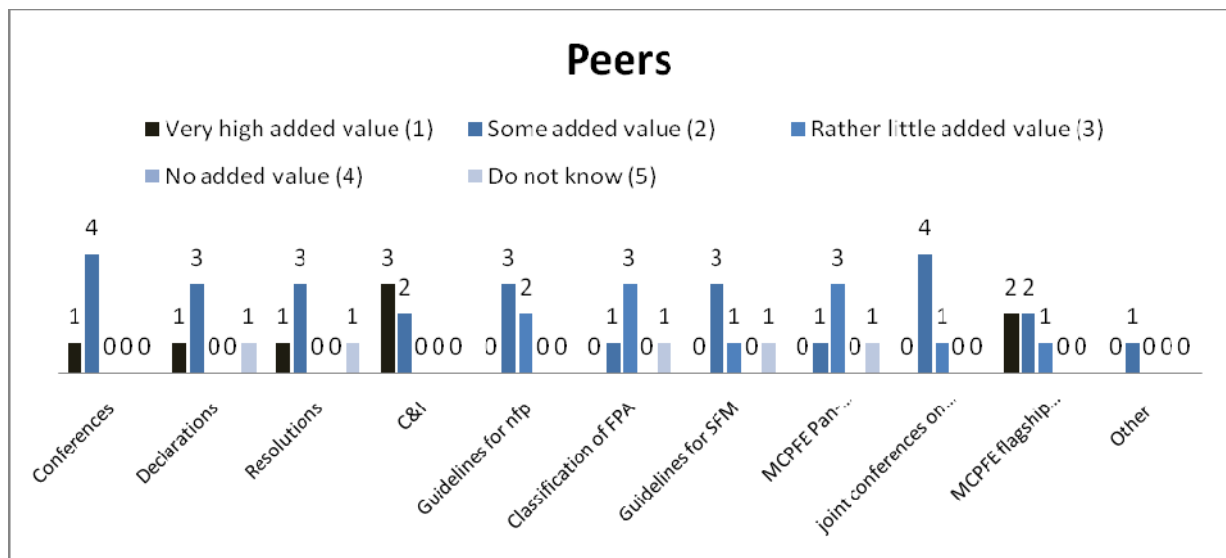
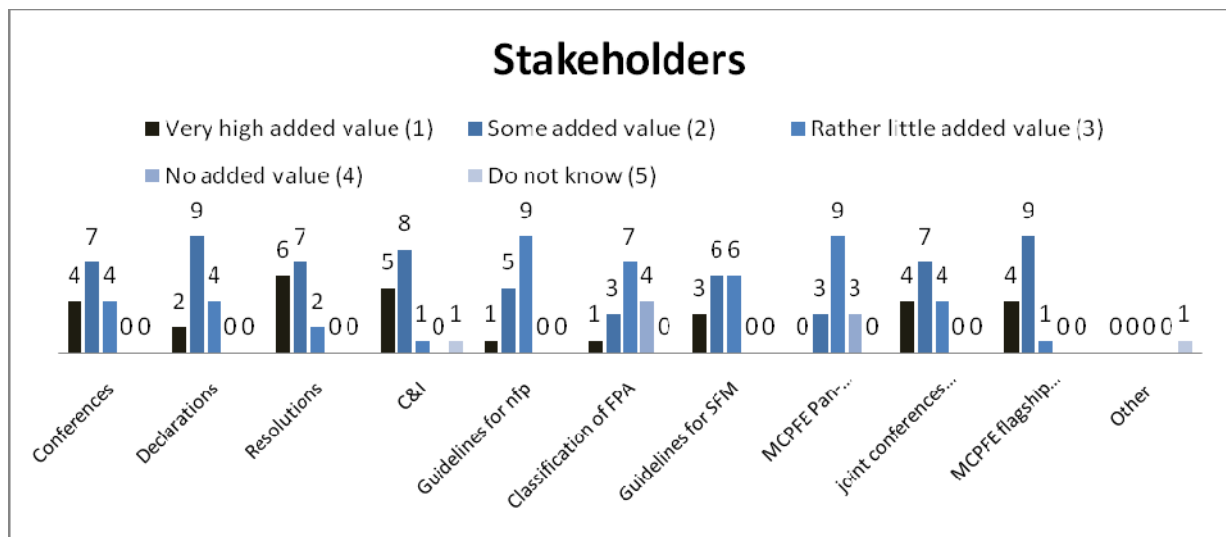




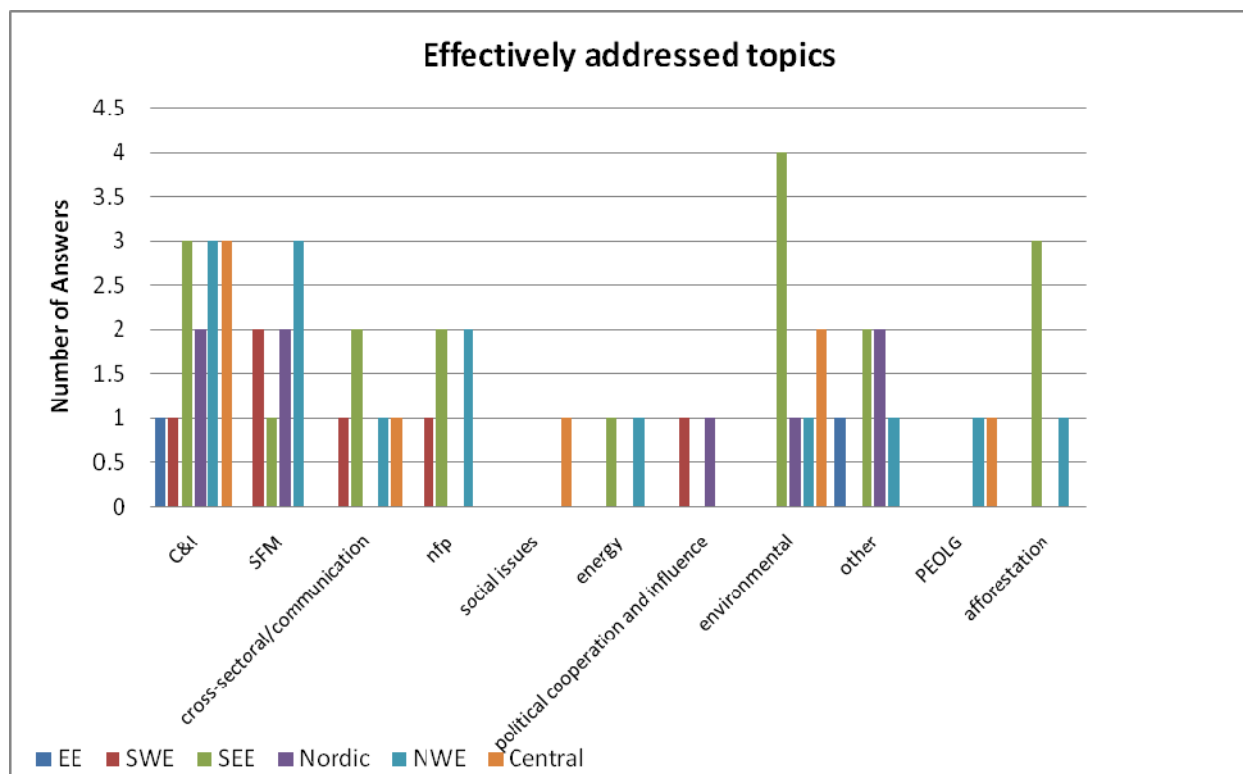




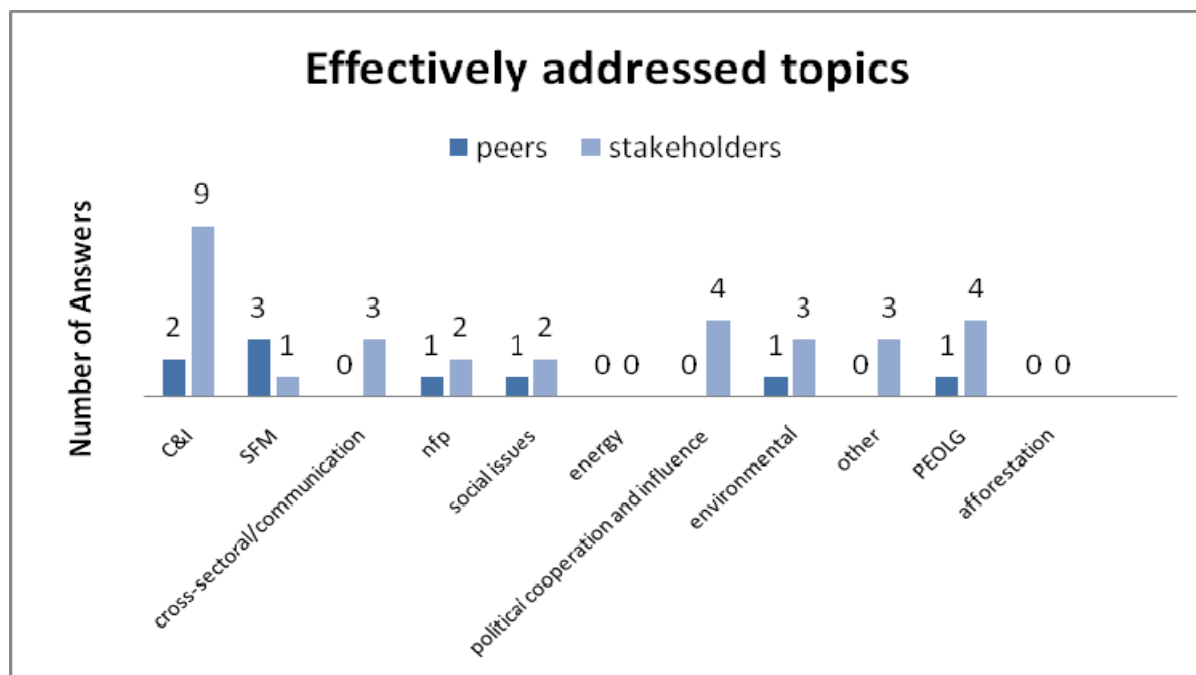
## Annex 23 Added value: stakeholders and peers



## Annex 24 What topics did the MCPFE address effectively: Signatory Countries

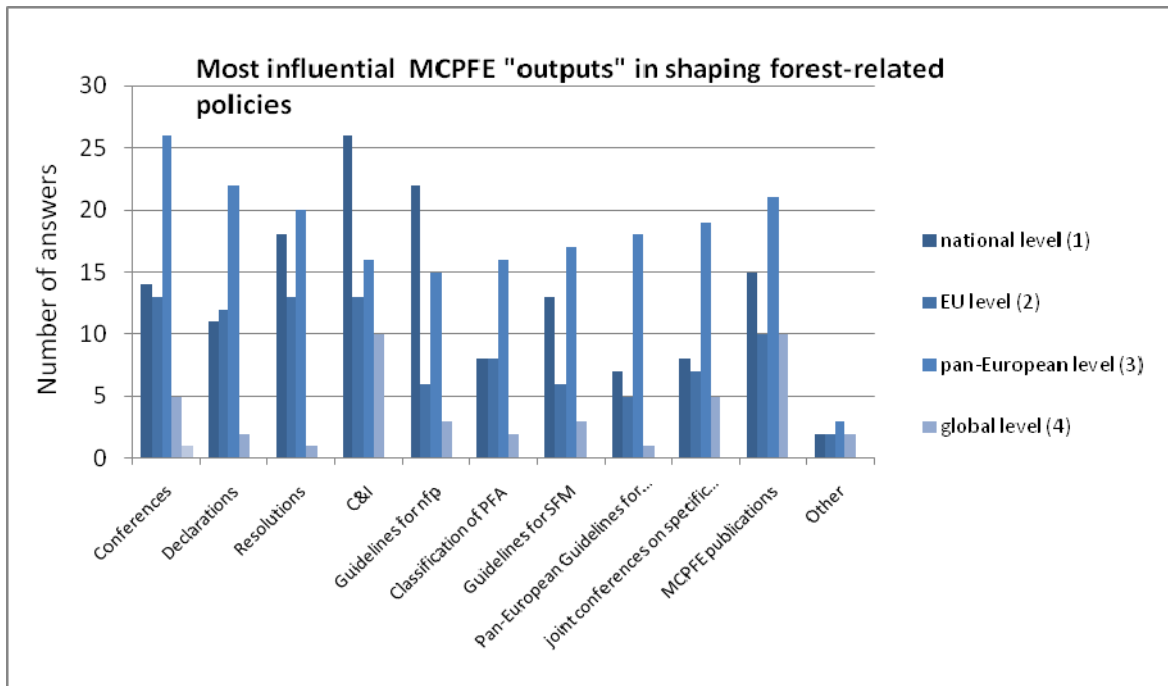


## Annex 25 What topics did the MCPFE address effectively: stakeholders and peers

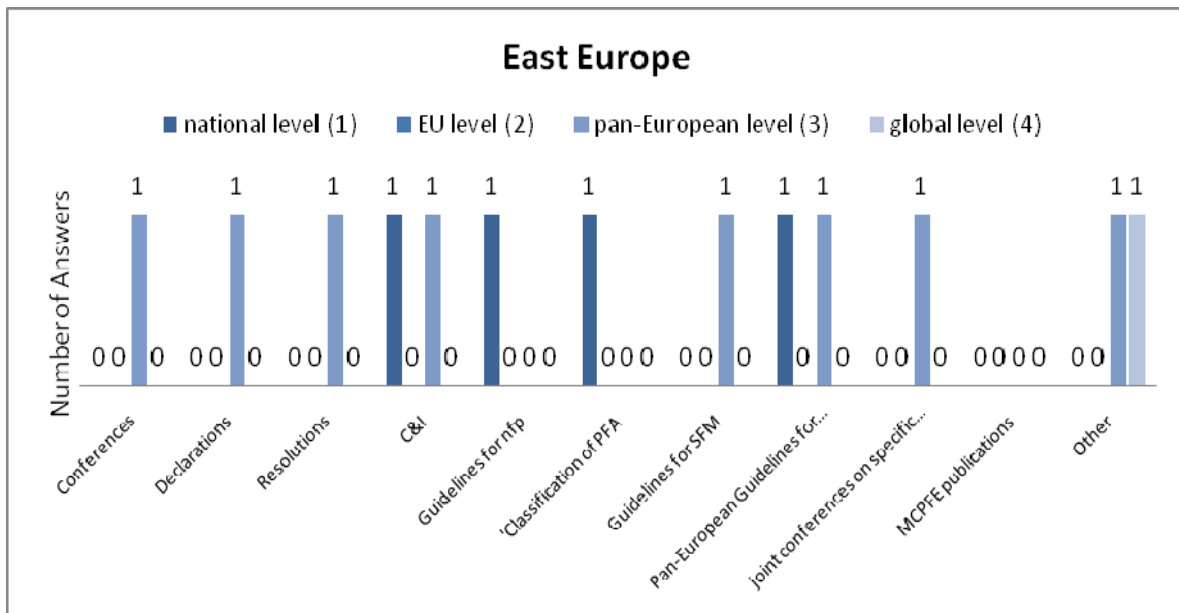


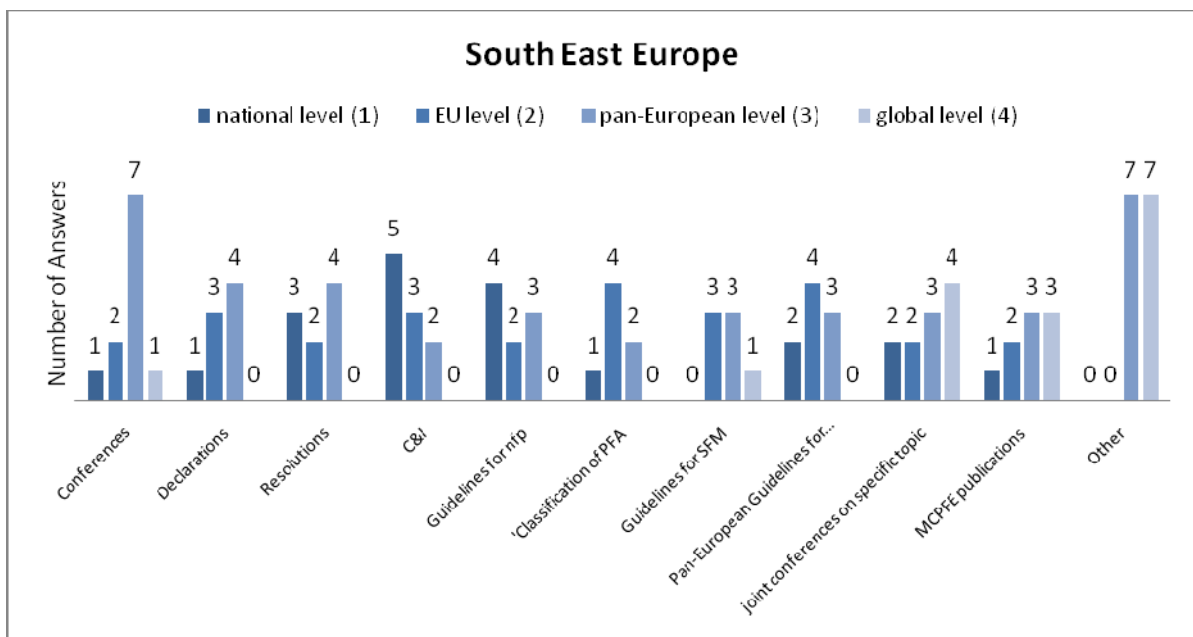
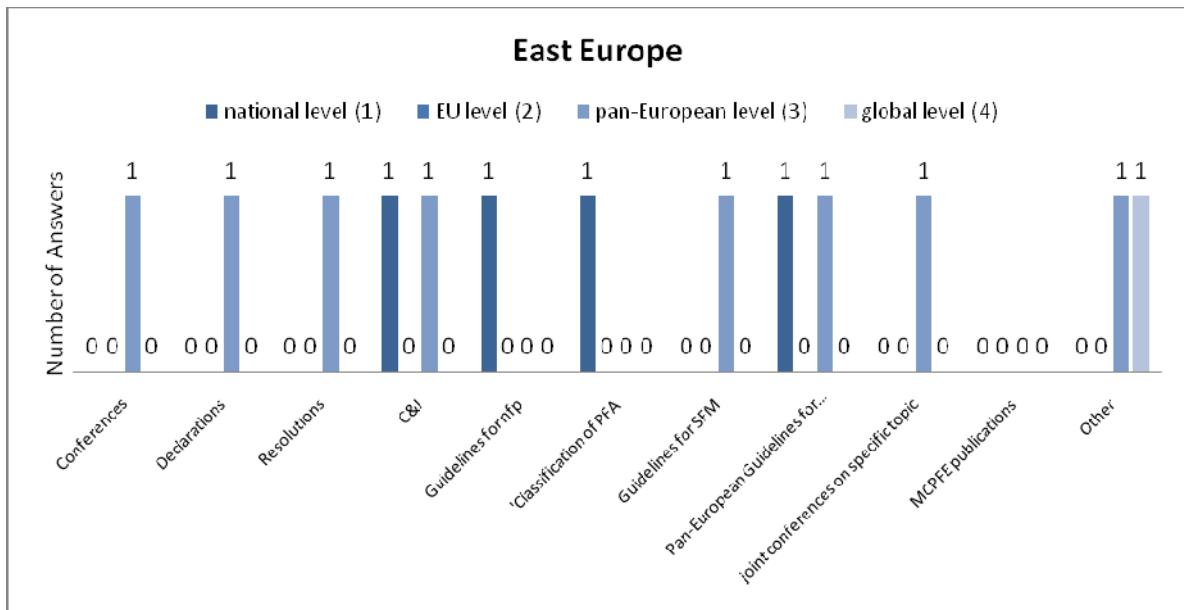
## Annex 26 How effective is the MCPFE when it comes to following “outputs”? (Signatory Countries)

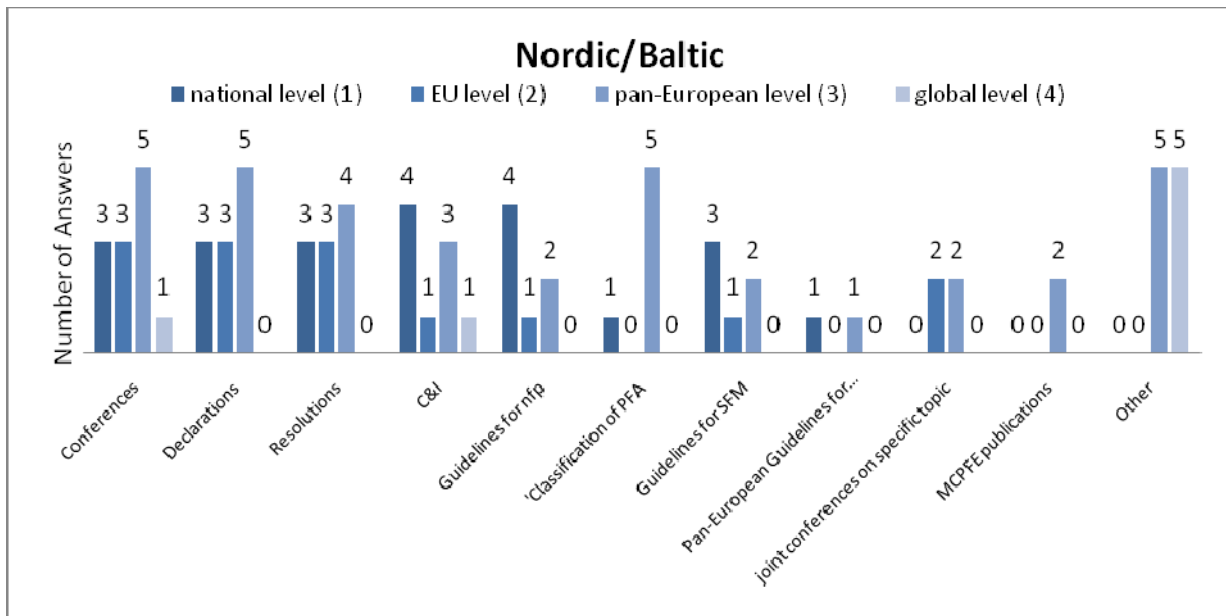
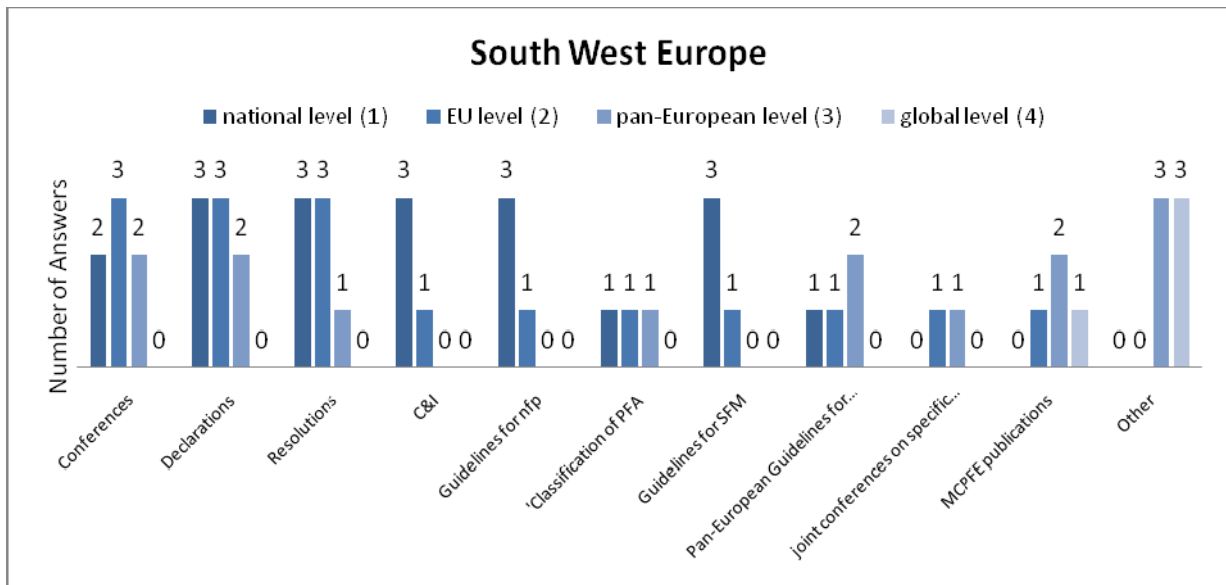
All Signatory Countries:

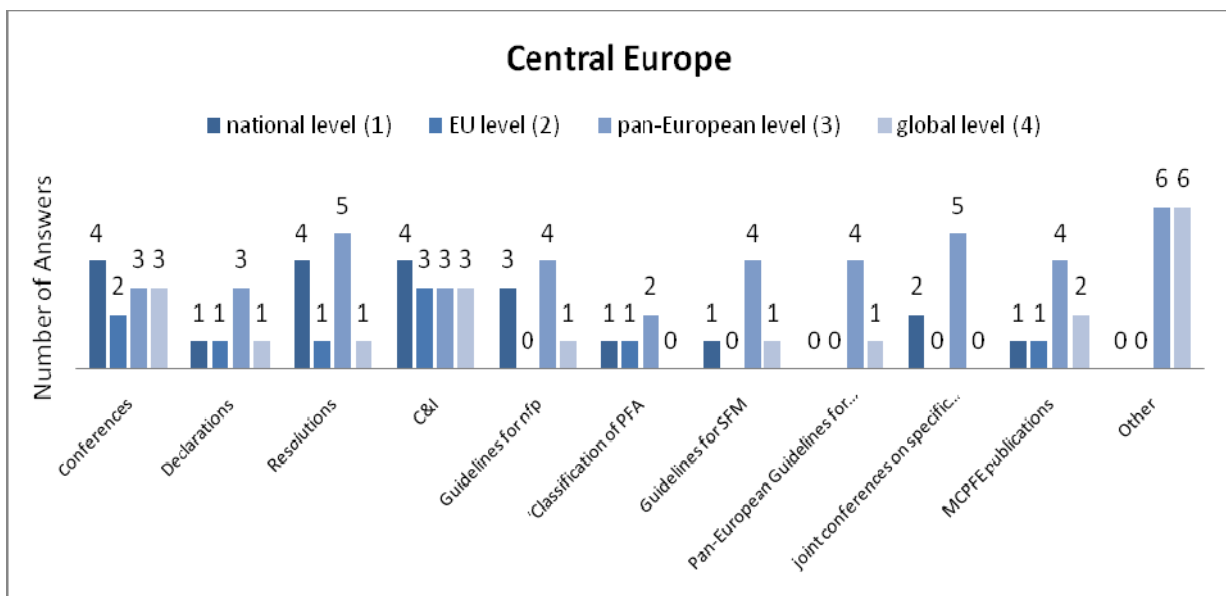
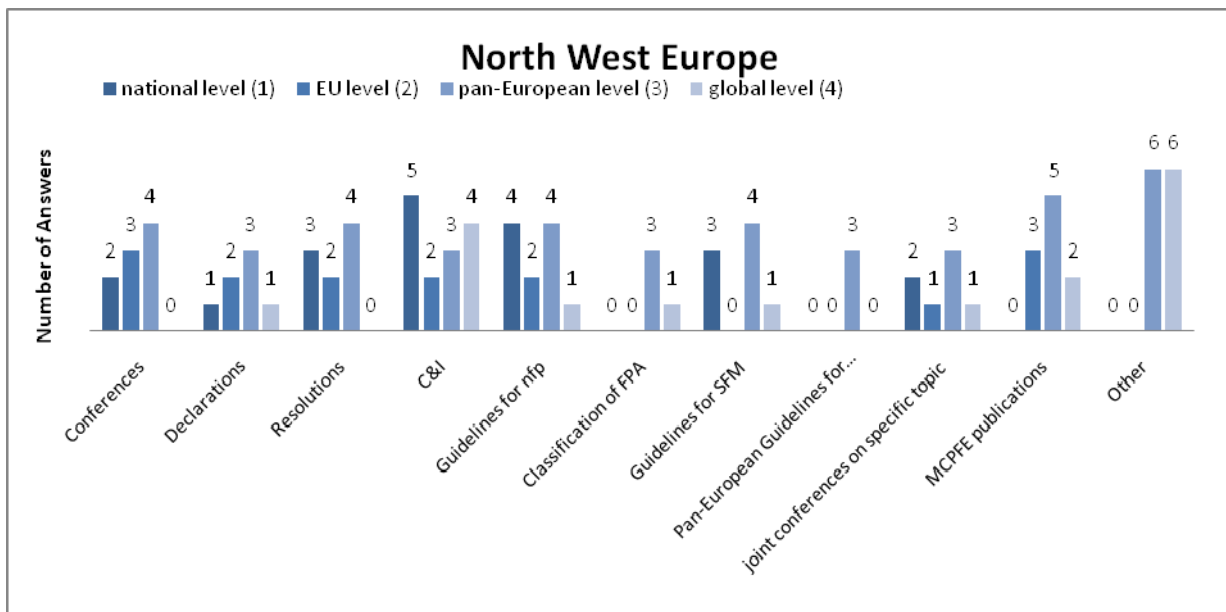


Classification between regions:

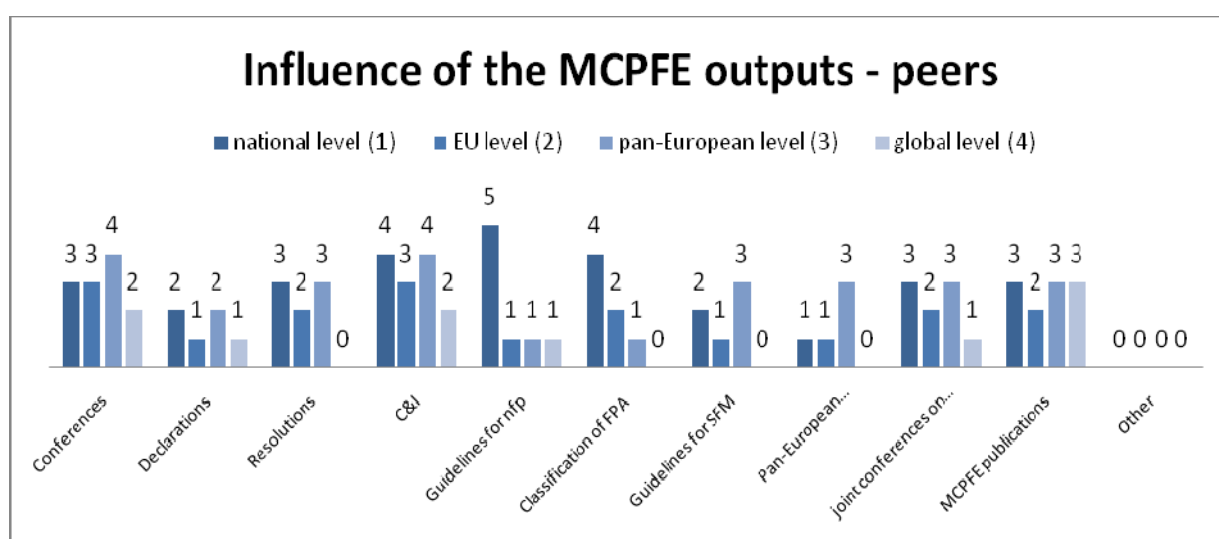
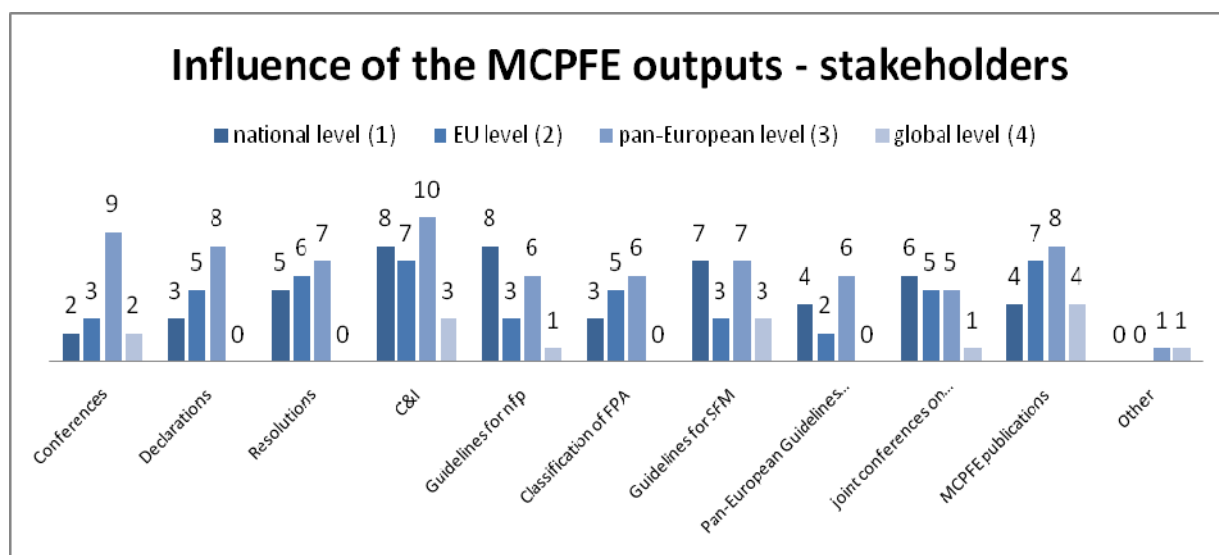








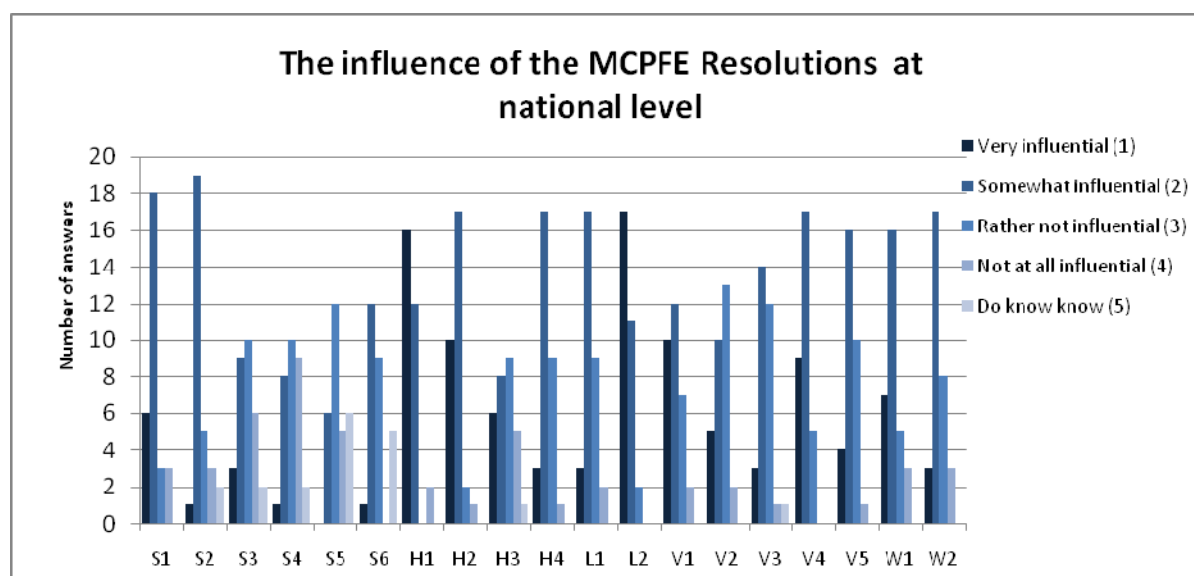
## Annex 27 How effective is the MCPFE when it comes to following “outputs”: stakeholders and peers



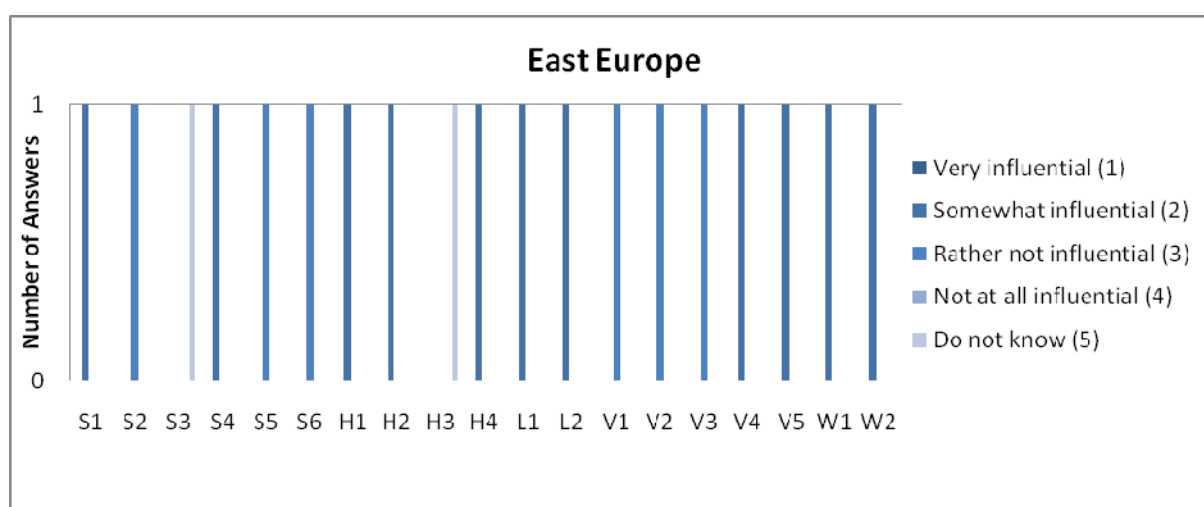


## Annex 28 Effectiveness of the MCPFE Resolutions: Signatory Countries

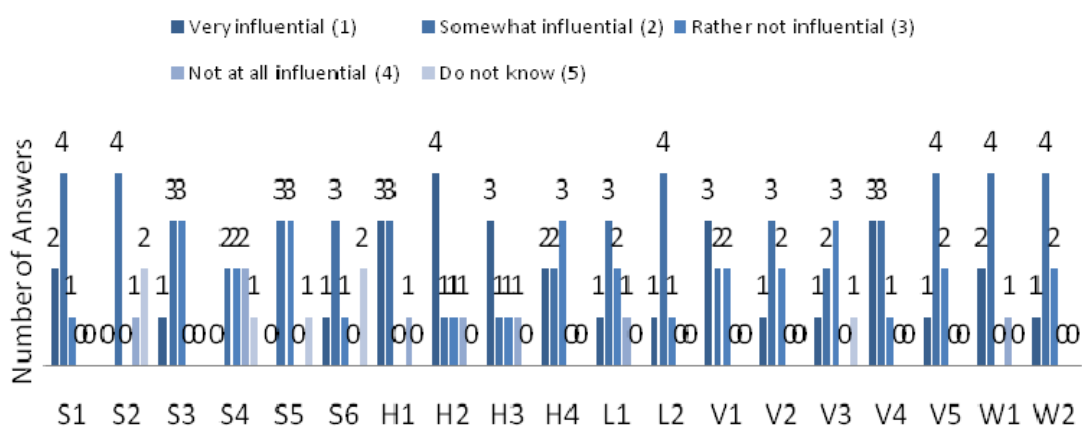
All Signatory Countries:



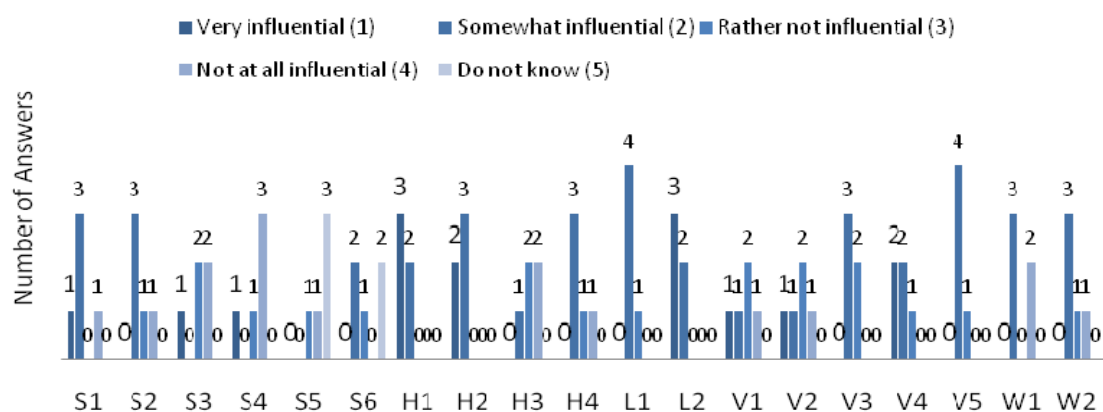
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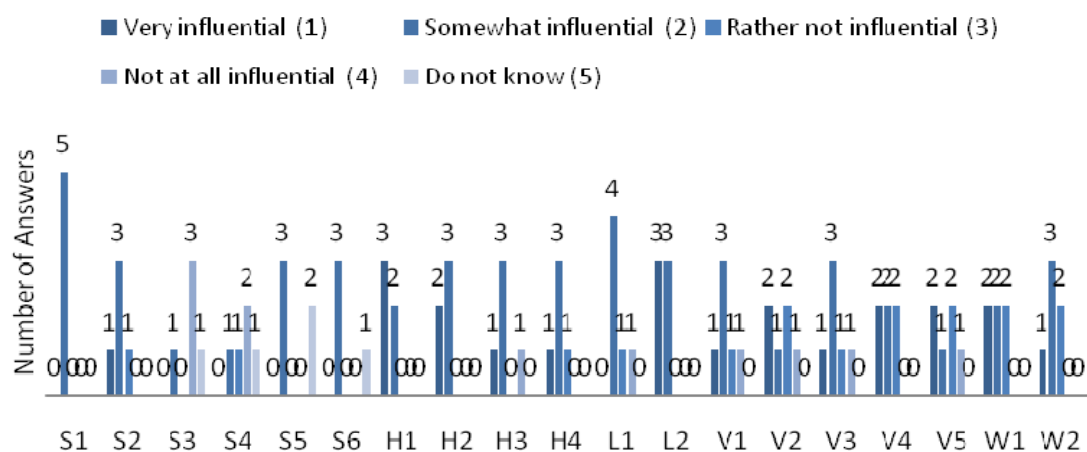
### South East Europe

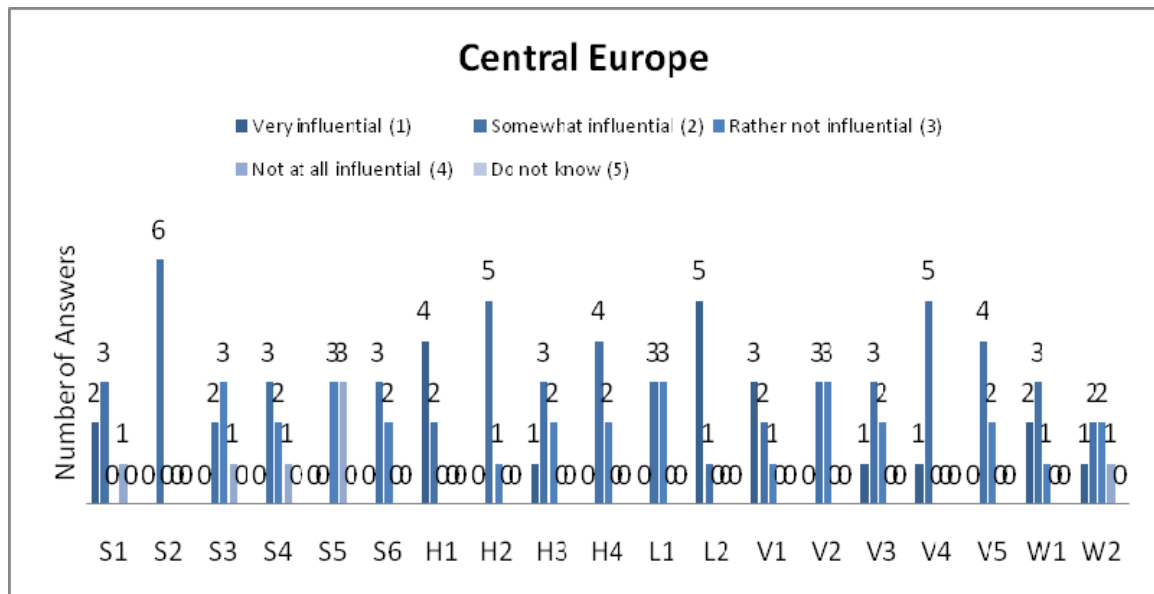


### Nordic/Baltic

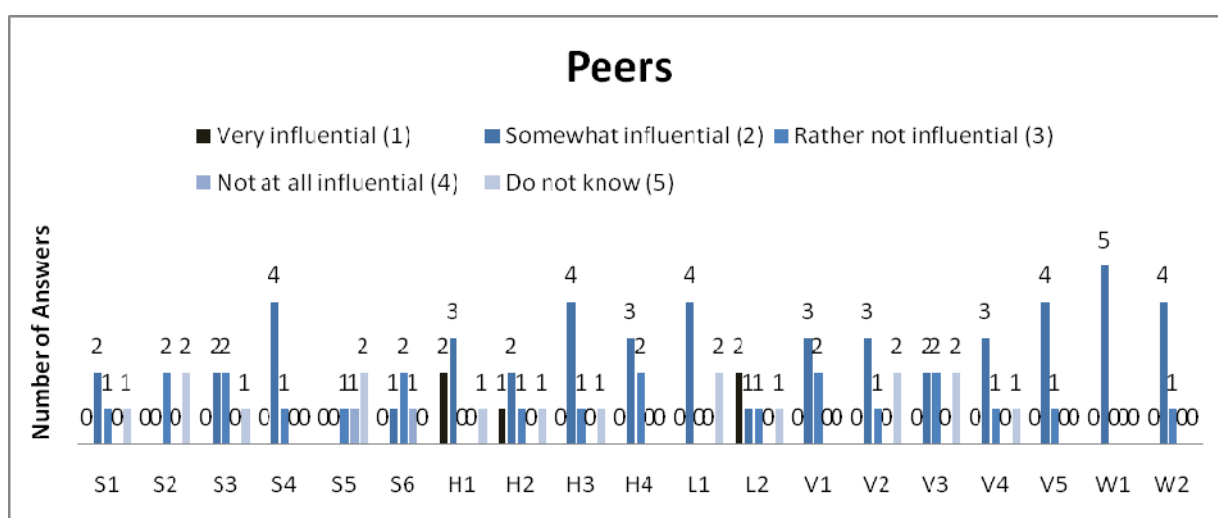
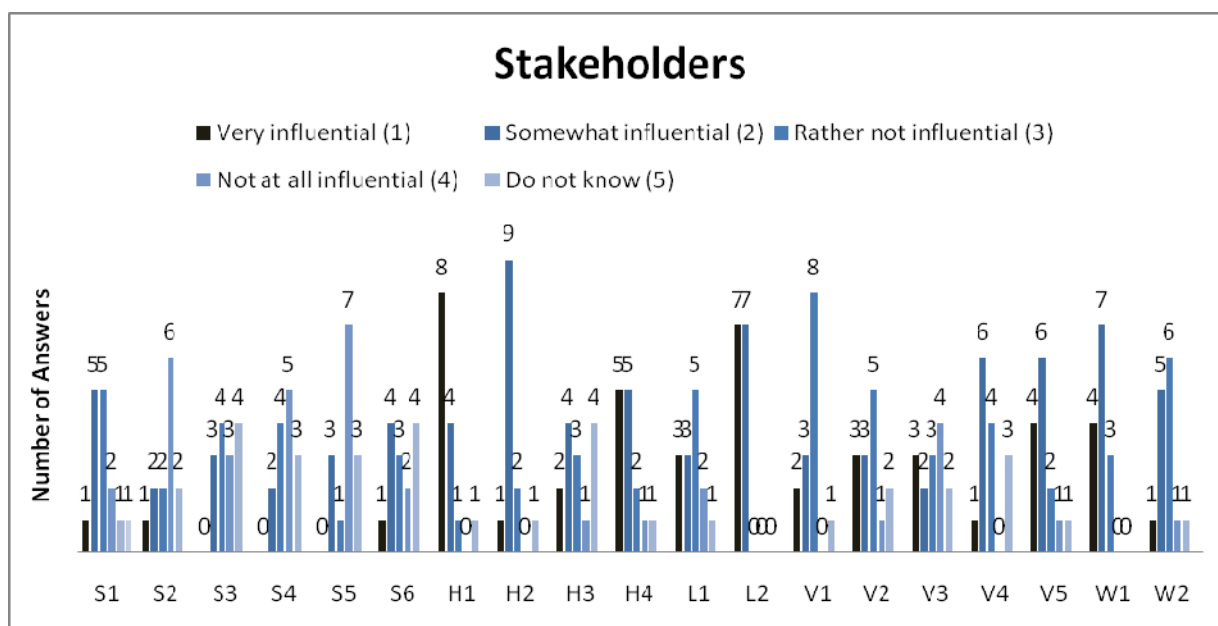


### North West Europe

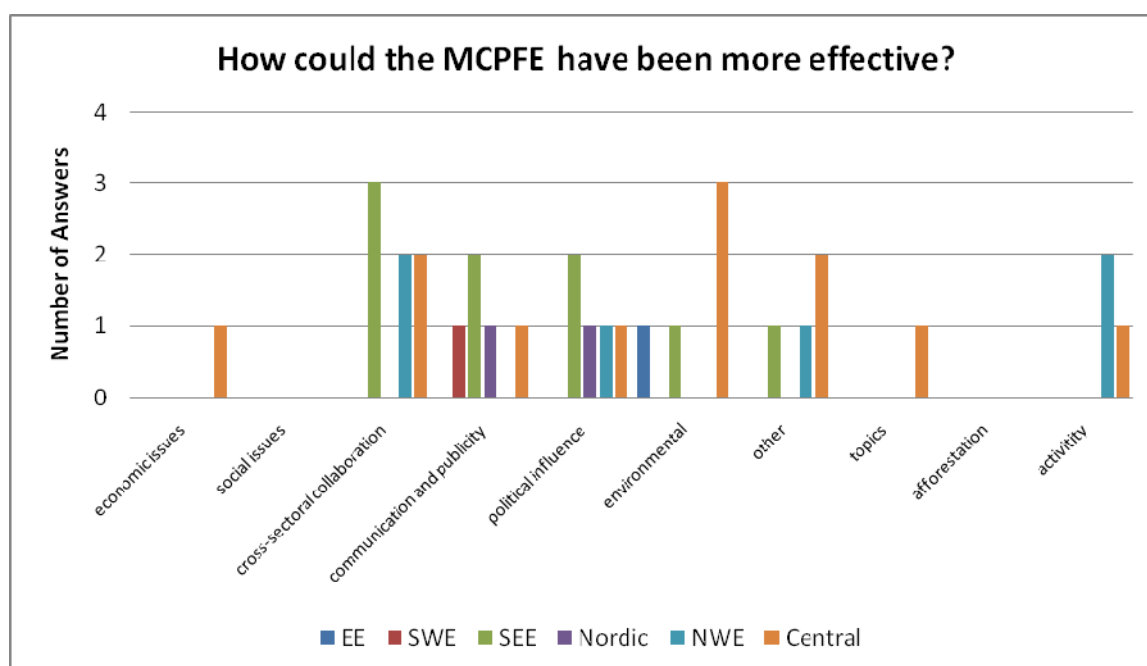




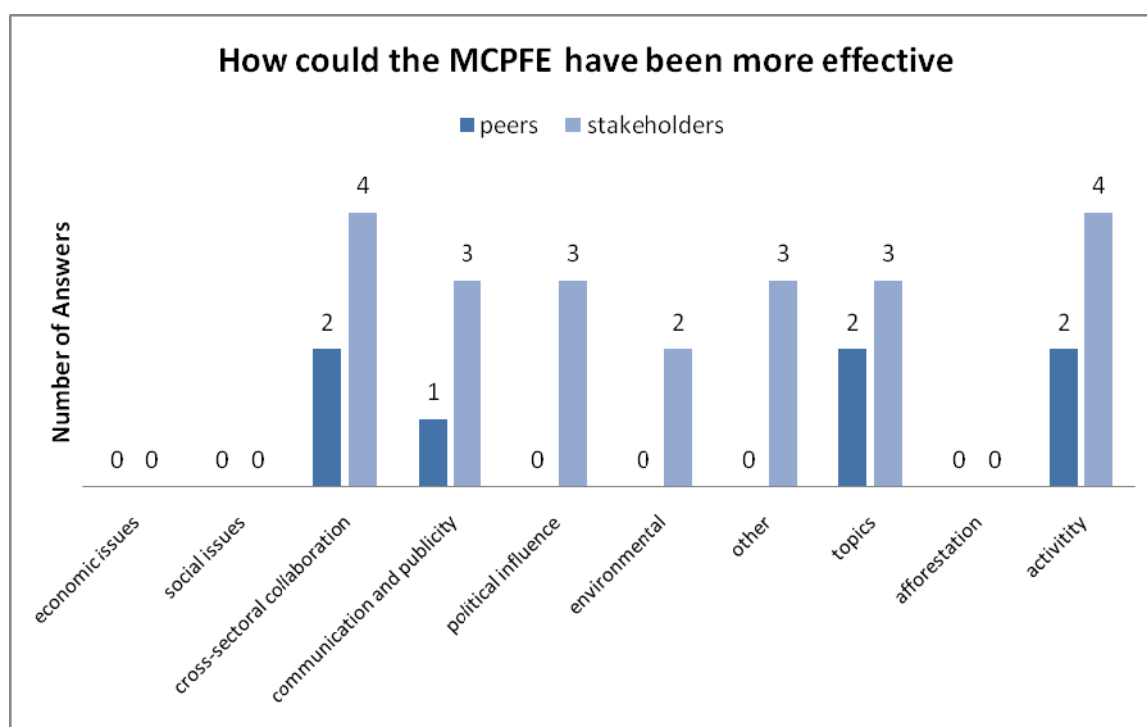
## Annex 29 Effectiveness of the MCPFE Resolutions: stakeholders and peers



## Annex 30 How could the MCPFE have been more effective : Signatory Countries

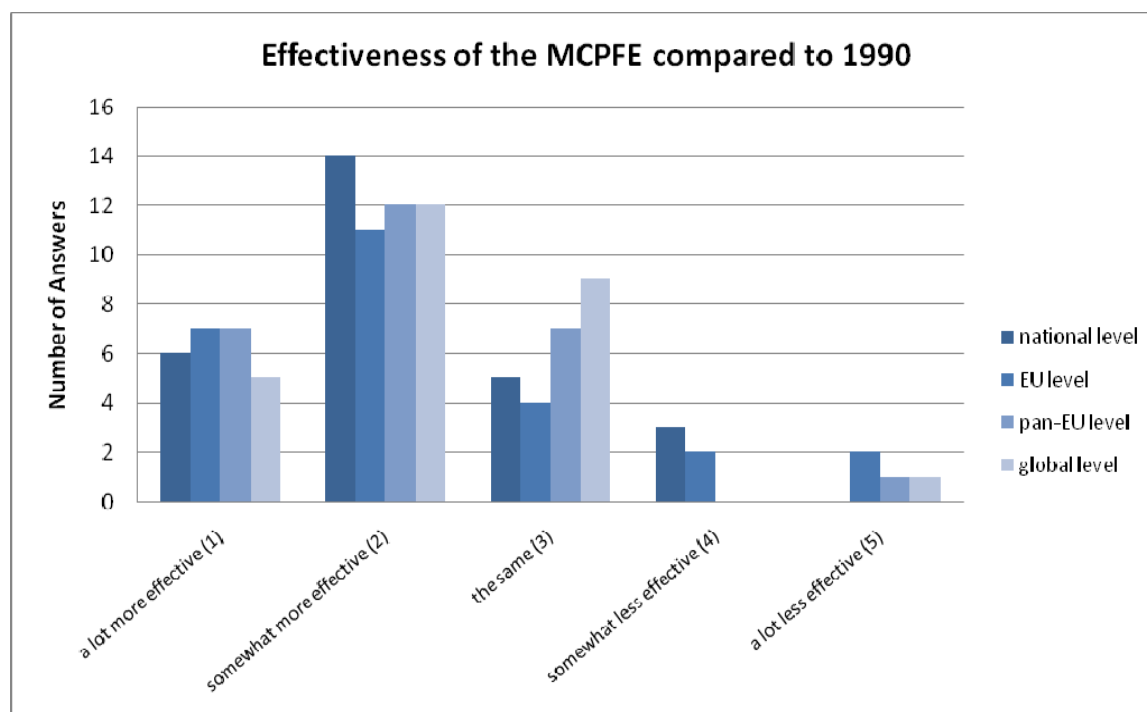


## Annex 31 How could the MCPFE have been more effective : stakeholders and peers

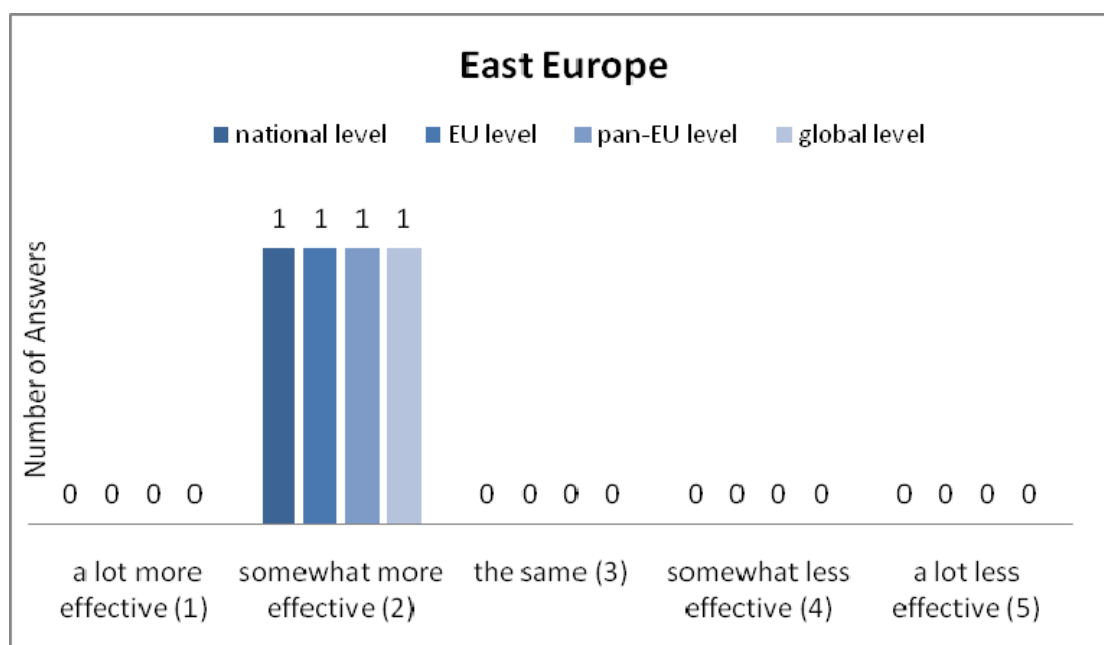


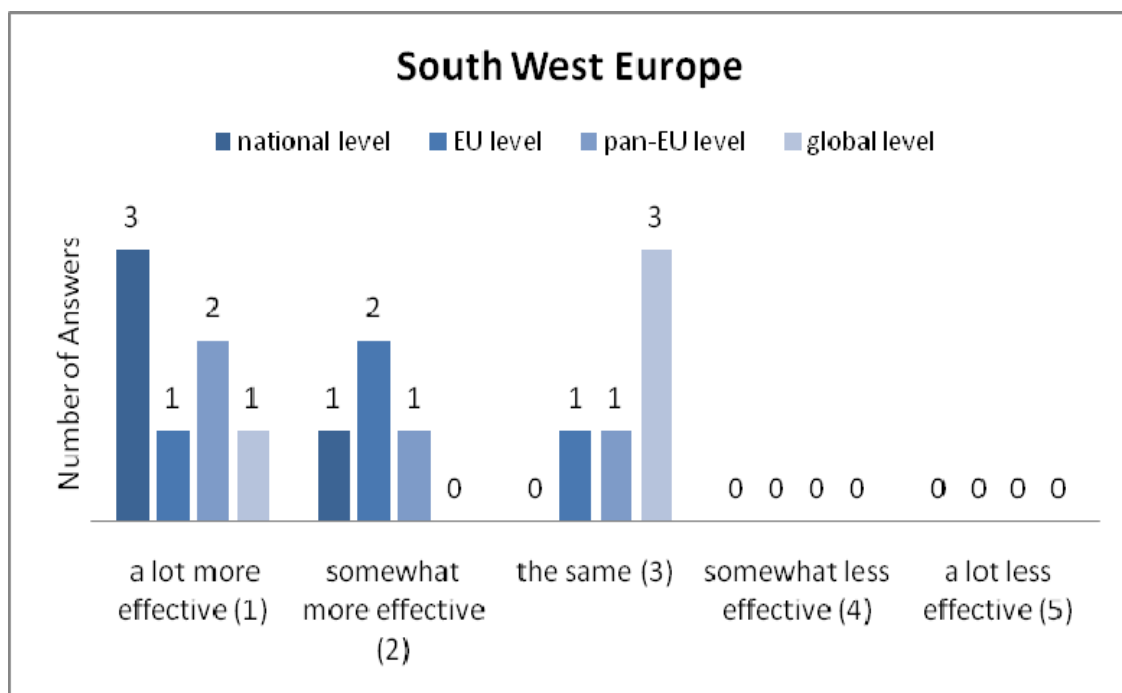
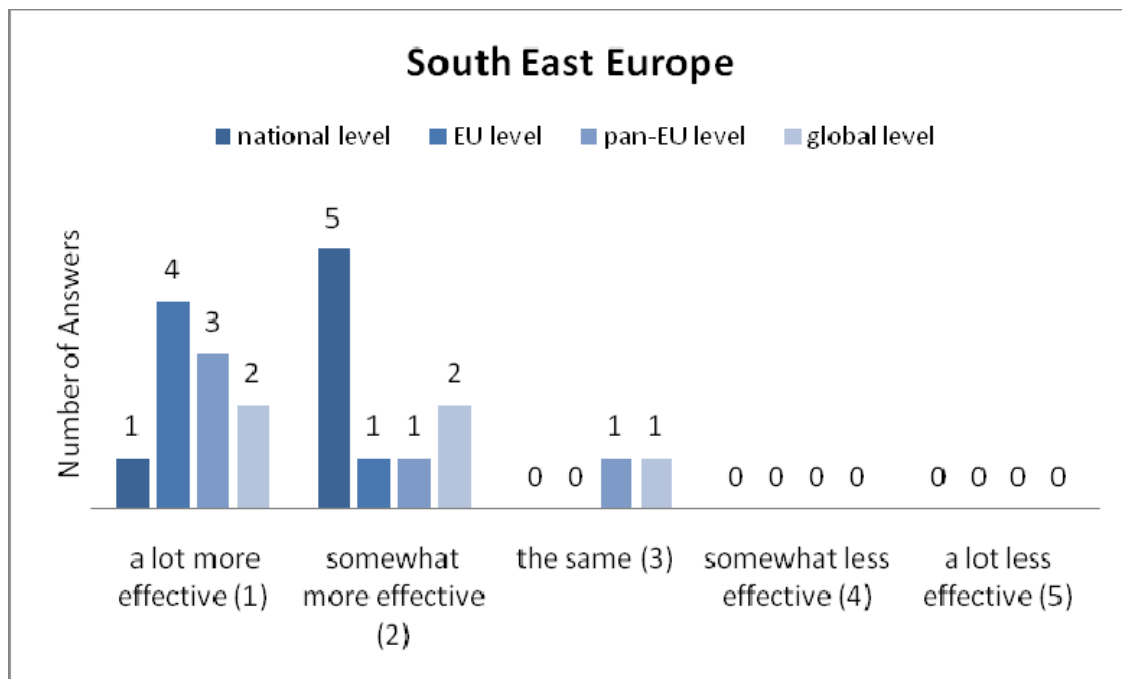
## Annex 32 Development of effectiveness: Signatory Countries

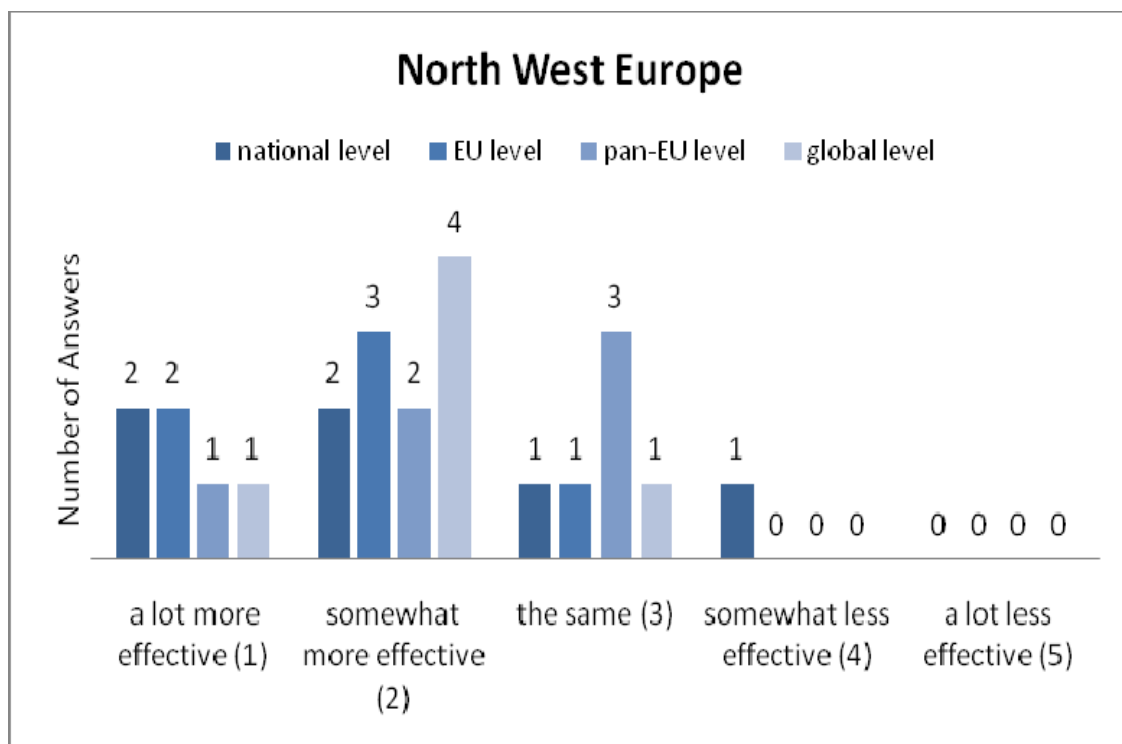
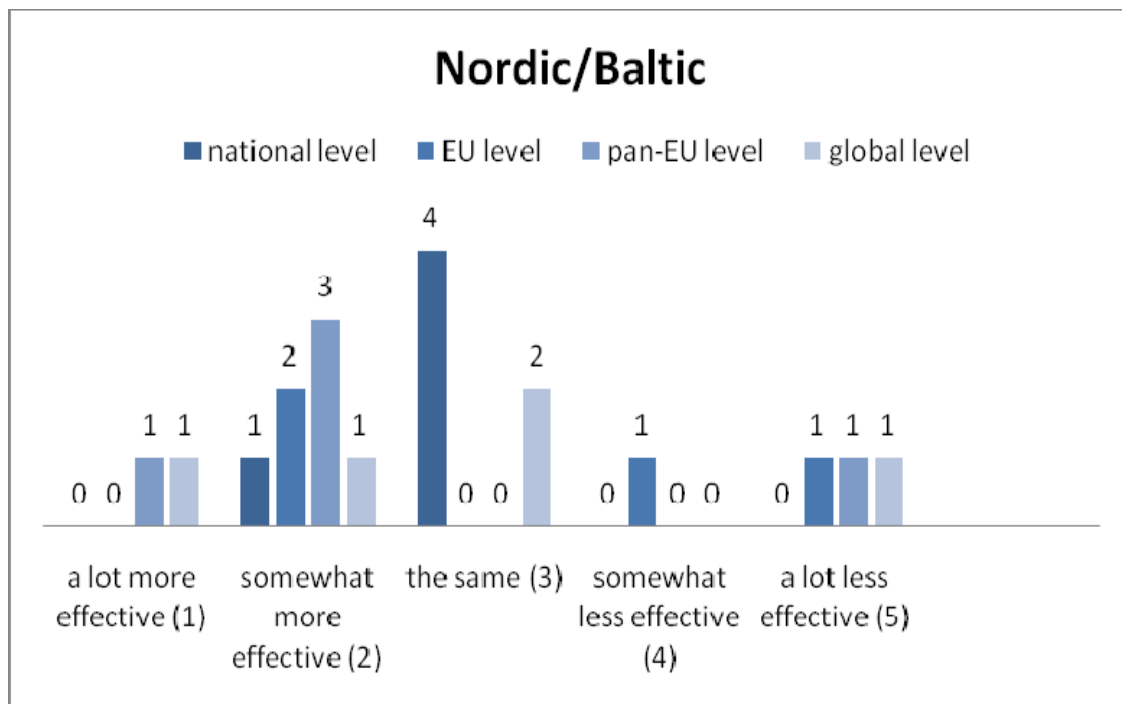
All Signatory Countries:



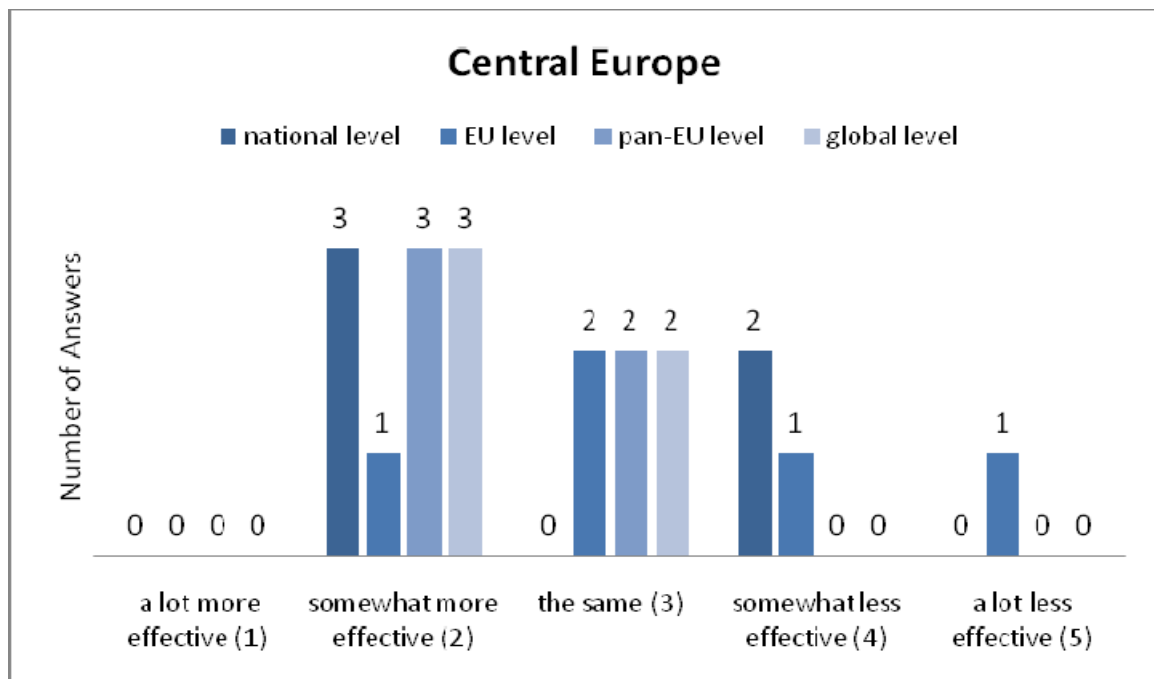
Classification between MCPFE regions:



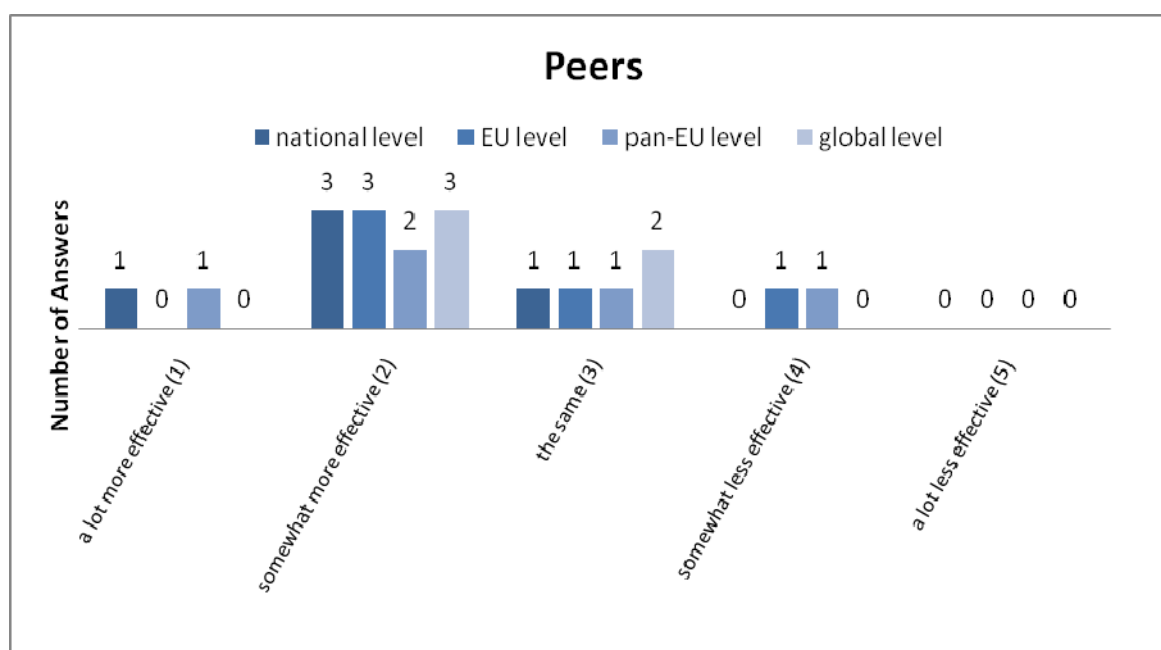
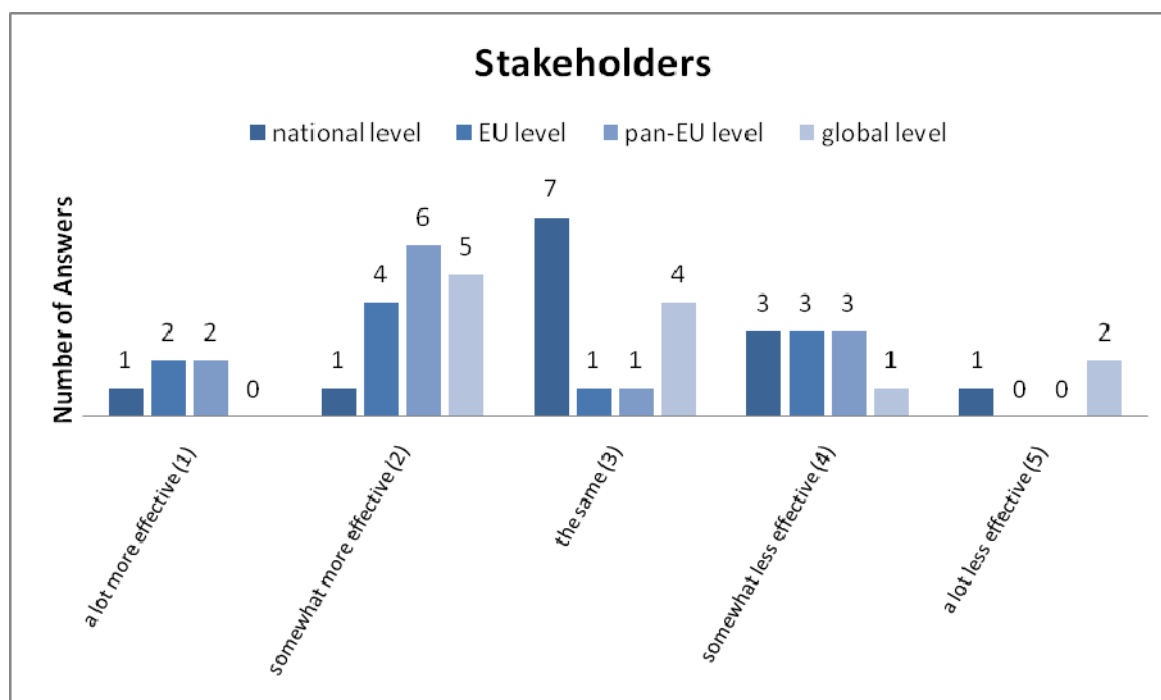






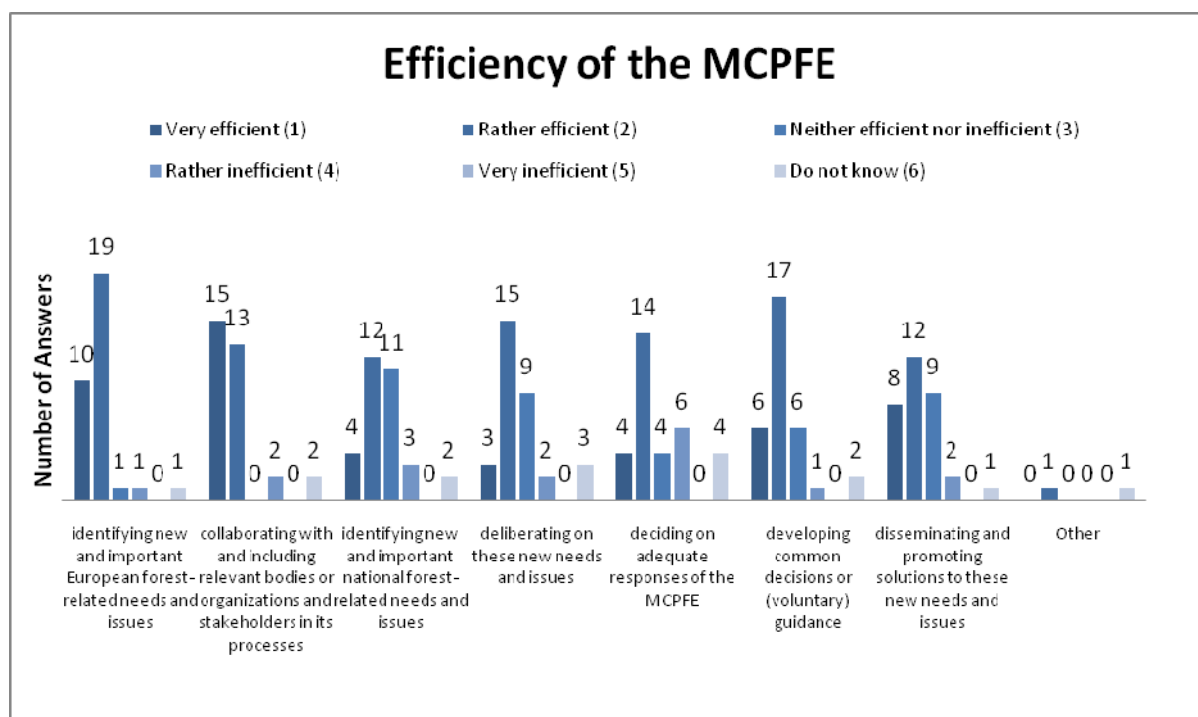


## Annex 33 Development of effectiveness: stakeholders and peers

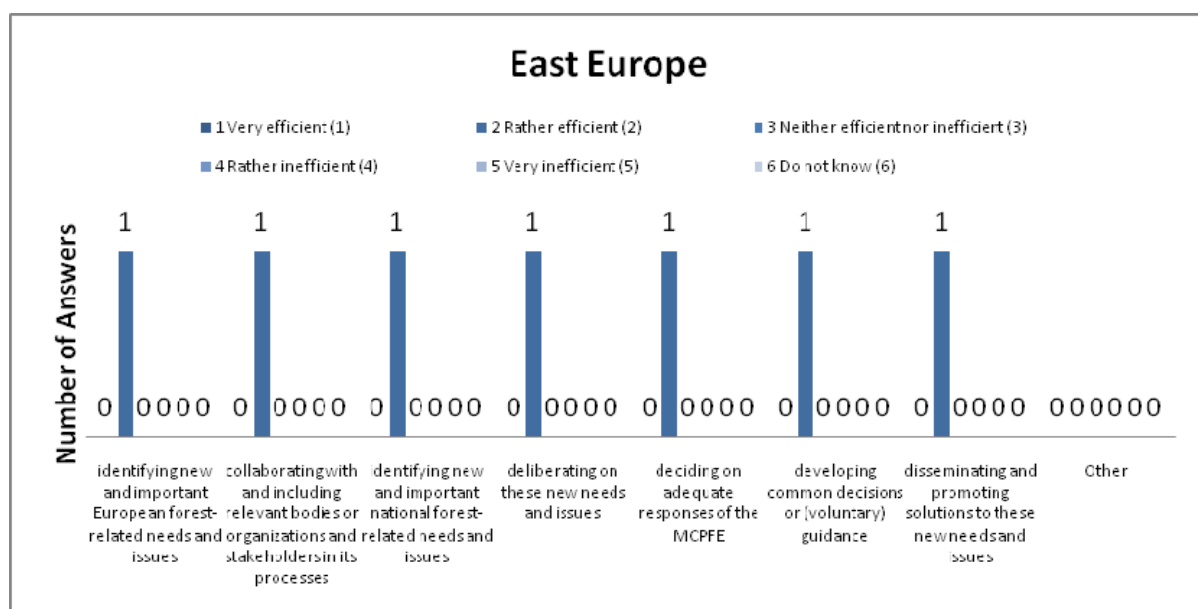


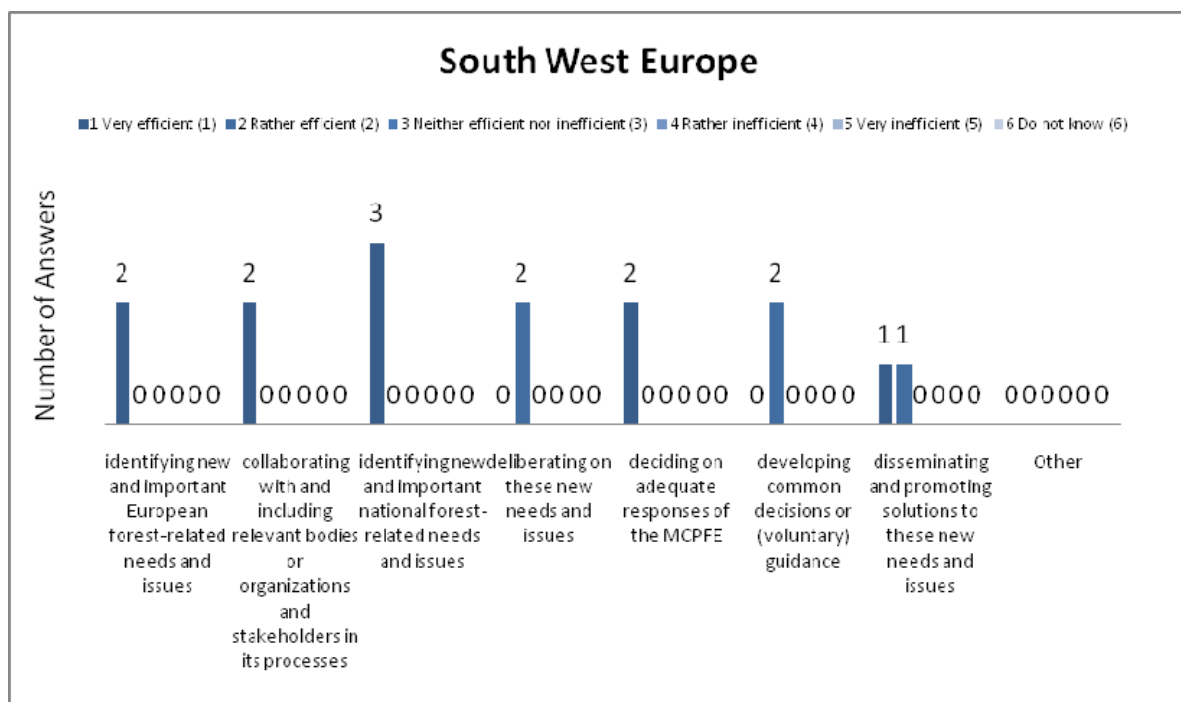
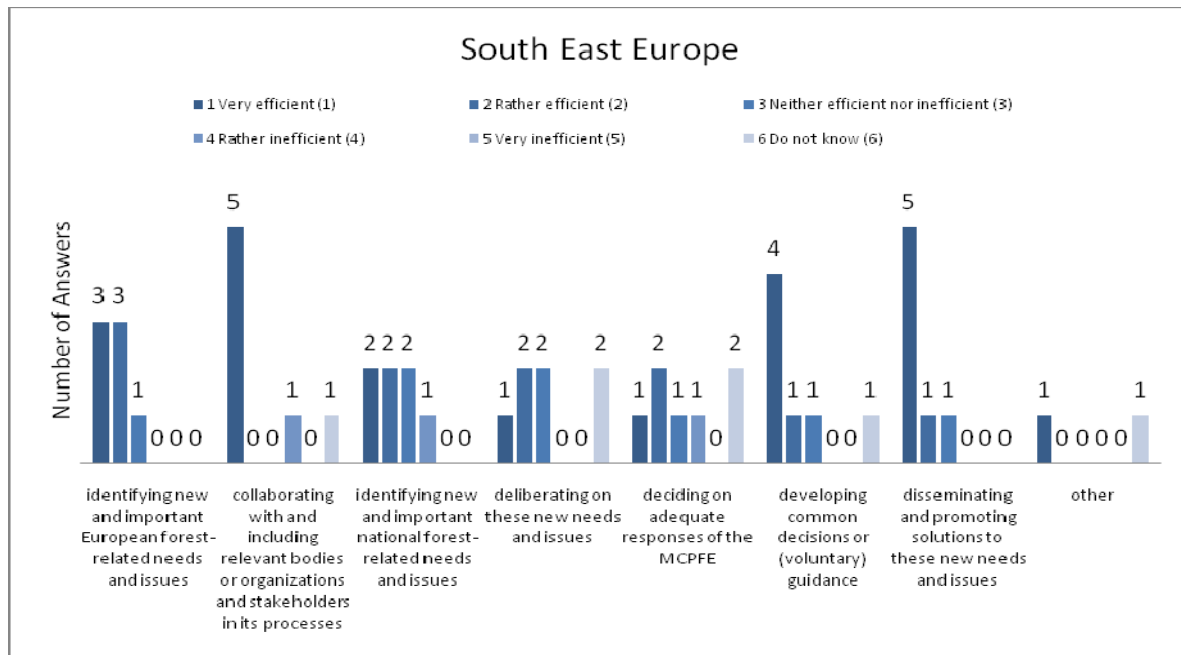
## Annex 34 Efficiency of the MCPFE: Signatory Countries

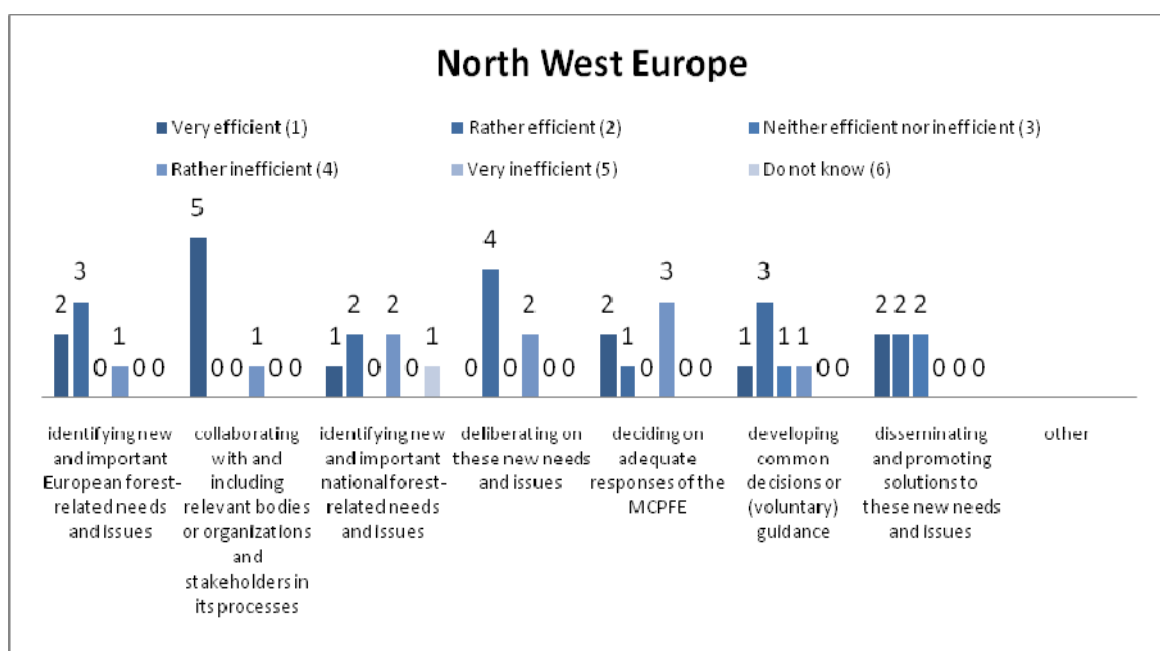
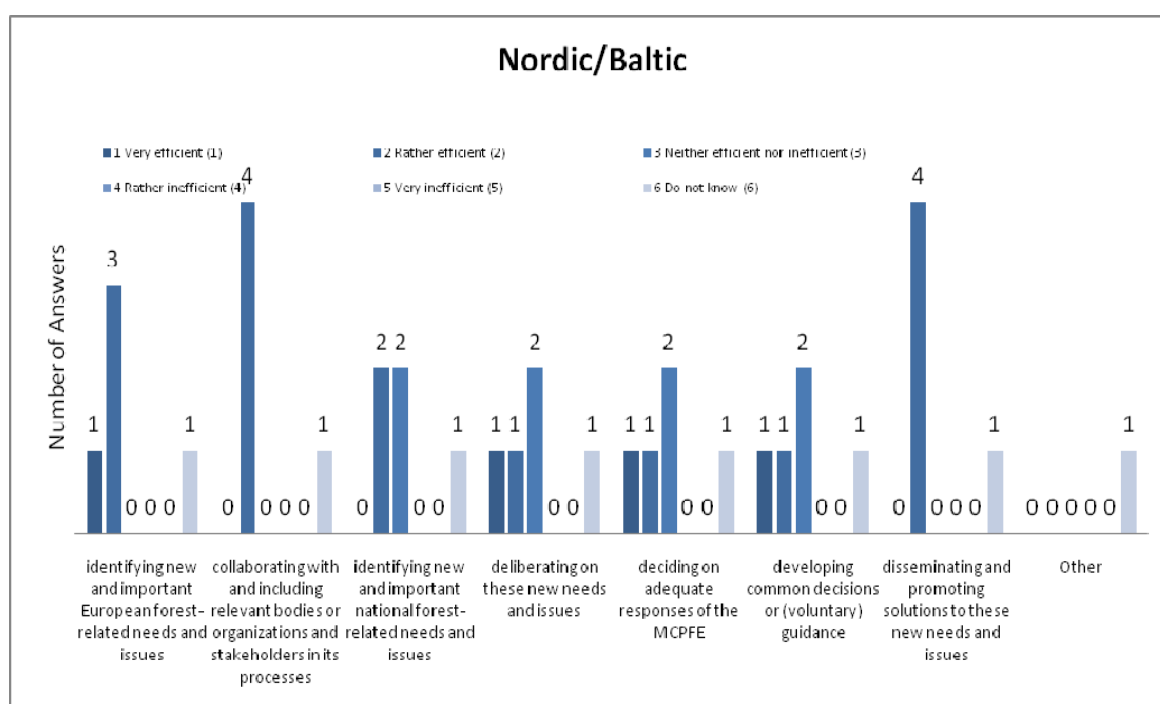
All Signatory Countries:

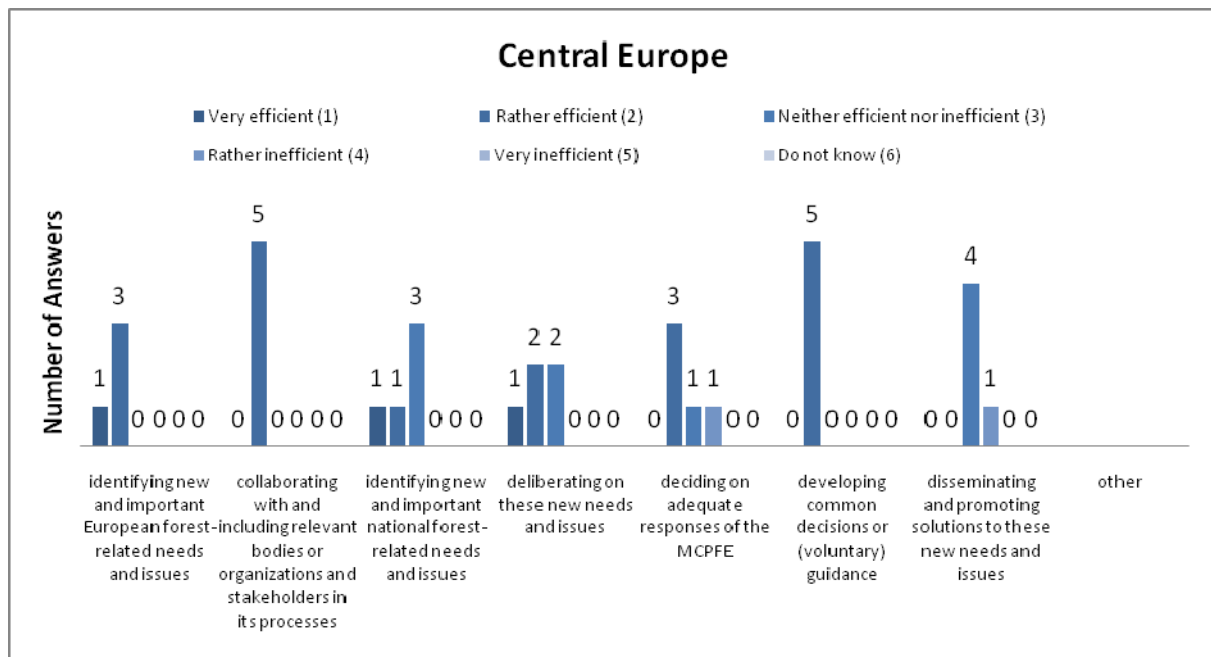


Classification between regions:

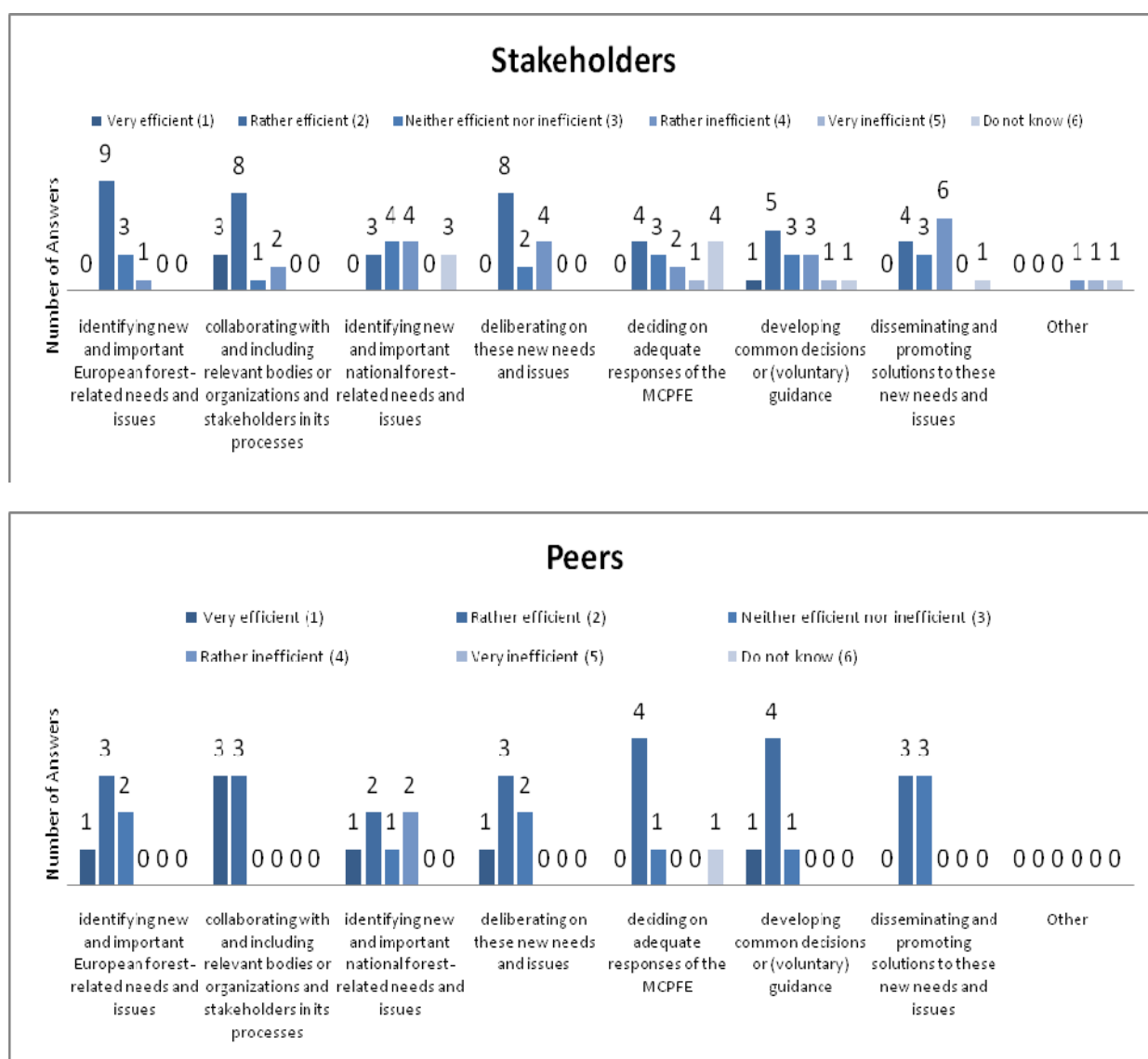






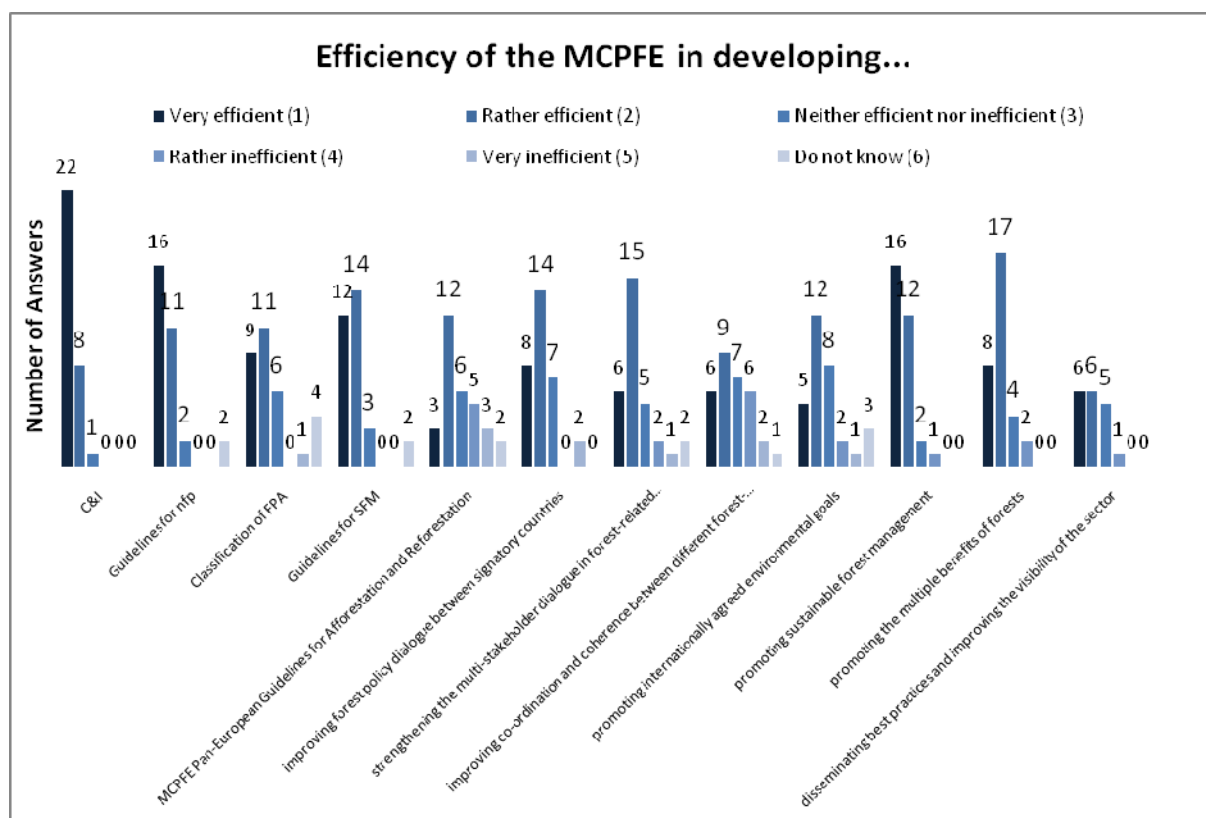


## Annex 35 Efficiency of the MCPFE: stakeholders and peers

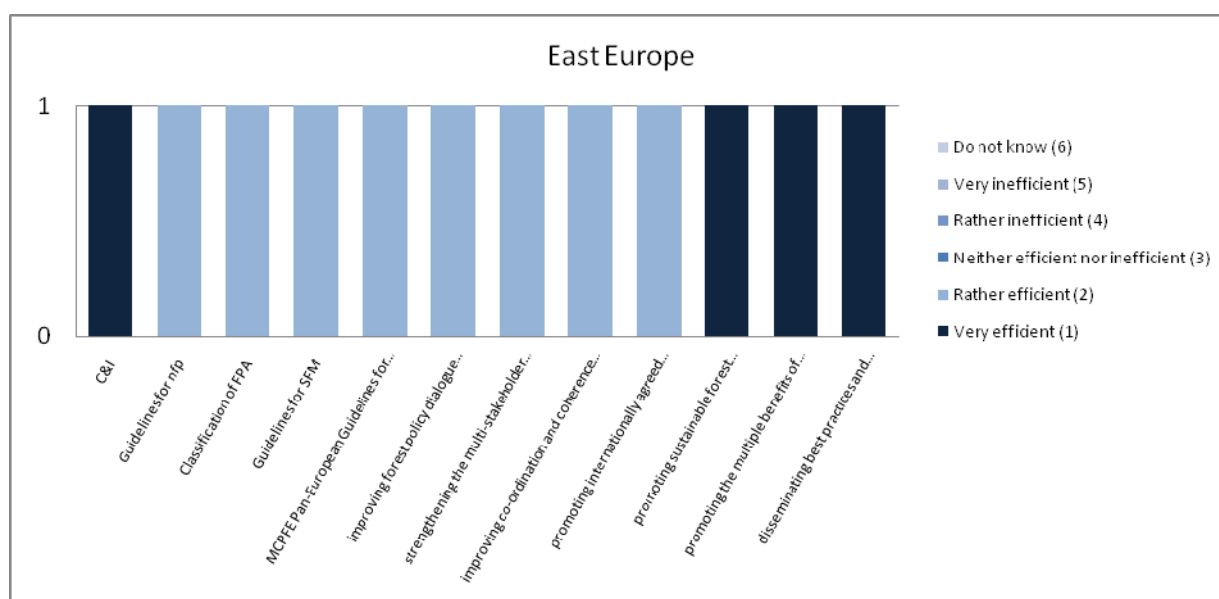


## Annex 36 Efficiency of the MCPFE: Signatory Countries

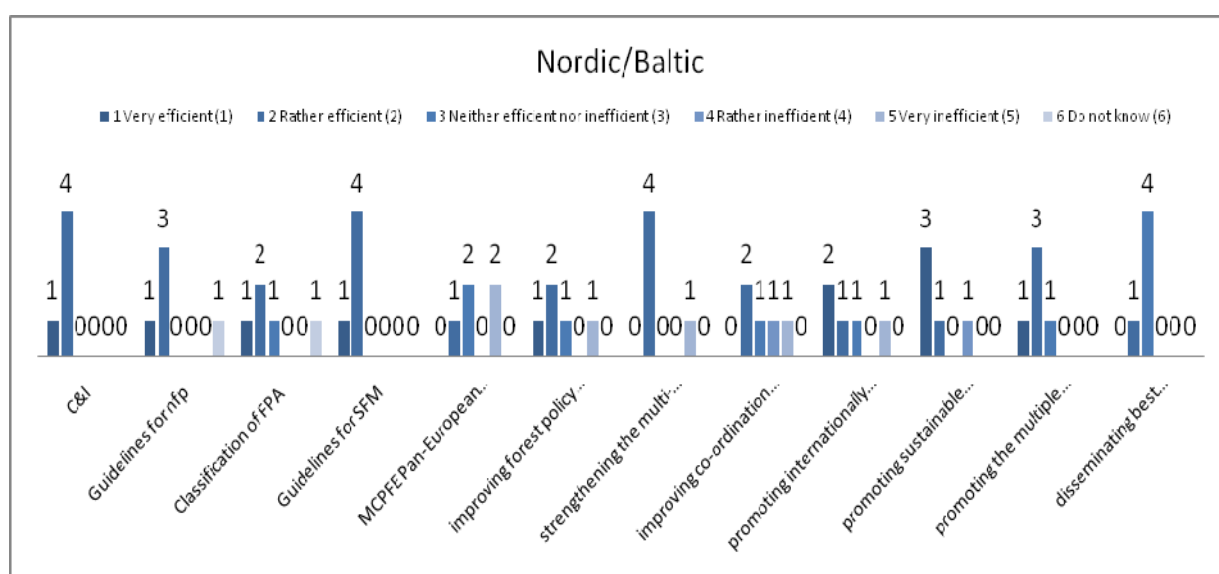
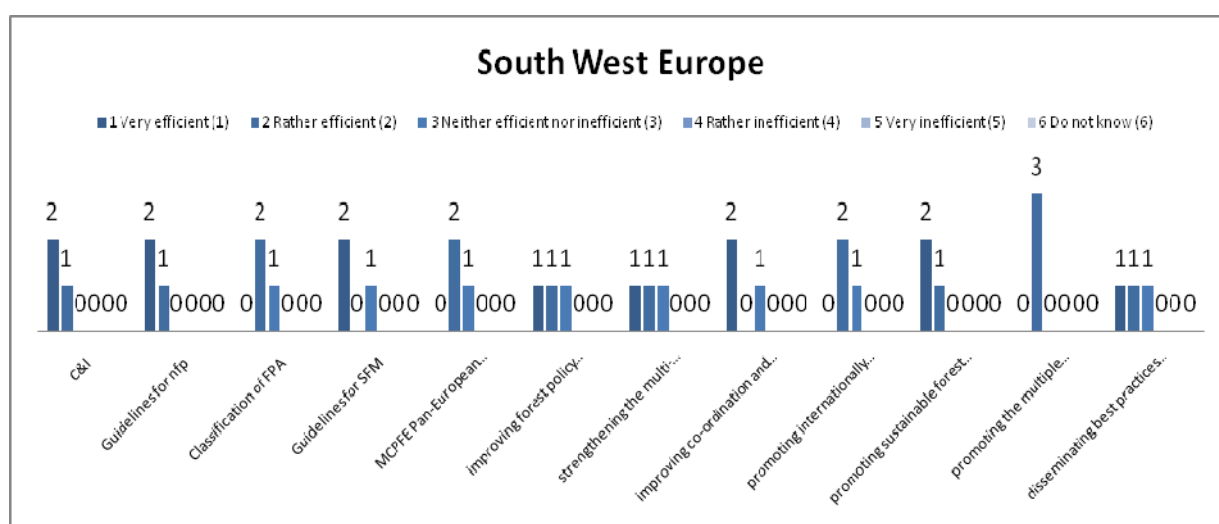
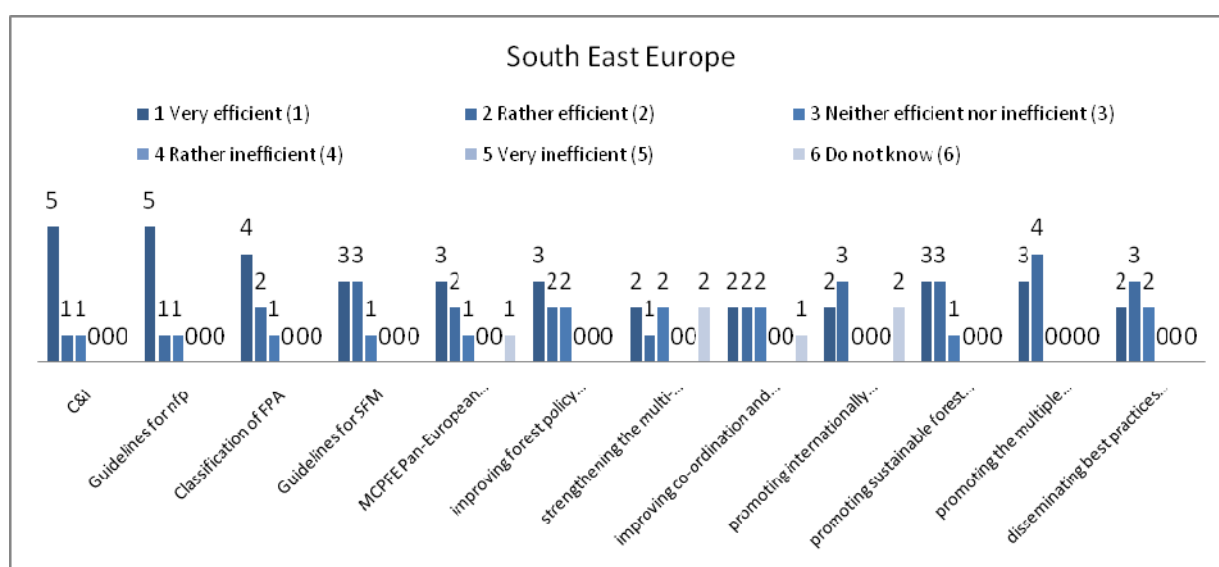
All Signatory Countries:

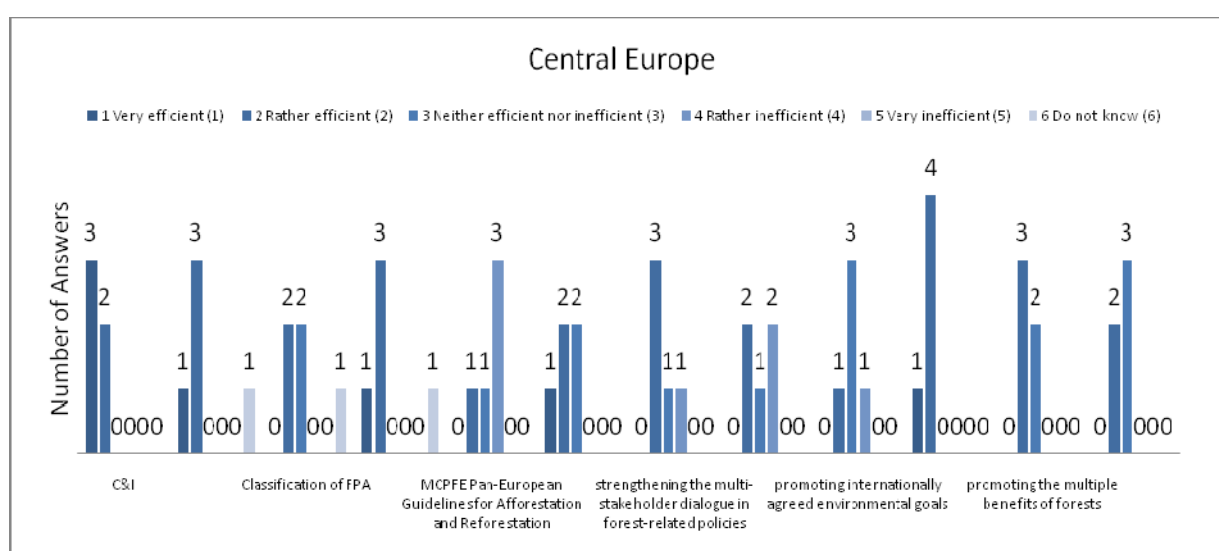
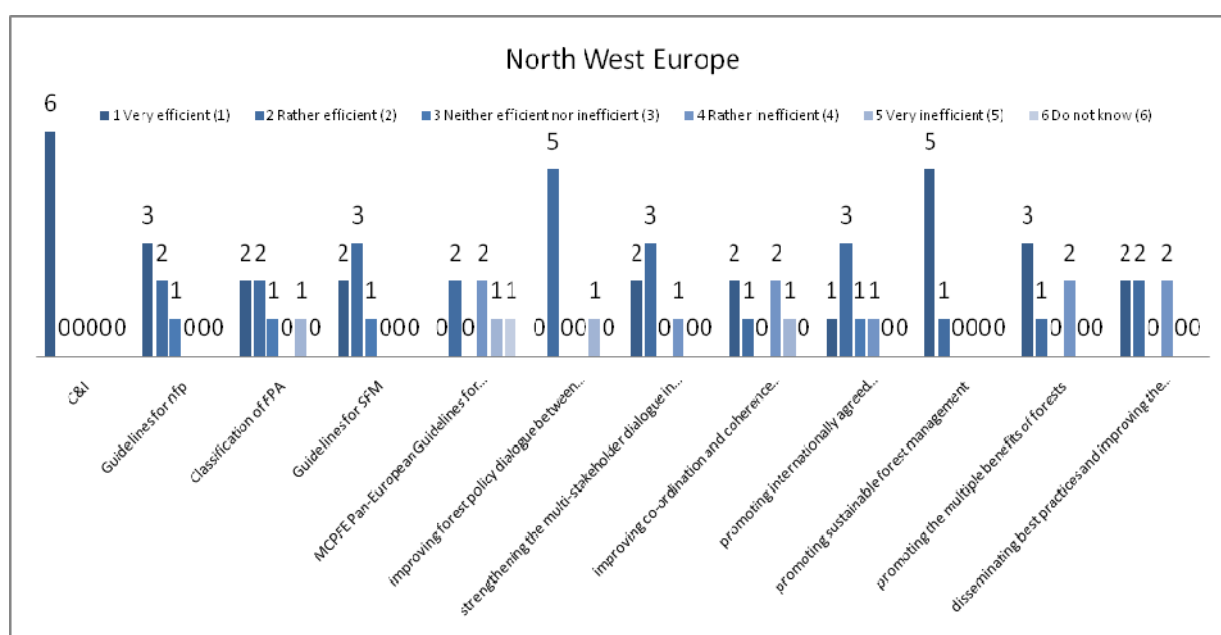


Classification between MCPFE regions:

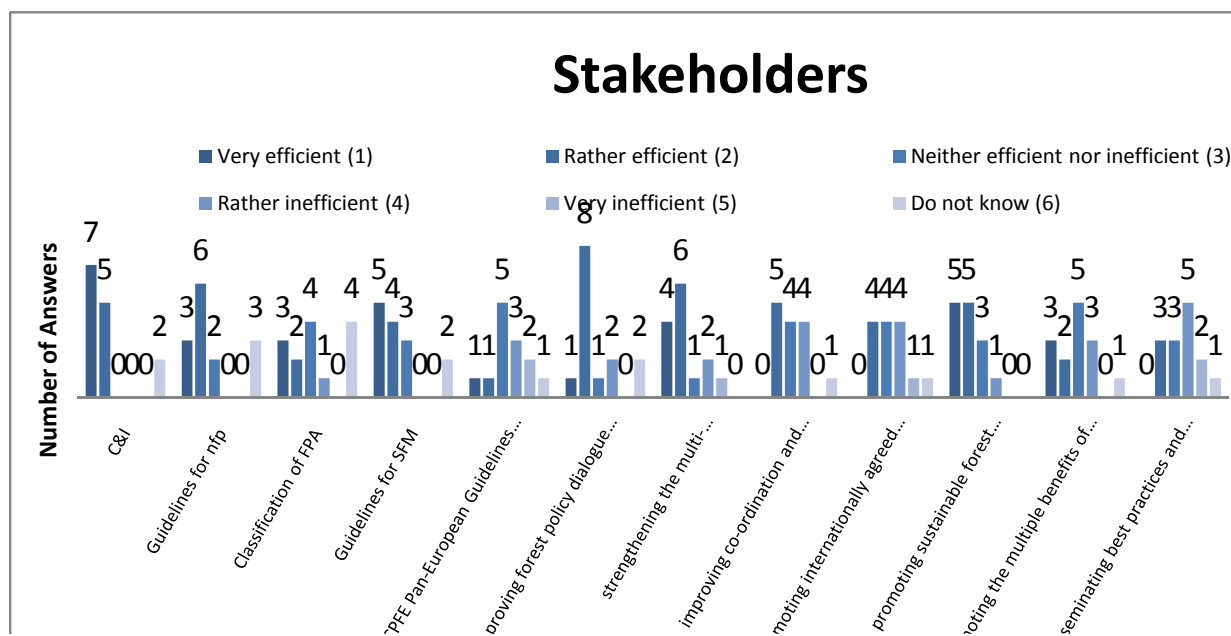
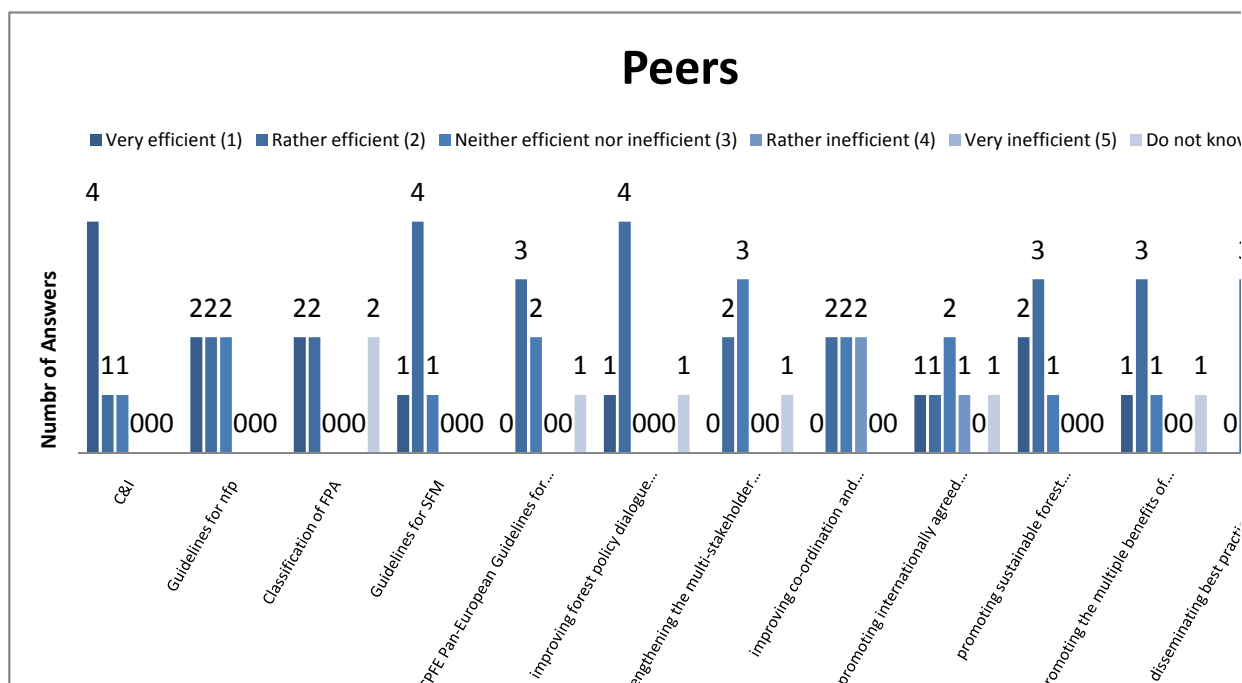






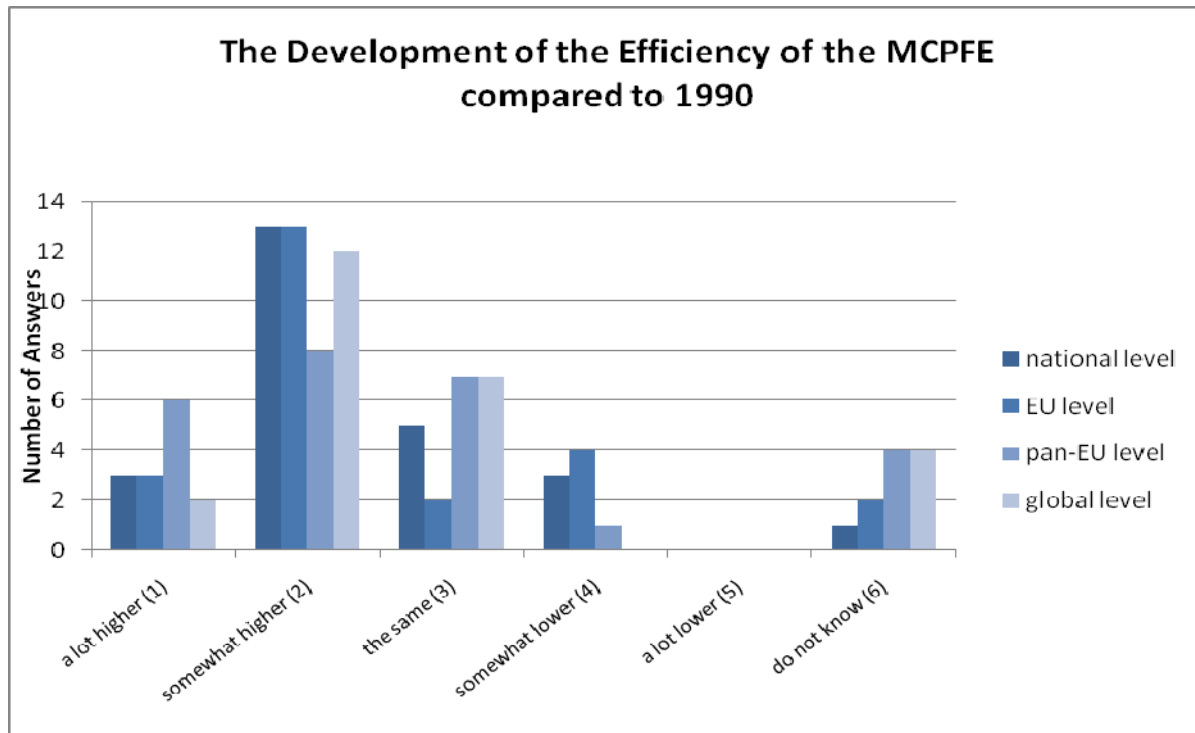


## Annex 37 Efficiency of the MCPFE: stakeholders and peers

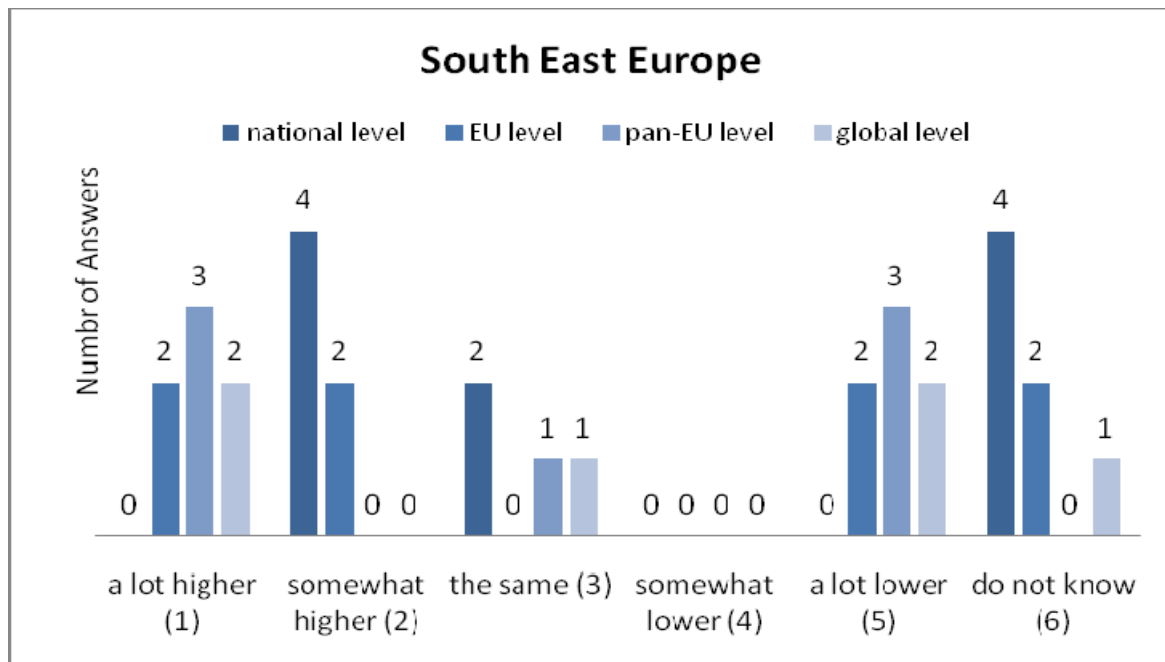


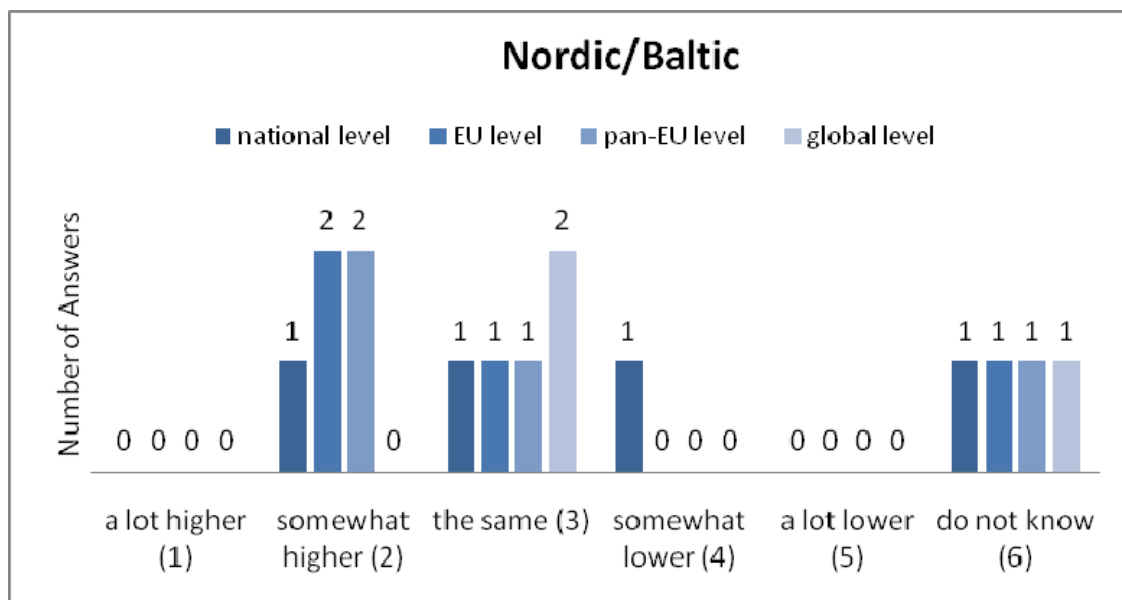
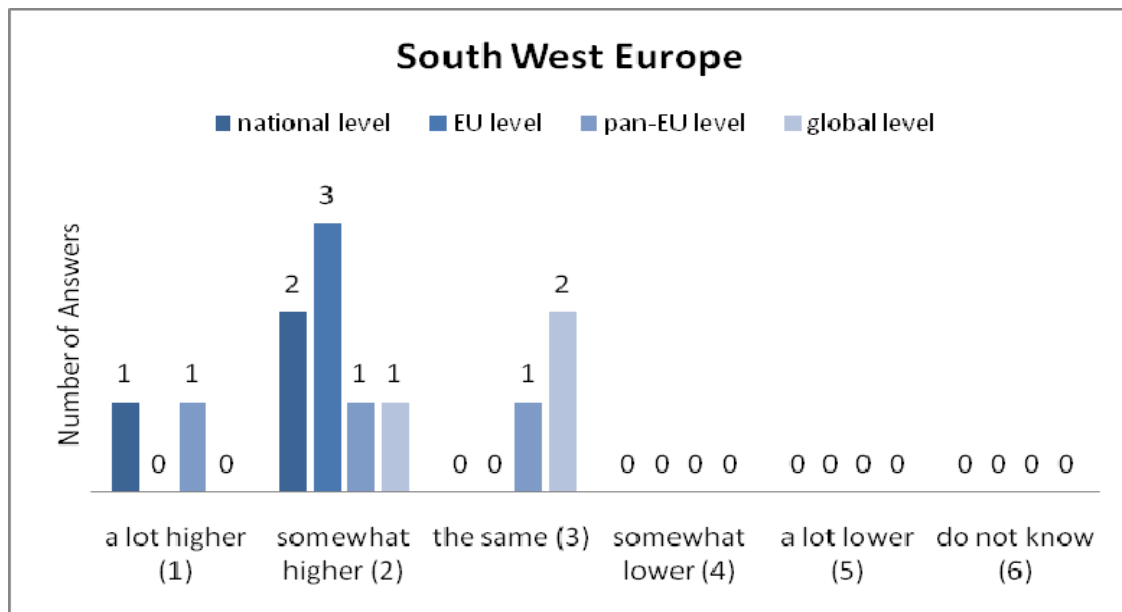
## Annex 38 Development of Efficiency: Signatory Countries

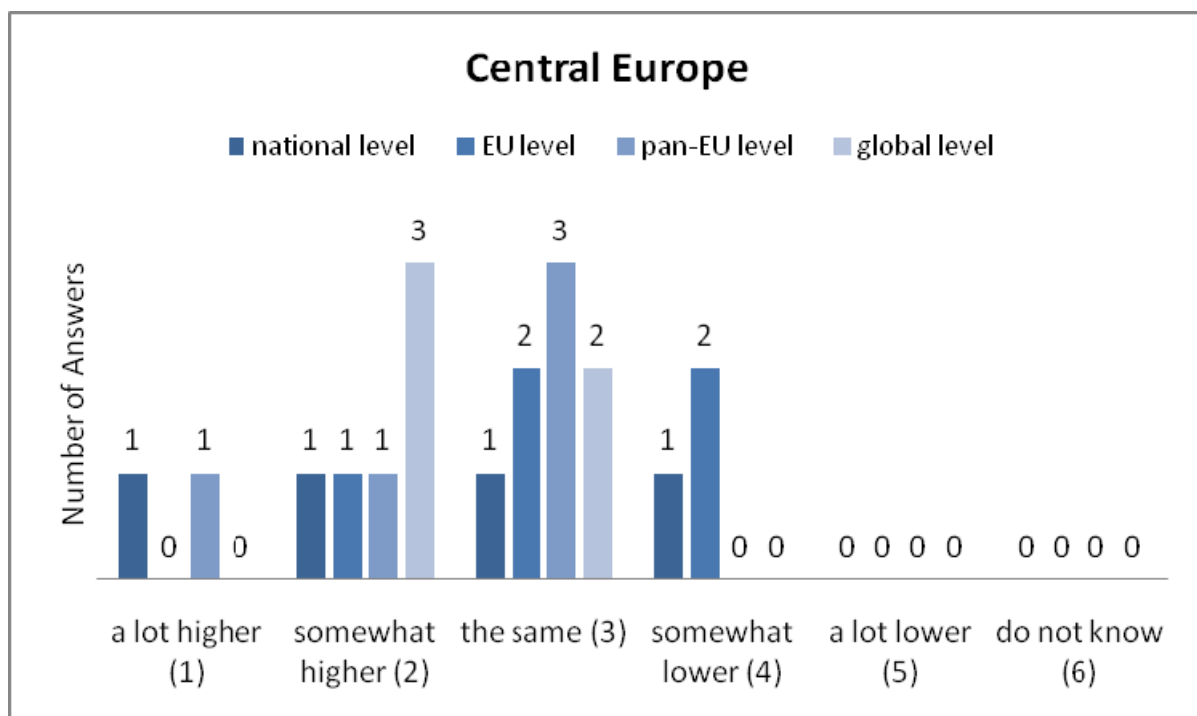
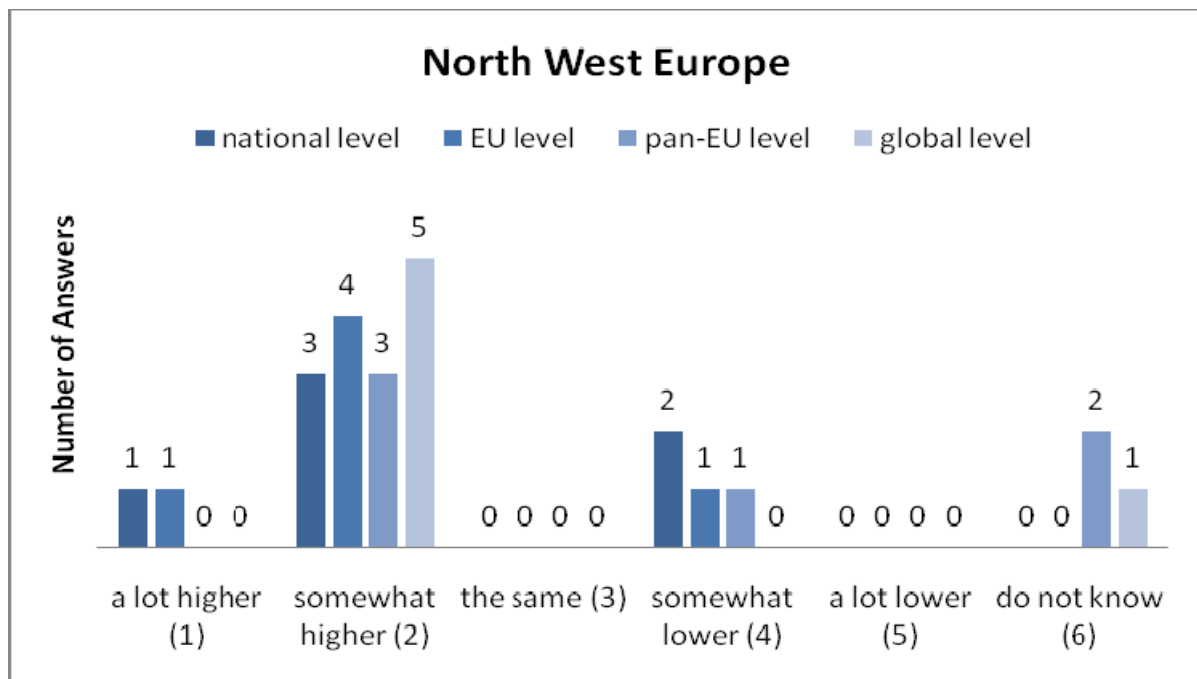
All Signatory Countries:



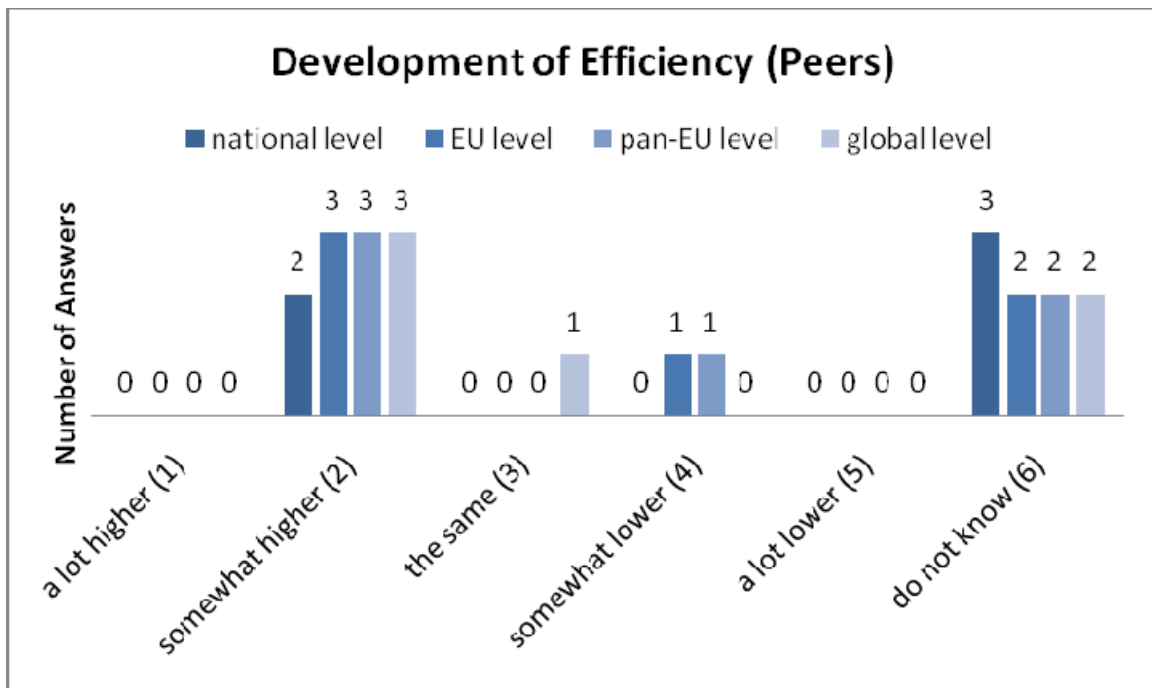
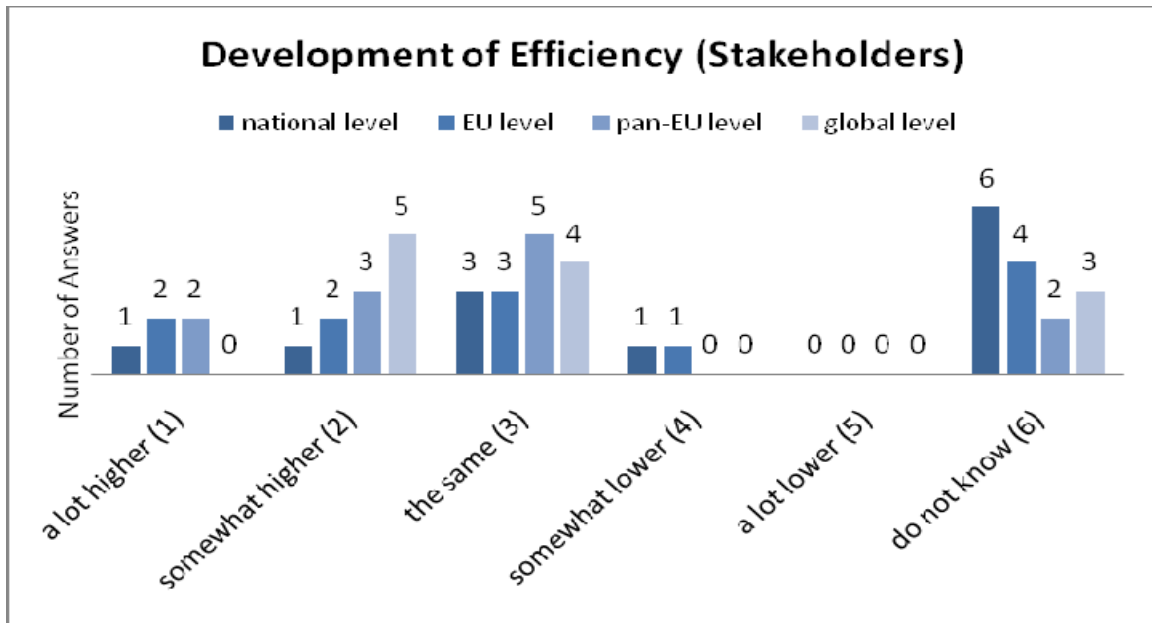
Classification between MCPFE regions:



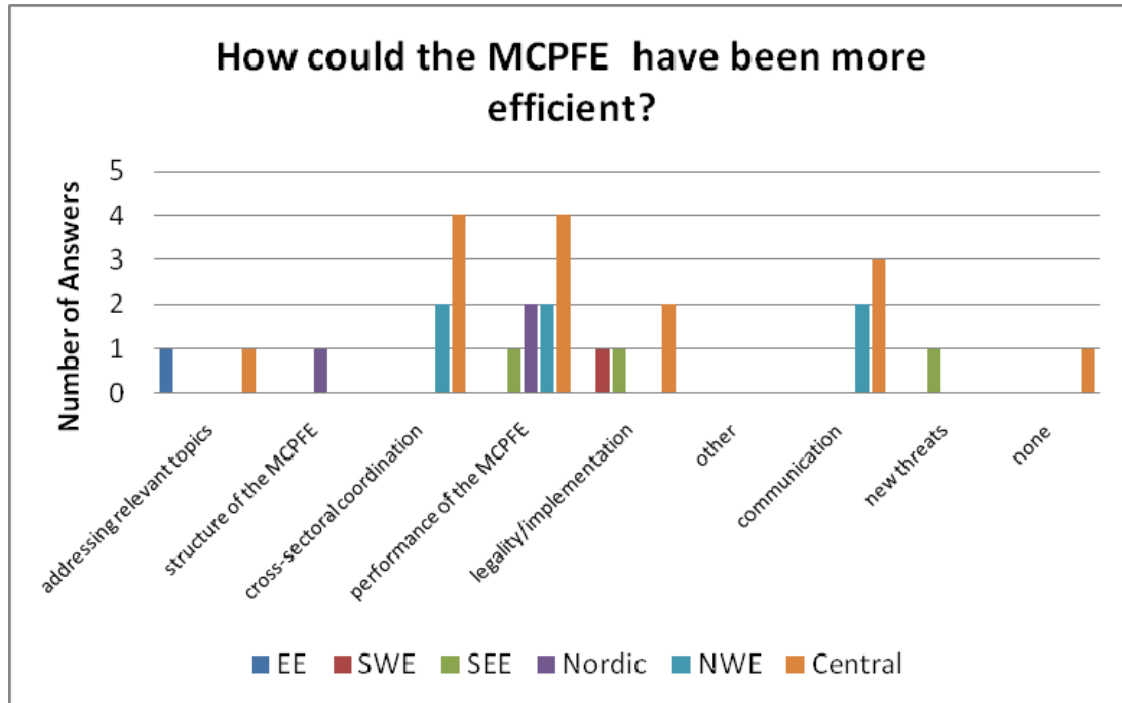




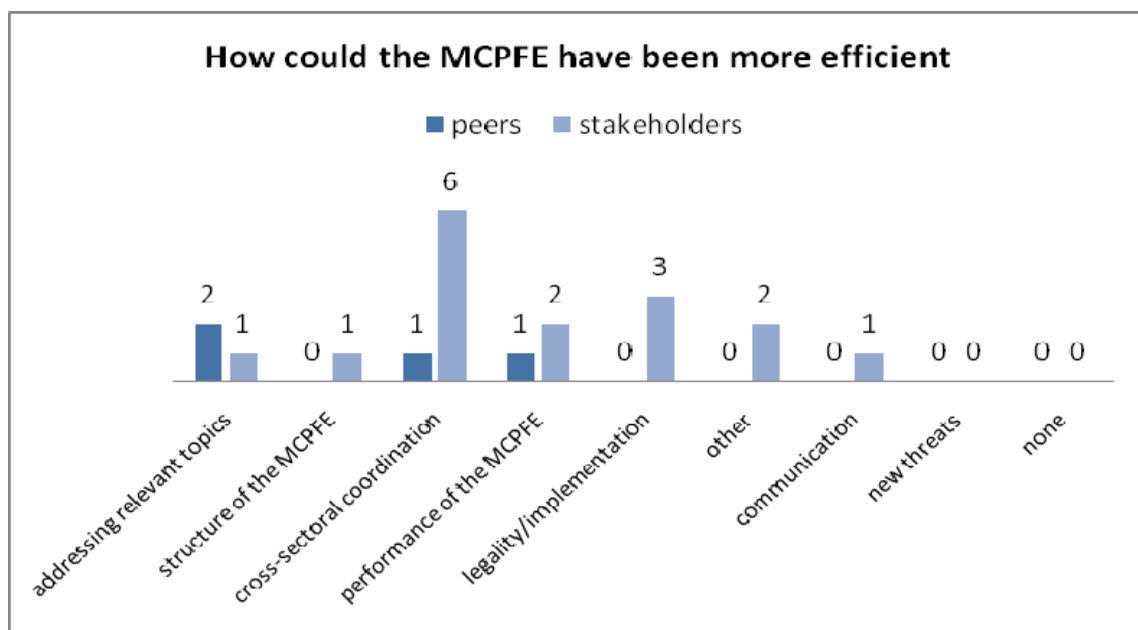
## Annex 39 Development of Efficiency: stakeholders and peers



## Annex 40 How could the MCPFE have been more efficient: Signatory Countries



## Annex 41 How could the MCPFE have been more efficient: stakeholders and peers





## Annex 43 Questionnaire for the EU Commission

### Background information

Name

Country

Organization

We are approaching you as a key contact person for the review of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forest in Europe (MCPFE).

Your assessment on the MCPFE process, its achievements as well as the shortcomings is very valuable for providing a basis for dialogue on the strategic direction of future work of the MCPFE.

The mandate to conduct a review of the MCPFE was agreed upon within the Warsaw Declaration, paragraph 40: "Carry out a review of the MCPFE process by the Sixth Ministerial Conference, by assessing progress made and obstacles faced in the implementation of its commitments." This strategic review of the MCPFE has been assigned to the International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA) and the European Forest Institute (EFI).

The survey is divided to five different thematic areas about:

- strategic positioning** of the MCPFE to other forest-related bodies or organizations and policies;
- relevance** of the MCPFE when it comes to topics it addresses and actors involved;
- added value** the MCPFE brings to bodies and organizations, stakeholders and forest-related policies; and
- effectiveness** and **efficiency** of the MCPFE, and its activities, outputs and outcomes.

The written survey focuses on your views and experiences on the MCPFE process and implementation, and the impact of the MCPFE at different geographical levels. This comprises both experiences and opinions on the role of the MCPFE as well as the impact of the MCPFE and its commitments.

Filling in the form will take app. 30 min. of your time.

All responses will be handled anonymously, and individual assessments cannot be identified in the final report to the MCPFE.

**Thank you for your time!**

Q0: ...to start: since when have you been involved in the MCPFE process as focal point or (more or less) regular participant at meetings. Please indicate year:

Since the year

The first questions (Q1-3) deal with the role of the MCPFE in the international forest policy context and how well the MCPFE is positioned compared to other bodies and platforms addressing European forest policy issues (e.g. European Union and its bodies, FAO/EFC, UNECE Timber Committee, Environment for Europe process, others).

Q1: In your opinion, how well is the MCPFE positioned today to address emerging strategic European forest policy issues when compared to other forest policy bodies and platforms in Europe:

- a)... issues emerging at national level
- b)... issues emerging at EU level in the EU COMMISSION

a) Very well positioned



Forestry

c)... issues emerging at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS)

d) ... issues emerging at global level

e) ....other, pls. specify:

- b) Rather well positioned
- c) Neither well nor badly positioned
- d) Rather badly positioned
- e) Very badly positioned
- f) Do not know

Q2a: What are, in your opinion, the main strengths of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues: please name 1-2 strengths

a)...at EU level in the EU COMMISSION 1.  
2.

b)...at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe): 1.  
2.

Q2b: ...and what are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues? Please name 1-2 weaknesses:

- 1.
- 2.

**Comments:**

Q3: How has the role and position of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Today, compared to the 1990s, is the strategic position of the MCPFE in influencing forest-related policies

a) ... at national level

b) ... at EU level in the EU COMMISSION

c)...at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS)

d) ...at global levels (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC)

- a) a lot stronger
- b) somewhat stronger
- c) the same
- d) somewhat weaker
- e) a lot weaker
- f) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The following questions deal with the **relevance** and **added value** of the MCPFE. How relevant are the forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has identified and specified on its agenda to other bodies and organizations? And how do forest-related bodies and organizations benefit from the work of the MCPFE?

Q4 In your opinion, when it comes to identifying, addressing and influencing the most important forest-related policy issues: How relevant is the MCPFE

a) ... at national level

b) ... at EU level in the EU COMMISSION

c)...at pan-European level

d) ...at global levels

- a) Very relevant
- b) Rather relevant
- c) Neither relevant nor irrelevant
- d) Rather irrelevant
- e) Very irrelevant
- f) Do not know

**Comments: :**

Q5: In your opinion, which forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has addressed in the past have been MOST relevant for the EU COMMISSION? Please name 2-3 particularly relevant issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

**Q6** From your point of view, which forest-related issues and topics relevant for the EU COMMISSION did the MCPFE NOT address sufficiently? Please name 2-3 issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

**Q7:** In your opinion, how would the MCPFE have been MORE relevant in the past for the EU COMMISSION? Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:** \_

**Q8:** How has the overall relevance of the MCPFE changed? Compared to the 1990s – is the MCPFE today

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) ... at national level                | a) a lot more relevant     |
| b) ... at EU level in the EU COMMISSION | b) somewhat more relevant. |
| c)....at pan-European level             | c) the same                |
| d) ...at global level                   | d) somewhat less relevant  |
|   | e) a lot less relevant     |
|   | f) do not know             |

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :** \_

**Q9:** How much added value did the following MCPFE “outputs” have for forest-related policies in which the EU COMMISSION is or was actively involved:

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| MCPFE Ministerial Conferences  | a) ...at national level |
| MCPFE Declarations   | c) ...at the EU level   |
| MCPFE Resolutions  | e)....at global level   |
| MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management                              |                         |
| MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs  |                         |
| MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land             |                         |
| MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.               |                         |
| MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation                          |                         |
| joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations |                         |

MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe's Forests Reports)  
other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings - please

specify :

Other (please, specify):

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The next questions concentrate on the **effectiveness** of the MCPFE in achieving its objectives and in having an impact on forest-related issues and policies.

**Q10:** Which forest-related issues and topics, in your opinion, has the MCPFE addressed especially effectively in the past? Can you name 2-3 examples that come to your mind?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

**Q11:** Which of the following MCPFE “outputs” have had the highest influence in shaping forest-related policies: please mark those geographical levels where you think the output has had considerable impact (multiple answers possible):

MCPFE Ministerial Conferences	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Declarations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Resolutions	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe's Forests	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global

Reports)

other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings, what:

☐ national ☐ EU ☐ pan-European ☐ global

other (please, specify):

☐ national ☐ EU ☐ pan-European ☐ global

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

**Q12: In your opinion, how influential have these MCPFE Resolutions been with regard to shaping forest-related policies in THE EU COMMISSION: Please mark**

S 1: Monitoring of Ecosystems

S 2: Genetic Resources

S 3: Data Bank on Forest Fires

S 4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests

S 5: Research on Tree Physiology

S 6: Research into Forest Ecosystems

H 1: Sustainable Management of Forest in Europe

H 2: Biological Diversity

H 3: Co-operation with Countries with Economies in Transitions

H 4: Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change

L 1: Socio-Economic Aspects of SFM

L 2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and PEOLGS for SF

V 1: Cross-sectoral co-operation and nfps

V 2: Economic viability of SFM

V 3: Social and Cultural Dimensions

V 4: Forest Biological Diversity

V 5: Climate Change and SFM

W 1: Forests, wood and energy

W 2: Forests and water

a. Very influential  
b. Somewhat influential  
c. Rather not influential  
d. Not at all influential  
e. Do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

**Q13: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFECTIVE in the past with regard to impacting on forest-related policies in the EU COMMISSION? Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?**

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**



Forestry

Q14: How has the overall EFFECTIVENESS of the MCPFE in impacting on forest-related issues changed between 1990 and 2007: Compared to the 1990s - is the MCPFE today

a) ... at national level

b) ... at EU level in the EU COMMISSION

c) ...at pan-European

d) ...at global levels

- a) a lot more effective
- b) somewhat more effective
- c) the same
- d) somewhat less effective
- e) a lot less effective
- f) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The last questions focus on the **efficiency** of the MCPFE, i.e. how quickly the MCPFE identifies new important forest-related issues, and how well the MCPFE deals with these issues and develops solutions without wasting its resources.

Q15: Overall, in your view, how efficient has the MCPFE been in:

...identifying new and important European forest-related needs and issues

...collaborating with and including relevant bodies or organizations and stakeholders in its processes

...identifying new and important national forest-related needs and issues

...deliberating on these new needs and issues

...deciding on adequate responses of the MCPFE

...developing common decisions or (voluntary) guidance

...disseminating and promoting solutions to these new needs and issues

...other (please specify)

- a. Very efficient
- b. Rather efficient
- c. Neither effective nor ineffective
- d. Rather inefficient
- e. Very inefficient
- f. Do not know

**Comments:**

Q16: In your view, how EFFICIENT has the MCPFE been when it comes to developing the following: Please mark:

MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs

MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area

MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.

MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation

...in improving forest policy dialogue between signatory countries?

...in strengthening the multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies?

...in improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and actors?

...in promoting internationally agreed environmental goals?

...in promoting sustainable forest management?

...in promoting the multiple benefits of forests?

...in disseminating best practices and improving the visibility of the sector?

- a) Very efficient
- b) Rather efficient
- c) Neither efficient nor inefficient
- d) Rather ineffective
- e) Very ineffective
- f) Do not know

**Comments:**

Q17: How has the overall EFFICIENCY of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Compared to the 1990s - is the efficiency of the MCPFE today

a) ... at national level

b) ... at EU level in the EU COMMISSION

- a) a lot higher
- b) somewhat higher
- c) the same

c)...at pan-European level

d) ...at global level

d) somewhat lower  
e) a lot lower  
f) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

**Q18: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFICIENT in the past with regard to identifying, deliberating and addressing important forest-related issues? Can you please name 1-2 aspects that come to your mind?**

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

**That was the last question! Thank you very much for your time and input!**

**Q19: If you have any further comments or suggestions, please use the space below to provide your feedback:**

If any further questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact Mr. Ewald Rametsteiner  
([ramet@iiasa.ac.at](mailto:ramet@iiasa.ac.at), tel. +43-660-2181841)

Best regards,  
Ewald Rametsteiner

International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA)  
Schlossplatz 1  
A-2361 Laxenburg  
Austria

## Annex 44 Questionnaire for Signatory Countries

**Background information**

Name

Country

Organization

We are approaching you as a key contact person for the review of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forest in Europe (MCPFE).

Your assessment on the MCPFE process, its achievements as well as the shortcomings is very valuable for providing a basis for dialogue on the strategic direction of future work of the MCPFE.

The mandate to conduct a review of the MCPFE was agreed upon within the Warsaw Declaration, paragraph 40: “Carry out a review of the MCPFE process by the Sixth Ministerial Conference, by assessing progress made and obstacles faced in the implementation of its commitments.” This strategic review of the MCPFE has been assigned to the International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA) and the European Forest Institute (EFI).

The survey is divided to five different thematic areas about:

- strategic positioning** of the MCPFE to other forest-related bodies or organizations and policies;
- relevance** of the MCPFE when it comes to topics it addresses and actors involved;
- added value** the MCPFE brings to bodies and organizations, stakeholders and forest-related policies; and
- effectiveness** and **efficiency** of the MCPFE, and its activities, outputs and outcomes.

The written survey focuses on your views and experiences on the MCPFE process and implementation, and the impact of the MCPFE at different geographical levels. This comprises both experiences and opinions on the role of the MCPFE as well as the impact of the MCPFE and its commitments.

Filling in the form will take app. 30-40 min. of your time.

All responses will be handled anonymously, and individual assessments cannot be identified in the final report to the MCPFE.

**Thank you for your time!**



Q0: ...to start: since when have you been involved in the MCPFE process as focal point or (more or less) regular participant at meetings. Please indicate year:

Since the year

The first questions (Q1-3) deal with the role of the MCPFE in the international forest policy context and how well the MCPFE is positioned compared to other bodies and platforms addressing European forest policy issues (e.g. European Union and its bodies, FAO/EFC, UNECE Timber Committee, Environment for Europe process, others).

Q1: In your opinion, how well is the MCPFE positioned today to address emerging strategic European forest policy issues when compared to other forest policy bodies and platforms in Europe:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) ... issues emerging at national level in YOUR COUNTRY   | g) Very well positioned              |
| b) ... issues emerging at EU level (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry)                    | h) Rather well positioned            |
| c) ... issues emerging at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS) | i) Neither well nor badly positioned |
| d) ... issues emerging at global level   | j) Rather badly positioned           |
| e) ....other, pls. specify:  | k) Very badly positioned             |
|  | l) Do not know                       |

Q2a: What are, in your opinion, the main strengths of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues: please name 1-2 strengths

- a) ...at EU (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry) 1.  
2.
- b) ...at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe): 1.  
2.

Q2b: ...and what are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues? Please name 1-2 weaknesses:

- 1.
- 2.

**Comments:**

Q3: How has the role and position of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Today, compared to the 1990s, is the strategic position of the MCPFE in influencing forest-related policies

- a) ... at national level in YOUR COUNTRY
- b) ... at EU level (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry)
- c)....at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS)
- d) ...at global levels (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC)

- g) a lot stronger
- h) somewhat stronger
- i) the same
- j) somewhat weaker
- k) a lot weaker
- l) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The following questions deal with the **relevance** and **added value** of the MCPFE. How relevant are the forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has identified and specified on its agenda to other bodies and organizations? And how do forest-related bodies and organizations benefit from the work of the MCPFE?

**Q4** In your opinion, when it comes to identifying, addressing and influencing the most important forest-related policy issues: How relevant is the MCPFE

- a) ... at national level in YOUR COUNTRY
- b) ... at EU level
- c)....at pan-European level
- d) ...at global levels

- g) Very relevant
- h) Rather relevant
- i) Neither relevant nor irrelevant
- j) Rather irrelevant
- k) Very irrelevant
- l) Do not know

**Comments:**

**Q5:** In your opinion, which forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has addressed in the past have been MOST relevant for YOUR COUNTRY? Please name 2-3 particularly relevant issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

**Q6** From your point of view, which forest-related issues and topics relevant for YOUR COUNTRY did the MCPFE NOT address sufficiently? Please name 2-3 issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

Q7: In your opinion, how would the MCPFE have been MORE relevant in the past for the YOUR COUNTRY? Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

Q8: How has the overall relevance of the MCPFE changed? Compared to the 1990s – is the MCPFE today

- a) ... at national level in YOUR COUNTRY
- b) ... at EU level
- c)....at pan-European level
- d) ...at global level

- g) a lot more relevant
- h) somewhat more relevant.
- i) the same
- j) somewhat less relevant
- k) a lot less relevant
- l) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

Q9: How much added value did the following MCPFE “outputs” have for forest-related policies at national level in YOUR COUNTRY:

MCPFE Ministerial Conferences

MCPFE Declarations

MCPFE Resolutions

MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs

MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other

- a) ...at national level in YOUR COUNTRY
- b) ...at the EU level
- d)....at global level



Forestry

Wooded Land

MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.

MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations

MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe's Forests Reports)  
other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings -

please specify :

Other (please, specify):

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The next questions concentrate on the **effectiveness** of the MCPFE in achieving its objectives and in having an impact on forest-related issues and policies.

**Q10: Which forest-related issues and topics, in your opinion, has the MCPFE addressed especially effectively in the past? Can you name 2-3 examples that come to your mind?**

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

**Q11: Which of the following MCPFE “outputs” have had the highest influence in shaping forest-related policies: please mark those geographical levels where you think the output has had considerable impact (multiple answers possible):**

MCPFE Ministerial Conferences	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Declarations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Resolutions	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe’s Forests Reports)	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings, what:	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
other (please, specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

**Q12: In your opinion, how influential have these MCPFE Resolutions been at national level with regard to shaping forest-related policies in YOUR COUNTRY: Please mark**

S 1: Monitoring of Ecosystems

S 2: Genetic Resources

S 3: Data Bank on Forest Fires

S 4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests

S 5: Research on Tree Physiology

- |    |                        |
|----|------------------------|
| f. | Very influential       |
| g. | Somewhat influential   |
| h. | Rather not influential |
| i. | Not at all influential |
| j. | Do not know            |

S 6: Research into Forest Ecosystems  
 H 1: Sustainable Management of Forest in Europe  
 H 2: Biological Diversity  
 H 3: Co-operation with Countries with Economies in Transitions  
 H 4: Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change  
 L 1: Socio-Economic Aspects of SFM  
 L 2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and PEOLGS for SFM  
 V 1: Cross-sectoral co-operation and nfps  
 V 2: Economic viability of SFM  
 V 3: Social and Cultural Dimensions  
 V 4: Forest Biological Diversity  
 V 5: Climate Change and SFM  
 W 1: Forests, wood and energy  
 W 2: Forests and water

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

Q13: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFECTIVE in the past with regard to impacting on forest-related policies in YOUR COUNTRY? Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

Q14: How has the overall EFFECTIVENESS of the MCPFE in impacting on forest-related issues changed between 1990 and 2007: Compared to the 1990s - is the MCPFE today

- a) ... at national level in YOUR COUNTRY
- b) ... at EU level
- c)....at pan-European
- d) ...at global level

- g) a lot more effective
- h) somewhat more effective
- i) the same
- j) somewhat less effective
- k) a lot less effective
- l) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The last questions focus on the **efficiency** of the MCPFE, i.e. how quickly the MCPFE identifies new important forest-related issues, and how well the MCPFE deals with these issues and develops solutions without wasting its resources.

**Q15: Overall, in your view, how efficient has the MCPFE been in:**

- ...identifying new and important European forest-related needs and issues
- ...collaborating with and including relevant bodies or organizations and stakeholders in its processes
- ...identifying new and important national forest-related needs and issues
- ...deliberating on these new needs and issues
- ...deciding on adequate responses of the MCPFE
- ...developing common decisions or (voluntary) guidance
- ...disseminating and promoting solutions to these new needs and issues

- g. Very efficient
- h. Rather efficient
- i. Neither effective nor ineffective
- j. Rather inefficient
- k. Very inefficient
- l. Do not know

...other (please specify)

**Comments:**

**Q16: In your view, how EFFICIENT has the MCPFE been when it comes to developing the following:**

Please mark:

- MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
- MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs
- MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area
- MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.
- MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation
- ...in improving forest policy dialogue between signatory countries?
- ...in strengthening the multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies?
- ...in improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and actors?
- ...in promoting internationally agreed environmental goals?

- g) Very efficient
- h) Rather efficient
- i) Neither efficient nor inefficient
- j) Rather ineffective
- k) Very ineffective
- l) Do not know

...in promoting sustainable forest management?  
 ...in promoting the multiple benefits of forests?  
 ...in disseminating best practices and improving the visibility of the sector?

**Comments:**

Q17: How has the overall EFFICIENCY of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Compared to the 1990s - is the efficiency of the MCPFE today

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| a) ... at national level in YOUR COUNTRY | g) a lot higher    |
| b) ... at EU level                       | h) somewhat higher |
| c) ... at pan-European level             | i) the same        |
| d) ... at global level                   | j) somewhat lower  |
|  | k) a lot lower     |
|  | l) do not know     |

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

Q18: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFICIENT in the past with regard to identifying, deliberating and addressing important forest-related issues? Can you please name 1-2 aspects that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

**That was the last question! Thank you very much for your time and input!**



Q19: If you have any further comments or suggestions, please use the space below to provide your feedback:

If any further questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact Mr. Ewald Rametsteiner ([ramet@iiasa.ac.at](mailto:ramet@iiasa.ac.at), tel. +43-660-2181841)

Best regards,  
Ewald Rametsteiner

International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA)  
Schlossplatz 1  
A-2361 Laxenburg  
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## Annex 45 Questionnaire for stakeholders and peers

**Background information**

Name

Country

Organization

We are approaching you as a key contact person for the review of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forest in Europe (MCPFE).

Your assessment on the MCPFE process, its achievements as well as the shortcomings is very valuable for providing a basis for dialogue on the strategic direction of future work of the MCPFE.

The mandate to conduct a review of the MCPFE was agreed upon within the Warsaw Declaration, paragraph 40: “Carry out a review of the MCPFE process by the Sixth Ministerial Conference, by assessing progress made and obstacles faced in the implementation of its commitments.” This strategic review of the MCPFE has been assigned to the International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA) and the European Forest Institute (EFI).

The survey is divided to five different thematic areas about:

- strategic positioning** of the MCPFE to other forest-related bodies or organizations and policies;
- relevance** of the MCPFE when it comes to topics it addresses and actors involved;
- added value** the MCPFE brings to bodies and organizations, stakeholders and forest-related policies; and
- effectiveness** and **efficiency** of the MCPFE, and its activities, outputs and outcomes.

The written survey focuses on your views and experiences on the MCPFE process and implementation, and the impact of the MCPFE at different geographical levels. This comprises both experiences and opinions on the role of the MCPFE as well as the impact of the MCPFE and its commitments.

Filling in the form will take app. 30-40 min. of your time.

All responses will be handled anonymously, and individual assessments cannot be identified in the final report to the MCPFE.

**Thank you for your time!**

Q0: ...to start: since when have you been involved in the MCPFE process as focal point or (more or less) regular participant at meetings. Please indicate year:

Since the year

The first questions (Q1-3) deal with the role of the MCPFE in the international forest policy context and how well the MCPFE is positioned compared to other bodies and platforms addressing European forest policy issues (e.g. European Union and its bodies, FAO/EFC, UNECE Timber Committee, Environment for Europe process, others).

Q1: In your opinion, how well is the MCPFE positioned today to address emerging strategic European forest policy issues when compared to other forest policy bodies and platforms in Europe:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) ... issues emerging at national level in YOUR COUNTRY   | m) Very well positioned              |
| b) ... issues emerging at EU level (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry)                    | n) Rather well positioned            |
| c) ... issues emerging at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS) | o) Neither well nor badly positioned |
| d) ... issues emerging at global level   | p) Rather badly positioned           |
| e) ....other, pls. specify:  | q) Very badly positioned             |
|  | r) Do not know                       |

Q2a: What are, in your opinion, the main strengths of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues: please name 1-2 strengths

- a) ...at EU (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry) 1.  
2.
- b) ...at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe): 1.  
2.

Q2b: ...and what are the main weaknesses of the MCPFE compared to other bodies and platforms dealing with European forest policy issues? Please name 1-2 weaknesses:

- 1.
- 2.

**Comments:**

Q3: How has the role and position of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Today, compared to the 1990s, is the strategic position of the MCPFE in influencing forest-related policies

- a) ... at national level
- b) ... at EU level (EU bodies, incl. Standing Forestry Committee, EU Council Working Party on Forestry)
- c)....at pan-European level (UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, FAO European Forestry Commission, Council of Europe, CBD/PEBDLS)
- d) ...at global levels (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC)

- m) a lot stronger
- n) somewhat stronger
- o) the same
- p) somewhat weaker
- q) a lot weaker
- r) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The following questions deal with the **relevance** and **added value** of the MCPFE. How relevant are the forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has identified and specified on its agenda to other bodies and organizations? And how do forest-related bodies and organizations benefit from the work of the MCPFE?

**Q4** In your opinion, when it comes to identifying, addressing and influencing the most important forest-related policy issues: How relevant is the MCPFE

- a) ... at national level
- b) ... at EU level
- c)....at pan-European level
- d) ...at global levels

- m) Very relevant
- n) Rather relevant
- o) Neither relevant nor irrelevant
- p) Rather irrelevant
- q) Very irrelevant
- r) Do not know

**Comments:**

**Q5:** In your opinion, which forest-related issues and topics the MCPFE has addressed in the past have been MOST relevant for YOUR ORGANISATION? Please name 2-3 particularly relevant issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

**Q6** From your point of view, which forest-related issues and topics relevant for YOUR ORGANISATION did the MCPFE NOT address sufficiently? Please name 2-3 issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Comments:**

Q7: In your opinion, how would the MCPFE have been MORE relevant in the past for the YOUR ORGANISATION? Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

Q8: How has the overall relevance of the MCPFE changed? Compared to the 1990s – is the MCPFE today

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) ... at national level    | m) a lot more relevant     |
| b) ... at EU level          | n) somewhat more relevant. |
| c)....at pan-European level | o) the same                |
| d) ...at global level       | p) somewhat less relevant  |
|                             | q) a lot less relevant     |
|                             | r) do not know             |

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

Q9: How much added value did the following MCPFE “outputs” have for forest-related policies at national level:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| MCPFE Ministerial Conferences                                 | a) ...at national level |
| MCPFE Declarations  | b) ...at the EU level   |
| MCPFE Resolutions   | d)....at global level   |
| MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management |                         |
| MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs                 |                         |

MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land

MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.

MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations

MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe's Forests Reports)

other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings -

please specify :

Other (please, specify):

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

The next questions concentrate on the **effectiveness** of the MCPFE in achieving its objectives and in having an impact on forest-related issues and policies.

**Q10:** Which forest-related issues and topics, in your opinion, has the MCPFE addressed especially effectively in the past? Can you name 2-3 examples that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

**Q11: Which of the following MCPFE “outputs” have had the highest influence in shaping forest-related policies: please mark those geographical levels where you think the output has had considerable impact (multiple answers possible):**

MCPFE Ministerial Conferences	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Declarations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Resolutions	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
joint conferences on specific topics, co-organised with different bodies and organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
MCPFE flagship publications (e.g. State of Europe’s Forests Reports)	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
other MCPFE publications on specific topics or conference proceedings, what:	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global
other (please, specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> pan-European <input type="checkbox"/> global

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

**Q12: In your opinion, how influential have these MCPFE Resolutions been at national level with regard to shaping forest-related policies in: Please mark**

S 1: Monitoring of Ecosystems	k.	Very influential
S 2: Genetic Resources	l.	Somewhat influential
S 3: Data Bank on Forest Fires	m.	Rather not influential
S 4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests	n.	Not at all influential
S 5: Research on Tree Physiology	o.	Do not know
S 6: Research into Forest Ecosystems		
H 1: Sustainable Management of Forest in Europe		
H 2: Biological Diversity		
H 3: Co-operation with Countries with Economies in Transitions		
H 4: Adaptation of Forests to Climate Change		

- L 1: Socio-Economic Aspects of SFM
- L 2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and PEOLGS for SFM
- V 1: Cross-sectoral co-operation and nfps
- V 2: Economic viability of SFM
- V 3: Social and Cultural Dimensions
- V 4: Forest Biological Diversity
- V 5: Climate Change and SFM
- W 1: Forests, wood and energy
- W 2: Forests and water

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development):**

Q13: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFECTIVE in the past with regard to impacting on forest-related policies. Can you please name 2-3 aspects or examples that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

Q14: How has the overall EFFECTIVENESS of the MCPFE in impacting on forest-related issues changed between 1990 and 2007: Compared to the 1990s - is the MCPFE today

- a) ... at national level
- b) ... at EU level
- c)....at pan-European
- d) ...at global level

- m) a lot more effective
- n) somewhat more effective
- o) the same
- p) somewhat less effective
- q) a lot less effective
- r) do not know

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**



The last questions focus on the **efficiency** of the MCPFE, i.e. how quickly the MCPFE identifies new important forest-related issues, and how well the MCPFE deals with these issues and develops solutions without wasting its resources.

Q15: Overall, in your view, how efficient has the MCPFE been in:

- ...identifying new and important European forest-related needs and issues
- ...collaborating with and including relevant bodies or organizations and stakeholders in its processes
- ...identifying new and important national forest-related needs and issues
- ...deliberating on these new needs and issues
- ...deciding on adequate responses of the MCPFE
- ...developing common decisions or (voluntary) guidance
- ...disseminating and promoting solutions to these new needs and issues

- m. Very efficient
- n. Rather efficient
- o. Neither effective nor ineffective
- p. Rather inefficient
- q. Very inefficient
- r. Do not know

...other (please specify)

**Comments:**

Q16: In your view, how EFFICIENT has the MCPFE been when it comes to developing the following:  
Please mark:

- MCPFE Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
- MCPFE Guidelines for National Forest Programs
- MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Area
- MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Mgmt.
- MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation
- ...in improving forest policy dialogue between signatory countries?
- ...in strengthening the multi-stakeholder dialogue in forest-related policies?
- ...in improving co-ordination and coherence between different forest-related sectors and actors?
- ...in promoting internationally agreed environmental goals?
- ...in promoting sustainable forest management?
- ...in promoting the multiple benefits of forests?
- ...in disseminating best practices and improving the visibility of the sector?

- m) Very efficient
- n) Rather efficient
- o) Neither efficient nor inefficient
- p) Rather ineffective
- q) Very ineffective
- r) Do not know

**Comments:**

Q17: How has the overall EFFICIENCY of the MCPFE changed between 1990 and 2007? Compared to the 1990s - is the efficiency of the MCPFE today

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) ... at national level   | m) a lot higher    |
| b) ... at EU level         | n) somewhat higher |
| c)...at pan-European level | o) the same        |
| d) ...at global level      | p) somewhat lower  |
|                            | q) a lot lower     |
|                            | r) do not know     |

**Comments (particularly on WHY you see this development) :**

Q18: In your opinion, how could the MCPFE have been MORE EFFICIENT in the past with regard to identifying, deliberating and addressing important forest-related issues? Can you please name 1-2 aspects that come to your mind?

1.

2.

3.

**Comments:**

**That was the last question! Thank you very much for your time and input!**

Q19: If you have any further comments or suggestions, please use the space below to provide your feedback:

If any further questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact Mr. Ewald Rametsteiner  
([ramet@iiasa.ac.at](mailto:ramet@iiasa.ac.at), tel. +43-660-2181841)

Best regards,  
Ewald Rametsteiner

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