

# **Institutional Aspects on National Forest Programmes: The Example of the Forest Programme of Baden-Wuerttemberg**

## **Case Study for COST Action E 19 (Working Group 2)**

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### **Draft**

## **1 Institutions Relevant to the Forestry Sector in Baden-Wuerttemberg**

### ***1.1 The Forests of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the Focus of Public Attention***

Baden-Wuerttemberg is one of the most richly forested German Federal States. Around 1.4 million hectares of forests cover 39% of the state's territory. The ownership structure is manifold. 24% of the forest area is owned by the state, 39% by municipalities and other local authorities ("corporation forest") and 37% by private owners. Also indicative of the characteristics of forestry in South-Western Germany is an intensive mixture of different ownership categories combined with a high fragmentation of property: 89% of the private forest area is made up by holdings covering less than 200 hectares. Typically, these small-scale holdings average about 1.4 hectares.

At the same time, Baden-Wuerttemberg is very densely populated with 10 million inhabitants living within approximately 3,5 million km<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the demands on forests and forest management are manifold. Forest management itself is considered to be of public interest. The economic function as well as the ecologic and social functions of the forests have to be taken into account on the entire forest area. While the forest owners are confronted with escalating economic frame conditions, the demands for recreation and nature conservation are becoming increasingly important in the public debate on forests.

Considering this background, it is understandable that forests are placed in the centre of public debates and that numerous institutions, associations and interest groups critically examine forests and forestry in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

### ***1.2 Forestry Authorities***

Responsibility for the implementation of the forest-policy objectives and legal provisions in Baden-Wuerttemberg lies with the State Forest Administration. It is organised in three levels: the highest level, the department State Forest Administration functions within the Ministry for Food and Rural Areas. The middle level includes two Forest Directorates which act as higher authorities for mainly regional tasks (or the Corporate/Community Forest Directorates<sup>1</sup> as collegial authorities responsible for the corporate/community forest). The

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<sup>1</sup> The Corporate Forest Directorates are responsible for all issues concerning corporate/community forests. These units are organised as collegial authorities. Members are three representatives of the State Forest Administration, three mayors representing the forest owning communities and one representative of the superior authority of public administration. The president of the Forest Directorate in personal union is president of the Corporate Forest Directorate.

district level includes 163 State Forest Offices which cover the entire area of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

The State Forest Administration of Baden-Wuerttemberg is a so-called "unified administration" combining operational, service-related, and governmental tasks under one authority. It is in charge of all types of forest holdings fully considering the rights of free disposal of the different forest owners. This includes in particular:

- management of the state-owned forest,
- forest operational units management and forest district service in the corporate forest,
- advisory service and technical assistance in the private forest,
- implementation of forest promotion measures in the corporate and private forest,
- forest-related framework planning,
- forest supervision in the corporate and private forest,
- forest protection,
- environmental education on forest issues,
- identification and preservation of forest protected areas and biotopes protected by law, and, in the state-owned forest, implementation of nature protection measures in the forest.

In addition to the State Forest Offices, there are 4 corporate forest offices in Baden-Wuerttemberg (Baden-Baden, Biberach, Freiburg, Villingen-Schwenningen), which also assume functions of the lower forest authority within their districts.

### **1.3 Forest Owners' Associations**

The interests of the nongovernmental forest owners are protected to by the Forestry Board, which is the association of forest owners of Baden-Wuerttemberg, as well as by the State Farmers' Association and the Agricultural Main Association of Baden. The convention of municipal and communal authorities of Baden-Wuerttemberg has a common Forest Committee that deals with the concerns of the community forest owners.

On the Federal level, all types of forest holdings are represented in the German Forestry Council. The interests of private and community forest owners are attended to by the Alliance of German Forest Owner Associations (AGDW). The Forest Committee of the German Town and Community Union works on behalf of the community forests in particular.

### **1.4 Environmental Associations**

According to the Federal structure of Germany the big German ENGOs "BUND" and "NABU" are organised with their State level associations in Baden-Wuerttemberg. They routinely take environmental positions on questions of forest policy. Other environmental groups, such as the large hiking clubs, and the hunters' and fishers' associations, are organised within the State Association for Nature Conservation.

### **1.5 Trade-Union and Professional Organisations, Economic and other Federations**

The Construction-Agriculture-Environment Union and professional associations not only express their opinions on management issues, but increasingly combine their social

interests with general forest political issues. Thus they often become advocates to form alliances with different partners regarding various conflicting forest policy issues.

Additionally numerous other federations in, inter alia, the sectors of wood working and wood processing or sports express themselves on forest policy issues.

### **1.6 Other Governmental Administrations**

Numerous offices and public authorities take decisions relevant to forests, or they are themselves concerned with decisions or measures taken by forest owners or forest administrations. These include communities, rural districts, authorities for nature conservation, water management or agriculture on the lower level as well as the superior authorities of public administration at the regional level or the various administration departments of the State Government. It is imperative that ongoing co-operation takes place between the State Forest Administration and the offices and public authorities which are concerned with forestry issues.

### **1.7 Research Institutions**

The forestry research institutions located in Baden-Wuerttemberg are:

- The Faculty of Forestry of the Freiburg University
- The Technical College of Forestry in Rottenburg
- The Forest Research Institute affiliated with the State Forest Administration as an operations research institute.

These give important input into the forest management as well as into the forest policy in the state. Traditionally, they have strong connections to the State Forest Administration.

## **2 Co-ordination between the Federal Government and the States**

Germany is a federal country whose constitution provides far reaching competences to the Federal States (Laender).

The competence for forestry and the formulation of forest policy lies with the Federal States. However, their authority must be governed by the frame of the Federal Forest Act. The States concretise in many sectors the framework directives of the Federal Government. These include international commitments, accepted by the Federal Government in co-ordination with the States through enacted Federal State Acts. The States are responsible for the practical implementation of these directives. Numerous programmes and activities are carried out either in concert or in close co-ordination with the Federal Government and other States.

In order to succeed, the activities of the Federal Government and the States require this intensive co-ordination. The States participate politically in the legal process through the Federal Council (Bundesrat, Upper House of the German Federal Parliament), administrations and associations at the same time co-ordinate their common objectives and current concerns on the Federal level. Therefore, regularly scheduled meetings take place, such as the joint committees of Forest Policy Divisions of the Federal Government and the State Forest Administrations or of the Heads of Forest Administrations of the Federal Government and the States. In the same way the panels of the German Forestry Council inter alia serve for co-ordination and information exchange between the Forest

Administrations of the Federal States, the Forest Owners' and other Associations as well as science and research organisations.

Finally, a wide scope of action remains within which the Federal States may define and implement their own forest policy objectives. According to the broad range of political constellations within the different States Governments the landscape of forest policy in Germany is diverse.

### **3 Co-operation on the State Level**

The basic lines of the forest policy of the Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg are set by the panels of the State Parliament and implemented by the State Government. In overall charge is the Ministry for Food and Rural Areas, department State Forest Administration.

The forest policy uses classical instruments like e.g.:

- shaping of the legislation relevant to forestry
- institutional support through advisory service and assistance by the State Forest Administration
- financial support with the participation of the Federal Government and the EU, to promote such things as silvicultural activities according to the principles of close-to nature forest management, or promotion referring to area in order to remunerate special protection functions based on the European Regulation (EC) 1257/1999.
- State sponsored creation of forest management associations in order to overcome the partially unfavourable structures mainly in the small-scale private forests.

Acting as an advisory institution for the Ministry for Food and Rural Areas the State Forestry Council was founded by the State Forestry Act. It consists of different stakeholders and interdisciplinary experts. It meets periodically and expresses itself on all issues of forest policy. Issues of the corporate and the private forests are addressed by a special panel. In addition to the representatives of the various associations, other experts can be appointed members of the State Forestry Council.

The formulation of forest policy at the State level requires an intensive co-ordination of the different departments of the State Government, as far as issues of basic importance are raised. For instance, aspects of technical environment protection have to be co-ordinated with the Ministry for Environment, while issues concerning the wood working and wood processing industry or tourism have to be discussed with the Ministry for Economic Affairs.

The co-operation of the State Forest Administration Offices and other authorities and administrations on the mid and lower government level normally takes place during project consultations and participation. It is regulated by official administration procedures. Additionally, consultations are carried out for co-ordination on a general level as well as to enhance understanding of different positions and promoting a constructive co-operation in spite of different interests.

The federations participate through routine meetings to exchange information and through involvement in committees like the State Forestry Council. Depending on the specific occasion, participation varies from information exchange to formal consultations. The degree of participation cannot be determined by the public administration alone, but is legally bound by procedures. In particular, the environmental associations enjoy a special

position. Under the State Act for Nature Protection they are given the right of being consulted during permission procedures for projects like interventions into a nature protection area. The participation of the other groups mostly takes place informally in an advisory role, without authority to regulate.

These are well-established procedures which foster co-ordination and participation, and are accepted by the participants as a reasonable productive aspect of “administrative economy”.

The State Forest Administration has traditionally taken a leading role among the various actors partly because it is a governmental institution, but also because an important part of forest is covered by the State Forests.

## **4 Forest Programme of Baden-Wuerttemberg - a new Approach toward Policy Formulation**

### ***4.1 The Objective of the Forest Programme***

Baden-Wuerttemberg was the first Federal State in Germany to take up the innovative international concept of national forest programmes in 1999. It predated similar activities of the Federal Government. The Forest Programme is understood as an ongoing process of discussion of the groups interested in forests and forestry. The aim is to create and enhance a societal consensus to sustainable forest management (REINING 1999).

With its Forest Programme, Baden-Wuerttemberg has created an important building stone toward the subnational implementation of international commitments like the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Proposals for Action of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF). This pioneer forest programme should be understood as a contribution of Baden-Wuerttemberg toward the implementation of sustainable development on national and international level.

### ***4.2 Current State of the Forest Programme***

During the first stage of dialogue in the year 2000 four topics of current international importance were discussed:

- Forests and climate
- Forests and biodiversity
- Wood as a natural resource
- Forest and society.

In working groups and Round Table sessions, guidelines of forest policy regarding these topics were formulated and adopted as a basis of forest policy by the Council of Ministers of Baden-Wuerttemberg on September 19, 2000 (MINISTRY FOR RURAL AREAS OF BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG, 2000; REINING et. al. 2000).

Currently the dialogue is being continued. Therefore, in April 2001 a Round Table session took place, where further proceedings and future agenda were adopted. The participants

agreed to keep the procedures used before, which consisted of working groups examining a single issue and Round Table sessions.

The guidelines already adopted should be developed into concrete proposals for action. Additionally, aspects of tourism and of the wood market should be discussed in depth in two separate working groups.

In spring 2002, the Round Table is expected to formulate a report which had been requested by the Council of Ministers of the State.

#### **4.3 Participants in the Process of Forest Programme**

In the past, representatives of forest owners, the economy, environmental associations, trade union and professional federations, research, the State Forest Administration and other departments, associations and administrations on the State level and the Federal level have participated in the process of the Forest Programme (see table in the annex).

The participants have been directly contacted and invited to participate by the State Forest Administration. The process has been opened for additional interest groups. To some extent, participation was first requested by different actors when the report was presented to the State Government and was voted upon. This showed the future importance of the process.

Altogether the Forest Programme consists of the "classical" actors of forestry (including the associations of environment and nature protection), and, additionally, the representatives of the Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry for Environment and the Tourism Association.

#### **4.4 Steering of the Nfp-Process**

The initiative to elaborate a forest programme was launched by the State Forest Administration. The participants of the first Round Table agreed that the State Forest Administration would assume the following functions:

- Focal point for co-ordination of the process
- Organisation of the nfp-process (checking of dates, meeting facilities, appointment of moderators, co-ordination of working groups, editorship, budget).
- Information delivering to participants (mailing of protocols, invitations to meetings of the working groups and Round Table sessions, information via internet).

Thus the responsibility for the organisational steering of the whole process lies with the State Forest Administration. Participants did not assume accountability for any part of the task, due to the implicit expenditure of work.

The State Forest Administration at the same time is one participant of the nfp-process. To represent this position in a credible manner, external moderators working as scientists or being experts for international forest policy, were entrusted with the guidance of the working groups and Round Tables. These include:

- Prof. Dr. Karl-Reinhard Volz, Freiburg University
- Prof. Dr. Renate Bürger-Arndt, Göttingen University
- Prof. Dr. Gero Becker, Freiburg University

- Frank Hofmann, Freiburg University
- Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss, AGEG/GTZ.

Working groups were not at all limited in selecting the issues within each topic. The participants of the first stage of the NFP process welcomed this form of organization. Therefore, it was continued during further process.

#### ***4.5 The Forest Programme as an Instrument for Policy Formulation***

The Forest Programme is a new approach to shaping of forest policy. From the more than two years of experience in Baden-Wuerttemberg, the first reflections, concerning the significance of this concept and the impacts on involved institutions, are discussed below. The essential aspects, concerning the concept of national forest programmes, include the following:

- Participation
- Intersectoral approach
- Model of an ongoing dialogue
- Special features concerning the form and the organisation of the negotiations
- Decentralisation and co-ordination between Federal and State levels.

##### 4.5.1 Participation

During the past years, participation has become something of a slogan when it is used in the context of policy shaping. Participation should be more than only "listening". Increasingly, this slogan is used to request the possibility of active contribution in shaping the processes and decisions.

The formulation of forest policy in Baden-Wuerttemberg has not, up until now, occurred in a "vacuum". A dialogue with important actors and partners is going on permanently and is also institutionalised to a significant extent.

The process of the Forest Programme of Baden-Wuerttemberg may be understood as an experiment in comprehensive participation. In comparison to previous participation, the following differences are visible:

- In the preliminary stages of the policy process, participants are given a forum to articulate their interests.
- The different positions can be quickly conveyed to an extensive circle of actors, thus permitting immediate discussion.
- The number of actors can be increased.
- The participants are given the opportunity to discuss their positions with actors with whom discussions were historically rare or non-existent.
- Because entire subjects are tackled, the discussion is not limited to single questions.
- The participants receive direct impact on the process' results and of the reports created.

Participation in the context of a forest programme requires the willingness of the participants for increased involvement:

- The process does not replace existing mechanisms of co-ordination but is an additional element.
- Time is a limited resource for all actors. Many representatives of associations are working unpaid in an honorary capacity and, therefore, are time restricted in their possibilities for participation.
- Tasks are given out in the working groups, which require the corresponding amount of involvement.
- The willingness to discuss, not only questions related to current events, but also of broad political outline on a semi-abstract level must be ensured.
- The participants need to have a certain mandate for negotiations, which therefore requires continuous feedback within their institution.

Successful participation, which is satisfying to those involved, requires clearly defined rules. Because of this, such rules were previously agreed upon for the nfp process on the federal level (HOFMANN and LISS 2001). The experiences of Baden-Wuerttemberg have been included in this analysis. Additionally, the working groups in Baden-Wuerttemberg initially adopted some main points for the procedure of participation. However, the Forest Programme cannot be called an institutionalized procedure.

Many participants welcome the prospect of organizing participation with a new intensity. At the same time, clear expectations are connected to the instrument of a forest program. For that reason, some members have expressively made their willingness to cooperate conditional on the achievement of concrete results. Furthermore, it has been emphasized that a forest program only makes sense when real political relevance can be achieved. Different fractions of the group are hoping to enter into a broader discussion with political decision makers, thus going far beyond the decision of the state government on the Forest Programme.

Above all, for the smaller associations and for those who were only partly involved, participation in the Forest Programme offers the most effective possibility to forward their ideas. The Associations of Horsemen, for example, in addition to discussing issues of forests and tourism, can express its opinion on other issues, where previously it was not involved. In this way a broad range of issues can be discussed at the same time.

On the other hand, within the context of the Forest Programme, large members like the State Forest Administration and the Forest Owners' Associations must prove that they do not insist on exclusive safeguarding of forest issues. They must be willing to present their positions with convincing arguments.

The attitude of traditionally critical environmental groups, especially the internationally active NGOs, could be a problem. They achieve one part of their legitimacy by fostering opposing viewpoints, for example the governmental or forest owners' interests. It has to be seen, to what extent they will be able to agree on solutions, reached by consensus, to implement the intention of the Forest Programme.

#### 4.5.2 Intersectoral Approach

Compared to existing policy approaches, The Forest Programme allows for the possibility of bilateral dialogues as between forest owners and ENGOs. It also initiates multilateral discussion, processes where many different representatives of interest groups can

become involved at the same time. In that way, the range of positions, which should be introduced in the process of policy formulation, can be considerably enlarged.

Until now, this can be achieved only to a limited extent. The forest issue does not have the same political relevance to all possible interest groups. In the same way, the interest to participate in the process is influenced by individual concern. If a certain institution cannot expect any added reward through involvement or if the loss of personal positions is feared, it will be impossible to motivate any representatives into participating.

#### 4.5.3 Ongoing Process and Consensus Building

The model of an ongoing dialogue process is a new element of the formulation of forest policy on the State level. The traditional way of working which leads to the elaboration of comprehensive programmes must be distinguished from the dialogue process as a matter of principle. However, according to the ideas of the nfp process of Baden-Wuerttemberg, that traditional approach would not correspond to the concept of nfps, where an iterative approach is seen as a basic principle.

However, by using this approach it will be difficult to exactly define the relevance which could possibly be achieved through the results of the process. For many interest groups there is still some uncertainty as to whether involvement could be profitable. Given that, the readiness to participate actively in working groups is rather weak. On the other hand the participation in the Round Table sessions is considered important as a means to prevent positions that are contrary to own interests from being included in the Forest Programme.

Finally it should be acknowledged that the political process of the Forest Programme in Germany and even more so in the German States was not started from "zero". This means that, by the elaboration of the Forest Programme, the opportunity of leading a forest policy dialogue was not being offered for the first time. Most of the positions of interest have been exchanged many times, for many years. Completely new aspects and arguments, therefore, are hardly to be anticipated. In the best case-scenario, new approaches to the solution of existing conflicts of forest policy can be expected.

#### 4.5.4 Form of negotiations, Working Groups, Moderation, the Round Table

The formulation of forest policy by working groups leads to changed roles of the different actors. The traditional leading groups (State Forest Administration, forest owners) must discuss their policy ideas in a plenary meeting with a large number of actors. In this way, possibilities for policy shaping could be restricted. Critics of the Forest Programme regard this to be a loss of power for traditional actors.

Out of this situation a growing necessity appears for participants to arm themselves with new strategies. More important than before is the establishment of temporary alliances, already on the working level, in order to achieve the political partial objectives.

Considering the discussion above, the various problems of the nfp concept become obvious both in Baden-Wuerttemberg and on the federal level. These include:

- The problem of participants' mandate  
Do the participants really have the clear mandate to vote on far reaching decisions within a working group? HOFMANN and LISS (2001) referred to that problem in their analysis.
- The problem of decision making  
An agreement on voting rights and on the weighting of votes would be necessary to create well-balanced and comprehensible decisions. However, the fair allocations of voting rights appears to be an insurmountable obstacle. What weight should be assigned to votes of various interest groups? What would be suitable for hiking club, for the forest owners, for the ENGOs?

Indeed no agreement can be reached because the process itself does not have any democratic legitimacy. The decision making, concerning the shaping of sectoral policies, is only given to the government and the parliament. But the Forest Program, itself, could undertake the task of delivering a rounded picture of necessities and social expectations to decision makers. These should be discussed further in the political sphere.

On the Federal level, during the second stage of the Federal Forest Programme, the ENGOs engage through an intensive participation at the Round Table sessions and through an overtaking of leadership in the working groups. Because no voting rights are fixed, the possibility arises for them to dominate the negotiations and to push back the influence of other traditional actors like the forest owners.

#### 4.5.5 Decentralisation, Co-ordination of Federal and State Level

The Forest Programmes of the Federal level and the States were closely co-ordinated throughout their first stage through the previous pilot work of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Nevertheless the significance of the German Federal Forest Programme to the State level never has been sufficiently clear. From a today's point of view the present German Federal Forest Programme 2000 has reached mostly symbolic significance without concrete consequences for actions to be taken.

A change can be expected during the second stage of the German Federal Forest Programme because of the significantly higher commitment of the ENGOs. In fact, even in the future, the results will not have any direct legal consequences. But they could become a politically important basis of argument and further professional discourse.

During the second stage of the German Federal Forest Programme a co-ordination with the Forest Programmes of the States, regarding content, can no longer be observed. It has also not been clarified, who should be in charge of such a co-ordination, as the State Forest Administrations themselves are only participants of the process. But the Administrations, as representatives of the States, are present at the Round Tables and in the working groups. From the administrations' part, an important matter of concern is to ensure that the given competences of the Federal Government and the States are kept. The responsibilities of the States should be dealt with exclusively on the subnational level.

This corresponds to the concept of the IPF (UNITED NATIONS CSD 1997) regarding decentralisation, which is considered to have positive effects. In this way a redundant work

on different levels can be avoided. Otherwise, there is danger of developing non-congruent contents and objectives in the Forest Programmes of the Federal and the States level.

## **5 Relevance of the Forest Programme to the Involved Institutions: Some Conclusions**

1. In the long run the State Forest Administrations in Germany cannot close their mind to the growing necessity of new forms of enlarged participation in regard to the formulation of forest policy.
2. More than before, in the context of the nfp process, traditional participants can show an openness to the social expectations. They should assume no longer a claim of sole representation of forest issues.
3. The Forest Programme provides an opportunity for the State Forest Administrations and the Forest Owners' Associations to take an active role in the shaping of policy. This would counter fears of the forest owners and foresters that forest policy would behave passive and would only react to claims formulated by third parties such as ENGOs.
4. In the context of the Forest Programme, all participants expose themselves to the risk of a loss of power, if the process is dominated by one or several groups.
5. Smaller interest groups could be empowered through the ability to participate in working groups and Round Table discussions, which would examine all issues.
6. Out of this situation, there appears a growing need for participants to create new strategies. The establishment of temporary alliances with new partners will now be more important for the achievement of political partial objectives.
7. The representatives welcome the initiation of a Forest Programme. However, they remain restrained concerning its importance. They demand more concrete results with a higher degree of commitment, as well as a broader discussion in the political sphere. Monitoring and evaluating of the results of the nfp process are considered the necessary first step. In that way, the participants could control one another regarding the implementation of agreed objectives.
8. From the various viewpoints of their members, some ENGOs get one part of their internal legitimization through the formulation of opposing standpoints, for example to governmental or forest owners' interests. Therefore, their agreement to solutions of common consent will at least be called into question.
9. The involved administrations do not close their minds to cooperation. However, in order to deal with orders and decisions, they refer to institutionalized procedures of coordination. In this way, they prevent the Forest Programme from becoming so concrete that the existing mechanisms would be eliminated. In this way, the importance of the Forest Programme is weakened.
10. A real impact on the role of institutions has so far not resulted from the Forest Program in Baden-Wuerttemberg.  
On the federal level, however, it is obvious that the influence of the prior domination of the State Forest Administrations is reduced by ENGOs, Federal Governmental Administrations and other interest groups.
11. It cannot be assumed that any State Government in the future would leave the formulation of forest policy to a large extent to the interest groups. However, the Forest Programme of Baden-Wuerttemberg could be an essential basis of action to be taken by political decision makers. Through this process, in a unique way and on a broad basis, social expectations toward forests and forest management are formulated which hardly can be ignored.

## 6 Literature

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**Annex: Forest Programme of Baden-Wuerttemberg 2000:  
Involved Interest Groups and Institutions**

|   | Information and invitation to collaborate | Consultative collaboration | Working Group | Final Round Table Conference | Comments in the course of the process |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>AG Wälder im Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung</i><br>Working Group on Forests in the Forum of Environment and Development                          | X   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>AG der Bauernverbände</i><br>Joint Committee for Farmer Associations   |   |                            |               |                              | X                                     |
| <i>Baden-württembergischer Forstverein</i><br>Forest Association of Baden-Württemberg   | X   |                            | X             | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Badischer Zimmerer-und Holzbauverband</i><br>Federation of Carpenters and Timber Construction Trade of Baden                                   | X   |                            | X             | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Bund Deutscher Forstleute (BDF)</i><br>German Association of Foresters   | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND)</i><br>German Association for Environment and Nature Conservation                           | X   |                            | X             | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Bundesamt für Naturschutz</i><br>Federal Agency of Nature Conservation   | X   |                            |               | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten</i><br>Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry                          | X   | X                          |               | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit</i><br>Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety | X   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i><br>Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development           | X   | X                          |               | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Forstkammer Baden-Württemberg</i><br>Forestry Board Baden-Württemberg  | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg</i><br>Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg                                | X   | X                          | X             | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)</i><br>Corporation of Technical Cooperation (GTZ)   | X   | X                          |               | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Industriegewerkschaft Bauen-Agrar-Umwelt (IG Bau)</i><br>Industry-wide Union of Construction, Agriculture and Environment (IG BAU)             | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Industrie- und Handelskammertag Baden-</i>   | X   |                            | X             |                              | X                                     |

|   | Information and invitation to collaborate | Consultative collaboration | Working Group | Final Round Table Conference | Comments in the course of the process |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Württemberg</i><br>Chamber of Industry and Commerce<br>Baden-Württemberg                       |   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>Landesnaturaenschutzverband</i><br>State Association for Nature Conservation                   | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Ministerium für Umwelt und Verkehr</i><br>Ministry of Environment and Transport                | X   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>Ministerium Ländlicher Raum</i><br>Ministry of Rural Areas                                     | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz</i><br>State Office for Environmental Protection                | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU)</i><br>Association for Nature Conservation in Germany       | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Papierverbände Baden-Württemberg</i><br>Federation of Paper Manufacturers<br>Baden-Württemberg | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |
| <i>Staatsministerium</i><br>State Ministry  | X   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>Tourismusverband Baden-Württemberg</i><br>Federation of Tourist Industry Baden-Württemberg     | X   |                            |               |                              |                                       |
| <i>Universität Freiburg</i><br>Freiburg University  | X   | X                          | X             | X                            |                                       |
| <i>Verband der Säge- und Holzindustrie</i><br>Federation of Sawmills and Timber Industry          | X   |                            | X             |                              | X                                     |
| <i>Wirtschaftsministerium</i><br>Ministry of Economics  | X   |                            | X             | X                            | X                                     |