

Zero draft 28 November

# REPORT

**Expert Meeting on Major Groups and other Stakeholders' Contribution  
to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 – 2030  
and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017 – 2020**

**Organised by the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)  
United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON)**

21-22 November 2017

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

### To be prepared

#### A. VENUE AND OPENING

- The meeting took place at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), Kenya at 09:30 am. In her welcome remarks, **Ms. Afsa Kemitale-Rothschild** (Senior Programme Officer) on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat. She indicated that key roles had been mentioned for non-state actors in the implementation framework for the UN Global Forest Goals (GFGs) and then placed the meeting in context, including its importance as a source of ideas for the next (13<sup>th</sup>) meeting of the UNFF in 2018. With regard to the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to which the 13<sup>th</sup> UNFF Session would make suggestions regarding how to ensure the roles of forests could best be felt in action, she clarified that a specific set of SDGs have been selected for discussion. Not all forest-related SDGs were included and this should not be considered a problem – each SDG gets its turn on the HLPF agenda.
- On behalf of the Major Groups (MGs), **Mrs. Cecile Ndjebet** (statement attached) welcomed participants to the meeting and expressed appreciation to the UN Forest Forum Secretariat (UNFFS) for supporting the meeting. She recalled the General Assembly adoption of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests in April 2017 that set the stage for the implementation of the plan and the roles and responsibilities of Major Groups and other Stakeholders. She invited Major Groups and other Stakeholders to propose concrete actions and opportunities that could lead to SMART recommendations on sustainable management of all types of forests and engender long-term political commitment.
- The Chair of the Major Groups, **Dr. Joe Cobbinah**, also welcomed participants, outlined the genesis of the Major Groups and the need for inclusion of “Other Stakeholders” after Rio 20<sup>+</sup>, emphasizing that the group has played vital roles in policy deliberations, although with little implementation on the ground. Diversity of the MGs has brought different perspectives to policy deliberations at the UNFF sessions, and ECOSOC Resolution 2015/33 called upon UNFFS to promote and facilitate the work of the MGs. He further mentioned that the UNFF prepared a concise Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 as a universal Action Plan for forests that was adopted in April 2017. He indicated that the purpose of the present meeting was:
  - To build consensus and identify priority actions for implementation of the plan by MGs;
  - Propose a work plan on what the MGs are to do; and
  - by 30 November 2017 submit inputs on the review actions on SDGs 6,7, 11, 12, 15 and 17 for UNFF to propose to the 2018 session of the HLPF.
- Dr. Cobbinah’s expectation was that the meeting would result in a clearer picture of roles and contribution of MGs to the UNSPF and the 4POW, and intimated that the outcome of the meeting will facilitate knowledge-based discussions at UNFF13 in May 2018.

## B. AGENDA

- The programme of the Expert Meeting covered two days with Day 1 focused on the UNSPF and 4POW and Day 2 on generating inputs to the 2018 HLPF. The outputs were to be reflected in a set of priorities and suggestions to the UNFF13 on the UNSPF and 4POW as well as proposals as to what it may wish to convey to the HLPF on the SDGs. Included in the proposals were to be suggestions of how the Major Groups believe they can better engage with the UNFF and its activities: this was to be partly formatted as a Workplan of MG activities.
- The 2-day timeframe proved inadequate for a complete workplan to be developed. Instead, this report has an early draft workplan that could only be prepared after post-meeting exchanges that continue and will permit finalisation through the Major Groups Partnership on Forests (MGPoF).

## C. EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

- By way of introducing how the meeting would be oriented, **Mr. Mafa Chipeta**, who facilitated the meeting, reiterated what had been presented by the two speakers on behalf of the Major Groups. Following UNFFS presentations on the contents of the agenda items, open discussions by all participants would be followed by in-depth group work the outcome of which would form the basis for consensus-building. He asked that participants remember that they were being asked to include proposals and workplans for how Major Groups can assist the IAF to achieve the UNFF global goals on forests and to give key recommendations on forests in the SDGs for the attention of the HLPF session in 2018.
- Noting that the UNFF agenda, with its 6 goals and more than 40 targets is highly ambitious and therefore challenges governments to do everything; MGs will have to be very selective as they would be challenged even more due to their limited resources. MGs would have to be so organized that MGs should prioritise and focus on what they can do best and then should clarify how they want to do it; when; and how (including with what partnerships).
- Proposals and workplans should recognize that the UNFF global forest goals (GFG) and the SDGs are inter-related and each set within itself has many areas of synergy – no one GFG or SDG is fully self-standing. In the UNFF agenda, there is also a hierarchy, with the UNSPF coming before and above the 4POW. It is in how well the UNSPF and 4POW are implemented that forests will contribute best to the effective SDG implementation. He proposed that the groups should first identify clearly WHAT they can do, and select targets where they can have the most impact, then define HOW it can be done.
- To ensure that everyone had the same reference point, he drew attention to ECOSOC document E/RES/2017/4 where the GFGs are listed on pages 16-20 and the 4POW sessions on pages 20-24 (tables 1-4). The how of MG contribution had in the past included participation in policy dialogue, advocacy, societal mobilisation, and holding key players accountable for remaining committed and for compliance with UNCED principles of balance among productive, protective and social functions

of the forest or balance in terms of gender etc. and how do we do it (monitoring and reporting on the commitment, etc)?

- Finally, Chipeta highlighted the need to recognize that the UN is intergovernmental which means that in seeking engagement for MG proposals and workplans, the MGs need to propose how most effectively you can contribute despite their non-governmental nature.

## **D. UN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTS 2030 (UNSPF) AND THE UNFF QUADRIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (4POW)**

### **D.1 Presentation on UNSPF and 4POW**

- Ms Njeri Kariuki (UNFFS Programme Officer) gave a briefing on the UNSPF and the 4POW, the latter being the implementation programme of the UNSPF for its first four years, highlighting the following: (a) the contribution of the UNSPF to the shared UN Mission and Vision; (b) key features of the UNSPF (2017 – 2030) and the 4POW (2017 - 2020); and (c) way forward: opportunities for engagement, e.g.:
  - Implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) under the UN Forest Instrument;
  - Identifying ways to enhance the contribution of the MGs and other stakeholders to achievement of the Global Forest Goals (GFG) and their targets;
  - MG and civil society interaction with the UNFF and Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).
- Ms Kariuki indicated the desire of the UN to get from the MGs and other stakeholders what they plan to contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and 4POW.

### **D.2 Broad Plenary discussion on contribution of civil society/major groups and other stakeholders to the implementation of the UNSPF under its 4POW**

- In the plenary discussion that followed, many ideas were floated. To the extent that the general debate considered practical interventions on the ground, many participants called for governments to more fully recognise the roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in SFM; especially in Africa, they called for promoting sustainable and more efficient charcoal/wood fuel production based on renewable resources (not on “mining” indigenous forests without replanting) as an important source of energy well into the future; and to assist small-scale enterprises become more competitive to avoid locking the people depending on them into poverty. Practical interventions would require governments and civil society (including MGs) to identify financial institutions that support forestry-related projects. But some participants also felt that MGs can take up fund mobilisation initiatives, something for which they believed support could be extended to them by the Trust Fund for UNFF, with technical support also from the Global Forest Fund Financing Facilitation Network.
- More attention went to how MGs can work better and be strengthened in their engagement with UNFF; there was perceived need to rethink how MGs will work at global, regional and national levels. Some proposed improving the effectiveness of the MGs and other stakeholders’ through linkages with other international platforms and with MGs for other sectors and non-forest SDGs; others called for creating thematic Working Groups; yet others saw value in working better with the commercial private sector, which in the post-UNCED processes operates mostly under the Business Council for Sustainable Development.

- The following were among the specific issues raised and discussed:
  - The need to build on former recommendations from the MGs themselves and from other groups to avoid duplication;
  - That the role of the MGs and other Stakeholders outlined in Pages 5 - 8 and pages 11 - 12 of the ECOSOC Resolution 2017/4 should guide the selection of thematic areas and strategies that the groups can adapt for their strategies and proposals to the UNFF13;
  - That the priority actions already indicated for the UNFF 13<sup>th</sup> Session, but in their discussion so far, the following appear to have been omitted and should be considered more fully:
    - Emerging issues and challenges;
    - Information and inter-sessional activities; and
    - Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues;
  - The importance of giving support for SFM activities and to have financing networks / capacity building for both governments and NGOs to access financing for SFM especially in Africa;
  - MGs and other stakeholders' input into Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting should be done as an independent process and so the group should discuss how this can be done, e.g., disseminate knowledge, build capacity on environmental issues, gender equity, etc and how these can be done at different levels (local, regional, etc); and
  - Further work on criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management is a foundation for Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting and should be prioritised; this can also be linked to MGs and other Stakeholders' contribution to the UNFF development of a communication/outreach strategy (to be linked to coordination and engagement on other forest-related issues);
- Other participants proposed the following for consideration: (a) what the MGs would like to see in the 4POW in the next four years; (b) inadequate attention to gender was brought up significantly including the need to link cross-border gender issues with reviews of institutional processes and issues such as livelihood, poverty, employment, indigenous knowledge or linking community peoples to the international forum; and (c) ensuring better recognition and appreciation of community resource management (intellectual local knowledge).

### **D.3 Summary of Key Proposals to UNFF13 on Indicative Workplan for MG Roles in UNSPF and 4POW**

#### ***D.3.1 Priorities and Key Messages on UNSPF AND 4POW***

- Participants were purposively placed in 4 groups of 6 to 7 persons each to discuss and prioritize contributions to the UNSPF goals and targets, based on previous UNFF meetings in Ottawa and

Kathmandu, as well as other follow-up meetings. The expected outputs from the breakout group discussions were:

- Priorities for the MGs and other Stakeholders' intervention;
  - Description of actions that will be required at various levels of implementation (local, community, regional or global);
  - Potential/key partners for collaboration.
- Feedback from the Breakout Groups revealed a very wide dispersion of perceived priorities, to the point where a manageable set of them could not be identified by the end of the meeting. The divergent backgrounds and interests of the sub-categories of Major Groups may well be a contributor to this; but perhaps also the relatively infrequent interactions of participants outside periodic meetings such as that at Nairobi. Whatever the source of poor convergence, the participants met again after the end of the official meeting to tease out a short list of priorities. They took the Breakout Group results as point of departure and at the end their new plenary forum came up with two things:
    - A set of four core principles that underpin all priorities, projects, and actions undertaken and outlined within our work plan: Reducing and halting forest degradation; Reforestation, afforestation and restoration; Gender equality in forest sector; and Stakeholder engagement at all levels;
    - Seven priorities for UNFF and for MG engagement with its work, as follows:
      - Role of women and girls in sustainable forest management;
      - Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods and environmentally sound and improving efficiency with innovative forest based technology;
      - Capacity building to mobilize and access funds;
      - Coordination and partnerships for equity and stakeholder engagement;
      - Indigenous peoples, farmers and community forest management and value added forest production and processing;
      - Land tenure and land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making; and
      - Research and forest-related education, training and extension.
  - Earlier plenary debate had suggested that it is important to identify major groups that would be responsible for leading any proposed activities (e.g., capacity building, outreach, etc).
  - A notable feature of the above priorities is that apart from priority area "v" and possibly "vii" above (which may involve actual operational roles for MGs), the rest appear to focus on HOW to practice SFM rather than WHAT operational aspect of SFM to carry out such as how to plant, conserve, process, sell or utilise a forest or tree and its products. Consequently, UNFF should expect the MGs to prioritise cooperation with it in matters of policy, strategy and prioritisation, and outreach for capacity building/adjustment, and efforts to change mindsets.

#### ***D.4.2 Indicative Workplan for MG Engagement in Support of UNFF's UNSPF and 4POW***

- Based on the seven priorities listed earlier, the post-meeting work on the participants has led to compilation by them of a draft workplan document (Annex 1) that bridges these priorities with specific actions/projects suggested during their meeting. The time-frame for workplan activities (either by

immediate/medium-term/long term or by the UNFF session the MGs will feed into are yet to be elaborated. As workplan implementation proceeds, the MGs will need to, after 2020, also prepare for their inputs into the mid-term review by UNFF of the UNSPF 2017-2030.

#### **MGs – strengthening themselves in order to better help the marginalised**

A review of all the interventions proposed in the workplan shows that the MGs wish to focus on facilitation of engagement by the marginalised in implementation of the UNSPF and its 4POW; they will do this partly through advocacy; through helping mobilise funds or developing capacity for doing so; making information and knowledge available and accessible to those who need it; and oversight on how operational players (such as governments) are meeting their commitments. In order to themselves carry out their chosen facilitation and enabling roles effectively, the MGs have devoted Priority area 4 to strengthening themselves as individual MGs but also collectively as the MG community. Included among their sub-priorities here is to strengthen their coordinating body among all groups.

- Summarised extracts from the annexed workplan are as follows:

- **Priority 1 – Role of women and girls in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

Elements still awaited.

- **Priority 2 - Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods, with a focus on environmentally sound and innovative technology to improve efficiency**

- Collect gender disaggregated data (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- Advocacy of land tenure, access, and control rights (at Household, national, global, local, regional levels)
- Educational campaigns, provide information (at Household, national, global, local, regional levels)
- Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people, children) in the process of drafting policy or legislature on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management (at National, Regional, Local levels )
- Increasing market access for forest/nature based industries and enterprises, including non-timber forest products (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- Community participation in identification and development of enterprises (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- Capacity building, particularly on entrepreneurial skills, at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the value chain to improve quality of products (at Global, regional, national and local levels).

- **Priority 3 - Capacity building to mobilize and access funds**

- Mapping of various funding sources and creating awareness/inform stakeholders (at all levels) of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM (at all levels)
- Capacity building to 2 parties (governments – advocacy for improving tenure security and market and market access) and communities/small holders (capacity building to fully



participate in government programs to improve tenure security and market access) - (at all levels)

- Incorporate possibility of Major Group project funding within GFFFN guidelines (Global level)
  - *GFFFN* financial clearing house *to include* all existing funds on forests to assist in implementing SFM in developing countries (at all levels). (*GFFFN is mandated to serve as the clearing house*)
- **Priority 4 – Major Groups coordination and partnership**
    - The Major Groups believe they exist to create a space for marginalized groups and give them a space to voice their needs; also in the new era of the UNSPF, they seek to make significant and targeted contributions to the UNSPF. To be effective, they emphasise *the need to revitalize* an MG groups coordinating body to enhance coordination, cooperation, synergies within the Major Groups and the broader UNFF. The coordination will, *inter alia*, provide a mechanism for accountability between all Major Groups and the Major Groups and the Forum:
    - Revitalize a central link/coordinating body between all major groups to enhance coordination and improve communication and dissemination efforts (at Global level)
    - Support MGs activities in communication and outreach – inclusion of input in the *communication* strategy (at Global level)
    - Support and consolidate data collection across all Major Groups (at all levels )
    - Analyzing results of pilot projects and sharing best practice with the forum and throughout regions (at local and global levels)
    - Mobilize funding for pilot initiatives across regions to implement this package of recommendation (at local, national and regional levels)
    - Support organization of Major Group Initiatives before UNFF meetings (at Global level)
  - **Priority 5 – Indigenous peoples, small holder farmers, and community forest management in value-added forest production and processing**
    - Monitoring of restoration projects to measure success (at Global level)
    - Push for a new approach in legislature with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas (at National level).
    - Work with certification bodies and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale (at Regional, Local levels).
    - Advocate for research and documentation of traditional lived knowledge (at Regional, national, local, global levels).
  - **Priority 6 – Land tenure, land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making**
    - Raise awareness in local communities to re-engage them in local sustainable forest resource management (at Regional, Local levels)
    - Value-addition training and promotion of agroforestry value chain (at Local, national, regional levels)

- **Priority 7 – Research and forest-related education, training and extension**

- Further research on forest education – produce the Global Outlook on Forest Education (at All levels)
- Involvement and active participation within communication networks (at All levels )
- Develop knowledge-sharing platforms (at All levels)
- Mobilization of data on SFM from scientific community (at All levels)
- Develop scientific platform for UNFF (at All levels).

## **E. CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS TO THE SUBSTANTIVE INPUT OF THE UNFF TO THE 2018 HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF) ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **E.1 Scope and General Orientation of the Discussions**

- The 2018 session of the HLPF on Sustainable Development has selected the following SDGs for focus, as part of a rolling review of all SDGs in groups:
  - SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
  - SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
  - SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
  - SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and productive patterns;
  - SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; and
  - SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.
- 
- Given that the Nairobi meeting was on forests, participant interest was focused on SDG 15 but all present recognised that forests and trees play a role in many other sectors. For example in the six SDGs retained for the 2018 session, forests are vital for protecting water resources (SDG 6), for providing energy both traditional and modern (SDG 7), and for ensuring an ecological more acceptable urban environment (SDG 11). At the same time, all provisions under “responsible consumption and production patterns” (SDG 12) and under “partnerships” - whether in terms of financial or human/scientific capacities and best practice (SDG 17) - apply to forests as strongly as to other resources and sectors. The Nairobi discussion was guided by the following main questions:
- What are the major groups and other relevant stakeholders’ perspectives on progress made since 2015, opportunities and priorities to enhance contributions of forests to accelerate the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs under review by the 2018 HLPF Session?
  - What are the major groups and other relevant stakeholders’ actions towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?

- What are the key challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs?
- What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?
- To these questions was added a request to identify under each of the six focus SDGs what messages UNFF13 should consider emphasising most for the HLPF2018 on the importance of forests.

## E.2 Outcomes from the General SDGs Discussion

- The meeting started with a general open dialogue, followed by consultations in four working groups. In initiating the discussions, it was emphasized that the six Global Forest Goals (GFG) adopted by the UN Forum on Forests and endorsed by the ECOSOC are key guides to how forests and trees can play their roles under the SDG umbrella. Effective interventions to achieve the GFGs will automatically also enable forests to achieve SDG ambitions. Therefore the discussion linked the UNSPF, the 4POW to the planned inclusion of forests under the 2018 HLPF session. The Nairobi meeting also made the following general observations; in doing so the meeting also dealt with suggestions on how best to deliver messages to UNFF for itself but also for conveying to the HLPF. UNFF is encouraged to treat all suggestions directed at the UNSPF/4POW as being fully applicable also to the forests dimensions of the HLPF:
  - that it is essential for the UNFF to secure HLPF endorsement and to strongly publicise the message of UNFF which has always stressed the interconnectedness of SDGs and the particular importance support functions of forests to many far-more visible sectors such as *energy* (hydro-power, biomass energy etc); *water and sanitation* (watersheds protection); *agriculture* (irrigation, soils protection, genetic resources and biological diversity, pollination services etc) apart from helping to combat poverty, hunger, climate change, and ecosystem degradation, as in desert margins;
  - that since each non-forestry SDGs draw upon inputs from many stakeholders including its own Major Groups, coherence could gain from the UN System and the Major Groups finding effective ways to facilitate communication and exchanges among the various Major Groups supporting sectors that benefit most from each other. Weak interchange could lead to conflicting messages and priorities or significant differences in emphasis of policies and action;
  - that the participation of general society (of which Major Groups are part), is an essential complement to governments' and corporate private sector planning, policy-making and implementation of SDG interventions if success is to be achieved and sustained. Therefore ways must be found to finance such contributions and to strengthen societal capacity to contribute;
  - according to some, that if broad society is to engage vigorously and effectively in pursuing SDG ambitions, the very existence of the SDGs must be popularised to the masses including in some cases through publicity materials in vernacular languages; and
  - that with regard to some of the SDGs selected for 2018 HLPF review, the MGs note the following:
    - on SDG 6 (water) the protective function of forests and trees in watersheds is too often taken for granted and often poor communities that make sacrifices to conserve protective

forests get no compensation for their social contribution to often richer cities and industries using the water;

- on SDG 7 (alternative and clean energy), the protection of water sources for hydro-power generation is often not even mentioned and that fuelwood and charcoal are often treated as backward and yet with support can in future remain a positive energy sources for many as evidenced by their return to centre-stage as renewable industrial biomass energy in developed countries;
- on SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) that forests and trees do not just beautify neighbourhoods but can improve health while in poorer settlements they will for long into the future continue contributing to food and energy supplies; and
- on SDG 12 (consumption and production patterns) that proposals for greater substitutions of forest materials for more energy-and pollution intensive construction materials (e.g. steel, aluminium and concrete) need to be taken more seriously, this being an example of where action to change tastes is central to consumption and production patterns that affect all economies and man’s environment.

### E.3 Summary of Key Messages to UNFF13 on its Possible Recommendations to the 2018 HLPF

- A tabulated format (Table 1) is adopted for ease; “sound bites” refer to short messages that can be considered for use as slogans.

**Table 1: Possible key UNFF Messages to the 2018 HLPF**

SDG and point of emphasis about it	Key Messages
SDG 15 – TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND FORESTS, LAND	<p><b>“SOUND-BITES”:</b>            SDG 15 &amp; 6: <b>No forests, no water.</b>            SDG 6: <b>Forests are a home, a pharmacy and a business.</b>            SDG 15: <b>Forests as a home for 80% of terrestrial organisms.</b>  <b>Forest is life; forest is home.</b>  <b>Money does grow on trees.</b></p>
SDG 15 – What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?	As already recognised in the SDGs, sustainable management of forests has a wide range of benefits which are interlinked and mutually reinforced across almost all of the SDGs.
	To benefit most from the linkages, governments and society must minimise “silos” in the working of different government ministries and strata of society in dealing with all SDGs and the place of forests among them. Major groups and

	other non-state (including commercial private sector) must also avoid isolationism and must interact for coherent support to SDG implementation.
	Take advantage of global and regional programmes such as REDD+ even if focused on combating climate change, to also help broader forests objectives. Support even more regional programs such as AFR100, Bonn Challenge, etc to capture even more gains for the ADGs and secure benefits for communities from local and regional forest restoration projects.
<b>SDG 17: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>SDG 17 – What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b>	<p>Encourage identification of best practices and concrete benefits of civil society / government partnerships.</p> <p>Facilitate and encourage MGs on behalf of society to ensure that governments are implementing the actions that they commit to do, and engage civil society bodies such as NGOs to partner in publicising and implementing SDG/forest programmes.</p> <p>Governments, civil society at all levels and commercial private entities all need adequate funding to invest and to operate interventions for the SDGs and forests. Support dissemination of information on how best to access all possible funds at national and higher levels to boost implementation of SFM in developing countries</p> <p>Local communities are not referred to enough in the SDG – correct this.</p> <p>That both Governments and civil society recognize that they cannot achieve the SDGs without each other, hence they must develop a spirit of collaboration including the development of formal partnerships or other binding instruments between government and civil societies.</p>

<b>SDG and point of emphasis about it</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>
<b>Cont'd: SDG 17 – What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b>	
	Act on the existing agreements to mobilize more including new and additional resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

	Developing country governments should increase efforts for their own policy incentives to encourage their private sector entities to invest in forests and trees while also trying harder to allocate more public finances to the forest sector, based on what the SDFGs have revealed about multiple values of forests in society.
	Recognise and act the need for capacity building both to governments and civil society (including MGs) for both to be more effective in forests interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>To Govts</u>: in matters of improved tenure security, incentives for investment and market access for forests.</li> <li>• <u>To Communities/small holders</u>: Capacity building to fully participate in govt programmes to improve tenure security and market access.</li> <li>• <u>To each MG</u>: strengthening own networks, operational modalities in partnerships with governments, and strengthening relations between MGs.</li> </ul>
<b>SDG17-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b>	Enhance awareness about all of the SDGs to all government departments and identify best practices for intersectoral policy integration  In forest related policy, governments to include civil society as a partner  Establish a mechanism for ensuring that a certain proportion of the funds goes to community participatory forestry management activities/priorities  Seek to make GEF, GCF and other UN funds more relevant to SFM and forest conservation financing

<b>SDG and point of emphasis about it</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>
<b>SDG17-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders' action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b>	<p>Press governments to unreservedly accept and act on recognition of the interdependence of civil society and governments in achieving the SDGs together; promote synergies between their roles and interventions; and involve civil society and commercial entities in policy development, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Encourage governments to ensure appropriate arrangements and support so that NGOs are helping to achieve the SDGs from the bottom up but also that civil society participates in decision making processes – Aarhus Convention as an example.</p> <p>Advocate for governments to enable or assist MGs to solicit funding for them to participate effectively in implementing initiatives to achieve the SDGs</p> <p>Pilot study amongst MGs regarding how they can integrate their different interests in concrete situations</p>

	<p>Advocate that partnership to move to local context.</p> <p>Identify best practice and concrete benefits of civil society and government partnerships</p> <p>The MGs on behalf of society to ensure that governments are implementing the actions that they claim to do, and that funding is available for NGOs.</p>
<b>SDG 6 – WATER AND SANITATION</b>	<p><b>“SOUND-BITES”:</b> SDG 15 &amp; 6: <b>No forest, no water</b> <b>Forests make hydro-power</b></p>
<b>SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES</b>	
<b>SDG11-What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018</b>	<p>Forests and trees also improve urban air quality and reducing pollution, leading to improved life and health. They provide adequate water supplies through protection of upstream watersheds and reduce natural disasters through erosion control.</p> <p>The implementation of SDG 11 and SDG 15 should go together. SDG 15 will contribute to cities being able to secure energy, water and food supplies, protection from flooding and to manage overcrowding.</p>
<b>SDG11-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders’ action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b>	<p>Advocate for urban forestry and forested watersheds.</p> <p>Promote renewable energy sources for cities.</p>

<b>SDG and point of emphasis about it</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>
<b>SDG11-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b>	<p>Advocate for a new approach to urban planning that includes more green spaces and the consideration of sustainable energy supplies.</p> <p>Advocate for cities to recognise the sacrifices which upstream communities make in consierving watershed forests. Promote payment to such communities for water-protection services of forests for communities to invest in livelihoods.</p>

<b>SDG12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION &amp; AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</b>	
<b>SDG12-What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b>	<p>Encourage, possibly through policy incentives, greater use of renewable wood and forest materials in household and construction use where prevailing tastes and sometimes regulations favour less environmentally friendly materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, concrete).</p> <p>Since current technologies have a lot of waste (e.g. in charcoaling, wood milling and pulping etc) provide incentives for efficiency upgrading, waste reduction, efficient use of wastes in energy production etc.</p> <p>Encourage both small and large enterprises to use forest waste to develop marketable products.</p>
<b>SDG12-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders' action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b>	<p>Advocate for waste disposal do not affect the rights of the people particularly living in the forests.</p> <p>Promote sustainable labels in procurement of forest products</p> <p>Advocate documentation, preservation and passing on of age-tested and lived knowledge e.g. on minimising or reusing wastes from the indigenous communities and protection of the intellectual property rights and shared benefits.</p>
<b>SDG12-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b>	<p>Encourage, possibly through policy incentives, greater use of renewable wood and forest materials in household and construction use where prevailing tastes and sometimes regulations favour less environmentally friendly materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, concrete).</p> <p>Since current technologies have a lot of waste (e.g. in charcoaling, wood milling and pulping etc) provide incentives for efficiency upgrading, waste reduction, efficient use of wastes in energy production etc.</p> <p>Promote local innovations using more local sustainable materials.</p> <p>Encourage both small and large enterprises to use forest waste to develop marketable products and set aside resources for developing appropriate technologies for facilitating development of by-products from timber/wood "waste".</p> <p>Have countries produce periodic sustainability reports on waste.</p>



## Annex 1: Major Groups Work-Plan

The Major Groups have defined the following to be core principles that underpin all priorities, projects, and actions undertaken and outlined within our work plan.

- Reducing and halting forest degradation
- Reforestation, afforestation, and restoration
- Gender equality in the forest sector
- Stakeholder engagement on all levels

The following are the priority areas of work by Major Groups for implementation of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests 2017-2030 and Agenda 2030.

- Role of women and girls in sustainable forest management
- Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods, with a focus on environmentally sound and innovative technology to improve efficiency
- Capacity building to mobilize and access funds
- Major Groups coordination and partnerships
- Indigenous peoples, small holder farmers, and community forest management in value-added forest production and processing
- Land tenure, land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making
- Research and forest-related education, training, and extension

Priorities for MG intervention	Description of actions/interventions	Focus Level:	Lead Major Group (s)	Potential Key partners
Priority 1	Collect gender disaggregated data	Global, regional, national and local	Women Major Group	FAO, UNDP,
Priority 1 and 6	Advocacy of land tenure, access, and control rights	Household, national, global, local, regional	Major Group Women	Tenure facility, Forest farm facilities, FAO, UNDP
Priority 1	Educational campaigns, provide information	Household, national, global, local, regional	Major Group Women, Children and Youth	FAO, UNDP,
Priority 1 and 6	Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people,	National, Regional, Local	NA	National, local governing bodies, regional,

	children) in the process of drafting policy or legislature on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management			
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**Priority 1 – Role of women and girls in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

*Description* – Detail *briefly* the intention behind this priority and its significance to the UNSPF. Also elaborate on key partnerships, actors, actions being taken, and concrete objectives.

**Priority 2 - Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods, with a focus on environmentally sound and innovative technology to improve efficiency**

*Description:* Detail significance of this priority to UNSPF. Detail focus areas, key projects, actors, objectives, partnerships, etc.

Priorities for MG intervention	Description of actions/interventions	Focus Level	Lead Major Group (s)	Potential Key partners
Priority 2	Increasing market access for forest/nature based industries and enterprises, including non-timber forest products	Global, regional, national and local		FAO, UNDP,
Priority 2	Community participation in identification and development of enterprises	Global, regional, national and local		FAO, UNDP,
Priority 2 and 7	Capacity building, particularly on entrepreneurial skills, at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the value chain to improve quality of products	Global, regional, national and local		FAO, UNDP, UNFCCC, CPF

**Priority 3 - Capacity building to mobilize and access funds**

*Description* – Detail the need for adequate funding in order to enact projects and increase major group contributions to the UNSPF. Cite GFFN or other funding sources as envisaged.

Priorities for MG intervention	Description of actions/interventions	Focus Level	Lead Major Group (s)	Potential Key partners
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Priority 3	Mapping of various funding sources and creating awareness/inform stakeholders (at all levels) of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM	All levels		CPF, UNCBD Alliance, GEF, GCG, Governments
Priority 3	Capacity building to 2 parties (governments – advocacy for improving tenure security and market access) and communities/small holders (capacity building to fully participate in government programs to improve tenure security and market access)	All levels		CPF, UNCBD Alliance, GEF, GCG, Governments
	Incorporate possibility of Major Group project funding within GFFN guidelines	Global		UNFF Secretariat, Member State
	Create a financial clearing house of all existing funds on forests to assist in implementing SFM in developing countries	All levels		CPF, UNCBD Alliance, GEF, GCG, Governments

#### **Priority 4 – Major Groups coordination and partnership**

*Description* – The Major Groups exist to create a space for marginalized groups and give them a space to voice their needs. In the new era of the UNSPF, we also seek to make significant and targeted contributions to the strategic plan. *Reiterate the need to revitalize* a coordinating body to enhance coordination, cooperation, synergies within the Major Groups and the broader UN Forum on Forest. The ambitious plans within our work plan will not be realized without the establishment of a central link between all Major Groups. This body will ensure that key partnerships are formed and capitalized to advance the UNSPF. This coordination will also provide a mechanism for accountability between all Major Groups and the Major Groups and the Forum.

- Perhaps place a concept note for the new MGPOF within Annex 1 of the document?

Priorities for MG intervention	Description of actions/interventions	Focus Level	Lead Major Group (s)	Potential Key partners
Priority 4	Revitalize a central link/coordinating body between all major groups to	Global		UNFF secretariat

	enhance coordination and improve communication and dissemination efforts			
Priority 4	Support MGs activities in communication and outreach – inclusion of input in the strategy	Global		CPF Communicators Network, UNFF
Priority 4	Support and consolidate data collection across all Major Groups	All levels		
Priority 4	Analyzing result of pilot projects and sharing best practice with the forum and throughout regions	Local and global		CPF, UNDP, ITTO, GEF, GCF
Priority 4 and 3	Mobilize funding for pilot initiatives across regions to implement this package of recommendation	Local, national and regional		CPF, UNDP, ITTO, GEF, GCF
Priority 4	Support organization of Major Group Initiatives before UNFF meetings	Global		

**Priority 5 – Indigenous peoples, small holder farmers, and community forest management in value-added forest production and processing**

*Description* – Detail significance to UNSPF and detail key projects, actors, partnerships, and objectives here.

Priorities for MG intervention	Description of actions/interventions	Focus Level	Lead Major Group (s)	Potential Key partners
Priority 5	Monitoring of restoration projects to measure success	Global,	Small forest owners, indigenous	FAO, UNEP, UNDP, CIFOR, IUCN
Priority 5	Push for a new approach in legislature with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas.	National		
Priority 5	Work with certification bodies and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for	Regional, Local		

	smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale.			
Priority 5 and 7	Advocate for research and documentation of traditional lived knowledge	Regional, national, local, global		FAO, UNEP, UNDP, CIFOR, IUCN

### **Priority 6 – Land tenure, land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making**

*Description:* Detail significance to UNSPF. List key projects, players, partnerships, actors, etc.

<b>Priorities for MG intervention</b>	<b>Description of actions/interventions</b>	<b>Focus Level</b>	<b>Lead Major Group (s)</b>	<b>Potential Key partners</b>
Priority 6	Raise awareness in local communities to re-engage them in local sustainable forest resource management	Regional, Local		Community leaders, regional and local authorities
Priority 6	Value-addition training and promotion of agroforestry value chain	Local, national, regional,	Major Group on Science, AFFF	CIFOR, IUFRO, Research Orgswe, UNIDO

### **Priority 7 – Research and forest-related education, training and extension**

*Description* – Detail importance of point to UNSPF. Also list key players, partnerships, actors, and objectives.

<b>Priorities for MG intervention</b>	<b>Description of actions/interventions</b>	<b>Focus Level</b>	<b>Lead Major Group (s)</b>	<b>Potential Key partners</b>
Priority 7	Further research on forest education – produce the Global Outlook on Forest Education	All levels	Children and Youth	IUFRO, FAO, IFSA, ICRAF
Priority 7	Involvement and active participation within communication networks	All levels	Children and Youth	CPF
Priority 7	Develop knowledge-sharing platforms	All levels	Children and Youth	IUFRO, FAO, IFSA

Priority 7	Mobilization of data on SFM from scientific community		MG Science and Tech	
Priority 7	Develop scientific platform for UNFF		MG Science and Tech	CPF

## Annex 2: List of Participants

<b>Participant/MG Category</b>	<b>Institution/Affiliation</b>	<b>Email address</b>
• <b>Doris Mutta</b>	African Forestry Forum, Kenya	
• <b>Andrei Lelatin</b>	NGOs – Friends of Siberian Forests	
<b>International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal peoples of the Tropical Forests</b>		
• <b>Hubertus Semangun</b>	Focal Point, Indonesia	
• <b>Lucy Mulenkei</b>	Focal Point, Kenya	
• <b>Edna Kaptoyo</b>	Focal Point, Kenya	
• <b>Marcial Aria Garcia</b>	Focal Point, Panama	
<b>Scientific and Technological Community</b>		
• <b>Joseph Cobinnah</b>	Focal Point – Forestry Network for Sub-Saharan Africa (and Chair, Major Groups Partnership on Forests)	
• <b>Ernest Foli</b>	Focal Point –Forestry Netwok for Sub-Saharan Africa	
• <b>Heck-Cho Sim</b>	Focal Point – Scientific and Technological Community: Asia-Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI), Malaysia	
• <b>Ben Chikhamai</b>	Director, Kenya Forestry Research Institute	
<b>Ecological Movements/Scientists</b>		
• <b>Anna Kirilenko</b>	Executive Director, Ecological Movement BIOM, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	
• <b>Martha Cecilia Guadalupe Nunez Canizares</b>	NGOs - Coordinadora Ecuatoriana para la Defensa de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente	
• <b>Iris Flore Ngo Nken Epse Bayang</b>	Cameroon Ecology	
• <b>Monica Opole</b>	Senior Consultant, Forests Trees People and Edible Diversity, Kenya	
<b>Women and Gender</b>		
• <b>Ngo Ndamag Epse Njebet Cecile</b>	Focal Point, African Women’s Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF), Cameroon	
• <b>Gertrude Kabusimbi Kenyango</b>	Manager, Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN), Uganda	
• <b>Grace Yeah Yeanay Mayson</b>	Focal Point, African Women’s Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF), Liberia	

<b>Participant/MG Category</b>	<b>Institution/Affiliation</b>	<b>Email address</b>
<b>Children and Youth</b>		
• <b>Salina Abraham</b>	President, International Forestry Students Association	
• <b>Steffen Dehn</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	
• <b>Johannes Hermanus Cornelis de Koning</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	
• <b>Chalote Dianne Ross Hariss</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	
• <b>Khalil Walji</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	
<b>Woodland Owners &amp; related</b>		
• <b>Peter Dermarsh</b>	Focal Point – Landowners, Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners	
• <b>David Walugembe</b>	Director, Uganda Forestry Association	
<b>Other movements and Institutions</b>		
• <b>Mercy Karunditu</b>	Interim Director, Greenbelt Movement, Kenya	
• <b>Paul Opanga</b>	Manager Labour Issue, Forest Stewardship Council	
• <b>Monica Opole</b>	Senior Consultant, Forests Trees People and Edible Diversity, Kenya	
• <b>Elizabeth Mwiyeria</b>	Country Manager, Vi Agroforestry, Kenya	
<b>UNFF SECRETARIAT</b>		
• <b>Afsah Kemitale-Rothschild</b>	Senior Programme Officer	
• <b>Njeri Kariuki</b>	Programme Officer	
• <b>Mafa E. Chipeta</b>	Workshop Facilitator (Consultant)	



### **Annex 3: Statement by Major Groups Representative**

Dear Director of UNFF  
Dear MGoS Focal Points  
Dear Colleagues  
Distinguished Guests  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a real pleasure for me to welcome you, on behalf of Major Groups and other relevant Stakeholders to this Expert Meeting titled *“the contributions of Major Groups and other Stakeholders to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017-2030 and the Forum’s Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017-2020”*.

First of all, let me thank the UNFF Secretariat for organizing this expert meeting and all their efforts to support financially the participation of many people from a diversity of MGs. I also would like to thank you all for making yourself available to attend this very important meeting.

I would like to recall that the resolution E/2000/35 that established the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) has recognized as a key component of sustainable management of forests, the participation of a wide range of forest-related stakeholders, among them, Major Groups and other relevant Stakeholders. Since then, MGoS have been active participants in the sessions, inter-sessional meetings and initiatives of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and in meetings and activities organized by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. Their engagement and valuable contribution have helped create awareness of policy decisions and their implications as well as support the drive for implementation among peers at the grassroots level.

In April 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UNSPF<sup>2</sup>, it is the global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation. While recognizing that effective implementation of SFM depends on the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, the Forum endeavours to work with major groups and other relevant stakeholders to identify ways to enhance their contributions to the achievement of the global targets at all levels. Also, MGoS are invited to provide inputs to the Forum Secretariat on the contributions of forests to the issues under consideration by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018 by 30 November 2017.

This expert meeting is therefore organized to facilitate the work of Major Groups and other stakeholders to:

- Develop proposals or work plans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the Forum’s 4POW; and
- Provide input to the UNFFS on the contributions of forests to issues under consideration by HLPF 2018

I would like to invite each of the MGs to take this opportunity to bring up concrete actions and activities that will reflect the needs and the expectations of our various constituents; and also, taking into account the joint statement submitted to the Forum in 2014 as well as the recommendations from the Ottawa expert meeting held in 2016.

SMART work plans as well as SMART contributions to the HLPF will raise the profile of MGoS, reinforce our role in disseminating knowledge, promoting and raising awareness on SFM to our various constituents in the civil society; this will significantly contribute towards the achievement of the SFM and the implementation of the main objective of the IAF, which is *“to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end”*.

I wish you all good stay in Nairobi and very successful deliberations.

Thank you.

**Annex 5: Long List of UNSPF 2017-2030 and 4POW “Priorities” First Suggested by MG Breakout Groups**

**(a) Moderately Screened and Consolidated version**

1. Reducing and halting forest degradation
2. Reforestation, Afforestation and restoration
3. Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods
4. Community/Collaborative forest management
5. Value added forest production and processing
6. Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside
7. Role of women and girls in sustainable forest management
8. Agroforestry
9. Forest related education, training and extension
10. Workers condition and wages of forest workers
11. Management of protected forest areas and networks
12. Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in production forests
13. Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products, legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management
14. Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools
15. Capacity building to mobilize and access funds
16. Environmentally sound and innovative forest based technology and improving efficiency
17. Programmes and pilots for implementation
18. Forest land tenure and land ownership/public involvement in forest decision making
19. Gender equality in forest sector/stakeholder engagement on all levels
20. Coordination, equity, SH involvement partnership
21. Research
22. FLEG
23. Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats

**(b) Raw Collection of Proposals**

<p>Gr2: GFG 3.a Management of protected forest areas and networks: Push for a new approach in legislature with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas.</p>
<p>Gr2: GFG 3.i Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools: Raise the awareness with national governments (member states) about the value of protected and sustainably managed forests for the benefit of local communities and future generations and to promote an increase in protected and sustainably managed forests.</p>
<p>Gr2: GFG 3.c Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity including in production forests // Gr3: GFG 3.c Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside:</p> <p>Advocate sustainable management by local communities and other stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed collection</li> <li>• Establishment of seed banks</li> </ul> <p>Research in tree breeding</p>
<p>Gr3:GFG 5 -Community /collaborative forest management:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy for: benefits, tenure, access, products, participatory approaches, traditional forest related knowledge</li> <li>• Research and documentation of traditional lived knowledge</li> <li>• Gender disaggregated data</li> <li>• Eco-tourism development</li> </ul>
<p>Gr2: GFG 5.f Forest land tenure and land ownership &amp; GFG 5.i Public involvement in forest decision making:</p> <p>Raise awareness in local communities to reengage them in local sustainable forest resource management</p>
<p>Gr1: GFG 1.d Reforestation, afforestation and restoration: Community engagement. Monitoring of forest restoration.</p>
<p>Gr3: GFG 2.q Agroforestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Value addition of agroforestry tree; promotion/development of agroforestry value chain</li> <li>• Develop new innovative forest products</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul> <p>Seed collection &amp; Seed banks</p>
<p>Gr3: GFG 2.c Value- added forest production and processing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Extension</li> <li>• Forest product development</li> <li>• Value addition training</li> </ul> <p>Technology transfer</p>
<p>Gr2: GFG 3.g Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products// Gr2: 3.g Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products &amp; 5.o Legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management &amp; 3.h Market based tools:</p> <p>Work with certification bodies and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale.</p> <p>Encourage the consumption of goods and services from certified sustainably managed forest timber and non-timber products through public procurement</p>
<p>Gr4: GFG 4.r Technology and efficiency // Gr1: On research and data collection :</p> <p>h) environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology and know how</p> <p>k) efficiency of forest based industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the value chain, to improve the quality of their products / satisfy the market standard (adding value)</li> <li>• Facilitate linkages between the producer organizations to environmentally friendly technologies</li> </ul> <p>GFG 4:</p> <p>K – efficiency of forest industries</p> <p>L – forest science policy interface</p> <p>m – Best practice and innovative tools(page 19).</p> <p>Mobilisation of data on SFM from scientific community.</p> <p>Develop scientific platform for UNFF for capacity building (like IPCC or IPBES) and exchange of information</p>
<p>GFG4.m - best practices and innovative tools: Analyzing the result of such pilot projects, and sharing best practice with the forum and throughout the regions</p>
<p>GFG 2.k Forest-related education, training and extension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of communication networks</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing platforms</li> <li>• Re-activate central link between all major groups</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Simplify policy and package in different formats</li> </ul>
<p>GFG 2.a Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disaggregated data</li> <li>• Development of forest/nature based industries/enterprises including non-timber forest products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market access</li> <li>• Community participation in the identification &amp; development of the enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building capacity on entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Gr4: Mobilisation of funds:</p> <p>e) Capacity building to access and mobilise funds for SFM</p> <p>f) Expertise in expanding capacity building in developing countries</p> <p>d) foreign and domestic private sector investment in SFM and forest based enterprises</p> <p>n) regional and sub regional financing sources and mechanisms</p> <p>c) international public funding and national budgets</p> <p>o) programmes and pilots for the implementation of the UN forest instrument and strategic plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of the various funding sources. And using this to create awareness / inform stakeholders, at all levels, of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM</li> <li>• Capacity building to 2 parties: To Govts: advocacy to improve tenure security and market access. To Communities/small holders: Capacity building to fully participate in govt programs to improve tenure security and market access. Development of capacities to access market by communities.</li> <li>• Create a financial clearing house of all existing funds on forests to assist in implementing SFM in developing countries</li> </ul> <p>Mobilizing funding for pilot initiatives across the regions, to implement this package of recommendations</p>
<p>Gr1: On coordination, equity, SH involvement and partnerships:</p> <p>Support MGs coordinating activities in all levels.</p> <p>Recognition of MGPoF as coordinating body for MGs and support coordination work among MG focal points.</p> <p>Supporting organizing of MGIs before UNFF meetings.</p> <p>Support MGs activities in communication and outreach.</p>
<p>GFG 5 – d (law enforcement governance &amp; trade; e (illegal logging), f (forest land tenure and ownership).</p> <p>Awareness raising, communication and outreach.</p>
<p>Gr2: 5.g Gender equality in the forest sector including empowerment of women and girls 5.h Stakeholder engagement on all levels:</p> <p>Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people, children) in the process of drafting policy or legislature on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management</p>

GFG 5.m, n Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop criteria and indicators for SFM using existing certification standards</li> </ul> Data collection within the major groups
GFG2.d Working conditions and wages of forest workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> </ul> Advocacy

### **Annex 3: Adjusted Provisional Organization of Work**

<b>Day 1: Monday 20 November</b>	<b>Day 2: Tuesday 21 November</b>
<p><b><u>Item 1: OPENING</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcoming remarks by UNFFS</li> <li>• Statement by Major Groups representative</li> <li>• Election of rapporteurs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 2: INTRODUCTION TO ORGANISATION OF WORK</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction: Meeting overview, objectives and expected outcomes (Facilitator)</li> <li>• General discussion on how to enhance major groups engagement and participation in the Forum’s work</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 3: UNSPF and 4POW</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on UNSPF and 4POW (UNFFS)</li> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Item 4: RAPORTEURS’ PRESENTATION OF PREVIOUS DAY’S DISCUSSIONS &amp; PLENARY DISCUSSION</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Item 5: PROPOSALS TO UNFF13 FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HLPF13 ON THE SUBSTANTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS TO THE SDGS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation by UNFFS</li> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on proposals for possible UNFF13 recommendations to the HLPF 2018 on the substantive contributions of forests to the SDGs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 5 (continued):</u></b> Breakout Group discussions on SDGs with focus on SDG15:</p> <p>Group 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 15 – terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>• SDG 6 – water and sanitation</li> <li>• <i>SDG 17 – global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 15 – terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>• SDG 7 – energy</li> <li>• <i>SDG 17 – global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 15 – terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 12 – sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>• <i>SDG 17 – global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 15 – terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>• SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities</li> <li>• <i>SDG 17 – global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul>
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<b>Day 1: Monday 20 November</b>	<b>Day 2: Tuesday 21 November</b>
<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breakout Groups (4) discussions on proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 5 continued:</b> continued breakout group discussions on SDGs with focus on SDG15</p>
<i>Lunch Break</i>	<i>Lunch Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breakout Groups (4) discussions (continued)</li> <li>• Report back on Breakout Groups (4) discussions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 5 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report back by Breakout Group Rapporteurs</li> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on reports back of Breakout Groups on SDGs</li> </ul>
<i>Health Break</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on Breakout Group proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 6: HOW TO DELIVER MG INPUTS INTO THE UNFF AND SDG PROCESS AND STEPS FORWARD TO WORKPLAN FINALISATION</b></p> <p><b>Item 7: CLOSING</b></p>