

**Workshop to Strengthen and Streamlining Reporting on the Implementation
Of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
6-8 February 2012, Accra, Ghana**

By United Nations Forum on Forest Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
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Executive Summary

The Accra Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument, is the third of five capacity-building workshops undertaken jointly by the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat (UNFFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of UNFF and FAO/FRA (Forest Resource Assessment) focal points in West and Central Africa in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF 10 in 2013 and UNFF 11 in 2015. To this end, the workshop focused on enhancing the focal points' understanding of the forest instrument and of the importance of its implementation at the country level. It also provided an opportunity for the UNFF Secretariat to receive feedback on the template for reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its Global Objectives on Forests.

The workshop benefited from the participation of resource persons from Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines who are involved in the pilot projects on implementing the forest instrument in their countries. In the course of the workshop, they shared their country experiences and the challenges encountered.

Participants agreed that the workshop had effectively demonstrated to them the importance of the forest instrument and the benefits that it could generate for their countries. Furthermore, the workshop exercises were helpful in clarifying for them the steps and actions that need to be taken to operationalize the forest instrument. Several expressed interest in participating, with the support of FAO, in forest instrument implementation pilot projects such as the ones currently underway in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines. Participants emphasized the need to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and to engage public and private sector stakeholders in order to implement the instrument more effectively.

There was general support for the national report format (questionnaire/template) prepared by the UNFFS as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives on Forests. The focus of the discussions was on the streamlining and simplifying of the questionnaire/template. There was consensus among participants that the national report format should continue to include the proposed FRA and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) indicators. As currently structured, national reports will help countries identify more clearly key implementation gaps and priority needs, which bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take into account in the implementation of their international sustainable forest management (SFM) technical cooperation strategies. It was also recognized that the selected

indicators and reporting format will lead to the development of a baseline and database for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum. A number of specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template, mainly in the form of greater clarity of concepts, were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report. Several participants recommended that the UNFF Secretariat and FAO have available technical staff that can upon request provide assistance to countries in the preparation of their national reports.

I. Introduction

The Accra Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument, is the third in a series of five capacity-building workshops undertaken jointly by the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The UNFF Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations has contracted Latin American Consultants for Sustainable Development and Environmental Management (LAGA) to assist in the organization and facilitation of the workshops. Funded by the Development Account of DESA's Capacity Development Office (CDO), the objective of the project and the workshops is to strengthen and support the capacity of UNFF national focal points in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF10 in 2013, in the context of the overall theme of that session on "forests and economic development", and to strengthen and support their capacity to conduct monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) required for the preparation of national reports. The project will also contribute to prepare countries for the 2015 assessment report of the international arrangement on forests, which calls on countries to provide information on the contribution of forests to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To this end, the Forum Secretariat is expected to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the CPF, to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the forest instrument and a balanced reporting of all the four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) (UNFF9 Omnibus Resolution Item 3, para1).

The UNFF Secretariat is cooperating closely with FAO, mainly to incorporate elements of the forest instrument and its GOFs into reporting on FAO's state of the world's forests and through its global forest resources assessment programme. In addition, the Secretariat will coordinate work with FAO to prepare an analytical report, making best use of existing information systems and inputs from other relevant processes, to serve the UNFF11 (2015) review of effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, the forest instrument and consideration of all options for the future, as stated by the Council (Resolution 2006/49, para 32). Through the five workshops, the project aims to develop a streamlined reporting scheme in a transparent and participatory manner, thereby creating ownership of the reporting process among national correspondents.

II. Background

The adoption of the forest instrument by the United Nations General Assembly (A/Res/62/98) in September 2007 reinforced the global commitment to sustainable forest management (SFM) as the overarching principle for forest policy at both the national and international levels, and outlined future priorities in the form of the four Global Objectives on Forest (GOFs):

Global objective 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

Global objective 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

Global Objective 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests;

Global objective 4

Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

Monitoring and assessing progress towards implementation of the forest instrument and achieving its Global Objectives on Forests are critical components of the work of the UNFF. Countries have been requested to submit voluntary national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum. The Forum's 8-year (2007-2015) Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) specifically states that *"Each session will have as a main task the discussion on the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests"*. The successful implementation of the forest instrument requires improved national reporting by countries to help assess progress, identify needs, and to promote a more effective sharing of experiences and best practices.

III. Objective

The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of UNFF and FRA focal points in West and Central Africa in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF 10 in April 2013 and UNFF 11 in 2015. The workshop focused on enhancing the focal points' understanding of the forest instrument and of the importance of its implementation at country level. Workshop participants also discussed the proposed monitoring architecture and contributed to the finalization of the format and guidelines for national reports.

IV. Venue and dates

The workshop was held at the Alisa Hotel in Accra, Ghana from 6-8 February 2012.

V. Participants

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in West and Central African participated in the workshop. Twenty-five experts from the following thirteen countries attended: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinée, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Swaziland. Four resource persons from Nicaragua and the Philippines also participated. In addition, eight experts from FAO, two from the UNFF Secretariat and one from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the German international cooperation agency, participated. A total of forty experts participated in the workshop. Please see Appendix 3.

VI. Organization of the workshop

The workshop consisted of five capacity-building sessions as reflected in the programme of work contained in Appendix 1. The first four addressed the implementation of the forest instrument by countries, with the fifth focusing on national reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its 4 Global Objectives on Forests to UNFF 10 and 11. Each of the first four sessions was divided into three parts: presentations, group exercises and interactive discussions of the oral reports emanating from the group exercises. To assist the participants in their deliberations, several documents were provided for their consideration, which are listed in Appendix 2.

VII. Opening of the workshop

Workshop participants were welcomed by Mr. Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah, Acting Chief Executive Officer of Ghana's Forestry Commission. He noted that Ghana, at the ninth session of the Forum in January 2011, recommended the strengthening of the capacity of developing countries in the preparation of the national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests. He further emphasized that for developing countries, where livelihood options are limited, forest resources are a critical component for the survival of many rural communities. Even though forest resources play an important role in poverty reduction, their contribution to national development is not appropriately reflected in the national accounting systems of many developing countries. He concluded that the forest instrument has proved to be, in the case of Ghana, an effective over-arching tool for (1) the assessment of performance in the forestry sector, contributing to the identification of weaknesses and strengths, (2) the prioritization of actions to address the weaknesses and (3) the development of a systematic approach for achieving sustainable forest management

By means of an audio-visual message, Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director of the UNFF Secretariat, noted that 1.6 billion people directly depend on forests for their livelihoods, and all 7 billion on this planet depend on forests. She emphasized that the multiple values of forests are now recognized more than ever, reflecting the necessity for a landscape approach that encompasses the social, environmental, economic, cultural and spiritual services of forests. She also highlighted that countries will report on progress in implementing the forest instrument at the tenth session of the Forum in Istanbul, Turkey in 2013 and that at the eleventh session in 2015 countries will review progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and assess the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests. Therefore, monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress towards implementation of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests are critical components of the work of the UNFF.

Ms. Eva Muller, Team Leader for Forest Policy and Economics; Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division; Forestry Department in FAO, also welcomed participants to the workshop. She informed the workshop that FAO has three global goals: eliminating hunger in the world, reducing poverty and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources. To these ends, One of FAO's strategic objectives is the sustainable management of the world's forests. Consequently, FAO, with financial support from the Governments of Germany and Japan, has been supporting the implementation of the forest instrument through these workshops and pilot projects such as the ones underway in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines. She concluded by informing the workshop that the project funded by Japan will allow follow-up support to other countries in the implementation of the forest instrument.

VIII. Capacity-building workshop sessions for strengthening implementation of the forest instrument at the national level

A. Session 1: Introduction to the forest instrument

In session one, Mr. Peter Gondo, the FAO consultant, provided a historical background on the evolution of forest policy since Rio in 1992. In addition, the functions of the UNFF, the purpose and principles of the forest instrument, and its component actions at the national and international levels were examined.

One goal of the workshop was to examine how countries can systematically implement the forest instrument. To this end, workshop exercises were undertaken that built on the experiences and progress towards SFM of the participating countries. The importance of streamlining reporting with other on-going relevant processes was also emphasized.

In a first exercise, participants were requested to relate their national forest programmes (NFPs) to the policies and measures of the forest instrument, particularly as regards stakeholder participation, national ownership and multi-sectoral coherence. Some responded that their NFPs are closely linked to the national policies and measures of the forest instrument, but that implementation has been slow. One informed that they do not have an NFP.

B. Session 2: Why should countries implement the forest instrument?

In introducing this session, Mr. Gondo emphasized that the forest instrument provides a framework for guiding and strengthening the implementation of national forest programmes (NFPs) as well as promoting the integration of forestry programmes into development plans at national and sub-national levels.

In a second exercise on the relevance of the forest instrument to their countries, participants, who were divided into exercise groups of approximately five persons, identified the following benefits that could be provided through implementation of the forest instrument:

- serve as an overarching coordination framework for achieving SFM,
- strengthen the complementarity of forest policies among and within countries,
- strengthen political will in the countries for working towards SFM,
- provides opportunities on approaches to address weakness and gaps in SFM,

- provide decision-makers with a more effective framework for achieving sustainable forest management,
- promote closer cooperation among forest-related initiatives,
- improve cross-sectoral coordination, including by establishing synergies and linkages outside the forest sector,
- assess the performance of the forest sector in terms of the implementation and practicability of forest policies and programmes,
- create awareness of forest policies and strategies and improve understanding of SFM,
- create an enabling environment for collaboration among stakeholders, including through the formation of partnerships and capacity building,
- improve accountability and governance for SFM,
- improve generation of data and information for assessing progress in the management of natural resources,
- reverse forest degradation and deforestation and increase the area of protected forests,
- improve the livelihoods of rural and forest dependent communities,
- increase funding from different sources, including private sector investments and forest-related public financing, as well as from multilateral and bilateral donors,
- improve participation of stakeholders, including through public-private partnerships.

In an ensuing exercise, participants were requested to identify the important stakeholders who need to be informed of, and participate in, the implementation of the forest instrument. In addition participants were asked to identify or suggest the awareness raising strategies and methods that could be employed to reach the identified stakeholders. The workshop exercise groups identified the following key stakeholders that should be engaged in the implementation of the instrument: decision-makers, such as ministers and parliamentarians; other government stakeholders, including line ministries, state or provincial governments and local authorities; the private sector and industry; local and indigenous communities; women; youth; schools; small enterprises; academia; research institutions; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both local and international; media; faith-based institutions; multilateral and bilateral donors; and financial institutions.

Regarding strategies for reaching stakeholders, public awareness and education were underlined as particularly important for engaging stakeholder support and participation in the implementation of the forest instrument. Much more has to be done in awareness raising at the country level. The lack of awareness of the forest instrument explains why there is under-reporting on its implementation to the Forum. All stakeholders should be encouraged to understand that through the forest instrument we have moved from policy-making to the operationalization of SFM policies at the country level.

The experts recommended the development of a communication strategy targeting all forest stakeholders using various communication tools such as discussion groups, capacity building, workshops and seminars, meetings, the production of brochures and newspapers, including in native languages, dissemination through the media, websites, formal and informal education and side events at conferences of multilateral environmental agreements. They recommended that a dissemination strategy for reaching out to local communities be prepared, including in native languages.

C. Session 3: Approaches to the implementation of the forest instrument

The representatives from Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines were invited to describe their experiences in implementing the forest instrument. The Ghana pilot project has played an especially important role since it has served as a model for the other pilot projects.

The engagement of all stakeholders during the different phases of analysis, planning, including prioritization of key selected policies and measures, and implementation was important for the successful implementation of the Ghana pilot project, which was the first of the four pilot projects to be launched. The forest instrument led to the establishment of a national platform for dialogue among stakeholders that was crucial in addressing potential conflicts among sectors, for example, forests and mining. To assist in the overall process, a website was established dedicated to disseminating information on the forest instrument and thereby increasing awareness by stakeholders at all levels, particularly those at the local level.

In evaluating the status of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument contained in its paragraph 6, Ghana adopted a scoring system from 0 to 3 for assessing each of these national actions and for subsequently identifying and selecting priority policies to be pursued in the implementation of the forest instrument. Zero meant that the measure had not yet been undertaken; 1, that the measure had just started and needed improvement; 2, that the measure had been initiated and was progressing well; and 3, that the measure had been carried out to full satisfaction. Based on this assessment, stakeholders then agreed on four priority areas to be addressed.

- a. Promote cross-sectoral coordination by enhancing the visibility of forestry sector contributions to national development planning.
- b. Strengthen forest law enforcement by enhancing the watchdog role of the communities in combating corruption and other illegal activities.
- c. Develop financing strategies for SFM by enhancing the access of local stakeholders to funding sources that support socio-economic activities in the forest sector.
- d. Integrate national forest programmes into relevant national development plans and poverty reduction strategies by enhancing the capacity of District Assemblies in developing and implementing district forest programmes.

The Nicaragua pilot project worked closely with local communities in the selection of five key priorities. Priorities were addressed at eleven workshops held at the national and local levels. The initial workshops revealed that there was a disparity between priorities selected by national authorities and by territorial (local) authorities and communities. This led to a second consultative process that resulted in the selection of the five priorities at the country level, but based on consideration of local needs. In targeting indigenous communities, awareness raising activities were conducted in local indigenous languages and other local (English) and national (Spanish) languages. Following are the five priority policies and measures agreed upon, noting that the first, third and fifth were advocated by territorial authorities and communities:

6 (d) Develop and implement policies that encourage the sustainable management of forests to provides a wide range of goods and services, and that also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;

6 (k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes and promoting sustainable forest management, including by addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and by promoting forest conservation;

6 (y) Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners, forest-dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management.

The Philippines modeled their pilot project along the lines of the Ghana project. Special emphasis was placed on public awareness of the forest instrument, which cannot be a one-time activity but has to be an on-going process in order to be successful. The Philippines is approaching the forest instrument as a process leading to sustainable forest management rather than as a project.

Liberia's contribution to the discussion was mainly in describing how the pilot project is being set up since it only recently began to be implemented. During consultations, the issue of strengthened forest law enforcement has emerged as a priority for Liberia.

The experiences of Ghana, Nicaragua and the Philippines demonstrates that implementation needs to build upon existing initiatives, build partnerships for increasing funding and involve key stakeholders. Moreover, governments need to be innovative and look into all sources of funding for supporting the implementation of the forest instrument. In all three countries, the forest instrument pilot projects were proving to be catalytic and generating substantial additional resources for SFM without requiring new major budgetary outlays from the public sector.

In the ensuing discussion, the representatives of Ghana, Nicaragua and the Philippines provided further clarifications on challenges and obstacles faced in the implementation of the forest instrument. Particular attention was given to the importance of effectively engaging stakeholders, especially at the local level, in the selection of priorities, since priorities for national government stakeholders were often not the same as those at the local level where the instrument has to be operationalized to be successful.

In summarizing, Mr. Gondo reiterated the three steps to be undertaken for effectively planning and initiating the implementation of the instrument at the country level: awareness raising, inventory of on-going forest initiatives and assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument. In order to ensure broad stakeholder participation, information materials for awareness raising need to be developed and, through workshops, agreements reached with stakeholders on processes and methods of implementation. In the Nicaragua pilot project, information materials were produced in the principal languages of Spanish, Miskito and English. The inventory of on-going forest initiatives is critical in forming the baseline for the implementation of the forest instrument at the national level and involves a wide range of public and private sector stakeholders. Updating the inventory on a regular, consistent manner is an on-going challenge for countries. In all four pilot project countries, the systematic assessment of the status of implementation of the forest instrument's 25 national policies and measures contributed to the prioritization of the policies and measures to be specifically addressed.

Five exercise groups were then asked to assess the status of the implementation of the forest instrument's 25 national policies and measures in one country per group, using the Ghana rating approach, and to select 5 priority areas along with corresponding actions to be addressed. The importance of the exercise was to place the experts in a position in which they could systematically assess progress in the implementation of each of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument in their specific countries.

In selecting the priority policies and measures, many policies and measures were given a rating of less than 2 (that the measure had been initiated and was progressing well). This indicates that the forest instrument can play a very important role in providing West and Central African countries with a framework for working towards sustainable forest management.

Given that most national policies and measures were rated less than 2, participants identified a wide range of priorities for their countries. Two exceptions were measures 9 and 14 (paragraphs 6 (i) and 6 (n) of the forest instrument), which were selected by three and four of the exercise groups respectively:

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;

6 (n) Review and, as needed, improve forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, and promote good governance at all levels in order to support sustainable forest, to create an enabling environment for forest investment and to combat and eradicate illegal practices according to national legislation, in the forest and other related sectors;

Others that were selected by two groups included the following national policy and measures:

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management, which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, inter alia with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;

6 (l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) above, into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;

6 (r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

Experts, particularly those from the pilot project countries, emphasized that the successful assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument requires effective engagement of all stakeholders in order to reach agreement on monitoring, assessment and reporting methods, including criteria and indicators.

Based on the outcomes of the assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument, participants were requested to develop an action plan for implementing the five top priorities selected by each exercise group. In doing so, they were requested to (a) identify actions for implementing priority policies and measures, (b) determine the timeline for the proposed actions, (c) identify key stakeholders responsible for the actions to be undertaken and (d) estimate the budgetary requirements for undertaking the actions. The aim of the exercise was to get participants to think about how to plan the implementation of the NLBI.

D. Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the forest instrument

The fourth session addressed approaches to monitoring and evaluating the status of implementation of the forest instrument. Mr. Gondo stressed that systematic evidence is needed for effectively assessing progress. He explained the importance of first establishing baseline information. Decisions need to be taken on what to monitor in order to focus more sharply the monitoring and evaluation process and avoid an assessment that is too broad, as well as on the frequency of data and information collection and the determination of specific indicators to be utilized. As much as possible, monitoring needs to be linked to other relevant on-going processes. Finally, Mr. Gondo underlined the importance of getting feedback on the data and information collected and analyzed to determine its usefulness for stakeholders.

On the issue of streamlining of national reporting, Mr. Illueca noted that this is an important issue for countries and that every effort should be made to streamline reporting on the forest instrument with other processes such as the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), the forest biodiversity programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), among others. However, he cautioned that the expectations of governments on this issue tend to be much more optimistic than what reality dictates. The overlaps across international processes are not as extensive as governments think. He provided as an example a UNEP project in the late 1990s implemented by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) on streamlining reporting among the five global biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Ramsar Convention) and one regional convention (the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol of the Cartagena Convention for the Wider Caribbean), in which it was found that the overlap among these MEAs was only approximately 20%. Upon reflection, this makes sense, since otherwise there would only be need for one over-arching MEA.

Nevertheless, Mr. Illueca noted that streamlining as much as reasonably possible is desirable and will be addressed in greater detail during session five of the workshop.

The exercise groups were then requested to look at possible indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of the forest instrument, bearing in mind the action plans that they had prepared during session three. Specifically, they were asked to provide their views on the data and information to be collected, on the periodicity of its collection and on the budgetary requirements for monitoring and assessment. Each exercise group reported its conclusions to the whole workshop. Mr. Gondo indicated that the issue of indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the instrument would be addressed more specifically during session five.

IX. Strengthening national reporting to the tenth and eleventh sessions of the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the four Global Objectives on Forests

A. Introduction

This session of the workshop on national reporting to the 10th and 11th sessions of the UNFF in 2013 and 2015 was coordinated by Mr. Illueca. He emphasized that during this last day of the workshop, participants were being requested to assist the UNFF Secretariat in developing an improved national reporting format by undertaking the following tasks:

- Assess the applicability and appropriateness of indicators from existing C & I processes for assessing progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests, including their contributions to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Provide advice to the UNFF Secretariat on a streamlined and sharply focused reporting format for assisting countries in preparing their voluntary reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests. It is hoped that the selected indicators and reporting format will lead to the development of a baseline and database for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum.

In introducing the subject, he informed the workshop that his power point presentation is based on the background analytical paper entitled “Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument” (5 July 2011) referred to in Appendix 2.

In his initial comments, he highlighted the purpose of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests. The instrument is also expected to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular with respect to the eradication of poverty and environmental stability. A further analysis by Mr. Illueca of the linkages between the forest instrument’s GOFs and the MDGs revealed that its successful implementation would contribute to the achievement of 10 specific targets under 5 of the 8 MDGs, including also universal primary education, reduction of child mortality rates and the global partnership for development.

For purposes of reporting to the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum, Mr. Illueca stressed that national reports should address the status of implementation of the forest instrument, progress in the achievement of the GOFs, overall and special themes for the sessions according to the MYPOW. For UNFF 11 in 2015, the overall theme will be “progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests” with the following special themes:

- Effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of future options,
- Review progress towards implementing the forest instrument and achieving the GOFs,
- Review the contribution of forests to the international development goals.

For purposes of clarity, the international arrangement on forests consists of:

- The United Nations Forum on Forests as the UN’s principal forest policy making body,
- The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue,
- The forest instrument and its four shared Global Objectives on Forests,
- The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) as an inter-organizational mechanism for cooperation and coordination in support of the work of the Forum and the implementation of the forest instrument,
- Inputs and support from regional and sub-regional processes, and
- Evolving financial arrangements.

He also provided a further breakdown of the cross-cutting thematic and topical thematic clusters of the forest instrument with a view to identifying their linkages to the specific GOFs.

B. Proposed reporting architecture and main challenges of reporting

With this introduction, Mr. Illueca then proceeded to describe the proposed reporting architecture for national reports to UNFF 10 and 11. In the proposed reporting architecture, four overlapping layers are visualized:

- The Global Objectives on Forests,
- The Millennium Development Goals,
- The thematic clusters of the forest instrument, and
- The overall and special themes of the sessions of the Forum.

The challenge in streamlining the reporting process is to seek indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, that can be used in reporting on policies and measures that impact across more than one layer. In other words, data and information can be used for assessing progress across two or more of the above four layers.

Based on this approach, a reporting questionnaire/template with the four overlaying layers has been designed in consultation with the members of the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting, in particular FAO, ITTO and the CBD Secretariat, which is included as Appendix 4 to the paper presented to the workshop entitled “Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument”

C. Recommendations proposed by previous workshops

This questionnaire/template was carefully scrutinized at the Workshops to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests held last year in Bangkok, Thailand from 10-12 October at the offices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and in Nairobi, Kenya from 13-15 December at the offices of the United Nations Organization Nairobi (UNON). Subsequently, the questionnaire/template was revised to reflect the views of government forest experts from the ten countries in the Asia and Pacific region that participated in the Bangkok workshop (Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Lao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea) and the fourteen countries from the East and Southern African region (Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.) The revised questionnaire/template is included as Appendix 4 of the report of the Nairobi workshop and will be examined in closer detail during this session of the workshop.

D. Streamlining reporting by using indicators from existing C & I processes

Mr. Illueca then addressed the issue of possible indicators that could be used for reporting to the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum. Regarding the use of indicators from on-going criteria and indicators (C & I) processes, the most useful could be provided by the following:

- FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) (all countries),
- UN Millennium Developments Goals indicators (all countries),
- ITTO Criteria and Indicator process (33 producing countries + a few consumer countries),

- CBD indicators (in process of being developed) (193 Contracting Parties).

One difficulty that needs to be considered is the timing of the national reports emanating from these processes, given that they are issued according to different time cycles.

In this respect, Mr. Illueca informed the workshop that reference to the CBD indicators in the questionnaire/template was eliminated after the Nairobi workshop for two reasons. First, the timing on their agreement will in all likelihood be too late to be used for the country reports for 2013 and 2015. Second, the CBD working group addressing this issue is inclined to recommend pertinent existing indicators used by FAO, which have already been taken into account in the questionnaire/template.

E. Proposed indicators needed that are not covered by on-going C & I processes

Nevertheless, additional information beyond existing criteria and indicators (C & I) processes will be required since the on-going C & I processes only cover some portions of the forest instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests and the overall and special themes of UNFF 10 and 11. In seeking this additional information, the following points should be considered:

- Quantifiable if possible
- Sharply focused
 - Yes or no answers
 - Multiple choice when yes answers provided
 - Limited number of words to describe qualitative information
- Facilitate inputting of information through electronic template format (especially where same information requested more than once)
- Where possible, form interagency group to work on preparation of national report (questionnaire/template)

Mr. Illueca suggested that some of the new information requested, particularly those that are quantifiable, could be collected upon request by country statistical offices such as census bureaus, comptrollers, etc. They need to be approached by national focal points in order to determine their willingness to cooperate in the gathering of the new data and information.

He then introduced the revised questionnaire/template for the consideration of the workshop. He also underlined that the national reports are voluntary, as well as the following key points:

- The information requested is less than length of the questionnaire/template.
- The questionnaire/template will facilitate greatly the processing of data and information across the four layers and by thematic clusters.
- For assessment and operational purposes, knowing what data and information is unavailable or where there is inaction is important for future considerations.
- Pre-filling of data and information for FRA (2005 and 2010) and ITTO indicators (2006 and 2011) by the UNFF Secretariat may be possible, but has to be decided upon internally.
- Timing considerations regarding FRA 2015 are being worked out between FAO and the UNFF Secretariat.

- Where possible, an interagency group to work on the preparation of the national report (questionnaire/template) could be formed.
- Countries are encouraged to fill out the questionnaire/template as best they can. If information is unavailable, indicate so and move on.

Finally, in concluding his introduction, Mr. Illueca provided an overview of the indicators contained in the questionnaire/template. A combined total of 95 points of information (indicators) is requested for UNFF 10 and 11. Of these, 76 form the core reporting for both Forum sessions, with the remaining 19 specific to the overall theme of UNFF 10 (15) and UNFF 11 (4). Of the 76 core indicators, 28 are indicators from the on-going FRA, ITTO and MDG criteria and indicators processes that can be pre-filled for countries, meaning that 48 new indicators are based on additional questions that are primarily of a yes-or-no, multiple choice nature, with some requesting quantitative information primarily related to Global Objective 4 on forest financing. In other words, a little over 60% of the questionnaire/template is requesting information outside existing C & I processes, with most requiring simple yes-or-no and multiple choice responses. If the quantitative information requested is not available, countries are asked to respond NA. Two questions ask governments to rate the effectiveness of (a) forest financing and (b) the international arrangement on forests. For 12 strategic questions in the core reporting, governments are provided the opportunity to present 250-500 words of text elaborating on each response (mainly yes responses).

Mr. Illueca underlined that the revised draft of the combined UNFF 10 and UNFF 11 questionnaire/template (Appendix 4 of the Nairobi workshop report) reflected the recommendations provided by the Bangkok and Nairobi workshops. He alerted the Accra workshop participants that the focus of the discussions should be on streamlining the national reports and avoiding further lengthening of the questionnaire/template, with the focus being on the finalization of the template for UNFF 10. He then guided the participants through the questionnaire/template, which is divided into four sections (one for each of the four layers of the proposed reporting architecture), stressing repeatedly that data and information requested for more than one of the four layers will automatically be inputted into all the applicable layers once it is inputted the first time.

F. Consideration of the questionnaire/template by the workshop

Constructive feedback was received from the workshop participants for each individual point of data and information requested in each of the four sections. The questionnaire/template was revised accordingly, with the revised version included in this report as Appendix 4.

The following general comments were made:

1. All agreed that national reports are a critical instrument for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives on Forests, and for identifying implementation gaps that need to be addressed both nationally and with bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies.
2. Some forest focal points lack the necessary financial support needed to prepare good country reports, which would come to approximately US\$5,000 per country report.
3. All felt that the UNFF Secretariat has to make certain that UNFF country focal points are contacted directly regarding the preparation of national reports for the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum.

4. Several participants felt that the final draft of the questionnaire/template has to be provided to countries with sufficient time, preferably at least three months before the submission deadline, for the national reports to be properly considered and completed.
5. Several participants also felt that the pre-filling of the information related to the FRA and ITTO indicators would serve as an incentive for countries to complete and submit their national reports.
6. All were in agreement that the questionnaire/template will be the basis for preparing a baseline and database for measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives of Forests and for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum, bearing in mind that some indicators, particularly those of a qualitative nature, may need to be periodically adjusted to better reflect progress achieved over time.
7. In the case of Ghana, the template/questionnaire, which was made available to them at the Nairobi workshop in December 2011, has served as the basis for constructing their pilot project's programme for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the forest instrument in their country.
8. All the pilot project countries volunteered that they will be using their project teams in preparing their national reports to UNFF 10 in 2013.
9. Some felt that the indicator of poverty of less than 1 US dollar per day, as established for the Millennium Development Goals, was too restrictive and needed to be based more on each country's defined poverty line.
10. Although there was general agreement that it would be very difficult to provide information related to several of the MDG indicators for UNFF 10, specifically as they related to poverty reduction and livelihoods, it was felt that it was important to include them so that countries can begin to direct their attention to gathering the relevant information and having it available for UNFF 11 and afterwards.
11. Several felt that, as recommended by the UNFF Secretariat, government central statistical offices such as census bureaus should be engaged in the collection of data and information requested for UNFF national reports, particularly as regards the implementation of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests.
12. Several participants recommended that the UNFF Secretariat and FAO have available technical staff that can upon request provide assistance to countries in the preparation of their national reports.

In closing, Mr. Illueca stressed that reporting is voluntary. He underlined that the inability to provide specific information should not be taken as a reflection of weakness, but rather as an indication of where monitoring and evaluation needs to be strengthened. He also stressed that the national reports, as structured along the lines of the questionnaire/template, could serve as a valuable assessment tool mapping out areas of need that developing countries could present to donors when seeking funding for strengthening the implementation of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management projects, a point which is emphasized in the first paragraph of the questionnaire/ template. He thanked the participants for their valuable contributions to improving the questionnaire/template. He also thanked the representatives of the pilot projects for their willingness to test the questionnaire/template and contribute to the preparation of their countries' national reports for UNFF 10.

X. Workshop recommendations and follow-up

A. Implementation of the forest instrument

The experiences of the Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and Philippines pilot projects demonstrated that the forest instrument can play a strategic role in operationalizing sustainable forest management policies and measures at the national and local levels.

Participants agreed that the workshop had effectively demonstrated to them the importance of the forest instrument and the benefits that it could generate for their countries. Furthermore, the workshop exercises were helpful in clarifying for them the steps and actions that need to be taken to operationalize the forest instrument.

Participants recommended that the pilot project be replicated in other countries.

Participants also recommended that countries need to strengthen their efforts to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and to engage public and private sector stakeholders in order to implement the instrument more effectively.

As a follow-up, Ms. Muller reiterated the invitation to country focal points interested in participating in pilot projects such as those implemented by Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines to please send their requests to FAO.

B. National reports to the 10th and 11th sessions of the UNFF

All of the participants expressed support for the questionnaire/template as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests. A number of specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template, mainly in the form of greater clarity of concepts, were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report.

Since the workshop participants were either UNFF and/or FAO forest focal points, several indicated that they would be involved directly in the preparation of their national reports (the questionnaire/template) and would be following up with the UNFF Secretariat.

Following are specific recommendations proposed by the Accra workshop for improving the questionnaire/template:

1. By consensus, agreed that the national report format should continue to include the proposed FRA and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) indicators.
2. Propose to UNFF 10 that national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests be undertaken every five years commencing in 2021 in order to take full advantage of the FAO global *Forest Resources Assessments* and the ITTO *Status of Tropical Forest Management*.
3. Under the glossary, add a definition of “sustainable forest management”.
4. For Additional Question 39 posed by the UNFFS, it was recommended that a footnote be added defining “benefit sharing”.
5. Reiterated the Nairobi workshop recommendation that a space be included for countries to provide their official definition of “forest dependent people”, since the FAO definition may not be the most applicable to their experience.

6. Reiterated the Nairobi workshop recommendation that space, for no more than 500 words, be provided at the end of each of the four parts of the questionnaire/template that allows countries to explain or qualify any of their responses.
7. For the MDGs, instead of restricting “poverty” to employed persons in the forest sector earning less than US\$1.00 per day, allow countries the option to report on employed persons below their established poverty lines, which could be above US\$1.00 per day. Also allow them the opportunity to provide their country’s definition of poverty, which may take into account factors other than income.
8. Under additional question for Part 2, Theme 3 on risks and disasters impacting forests for UNFF 10, add flooding and invasive species as other causes.

Other changes were introduced, mainly for purposes of clarity, which are not listed above but have been incorporated into the revised questionnaire/template.

The questionnaire/template and its guidelines for reporting to UNFF 10 in 2013, which is appended to this report, should be in electronic format by the time that the next workshop is held in April 2012. As a follow-up, it was recommended that the UNFF Secretariat should work with the four pilot project countries—Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines—in testing the template questionnaire, which all four agreed to. An early version of the Nicaragua national report should be made available for the Santiago workshop. The Ghana national report would also be distributed to the participants of the Accra and Nairobi workshops. Subsequently, the UNFF Secretariat would also consider test runs with China, Fiji, India and Papua New Guinea, and their national reports would be distributed to the other participants of the Bangkok workshop.



APPENDIX 1

WORKSHOP TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL REPORTING IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON ALL TYPES OF FORESTS

6-8 February 2012, Accra, Ghana
Alisa Hotel

Programme of Work

Monday 6 February

08:30 – 9:00	Workshop registration
09:00 – 09:30	Opening remarks by UNFF and FAO
09:30 – 10:00	Background, purpose and objectives of the workshop Workshop methodology Introduction /Presentation of participants
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 – 12:30	Session 1: Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (Forest Instrument),• Overview of the UNFF/FAO projects• Outcomes of Bangkok and Nairobi workshops
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Session 2: Why should countries implement the Forest Instrument?
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 18:00	Session 2 continued (working groups)
18:30 – 20:30	Cocktail reception

Tuesday 7 February

08:30 – 08:45	Recapitulation of the first day
08:45 – 10:30	Session 3: Approaches to implementing the Forest Instrument
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	Session 3 continued (exercises)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the progress in the Forest Instrument
15:30– 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 18:00	Session 4 continued (exercises)

Wednesday 8 February

08:30 – 08:45	Recapitulation of the second day
08:45 – 10:30	Session 5: Reporting on the implementation of the Forest Instrument
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 12:30	Session 5 continued (working groups)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Session 5 continued
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:00	Session 5 continued
17:00 - 17:30	Final session: Conclusions and follow-up
17:30	Closing



APPENDIX 2

Workshop Documents

UNFF Secretariat and FAO, Programme of Work.

United Nations General Assembly, Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests: Note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/62/L.5) (22 October 2007).

UNFF Secretariat, Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument (5 July 2011).

FAO, *NLBI Capacity Building Module* (November, 2011).

FAO, *A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of the Non-legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)* (September 2011).

Latin American Consultants for Sustainable Development and Environmental Management (LAGA), Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, 13-15 December 2011, Nairobi, Kenya (22 January 2012).



APPENDIX 3

WORKSHOP TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL REPORTING IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON ALL TYPES OF FORESTS

6-8 February 2012, Accra, Ghana

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Appendix 4

Questionnaire/Template for National Reports to UNFF 10

Introduction and guidance for overall preparation: Reporting to UNFF 10 and 11 will be critical in setting the path forward for the international arrangement on forests, including the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument. These national reports are also critically important to reporting countries for the following reasons:

- Addressing the issue of financial resources for implementing the forest instrument and attaining the global objectives on forests;
- Assisting countries in assessing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument;
- Identifying more clearly the needs of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing more effectively the forest instrument and achieving its four global objectives on forests, which bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take into account in the implementation of their international sustainable forest management (SFM) technical cooperation strategies.
- The information and data requested from countries in the questionnaire/template will collectively and nationally serve as a baseline for measuring progress towards the implementation of the Forest Instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests.

Information on indicators and additional questions may be used for more than one of the four layers that will be reported on:

- I. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country
- II. The global objectives on forests
- III. The forest instrument
- IV. The overall theme of the Forum session

The national report format (questionnaire/template) that follows was prepared by the UNFF Secretariat in consultation with FRA and UNFF national focal points and other national forest experts at five regional workshops organized jointly by the UNFF Secretariat and FAO in Bangkok, Thailand; Nairobi, Kenya; Accra, Ghana; Istanbul, Turkey; and Panama City, Panama from October 2011 to April 2012. The questionnaire/template for UNFF 10 provides a streamlined approach that takes into account reporting to forest-related criteria and indicators processes such as the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Status of Tropical Forest Management assessments where they are directly related to the forest instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests. Moreover, it provides a core set of indicators that will serve as the basis for future UNFF national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests as well as on the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDGs, thus contributing to the development of a reliable and consistent baseline for future assessments. It is recognized that for UNFF 10 it may not be possible for all countries to provide some of the new quantitative information requested; nevertheless, by flagging and requesting it now, many of the above workshop participants felt that countries could begin to direct their attention to gathering of this information, which will contribute greatly to the preparation of national reports for 2015 and afterwards.

Approximately one-third of the indicators in the questionnaire/template are taken from the on-going FRA and

ITTO criteria and indicators processes. Since this information has already been officially provided by countries, it will be pre-filled for them by the UNFF Secretariat. Of the remaining indicators that are new, half are qualitative in nature, largely based on yes and no and multiple choice responses, and half are quantitative in nature, mainly dealing with forest financing and MDG targets related to poverty eradication and quality of life issues for forest dependent people.

Given the cross-sectoral scope of the forest instrument, it is recommended that UNFF national focal points prepare their responses in consultation with representatives of relevant organizations, including ministries/agencies of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics. If possible, this could be achieved through inter-institutional coordination mechanisms on forests already existing in the countries. Hopefully these should include the national focal points for FRA and the NFP Facility and, where applicable, the national focal points for the ITTO C & I process, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

In a template format, the information only has to be inputted the first time. Please note that the areas of the questionnaire that are highlighted in grey indicate those areas where the information will be automatically inputted the first time it is entered. By requesting information in a streamlined, concise manner, it is anticipated that the average national report will vary in length from 15 to 20 pages, although the actual information requested will be less.

If information at the national level does not exist for specific indicators, please enter NA (not available).

The definition of terms that appears in the glossary that follows is simply for the purpose of clarification of terms and to assist in filling out the questionnaire.

Glossary:

Ecosystem services: Are the numerous and diverse services provided by forests and woodlands, including serving as a repository for biodiversity, protecting fragile ecosystems (mountain forests, drylands and small islands), protecting soil and water, sequestering carbon, and providing social (recreation, ecotourism, sports fishing/hunting) and cultural (spiritual, cultural, historical) services.

Forest: Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. (*FRA 2010*).

Forest dependent people: People who are directly reliant on forests for livelihood purposes. These are generally (1) people who live inside of forests, and who are heavily dependent on forests for their livelihood primarily on a subsistence basis and are often indigenous people; (2) people who live near forests, usually involved in agriculture outside the forest, who regularly use forest products (timber, fuelwood, bush foods, medicinal plants, etc.) partly for their own subsistence purposes and partly for income generation; and (3) people engaged in commercial activities such as trapping, collecting minerals or forest industries such as logging, depending on income from forest-dependent labour rather than from direct subsistence use of forest products. (FAO, Forestry Policy and Planning Division, *People and Forests in Asia and the Pacific: Situation and Prospects*, 1997).

Forests for conservation: Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within protected areas. (*FRA 2010*).

Forests for protection: Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water. (*FRA 2010*).

Forests for social services: Refers to forests designated primarily for social services such as recreation, tourism, education, research and for the conservation of cultural or spiritual sites. (*FRA 2010*).

Indigenous communities: Considering the diversity of indigenous peoples, an official definition of "indigenous" has not been adopted by any UN-system body. According to the UN the most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define indigenous peoples. This is based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents. The term "indigenous" has prevailed as a generic term for many years. In some countries, there may be preference for other terms including tribes, first peoples/nations, aboriginals and ethnic groups, among others. Occupational and geographical terms like

hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, etc., also exist and for all practical purposes can be used interchangeably with “indigenous peoples”. (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fact Sheet).

International Arrangement on Forests: Is a United Nations arrangement for promoting sustainable forest management consisting of (1) The United Nations Forum on Forests as the UN’s principal forest policy making body, (2) the Forest Instrument and its four shared Global Objectives on Forests, (3) the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue as an advisory mechanism to the Forum on its work and the implementation of the Forest Instrument, (4) the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) as an inter-organizational mechanism for cooperation and coordination in support of the work of the Forum and the implementation of the Forest Instrument, (5) inputs and support from regional and sub-regional processes, and (6) evolving financial arrangements to support the work of the Forum and the implementation of the Forest Instrument.

Minimum level of dietary energy consumption: The FAO measure of food deprivation, referred as the prevalence of undernourishment, is based on a comparison of usual food consumption expressed in terms of dietary energy (kcal) with minimum energy requirement norms. The part of the population with food consumption below the minimum energy requirement is considered underfed, or undernourished. Reporting on this is directly related to countries reporting on MDG indicator 1.9.

Non-wood forest products : Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood. (*FRA 2010*).

Other wooded land: Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5–10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. (*FRA 2010*).

Sustainable forest management: Sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations, taking into account as a reference framework the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management¹, which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes. (Based on the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests).

Traditional forest related knowledge: a cumulative body of knowledge, practice and belief, handed down through generations by cultural transmission and evolving by adaptive processes, about the relationship between living beings (including humans) with one another and with their forest environment. (UNFF 4 Report of the Secretary-General on Traditional forest-related knowledge, E/CN.18/2004/7 (2004), adapted from Berkes *et al*, *Ecological Applications* 10(5): 1251-1262; and IUFRO Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge, www.iufro.org/science/task-forces/traditional-forest-knowledge).

Trees outside of forests: include: (a) groups of trees covering an area of less than 0.5 ha, including lines and shelterbelts along infrastructure features and agricultural fields; (b) scattered trees in agricultural landscapes; (c) tree plantations mainly for other purposes than wood, such as fruit orchards and palm plantations; and (d) trees in parks and gardens and around buildings. Trees outside of forest are not assigned an area in the overall land use classification, but occur inside other wooded land and other land in FRA. (FAO, FRA Working Paper No. 33, 2010).

Part 1. Core Reporting for UNFF 10 and 11

Country: Check category(ies) country falls under:		
	Developing	To be pre-
	Least developed	filled by the
	Low forest cover	UNFF

¹ The seven thematic elements are (1) extent of forest resources, (2) forest biological diversity, (3) forest health and vitality, (4) productive functions of forest resources, (5) protective functions of forest resources, (6) socio-economic functions of forests and (7) legal, policy and institutional framework.

	SIDs	Secretariat
	Emerging economy	
	LLDCs	
	Developed	
Date of submission of national report:		
Contacts		
	Head of forest agency	
	Name:	
	Title:	
	Address:	
	Phone:	
	Fax:	
	e-mail:	
	UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)	
	Name:	
	Title:	
	Address:	
	Phone:	
	Fax:	
	e-mail:	
	Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point	
	Name:	
	Title:	
	Address:	
	Phone:	
	Fax:	
	e-mail:	
US dollar values: All values for the data in response to the additional questions beyond the FRA and ITTO indicators contained in the questionnaire/template should be provided in US dollars. Please indicate here the exchange rate between the country's national currency and the US dollar used for calculating values:		
	Exchange rate:	2005: 2010:
I. The global objectives on forests	<p>Guidance: As indicated below in Section II, the adjusted MDG indicators will also contribute to measuring progress in the implementation of the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.</p> <p>The additional indicators listed below are taken from the SFM C & I processes, specifically the FAO global FRA and the ITTO C & I. Please provide the exact information that your country submitted for the 2005, 2010 and 2015 FRAs (for UNFF 11 only). For global objective 4, ITTO indicators were found to be the most relevant.</p> <p>Funding for sustainable forest management will be at the center of the deliberations of UNFF 10. The indicators and additional questions under Global Objective 4, which take a cross-sectoral approach, will contribute significantly to discussions on this issue.</p>	
Global objective 1: Reverse the loss of cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest		

degradation;			
		2005	2010
1. FRA T.1.1: What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?			
2. FRA T.1.2: What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?			
3. FRA T.2.1: What is the extent of the country's forests under public ownership (1000 ha)? ²			
4. FRA T.2.2: What is the extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)?			
And what is the extent of privately owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)?			
	Individual		
	Business entities and institutions		
	Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;			
5. FRA T.3.1: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?			
6. FRA T.3.2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?			
7. FRA T.3.3: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?			
8. FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?			
Global objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;			
		2005	2010
9. FRA T.3.10: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?			
10. FRA T.3.11: What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?			
11. ITTO 1.11: What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)? (Will be deleted for non-ITTO reporting countries.)			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 1. Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programmes for forest products?			
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products? If not, please respond with NA.		2005 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
Global objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.			
		2005	2010
12. ITTO 1.3: What is the amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000) from the following sources?			
	Government sources		

² The 2005 data on ownership of forests was first provided by FRA 2010, which does not provide data for 2010 for FRA T.2.1 and FRA T.2.2.

	International development partners		
	Private sources		
		Yes	No
13. ITTO 1.4: Are economic instruments and other incentives being implemented to encourage sustainable forest management?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, give the name of each economic instrument/incentive , a short description and explanation of how it is used, and the main institutions responsible for its implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 2. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management since 2005?			
If yes, please check the applicable source(s).			
	Increased public funding		
	Increased funding from bilateral donors		
	Increased funding from multilateral donors		
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)		
	Other economic instruments for SFM		
	Increased private sector funding		
		2005 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?			
For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.			
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multisectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding (multisectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding (multisectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?			
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?			
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?			
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?			

UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 14. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
UNFFS AQ 15: If applicable, how much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by other sectors? Please list: 1. 2. 3.			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 16. Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
	Increased public sector financing		
	Increased funding from private industry		
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs		
	Bilateral cooperation		
	Multilateral cooperation		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research			
	Forests and climate change		
	Forest biodiversity		
	Land management and rehabilitation		
	Forestry		
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		
	Forest biology		
	Social and cultural values of forests		
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)		
		2005 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
UNFFS AQ 17. If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.			
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section I) in 500 words or less. For example, is the quantifiable information an estimate or an accurate reflection based on accounting? Or you may wish to explain that the information is currently unavailable but is in the process of being collected.			
II. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country	Guidance: In its purpose, the forest instrument is to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental stability. The MDG indicators that follow have been adjusted to focus on the contribution of forests to their achievement and, consequently, are closely tied to the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global		

objective 4.			
Statistical information for 2012 will be provided, if available, only for UNFF 10, and for 2015, only for UNFF 11.			
It is possible that information on the MDG indicators for 2015 related to social and economic benefits and finance will not be available in 2015, in which case the respondents should indicate if the information to be inputted into the final column is for 2014 or 2013.			
		Yes	No
Bearing in mind the definition of forest-dependent people contained in the glossary, does your country have a formal definition of forest-dependent people or forest-dependent communities?			
If yes, in 200 words or less please provide the definition in this space.			
Does your country maintain census or other statistical figures for forest dependent people?			
If yes, please provide information below for indicators under Target 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 2.A and 4.A. If information is not available, please respond with NA. If the answer is no, please skip down to point 23 under Target 7.A and continue filling out the questionnaire/template.			
		2005	2010
Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day.			
14. (1.1.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below US\$ 1 per day?			
15. (1.1.a.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below your country's established poverty line?			
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
16. (1.6.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day?			
17. (1.6.a.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector below your country's established poverty line?			
Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.			
18. (1.8.) What is the prevalence (%) of underweight children under five years of age among the population of forest dependent people?			
19. (1.9.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption?			
Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.			
20. (2.3.) What is the literacy rate of the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
	Overall		
	15-24 year-olds		
	Men		
	Women		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.			
21. (4.2.) What is the infant mortality rate for the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
22. (4.1.) What is the under-five mortality rate for the population of			

forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.			
23. (7.1.) What is the proportion (%) of land area covered by forest?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.1.1.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.1.2.			
Target 7.B: Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.			
24. (7.6.) What proportion (%) of total land area with forests is protected?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.2.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.3.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.4.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.10.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.11 and ITTO 1.11.			
25. (7.7) What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?			
	Plants		
	Animals		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.			
26. (8.1.) What has been the net ODA received for forestry (US\$)?			
If available, what has been the net ODA received for SFM (US\$)? If not available, please respond NA.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator ITTO 1.3.			
Repeat here information inputted above under UNFFS AQ 2.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
<u>Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C</u>			
UNFFS AQ 18. Are your national forest program and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?			
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s)			
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.		
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	Other(s) (describe in 50 words or less): (1) (2)		

	(3)		
<p>In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2012 with special emphasis on the role of your national forest programme (NFP). If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.</p>			
		2005	2010
<p><u>Relevant to Target 2.A</u> UNFFS AQ 19. What is the proportion (%) of forest dependent people who have access to primary school?</p>			
<p>or have completed primary school education?</p>			
<p>Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section II) in 500 words or less.</p>			
<p>III. Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument</p>	<p>Guidance: Excluding monitoring, assessment and reporting, the forest instrument has five cross-cutting and seven topical thematic clusters:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities</p> <p>Several of the indicators and information from additional questions used for reporting on the global objectives on forests and the MDGs will also be used for the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.</p>		
	<p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management</p>		
<p>Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 17.</p>		Yes	No
	<p>National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.</p>		
	<p>National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.</p>		
	<p>National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.</p>		
	<p>National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.</p>		

	Other (explain in 50 words or less)		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.			
	Government sources		
	International development partners		
	Private sources		
Additional questions		Not applicable	Yes No
UNFFS AQ 20. For countries whose official language is not one of the 6 official UN languages, has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official language? If your country's official language is one of the UN official languages please check "not applicable"			
UNFFS AQ 21. For all countries, has the forest instrument been translated into the principal native language(s)			
If yes, please list the principal language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated			
UNFFS AQ 22. Have inter-institutional and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?			
If yes, at what levels do they exist?			
	National		
	State/provincial		
	Local		
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe these cross-sectoral mechanisms, the year established and how they function. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
1B: Financing sustainable forest management			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1.		2005	2010
Repeat here information inputted above for Global Objective 4 under UNFFS AQ2.		Yes	No
	Increased public funding		
	Increased funding from bilateral donors		
	Increased funding from multilateral donors		
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)		
	Other economic instruments for SFM		
	Increased private sector funding		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.		2005	2010
	Government sources		
	International development partners		
	Private sources		

		Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.4.			
Repeat below the information inputted for these additional questions under Global Objective 4.		2005	2010
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?			
For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.			
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?			
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?			
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?			
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?			
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 14. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
UNFFS AQ 15: If applicable, how much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by other sectors? Please list: 1. 2. 3.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 23. Have financing strategies been developed that outline the short-, medium- and long term financial planning for achieving SFM, taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, please describe these strategies, the year they were established and the main			

institutions responsible for their implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.

1C: Capacity building and technology transfer

	2000	2005	2008
27. FRA T.13: What is the total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years)? ³			
28. FRA T.15.b and ITTO 1.5: What is the total number of staff working in public forest institutions? ⁴			
		Yes	No
29. ITTO 1.8: Does there exist and is there the ability to apply, appropriate technology to practice sustainable forest management and the efficient utilization and marketing of forest products?			

If no, in 250 words or less, please describe institutional priority needs and technology and know-how areas of particular concern. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.

Additional questions	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 24. Is your country the recipient of SFM technology transfer from donor countries and international organizations?		

If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe the nature, source and recipient of this assistance. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.

UNFFS AQ 25. Are there any incentives for promoting the introduction and/or application of new and/or improved technologies for SFM?		
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s).		
Low interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Other (describe in 50 words or less):		

1D: Stakeholder participation

	Yes	No
30. ITTO 1.10 related: Does your country have institutional mechanisms for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation at the following levels?		
National level		
Regional level		
Local level		

If yes, in 500 words or less, describe the processes of public participation, indicating the parties involved and their level of involvement. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an

³ Data provided in FRA 2010 is for 2000 and 2005.

⁴ Data provided in FRA 2010 is for 2000, 2005 and 2008.

appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.							
1E: Enhanced international cooperation							
Additional questions				Yes		No	
UNFFS AQ 26. In which of the following areas is your country participating in regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management?							
	Combating illicit international trafficking in forest products such as FLEGT						
		Please list					
	Technical assistance such as regional partnership arrangements						
		Please list					
	Scientific cooperation						
	Initiatives of international organizations in support of the forest instrument						
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)						
		Please list					
		Not applicable	1	2	3	4	5
UNFFS AQ 27. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest, how effective would you rate support from bilateral and multilateral organizations in supporting your efforts to implement the forest instrument and achieve SFM?							
Please provide in 250 words or less an explanation of your choice.							
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance							
Additional questions				Yes		No	
UNFFS AQ 28. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to improve forest-related legislation, strengthen law enforcement and promote good governance at all levels in support of the forest instrument and SFM?							
UNFFS AQ 29. Is your country participating in bilateral, regional and international cooperation, such as FLEGT, to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels?							
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching?							
	Donor country						
	Recipient country						
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.							
			2005	2010			

			No. of cases	% prosecuted	No. of cases	% prosecuted
UNFFS AQ 30. What was the total number of cases registered for illicit harvesting of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
	Logs/timber					
	Wildlife					
	Other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife					
UNFFS AQ 31. What was the total number of cases registered for illegal sale of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
	Logs/timber					
	Wildlife					
	Other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife					
UNFFS AQ 32: What was the total number of cases registered for illegal occupation of forests and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
UNFFS AQ 33: What was the total number of cases registered for destruction of forests due to arson and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
2B: International trade in forest products						
Additional questions			Yes	No		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ 1.						
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.			2005	2010		
			Yes	No		
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 2A under UNFFS AQ 27.						
	Donor country					
	Recipient country					
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.						
			2005	2010		
2C: Protection of forests						
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.6.						
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.2.						
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.3.						
Repeat here information inputted above for FRA T.3.10.						
Repeat here information inputted above for FRA T.3.11.						
2D: Science and research						
Additional questions			Yes	No		
UNFFS AQ 34. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the						

development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?			
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?			
If yes, how many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs? If figures not available, please respond NA.		2005	2010
	Forest owners		
	Local communities		
	Indigenous communities		
	Others (please describe) 1. 2. 3.		
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less how your country is promoting the use of scientific and technological innovations for SFM among forest owners, local communities, indigenous communities and other stakeholders.			
		Yes	No
Repeat for the questions that follow information inputted under global objective 4 for UNFFS AQ 15-16.			
Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
	Increased public sector financing		
	Increased funding from private industry		
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs		
	Bilateral cooperation		
	Multilateral cooperation		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research			
	Forests and climate change		
	Forest biodiversity		
	Land management and rehabilitation		
	Forestry		
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		
	Forest biology		
	Social and cultural values of forests		
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)		
		2005	2010
If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.			
2E: Public awareness and education			
		2005	2008
31. FRA T.16.1: What number of students in forest related education			

graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent?		
32. FRA T.16.2: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent?		
33. FRA T.16.3: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma?		
34. FRA T.16.4: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?		
35. FRA T.16.5: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?		
36. FRA T.16.6: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma were women?		
Additional questions	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 35. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests? ⁵		
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.		
UNFFS AQ 36. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?		
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
	Published materials such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	
	Meetings with public sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives	
	Meetings with private sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives	
	Meetings with local public and private stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives	
	Orientations to engage stakeholders, both public and private, in the implementation of the forest instrument	
	Other (describe in 100 words or less)	
2F: Private sector and industry		
Additional questions	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 37. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?		

⁵ This question will be posed only for UNFF 10. For UNFF 11 it will be replaced by a question relating to World Forestry Day and World Environment Day.

If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by the private sector and industry in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management?		
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster IC under UNFFS AQ 23.		
	Low interest loans	
	Tax breaks	
	Subsidies	
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)	
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
	Yes	No
37. ITTO 7.12. Are tenure and user rights of communities and indigenous peoples over publicly owned forests recognized and practiced?		
If yes, please describe in 500 words or less how they are recognized and practiced.		
38. ITTO 7.13. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?		
If yes, please explain in 500 words or less how it is used and by whom.		
Additional questions		
	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 38. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?		
	Indigenous communities	
	Local communities	
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by indigenous and/or local communities in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.		
UNFFS AQ 39. Are indigenous and local communities engaged in benefit sharing from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁶		
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe how this is functioning.		
UNFFS AQ 40. Are education, training and extension programmes		

⁶ Benefit sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In such national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber; among others.

being implemented that are directed at local and indigenous communities, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?				
			2005	2010
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?				
	Indigenous			
	Local			
			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster IC under UNFFS AQ 23.				
	Low interest loans			
	Tax breaks			
	Subsidies			
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section III) in 500 words or less.				

<p>Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 10: forests and economic development, with the following four themes:</p> <p>Theme 1: Forest products and services; Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies; Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.</p>				
Theme 1: Forest products and services⁷		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (d), (e), (j), (r), (x); 7 (f), (g), (h), (i) and (k).		
			2005	2010
39. FRA T.11.1 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
40. FRA T.11.4: What is the total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)?				
41. FRA T.11.5 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
42. FRA T.11.8 and ITTO 7.2: What is the total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)?				
43. FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 7.2: What is the total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)?				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 41. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe how the mechanism(s) functions.				

⁷ Values of removals given in FRA 2005 were in US1,000, while in FRA 2010 they are in million US\$. Figures should be provided in US\$ million.

			2005	2010
If yes, what is the value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)? If information is unavailable, please respond NA.				
Repeat here information inputted for FRA T.3.1 under global objective 2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
Additional questions			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ 1: Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programs for forest products?				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.			2005	2010
Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies	Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (a), (h), (k), (l), (w); 7 (c).			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3 .				
			2005	2010
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions			Yes	No
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 17.				
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters	Guidance: Most directly related measure of the forest instrument is 6 (o).			
			2005 ⁸	2010 ⁹
44. FRA T.9.1: What is the total land area affected by fires (1000 ha)?				
	Forests			
	Other wooded land			

⁸ Annual average for period 1998-2002.

⁹ Annual average for period 2003-2007.

	Other land		
45. FRA.T.10a: What is the total land area of forests affected by other disturbances (1000 ha)?			
	Insects		
	Diseases		
	Other biotic agents ¹⁰		
	Abiotic factors ¹¹		
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 42. Which of the following disasters resulted in the destruction of forests and other wooded lands since 2005?			
	Forest fires		
	Droughts		
	Pests		
	Invasive species		
	Floods		
	Cattle grazing		
	Hurricanes/typhoons		
	Tornados		
	Volcanic eruptions		
	Tsunamis		
	Wars and armed struggles		
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less		
UNFFS AQ 43: Have forest rehabilitation or restoration actions been taken following any of the above disasters?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, please describe the actions taken. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
UNFFS AQ 44. Have efforts been strengthened to protect and re-establish mangrove forests as buffers against extreme events such as hurricanes/ typhoons and tsunamis originating in oceans? If you are a land-locked country, please respond not applicable.	Not Applicable	Yes	No
Please describe in 500 words or less the actions taken to respond to disasters resulting in loss of forests and forest degradation?			
Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.	Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (j), (t).		
		2005	2010
Repeat here the information inputted for global objective 2 under FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?			
Additional questions			
UNFFS AQ 45. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country? If information not available,			

¹⁰ Includes wildlife browsing, bark stripping, grazing or other physical damage by animals.

¹¹ Includes climatic events such as storms, drought, wind, snow, ice and floods, as well as tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.

please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 46. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 47. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 48. Are there tree planting campaigns in your country at the local community level in urban and peri-urban environments?				
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less the tree planting campaigns, the public and private stakeholders involved and the extent of their activities.				
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 2 for UNFF 10) in 500 words or less.				