

**Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation  
Of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests  
10-12 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand**

By Latin American Consultants for Sustainable Development  
and Environmental Management (LAGA)

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**I. Introduction**

The Bangkok 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 first 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 the 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. Venue**

The workshop was held at the offices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations at its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand from 10-12 October 2011.

## **VI. Organization of the workshop**

The programme of work of the workshop, which was prepared jointly by the UNFF Secretariat and FAO, is contained in Appendix 1. The workshop was divided into two major parts. The first, which

covered the initial two days and consisted of four sessions, addressed the strengthening of the capacity of countries to implement the forest instrument, focussing on the following themes:

- Introduction to the Forest Instrument,
- Why should countries implement the Forest Instrument?
- Approaches to the implementation of the Forest Instrument and
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Forest Instrument.

The final day was dedicated to session five on improved reporting on the Forest Instrument, with a closing session on workshop conclusions and follow-up.

#### **IV. Participants**

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in the Asia and Pacific region were invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop was attended by thirteen experts from the following ten countries (please see Appendix 2):

Bhutan  
Cambodia  
China  
Fiji  
India  
Lao  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Papua New Guinea

In addition, five experts from FAO and two from the UNFF Secretariat, as well as two consultants participated. A total of twenty-two persons participated in the workshop.

#### **V. Inauguration**

Opening words were provided through an audio-visual message from Jan McAlpine, Director of the UNFF Secretariat, in which she provided background on the negotiation, adoption and implementation of the Forest Instrument. She highlighted the importance of the cooperation with FAO on reporting on the implementation of the Forest Instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests to the Forum, noting that this is the first of five capacity-building workshops to be organized jointly by the two organizations.

Eva Muller, Team Leader for Forest Policy and Economics; Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division; Forestry Department in FAO, welcomed participants to the workshop. She stressed that the Forest Instrument provides a framework for achieving SFM. To this end, FAO has three goals: eliminate hunger, reduce poverty and promote sustainable management of natural resources. Part of FAO's mandate is to support governments in sustainable management of natural resources.

In 2008 FAO received funding from the German Government for pilot project in Ghana on strengthening the implementation of the Forest Instrument. The pilot project brought together all relevant stakeholders in regards to the 25 policies and measures of the Forest Instrument, identifying strengths, weaknesses and gaps. According to Ms. Muller, two years later Ghana has found the Forest Instrument to be a positive framework for promoting SFM, including monitoring progress. Three more pilot projects in Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines, with support from Japan and in collaboration with UNFF Secretariat, are currently underway. Ms. Muller concluded in highlighting that FAO can support interested countries in carrying out similar work as pilot projects.

Before commencing the capacity-building sessions of the workshop, Peter Gondo, the FAO consultant, and Jorge Illueca, the UNFF Secretariat advisor, addressed the workshop's purpose and objectives, methodology, as well as their expectations of outcomes.

Country participants were invited to briefly describe their experiences with the Forest Instrument and other forest-related activities. With the exception of a few, most were unfamiliar with the Forest Instrument and the work of the UNFF.

## **VI. Capacity-building sessions of the workshop**

The workshop consisted of five capacity-building sessions. 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 four Global Objectives on Forests to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Forum.

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.

### **A. Sessions one to four**

#### First session: Introduction to the Forest Instrument

Before commencing, all workshop participants were invited to introduce themselves. Subsequently, they were requested to provide a brief written description of their expectations for the workshop.

Mr. Gondo then proceeded to provide a historical background on the evolution of forest policy since Rio in 1992. He further described the functions of the UNFF, the purpose and principles of the Forest Instrument, and its component actions at the national and international levels. Upon request, several experts from the countries described what they meant by national forest programmes (NFPs) or similar strategies and how these relate to the Forest Instrument, particularly as regards stakeholder participation, national ownership and multi-sectoral coherence.

#### Second session: Why should countries implement the Forest Instrument?

Regarding the first part of the second session, participants were requested to consider the benefits that could be provided through the implementation of the Forest Instrument. Following are the benefits that were identified:

- (1) reinforcing government commitment to sustainable forest management,
- (2) influence policy makers to make right decisions,
- (3) an enabling policy environment,
- (4) good governance,
- (5) enforcing effective implementation of existing policies and legislation,
- (6) improved cross-sectoral coordination,
- (7) reverse forest degradation and deforestation,
- (8) enhanced ecosystem services, including adaptation and mitigation to climate change,
- (9) better livelihood options,
- (10) increased employment opportunities, especially for the rural population.
- (11) capacity building leading to poverty reduction,
- (12) more shift to non-timber forest products,
- (13) greater and more coordinated stakeholder participation,
- (14) increased funding from different sources
- (15) sharing of knowhow and technology among countries,
- (16) encourage and facilitate private investments,
- (17) equitable sharing of benefits,
- (18) enhanced global cooperation and
- (19) improved monitoring and assessment.

Jorge Illueca contributed that a major benefit of the Forest Instrument is that it is the product of a distillation process that provides a coherent framework for operationalizing the policies contained in the IPF/IFF proposals for action and resolutions of the Forum.

Peter Gondo added that it is the only international instrument that looks at all aspects of management of all types of forests, providing a holistic 360 degree view of forests, and that can enhance coordination among relevant multilateral environmental agreements such as CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD, as well as cross-sectoral coordination within countries. Furthermore, it provides a good checklist of what we should be doing in order to achieve SFM. Moreover, the Forest Instrument is proving to serve as a basis for resource mobilization in support of SFM. A major challenge that we are facing is linking the Forest Instrument to national development frameworks.

The second part of the second session focused on the importance of stakeholder participation in the implementation of the Forest Instrument. For this purpose, Mr. Gondo sought the views of the country experts on key stakeholders and related issues that need to be addressed.

Country experts identified key stakeholders that should be engaged in the implementation of the instrument. Several stressed the need for promoting awareness of and education on the Forest Instrument.

In his summary of this part of the session, Mr. Gondo stressed that there was agreement to engage stakeholders outside of the forest sector, such as judges, law enforcement officials, finance agencies, consumers, entertainment and the media, among others. Stakeholders from all levels in a country, from the powerful to the humble, need to be involved.

Public awareness and education were underlined as particularly important. 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. It has to be stressed to all stakeholders that through the Forest Instrument we have moved from policy-making to the operationalization of SFM policies at the country level.

### Third session: Approaches to the implementation of the Forest Instrument

The third session of the workshop focused on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, with Mr. Gondo describing the three steps to be undertaken: awareness raising, inventory of on-going forestry initiatives and assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument.

As concluded during session two, stakeholder involvement is crucial. To this end, information materials for awareness raising need to be developed and, through workshops, agreements reached with stakeholders on processes and methods of implementation. In the case of the Nicaragua pilot project, in order to raise awareness of the Forest Instrument, materials were produced in the principal languages of Spanish, Miskito and English.

The inventory of on-going forestry 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.

Participants then broke up into three groups charged with assessing where their countries are on the implementation of the Forest Instrument's 25 national policies and measures. Each group provided its assessment to the total workshop. The importance of the exercise was to place the experts in a position in which they systematically assessed progress in the implementation of each of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument in their specific countries.

In finalizing the discussion of this session, it was stressed that the successful assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the Forest Instrument requires effective engagement of stakeholders in order to reach agreement on monitoring and assessment methods, including criteria and indicators.

Before closing the session, Mr. Gondo explained how other countries in their pilot projects have addressed the implementation of the Forest Instrument.

In the case of Ghana, attention was first directed at the selection of the following priorities: (1) cross-sectoral coordination, (2) strengthening of law enforcement, including the role of civil society, (3) development of financing strategies, with special emphasis on access to funding by local stakeholders and (4) integration of the national forest programme (NFP) into national development plans, particularly through the strengthening of capacity of local authorities to implement forest programmes. For these, only the most important actions were selected in order to have a sharply focused implementation plan for the instrument.

For the Nicaragua pilot project a different approach was used to selecting implementation priorities. It was decided to first undertake a comparative assessment of the 25 national measures of the Forest Instrument in terms of national versus local priorities. National measures 4 (6-d), 8 (6-h), 9 (6-i), 11

(6-l) and 25 (6-y) were the selected priorities at the national level by the national government. Only 8 (6-h) and 11 (6-l) were priorities that coincided both at the local and national levels.

#### Fourth session: 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 workshop then proceeded to break up into three working groups charged with the preparation of (a) an action plan for implementing the NLBI and (b) a performance monitoring plan. The aim of the exercise was to get participants to think about how to plan the implementation of the NLBI and monitor its implementation.

Selecting the elements for the planning the implementation of the instrument, taking into account the experiences of the Ghana and Nicaragua pilot projects and other country experiences, was accomplished and each working group reported its conclusions to the whole workshop. More problematic was the issue of selecting indicators for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Forest Instrument. Mr. Gondo indicated that this issue would be addressed more specifically during session five.

## **B. Session five**

This session of the workshop on national reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> sessions of the UNFF in 2013 and 2015 was coordinated by Mr. Illueca. In his power point presentation introducing the subject, he described the purpose of the Forest Instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests.

He emphasized that governments have called for the instrument to also 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 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 five of the eight MDGs, including also universal primary education, reduction of child mortality rates and the global partnership for development.

For purposes of reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> 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, he also described exactly what 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.

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 Millennium Development Goals,
- The Global Objectives on Forests,
- 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” and which will be examined in closer detail during this session of the workshop.

Mr. Illueca then addressed the issue of possible indicators that could be used for reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Forum. Regarding the use of indicators from on-going 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.

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)

To better improve the preparation of national reports, Mr. Illueca emphasized that the workshop is being requested to undertake 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 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.

At this point, he introduced the questionnaire/template for the consideration of the workshop participants. He 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.

Mr. Illueca 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.

#### Feedback received on the questionnaire/template

A wealth of 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 3. These included, among others:

1. Reversing the order of Sections I and II under Part I on Core Reporting for UNFF 10 and 11, so that the Global Objectives on Forests are addressed before the Millennium Development Goals.
2. Under the glossary, add definitions for “forests for conservation” and “forests for protection”.
3. Under the MDG goals, on statistical figures for groups of forest-related people, stick only to forest-dependent people as defined in the glossary.
4. 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.
5. Under additional questions for Global Objective 4, add a question on how much funding related to forests is provided by the transportation sector.

6. Under additional question for cluster 1A on strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management, in seeking information on the establishment of inter-agency/inter-institutional cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for SFM, ask at what level these mechanisms have been established in the event of their existence: national, state/provincial and/or local.
7. Under the last two additional questions cluster 2A on forest law enforcement and governance, specifically on illegal harvesting and sale of forest products, expand the information requested to also include “other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife”.
8. In those areas of the questionnaire/template where countries are asked to rate the effectiveness of (a) the support of bilateral and multilateral organizations in the implementation of the Forest Instrument and achieving sustainable forest management and (b) the international arrangement on forests, to use a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest.

Other changes were introduced, mainly for purposes of clarity, that are not listed above.

While some of the participants expressed support for the questionnaire/template as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the Forest Instruments and its Global Objectives on Forests, a few were concerned that this might increase their reporting burden or that their inability to provide the information requested would reflect badly on them.

One participant was unaware if UNFF national reports are taken into consideration, and that countries may not see the benefit of reporting to the UNFF.

Some participants felt that more time should have been dedicated to the preparation of the reporting and evaluation plan for the Forest Instrument covered in session 4 and the reporting format (questionnaire/template) addressed in session 5.

One participant felt that the completion of the questionnaire/format could be greatly facilitated if the data and information for the FRA and ITTO indicators could be pre-filled before sending out to the countries.

In closing the session, Mr. Illueca stressed that reporting is voluntary. He also 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.

## **VII. Conclusions and Follow-up**

The experiences of Ghana and Nicaragua 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.

Ms. Muller invited country focal points interested in participating in pilot projects such as those undertaken by Ghana and Nicaragua to please send their requests to FAO for consideration and follow-up.

In discussing the questionnaire/template and its guidelines, participants were in agreement in suggesting that participants in future project workshops be allowed to review the reporting format prior to the workshops much earlier. They also suggested the development of a network of focal points that will serve as a knowledge sharing initiative and link all focal points working on the reporting format for the duration of the project.

Ms. Kariuki informed the participants that in the next phase of the project, UNFFS would identify up to 40 interested countries and work with them in preparing their national reports to UNFF 10. In addition, at UNFF 10, UNFFS and FAO would organize a side event to showcase the project.

## **VII. Closure of the workshop**

In her closing words on behalf of FAO, Eva Muller thanked the participants for their constructive participation and valuable contributions. For the countries, this workshop has been an important step in raising awareness among FAO and UNFF focal points of the purpose, scope and benefits of the Forest Instrument. She reiterated her invitation to country focal points interested in participating in pilot projects such as those implemented by Ghana and Nicaragua to please send their requests to FAO.

Njeri Kariuki on behalf of the UNFF Secretariat also thanked the participants for their participation and contribution. Their feedback and suggestions will be taken into account and the questionnaire/template will be revised accordingly. She expressed gratitude to country focal points who informed that they will do their best to provide national reports to UNFF 10 and 11.

Before closing, several of the participants thanked both FAO and the UNFF Secretariat for the workshop, which they felt had greatly increased their understanding of the Forest Instruments and the benefits that it can generate in their countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable forest management.

The closing of the workshop was accompanied by a strong applause.



## APPENDIX 1

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

10-12 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

#### Monday, 10 October

08:30 – 09:00	Workshop registration
09:00 – 09:30	Opening remarks by UNFF and FAO
09:30 – 10:30	Background, purpose and objectives of the workshop Workshop methodology Presentation of participants <sup>1</sup> (Peter Gondo/Jorge Illueca)
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee/tea break
10:30 – 12:00	Session 1: Introduction to the Forest Instrument (Peter Gondo)
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch break
13:30 – 15:00	Session 2: Why should countries implement the Forest Instrument? (Peter Gondo)
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee/tea break
15:30 – 17:00	Session 2 continued (working groups)
17:00 – 17:30	Reporting back and wrap-up of day 1
18:30	Cocktail reception

#### Tuesday, 11 October

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<sup>1</sup> This could be more detailed with each country delegation being asked to say something about the status of the implementation of the Forest Instrument in their country and of reporting.

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the first day (Peter Gondo)
09:15 – 10:30	Session 3: Approaches to implementation of the Forest Instrument (Peter Gondo)
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee/tea 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 Forest Instrument (Peter Gondo)
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee/tea break
16:00 – 17:30	Session 4 continued (exercises)
17:30 – 18:00	Wrap-up of the day (Peter Gondo)

### **Wednesday, 12 October**

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the second day (Jorge Illueca)
09:15 – 10:30	Session 5: Reporting on the Forest Instrument (Jorge Illueca) Introduction
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee/tea break
11:00 - 12:30	Session 5 continued
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Session 5 continued
15:30 – 16:30	Final session: Conclusions and follow-up
16:30	Closing



## APPENDIX 2

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

10—12 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

#### PARTICIPANTS

Bhutan

Mr Kinley Tshering

[kinletshering@gmail.com](mailto:kinletshering@gmail.com)

Cambodia

Mr. Kimsun Chheng

[Chheng.kimsun@yahoo.com](mailto:Chheng.kimsun@yahoo.com)

Cambodia

Mr. Heng Sokh

[sokhengpiny@yahoo.com](mailto:sokhengpiny@yahoo.com)

Cambodia

Mr. Chealy Pak

[Pak\\_chealy@yahoo.com](mailto:Pak_chealy@yahoo.com)

China

Mr Zhong Zheng

[zhengzhong@forestry.gov.cn](mailto:zhengzhong@forestry.gov.cn)

Fiji

Mr. Samuela Lagataki

[Samuela\\_lagataki@yahoo.com](mailto:Samuela_lagataki@yahoo.com)

Fiji

Mr. Semi Vuloaloa Dranibaka

[semidrani@hotmail.com](mailto:semidrani@hotmail.com)

India

Mr. Subhash Chandra

[Subhaash.chandra@gmail.com](mailto:Subhaash.chandra@gmail.com)

Lao  
Mr. Bounsouane Phonophichith  
[bphongphichith@yahoo.com](mailto:bphongphichith@yahoo.com)

Malaysia  
Mr. Yee Hwai Yap  
[yhyap@forestry.gov.my](mailto:yhyap@forestry.gov.my)

Nepal  
Mr. Ramesh Shakya  
[Ramesh\\_058@yahoo.com](mailto:Ramesh_058@yahoo.com)

Pakistan  
Mr. Ali Asghar  
[aliasgharfmc@gmail.com](mailto:aliasgharfmc@gmail.com)

Papua New Guinea  
Mr. Kaip Dambis  
[dkaip@pngfa.gov.pg](mailto:dkaip@pngfa.gov.pg)

FAO  
Ms. Eva Muller  
[Eva.muller@fao.org](mailto:Eva.muller@fao.org)

FAO  
Mr. Masahiko Hori  
[Masahiko.hori@fao.org](mailto:Masahiko.hori@fao.org)

FAO  
Mr. Patrick Durst  
[Patrick.durst@fao.org](mailto:Patrick.durst@fao.org)

FAO  
Mr. Simmathiri Appanah  
[Simmathiri.appanah@fao.org](mailto:Simmathiri.appanah@fao.org)

FAO  
Ms. Xiaojie Fan  
[Xiaojie.fan@fao.org](mailto:Xiaojie.fan@fao.org)

UNFF  
Ms. Njeri Kariuki  
[kariuki@un.org](mailto:kariuki@un.org)

UNFF  
Mr. Mikko Kurppa

[kurppa@un.org](mailto:kurppa@un.org)

Consultant

Mr. Peter Gondo

[peter@safire.co.zw](mailto:peter@safire.co.zw) [gondopeter@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:gondopeter@yahoo.co.uk)

Consultant

Mr. Jorge Illueca

[illueca@un.org](mailto:illueca@un.org)

## Appendix 3

### Questionnaire/Template for Preparing National Reports for UNFF 10 and 11

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 SFM technical cooperation strategies.

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 questionnaire that follows attempts to provide a streamlined approach that takes into account reporting to forest-related agreements and processes such as the MDGs, FRA, the ITTO C & I process and the relevant forest targets of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 where they are directly related to the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

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:**

**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).

**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.

**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).

**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).

**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](http://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

<b>Country:</b>			
Check category(ies) country falls under:		Developing	
		Least developed	
		Low forest cover	
		SIDs	
		Emerging economy	
		Developed	
<b>Date of submission of national report:</b>			
<b>Contacts</b>			
<b>Head of forest agency</b>			
Name:			
Title:			
Address:			
Phone:			
Fax:			
e-mail:			
<b>UNFF national focal point</b> (please fill out if not same as above)			
Name:			
Title:			
Address:			
Phone:			
Fax:			
e-mail:			
<b>Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point</b>			
Name:			
Title:			
Address:			
Phone:			
Fax:			
e-mail:			
<b>I. The global objectives on forests</b>		Guidance: As indicated above, 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.	
		The additional indicators listed below are taken from the SFM C & I processes,	

	<p>specifically the FAO global FRA and the ITTO C &amp; 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>			
<b>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;</b>				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
1. <b>FRA T.1.1:</b> What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?				
2. <b>FRA T.1.2:</b> What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?				
3. <b>CBD Target 5:</b> indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
4. <b>CBD Target 15:</b> indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
<b>Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;</b>				
5. <b>FRA T.3.1:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
6. <b>FRA T.3.2:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?				
7. <b>FRA T.3.3:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?				
8. <b>FRA T.3.4:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?				
<b>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;</b>				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
9. <b>FRA T.3.10:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?				
10. <b>FRA T.3.11 and ITTO 1.11:</b> What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?				
11. <b>CBD Target 7:</b> indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
12. <b>CBD Target 11:</b> indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
<b>Additional questions</b>			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 (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.		2005	2010	2012/2015
<b>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.</b>				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
13. <b>ITTO 1.3:</b> What is the amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000) from the following sources?				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
			Yes	No
14. <b>ITTO 1.4:</b> 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.				
<b>Additional questions</b>			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\$1,000)	2010 (US\$1,000)	2012/2015 (US\$1,000)
UNFFS AQ 3. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multisectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate				

change funding (multisectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 5. 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 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?			
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?			
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?			
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?			
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?			
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 14. 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
			2012/15
UNFFS AQ 15. 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.			
<b>II. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Statistical information for 2012 will be provided, if available, only for UNFF 10, and for 2015, only for UNFF 11.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Does your country maintain census or other statistical figures for forest dependent people?		Yes	No
If yes, please provide information below for indicators under Target 1.A, 1.C, 2.A and 4.A. If information is not available, please respond with NA.			
	2005	2010	2012/2015
<b>Target 1.A:</b> Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day.			
15. (1.1.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below US\$ 1 per day?			
16. (1.1.a.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below your country's established poverty line?			

<b>Target 1.B:</b> Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
17. (1.6.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day?			
18. (1.6.a.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector below your country's established poverty line?			
<b>Target 1.C:</b> Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.			
19. (1.8.) What is the prevalence (%) of underweight children under five years of age among the population of forest dependent people?			
20. (1.9.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption?			
<b>Target 2.A:</b> Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.			
21. (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		
<b>Target 4.A:</b> Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.			
22. (4.2.) What is the infant mortality rate for the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
23. (4.1.) What is the under-five mortality rate for the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
<b>Target 7.A:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.			
24. (7.1.) What is the proportion (%) of land area covered by forest?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.1.1.</b>			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.1.2.</b>			
<b>Target 7.B:</b> Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.			
25. (7.6.) What proportion (%) of total land area with forests is protected?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.2.</b>			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.3.</b>			
Repeat here information inputted above			

for indicator <b>FRA T.3.4.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.10.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.11</b> and <b>ITTO 1.11.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>CBD Target 7.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>CBD Target 11.</b>				
26. (7.7) What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?				
	Plants			
	Animals			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>CBD Target 5.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>CBD Target 15.</b>				
<b>Target 8.A:</b> Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.				
27. (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 <b>ITTO 1.3.</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above under UNFFS AQ 2.				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
<u>Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C</u>				
UNFFS AQ 16. 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 have been revised to			

	incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	Other(s) (describe in 50 words or less): (1) (2) (3)		
In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2015. <sup>2</sup> If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
<b>III. Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument</b>	<p>Guidance: Excluding monitoring, assessment and reporting, the forest instrument has five cross-cutting and seven topical thematic clusters:</p> <p>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>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>		
<b>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management</b>			
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 16.			
		Yes	No
	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 have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.			

<sup>2</sup> Additional information on the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDG on environmental stability will be addressed under Global Objective on Forests 3.

	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Not applicable	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 17. 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 18. 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 19. 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.				
<b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management</b>				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1.				
Repeat here information inputted above for Global Objective 4 under UNFFS AQ2.				
	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.				
	Government sources			
	International development			

	partners			
	Private sources			
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.				
UNFFS AQ 3. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multi-sectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 4. 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 5. 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 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?				
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?				
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?				
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?				
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?				
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?				
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?				
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No

UNFFS AQ 20. 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.			
<b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b>			
		2005	2010
28. <b>FRA T.15.b and ITTO 1.5:</b> What is the total number of staff working in public forest institutions?			
		Yes	No
29. <b>ITTO 1.8:</b> 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.			
<b>Additional questions</b>			
UNFFS AQ 21. 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 22. 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)		

<b>1D: Stakeholder participation</b>				
			Yes	No
30. <b>ITTO 1.11</b> 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 appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.				
<b>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</b>				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 23. 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)			
		Not applicable	1	2
			3	4
			5	
UNFFS AQ 24. 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 sustainable forest management?				
Please provide in 250 words or less an explanation of your choice.				
<b>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance</b>				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 25. Since its adoption 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 26. 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		2012/2015	
		No. of cases	% pro-secuted	No. of cases	% pro-secuted	No. of cases	% pro-secuted
UNFFS AQ 27. 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 28. What was the total number of cases registered for illegal sale of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?							
	Logs						
	Wildlife						
	Other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife						
<b>2B: International trade in forest products</b>							
<b>Additional questions</b>							
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		2012/2015	
				Yes		No	
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 2A under UNFFS AQ 26.							

	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	2012/2015
<b>2C: Protection of forests</b>				
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.				
<b>2D: Science and research</b>				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 29. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management				
Repeat for the questions that follow information inputted under global objective 4 for UNFFS AQ 14-15.				
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	2012/2015
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.				
<b>2E: Public awareness and education</b>				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
31. <b>FRA T.16.1:</b> What number of students in forest related education graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent?				
32. <b>FRA T.16.2:</b> What number of students in forest related education graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent?				
33. <b>FRA T.16.3:</b> What number of students in forest related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma?				
34. <b>FRA T.16.4:</b> What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?				
35. <b>FRA T.16.5:</b> What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?				
36. <b>FRA T.16.6:</b> What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma were women?				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 30. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests?				
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.				
UNFFS AQ 31. 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 officials from the most relevant sectors to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives		
	Meetings with 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, to engage them in the implementation of the forest instrument		
	Other (describe in 100 words or less)		
<b>2F: Private sector and industry</b>			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 32. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?			
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 1C under UNFFS AQ 22.			
	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)		
<b>2G: Indigenous and local communities</b>			
		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.				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 33. 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 34. Are education, training and extension programmes 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	2012/2015
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 1C under UNFFS AQ 22.				
	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)			

**Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 10: forests and economic development,  
with the following four themes:**

- 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.

<b>Theme 1: Forest products and services</b>		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	2012
39. <b>FRA T.11.1 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )?				
40. <b>FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)?				
41. <b>FRA T.11.5 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )?				
42. <b>FRA T.11.8 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)?				
43. <b>FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)?				
<b>Additional questions</b>				
UNFFS AQ 35. 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.				
		2005	2010	2012
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 <b>FRA T.3.1</b> under global objective 2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
<b>Additional questions</b>			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		2005	2010	2012

value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.			
Please provide 3-5 concise examples of actions taken by your country in applying SFM for forest products and services.			
Example 1 (100 words or less)			
Example 1 (100 words or less)			
Example 1 (100 words or less)			
Example 1 (100 words or less)			
Example 1 (100 words or less)			
<b>Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies</b>	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	2012
Government sources			
International development partners			
Private sources			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Yes	No
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 16.			
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 have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
<b>Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters</b>	Guidance: Most directly related measure of the forest instrument is 6 (o).		
	2005	2010	2012
44. <b>FRA T.9.2:</b> What is the total number of fires over all land area?			
45. <b>FRA T.9.1:</b> What is the total land area affected by fires (1000 ha)?			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 36. Have disasters resulted in the destruction of forests and other wooded lands?			
If yes, what were the disasters responsible?			
Forest fires			

	Droughts			
	Pests			
	Hurricanes/typhoons			
	Tornados			
	Volcanic eruptions			
	Tsunamis			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
UNFFS AQ 37. 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?				
<b>Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.</b>		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (j), (t).		
		2005	2010	2012
Repeat here the information inputted for global objective 2 under <b>FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?</b>				
<b>Additional questions</b>				
UNFFS AQ 38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 40. Are there tree planting campaigns in your country at the local community level?				
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.				

**Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 11: Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests, with the following three specific themes:**

- Theme 1: Review the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options, as stated by ECOSOC in its resolution 2006/49, paragraph 32;
- Theme 2: Review progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests; and
- Theme 3: Review the contribution of forests and the international arrangement, including the forest instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals.

**Theme 1: Review the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options, as stated by ECOSOC in its resolution 2006/49, paragraph 32**

Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 16.				
			Yes	No
	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 have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	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.			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator <b>ITTO 1.3.</b>				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Not applicable	Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 17: 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"						
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 18: 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						
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 19: Have inter-institutional and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?						
If yes, at what level do they exist?						
	National					
	State/provincial					
	Local					
		1	2	3	4	5
UNFFS AQ 42. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest, how would you rate the effectiveness of the forest instrument as a vehicle for promoting SFM in your country?						
Please explain the reason(s) for your choice in 250 words or less.						
			Yes	No		
UNFFS AQ 43. Has the forest instrument led to greater international cooperation in SFM by your country?						
If yes, in 250 words or less, please provide some examples.						
UNFFS AQ 44. Has the forest instrument served as a platform for helping to generate additional funding for SFM?						
If yes, in 250 words or less, please explain and provide some examples.						
Please explain in 500 words or less how the international arrangement on forests can be strengthened, taking into account the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests.						
UNFFS AQ 45. Should Member States reaffirm the shared global objectives on forests and further commit to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress						

towards their achievement beyond 2015?			
<b>Theme 2: Review progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests</b>			
Responses were already provided through the core reporting under Part 1, section I on the global objectives on forests and section III on the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.			
<b>Theme 3: Review the contribution of forests and the international arrangement, including the forest instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals.</b>			
Responses were already provided through the core reporting under Part 1, section II on the MDGs.			