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Regional and Sub-Regional Inputs to UNFF11

Regional/Sub-regional Organization/Process: Southern African Development Community (SADC)

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General Information

The multi-year programme of work – MYPOW (2007–2015) of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) sets a new focus on regional collaboration and partnerships. Since its eighth session in 2009 the Forum has solicited inputs from relevant regional and sub-regional forest-related mechanisms, institutions, organizations and processes as an integral part of session deliberations.¹

¹ The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the parent body of the Forum, through its resolution 2006/49, agreed to “Strengthen interaction between the Forum and relevant regional and subregional forest-related mechanisms, institutions and instruments, organizations and processes, with participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, and relevant stakeholders to facilitate enhanced cooperation and effective implementation of sustainable forest management, as well as to contribute to the work of the Forum.” (paragraph 2)

The eleventh session of the UNFF (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's MYPOW, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*, with the following sub themes:

1. Reviewing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options
2. Reviewing the progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument")
3. Reviewing the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

In completing this questionnaire, you may choose to extract the relevant information and include it in your submission, if information is already available in existing reports and/or documents. Otherwise, you may provide the reference or document itself to the UNFF Secretariat, indicating the relevant section. Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), should be used as a baseline throughout the document.

Moreover, in view of the limitation of sizing of the pertinent Secretary-General's report, the Forum Secretariat suggests no more than 250 words of written input per answer. We would be most grateful if you could send your inputs to **unff@un.org**, fax: +1 917-367-3186, by **30 September 2014**. In light of time constraints and financial limitations, you are kindly asked to provide your input in English.

Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs

A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument

1. Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

1.1 Regulatory

The Treaty and Declaration of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) provides political commitment for sustainable forest management. One of its objectives is to achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment. In addition, SADC Member States have ratified the Protocol on Forestry, which came into force on May 29 2009. The two key documents are in line with the forest related MEAs which SADC Member States have signed and ratified, namely, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification; as well as the United Nations Forum on Forests to which SADC Member States are party to and support international cooperation to achieve its underlying global objectives on forests to promote SFM.

Following ratification of the Protocol on Forestry SADC developed a Regional Forestry Strategy: 2010-2020 in 2009, approved by the SADC Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources in 2010, to implement the Protocol. The Strategy outlines eight priority areas for programme development, namely: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Protection of Key Water Catchment Forests; Energy supply and rural poverty reduction; Enhanced participatory forest management; Enhanced intra-regional trade in forest products; Cooperation in trans-boundary forest and fire management; Forest assessments and information management; and Capacity improvement in SADC.

After the strategy development three regional programmes were developed, namely: SADC Fire Management Programme (2010); SADC Support Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+, 2011), and SADC Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme (2013).

1.2 Financial/economic

Generally, most SADC Member States have seen significant decreases in national budgets to the forest sector due to the economic challenges they face. Revenue generated from forests is not being ploughed back to the forest sector. However, some countries have recorded increases in national budget allocation.

In addition, there has been a continuous decrease in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to forestry from the international community which is also calling for SADC and other African states to increase funding for their forest sectors, despite the economic challenges faced by the countries.

The limited valuation of the forest sector and inadequate articulation of its contribution to the national

economy leads to gross underestimation of its contribution to the national budget. The lack of national financial resources for the forest sector further leads to a high dependence on conditional donor funding.

Currently, the SADC region has embraced the new opportunities, to increasing official development assistance for SFM, presented by global processes such as those promoting REDD+ which put emphasis on sustainable forest management practices and requires new and additional funding and capacities to bring development to enable the forest departments to take up the challenges and opportunities in REDD+.

1.3 Informational/educational

Information sharing: There is limited information sharing and access to information on SFM. The Regional Forest Strategy 2010 – 2020 calls for a centrally accessible regional forest resource database to facilitate regional information sharing. However, SADC has used various platforms for information sharing, including the Southern African Documentation Centre (SARDC), the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) Network and Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) network. In addition technical meetings organized by the SADC Secretariat on topics such as Fire, REDD+, Bio-fuels, TFCAs, and FLEGT; as well as preparatory meetings for UNFF and COP for UNFCCC, also promote information sharing. During preparations for COP17 SADC established its own REDD+ Website and Newsletter for information sharing.

Education: Even though SFM is well included in University education and primary school curricular, there is need to continuously update courses to incorporate new technologies and developments including those on forests and climate change. In addition, there is need to regularly simplify and package information so that it is easily understood by the wider public. A number of academic institutions within SADC Member States host students from the region in forest resource management; and SADC students enjoy concessionary tuition fee rates as opposed to non-SADC citizens who pay significantly more than their SADC counterparts to boost the numbers of SADC forest graduates.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

The main challenge to regulatory, financial/economic, and informational/educational development is to effectively mobilize and manage the necessary resources, namely human, financial, and technological that are required to translate the international forest related agreements; the SADC Protocol on Forestry and the Forestry Strategy, including the resulting regional programmes/projects, into national actions to realize sustainable management of SADC forests. Countries should put in place enabling policies and legislation to ensure that revenue generated from forests is ploughed back to the forest sector to facilitate SFM.

Member States are eager to implement the developed programmes on fire, REDD+ and FLEGT. The main challenge is the lack of financial support from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) or Donors; as well as lack of financial contributions from Member States own resources to implement the programmes.

The main lesson learned here is that SADC Member States should create a regional fund where they contribute their own finances towards programme implementation.

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the regional level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests.

SADC region recognizes multi-stakeholder dialogue. All Member States have subscribed to the National Forest Programme Facility, which has multi-stakeholder approach on forest management issues. Communities and other stakeholders are increasingly involved in consultations on REDD+ management issues such as, national management arrangements, social and environmental impact assessments, monitoring reporting and

verification (MRV) schemes and benefit sharing.

SADC Secretariat regularly organizes consultative stakeholder meetings involving key stakeholder groups (government, academia, NGOs, civil society etc) from all Member States to give their perspectives and opinions on regional issues, for example, in the identification and preparation of priority areas for the Regional Forest Strategy; and development of the regional Fire Management, REDD+, TFCA and FLEGT programmes. As SADC region further strives to become stronger and more visible at international negotiation meetings such as those of the UNFCCC, the CBD and UNFF, SADC Secretariat routinely convenes consultative stakeholder meetings with all Member States to prepare a common position as a block for MEAs; for example, regional positioning meetings were held for COP15, 16 and 17.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

The main challenges include the lack of valuation of forests to ascertain their economic contribution to national economies; lack of social studies to determine levels of participation in and benefits accruing to various stakeholders including communities from their involvement in SFM; as well as lack of incentives for good practices to increase the flow of tradable wood and non-wood products.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance regional cooperation to promote international trade in forest products harvested from sustainably managed forests.

Even though the Protocol on Forestry recognizes the development of trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests, application to SADC's indigenous forests of the principles of sustainable development which incorporate social, economic and environmental goals is currently limited. Therefore, promotion of international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests is still a major challenge for the region. Significant quantities of timber and other forest products are harvested from forests which do not apply or comply with scientific principles of SFM. This leads to over-harvesting and severe deforestation of the region's forests and threatens the socio-economic development of the majority of SADC citizens whose livelihoods depend on forests.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Challenges include lack of participation in forest certification and product labeling systems (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or similar) to identify forest products from well-managed forests; and lack of legally binding regional agreements to enforce implementation of SFM practices. In addition, there is extensive illegal harvesting and trade in forest products.

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance regional cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

The Protocol on Forestry calls upon Member states to establish mechanisms for transboundary co-operation to enforce controls on illegal harvesting and trade in forest products. Forest law enforcement is limited in the sub region. Consequently, significant quantities of timber and other forest products traded within and across Member States arise from ad hoc and illegal harvesting, and most of the trade is not officially recorded or reported, resulting in massive revenue losses to Member States and the SADC region as a whole. SADC has taken a significant step forward by developing, in 2011, a Regional Programme on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT), through a consultative multi-stakeholder approach, to enforce legal forestry

practices.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

The main challenges include lack of support and collaboration between law enforcement agencies within and amongst SADC Member States; lack of financial support to implement fully the SADC FLEGT Programme; weak and underfunded forest departments; weak policies and legislation; the high costs for law enforcement in terms of financial, human, and infrastructure resources; and corruption.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

The Federal Republic of Germany, through GIZ, has provided additional resources towards implementation of the following projects: SADC Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources to support partial implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme, in the area of transboundary management of forest racecourses; and SADC REDD+ MRV Project to support implementation of the MRV component of the SADC REDD+ Programme, to establish a regional MRV system.

In addition, discussions are ongoing between SADC and JICA to support implementation of the SADC Regional Fire Management and REDD+ Programmes.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

The main challenges at the SADC regional level include the lack of human capacity and lack of coordinated and effective resource mobilization for new and additional resources for implementing SADC regional programmes to facilitate SFM.

B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs

1. Please describe actions taken by your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your region/sub-region to help achieve the following:

GOF1, “Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation”

The SADC Protocol on Forestry sets the policy framework for SFM, through the adoption of common criteria for SFM and harmonisation of programmes and policies. All the articles of the protocol have a direct or

indirect bearing to SFM, as are the programme areas of the SADC Forestry Strategy 2010 – 2020 which are: climate change mitigation and adaptation; protection of key water catchment forests; energy supply and rural poverty reduction; enhanced participatory forest management; enhanced intra-regional trade in forest products; Cooperation in trans-boundary forest and fire management; forest assessments and information management; and capacity improvement in SADC.

With regard to reversing forest cover, most of the SADC Member States, except one, are members of the National Forest Programme Process which provides an analytical framework to achieve SFM which includes mechanisms to reduce loss of forest cover. It is also a recognized process which can be used to source funds from both internal and external sources.

Recently, 5 forest rich Member States have joined international processes, namely UNREDD and Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) and are in various preparatory stages to achieve REDD+ readiness in the near future. Their main aim is to manage their forests in line with the need to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) as well as enhancing and increasing carbon stocks in all types of forests. All SADC Member States subscribe to the REDD+ concept. One key challenge in all countries is the monitoring of forest cover change using appropriate techniques including satellites.

All SADC Member States see REDD+ as an important mechanism to finance sustainable forest management for socio-economic development of their people. In support of these REDD+ developments, the SADC Secretariat has prepared a SADC Support Programme on REDD+ aimed at making strategic regional interventions to support national actions. These developments have brought back focus to the development of government departments in the whole of southern Africa, in order to rise to the challenges and opportunities under REDD+. Special focus for capacity building seems to be in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems with respect to forest cover change and associated estimations of carbon emissions and removals. In this regard a new SADC Project on MRV was launched in January 2012. The regional REDD+ programme also proposes to establish functional forest expert networks and a regional data base linked to national MRV systems, and enable wise multi-country comparisons on forest cover related data. SADC also remains active in the international processes associated with climate change and in that regard SADC Secretariat has in conjunction with Member States, prepared common SADC positions on REDD+ for COP 15, 16 and 17 of the UNFCCC.

With regard to afforestation and reforestation, a number of Member States such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania have already identified areas suitable for planting, with efforts to make some of the plantations CDM eligible, in line with both the Protocol on Forestry and the implementation Forestry Strategy 2010-2020. The regional Forestry Strategy and the SADC REDD+ Support Programme both support increasing forest cover for protection, production, and employment creation for poverty reduction. Improving the capacity of countries to achieve CDM eligible plantations is also one of the targets.

Fire is a contributor to loss of forest cover. Consequently, SADC developed a Regional Fire Management Programme, approved by SADC Ministers for Natural Resources in 2010. The programme provides a framework for regional cooperation on fire management across political boundaries, and proposes a regional multi-stakeholder approach which will focus on legal and regulatory aspects, community based fire management, institutional strengthening and the establishment of a regional fire management coordination centre. In addition, SADC has developed a Regional Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) Programme. TFCAs are being established in the sub-region to pool Member States resources to enhance transboundary conservation of natural resources; and to empower communities in and around TFCAs to conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, as well as benefit from this management.

GOF2, “Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people”

The Protocol on Forestry and the regional forest strategy also focus on forestry for poverty reduction through increased production of forest products from sustainably managed natural forests and plantations. The strategy calls for food security investments alongside commercial plantation developments; as well as promotion of technology transfer to add value to forest products through, among others, small scale wood processing manufacture units using locally harvested wood, and logging residues. The challenge here is the need to seriously pursue the manufacture of reconstituted wood products to enable the use of a broader range of tree species than is the case today.

Member States which have joined UNREDD or FCPF have clearly articulated the environmental benefits of their national programmes in the benefit sharing schemes under their REDD+ programme proposals, and the treatment of forest dependent communities as co-management partners as well as owners of ‘carbon rights’ have been proposed. The concept of devolution of rights to local communities to benefit from natural resources management is now widely recognized and applied in most of SADC Member States.

Trade is a crucial aspect in using forests for regional development, and both the Protocol on Forestry and the Forestry Strategy have called for increased volumes of trade in forest products. The northern forest rich countries of SADC are keen to form strong trade relations with their less endowed southern partners including the SADC Island States. In this regard, SADC is one of the more successful Regional Economic Commissions in Africa and is already implementing an agenda for regional integration through trade and political cooperation. Recognizing the need to jointly combat illegal and unreported trade in forest products, which is a major hindrance to socio-economic development, and perpetuates unsustainable forest practices, Member States have developed a regional Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme.

The challenges include:

- The urgency to overcome the inability of governments to stimulate legal trade, share market information and link private sector players from their countries to potential trading partners in other countries
- The difficulty to move goods within the sub-continent mainly due to poor road and/or rail infrastructures and networks
- Lengthy procedures across border posts, including tariff barriers. The SADC Free Trade Area is not yet implemented.
- Undervaluation of forest products and services
- The absence of a viable SADC Business Forum to address trade related opportunities and barriers, and
- The absence of a Regional Fund to support small and medium investors.

GOF3, “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”

SADC has a significant proportion of forest protected areas and the national average of land under forest reserves and national parks as a proportion of land surface area per country in SADC is about 18%. The challenge is to put more forest areas under sustainable forest management practices. For forests under SFM, several countries such as the DRC, Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania are likely to make regionally significant contributions. The countries on the mainland have also great potential to develop CDM eligible plantations as is already happening in the DRC, Mozambique and Tanzania.

Despite the limited opportunity for putting more forests under official protection, the DRC has recently declared over 20 million hectares of protected areas. In addition, the SADC Forestry Strategy 2010 – 2020 calls for creation of forest reserves to protect the regionally vital water catchment forests of key rivers such as the Congo, Zambezi, Okavango, Kwando and Kunene; as well as the highland water catchment areas of Lesotho. Except for the Congo River, all the other rivers have their catchments in the highlands of Angola. This is likely to add significantly to the existing area of protected forests and is regionally important for water supply and power generation.

SADC is a leader in the development of TFCAs which are composed of protected forest and wildlife areas to promote transboundary natural resources conservation; as well as promote friendly management of areas which are mainly pastures and cultivated landscapes adjoining such protected areas. TFCAs are also meant to empower local communities to benefit by participating in tourism enterprises, sustainable use practices and organizational support. So far, SADC has declared 20 major TFCAs and has developed a regional TFCAs Programme to enhance their development as a model for fostering regional cooperation and integration as well as promoting peace and human security among Member States.

With respect to the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests, SADC has some history of forest management and product certification. Notably the entire 1.5 million hectares of South Africa's forest plantations have attained Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification. Recently Zimbabwe plantations were also certified, as was a community forest area in Zambia. The focus on REDD+ is bringing back the momentum needed for more gains in sustainably managed and produced forest products.

The main challenges include:

- Trying to convince countries that host critical catchments to forgo some uses and protect the catchments for the good of the countries and the region as whole. In this regard the benefits of forest protection could be linked to and achieved through REDD+, CDM and other mechanisms. In addition, payment for environmental services particularly water could be applied, and the proceeds channeled to the forest sector to promote its image as a strategic sector for current and future economic development.
- Inadequate incentives to attract investments, diversify and increase production, while safeguarding environmental and food security objectives. The question of technology transfer to add value to forest products is well known but appears difficult to implement, and there are no other ways except to make an earnest attempt to do so in forestry.
- Lack of a regional forest management and product certification body in order to build regional expertise to promote both SFM and marketing of sustainably produced forest goods and services
- Land tenure and security of such tenure. So far, successes from project experiences in SADC have been mixed, but there have been a few workable examples from the wildlife sector.

GOF4, “Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM”

With respect to increasing official development assistance for SFM, SADC as a region has embraced the new opportunities presented by global processes such as those promoting REDD+ which emphasize SFM practices, and requires new and additional capacities to be developed to enable the forest departments to take up the REDD+ challenges and opportunities.

In a majority of SADC countries all poverty reduction strategies emphasize the sustainable use of natural resources, which has brought new focus and funding possibilities for the forest sectors from both internal and

external sources.

The enthusiasm for increased legal trade among SADC Member States is also an opportunity to increase funding to the forest sectors. Private capital seeking investment in forest based industries such as production, CDM and bio-fuel sector is also increasing interest and funding into the overall forest sector.

Key challenges include:

- Significant decreases in ODA to forestry from an international community that is also calling for SADC and other African states to increase funding for their forest sectors, despite the economic challenges faced by the states
- A general scarcity of innovative and sustainable financing schemes for the forest sector
- Inadequate actions to improve the business orientation of forest managers and policy makers to promote investment and trade
- Inability to articulate and promote new business opportunities, which should attract both public and private funds to go into the management of natural forests and value-added processing of forest products to help supplement the current narrow focus on plantation forestry
- Issues of land tenure, and infra-structure which tend to be a disincentive to invest in rural areas
- The slow rate of new products that come into the market
- Inadequate capacity within the region to develop REDD+ and CDM projects
- Lack of incentives for good practices to stimulate increased flow of tradable wood and non-wood products

Generally, to attract resources needed to improve capacity, the forest sector will need to communicate a new sense of urgency, use convincing data and information to make clear its value to national economies. That way skeptical governments and donors could allocate more resources to the sector and build capacity for national and regional socio-economic development.

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

In 2008 SADC Secretariat organized a SADC Forestry Stakeholder Forum consultative meeting, among its objectives, to prepare the input to UNFF8. The forum consisted of representatives from government, as well as non-governmental institutions (NGOs, private sector and academia/research) from all 15 SADC Member States. The event was the beginning of involving various forestry stakeholders and actors in forest management to discuss the implementation of the forest instrument and such fora should be encouraged.

The challenges include lack of data and information; there are no regional studies to assess specifically the implementation of as well as impact made by the forest instrument on enhancing forest-based socio-economic development in SADC region.

C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

Recognizing that MDG7 specifically focuses on ensuring environmental sustainability and is a focal area for forest management, generally there are no forestry initiatives specifically designed to achieve specific MDGs. Individual project objectives may indirectly capture some or all of the 8 MDGs.

A regional example is the Project “Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests”, which provides experiences of improving livelihoods through forest management to increase forest productivity, income generation and diversification of livelihood opportunities. It addressed MDGs of poverty reduction through employment creation; health and HIV/AIDS; as well as women and stakeholder participation.

Member States produce general country reports on MDGs, and within that there may be some issues of forest contribution to MDGs.

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to the MDGs?

Indicators that could be used to assess the contribution of forests to MDGs include;

- Number of people employed in forest-related work
- Proportion of women in forest-related work
- Proportion of population reached on HIV/AIDS awareness via forest related initiatives
- Proportion of land covered by forests and under SFM
- Amount of carbon captured by forests
- Proportion of forest species threatened with extinction
- Financial assistance received into forestry development
- Proportion of funding provided to help build forest products trade and value addition

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

SADC forests, through their provision of timber and non-timber forest products as well as environmental services, contribute to the achievement of all MDGs. The challenge is to carry out studies to compile data and information on how forest-related work in SADC specifically contributes to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options

1. From the perspective of your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

Strengths: IAF brings together countries to discuss the global conservation of forests and promote SFM for the benefit of mankind including the poor.

Weaknesses: IAF is not legally binding.

Areas of Improvement: The IAF must be legally binding to enforce its decisions. It must also have a global financing mechanism to facilitate implementation of SFM.

2. Has the input of your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

SADC Secretariat has observer status in the UNFF and therefore its views are not adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations. It is the views of the individual SADC Member States who are substantive members of the Forum that are taken into account in the Forum's deliberations.

3. What measures has your organization undertaken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures (maximum five):

None

4. How would your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process envisage a strengthened regional/sub-regional component in a future IAF?

SADC Secretariat should be recognized as a substantive member of the Forum. How this is done is up to the Forum to work out.

5. Has your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)² and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

Yes:

- SADC-FAO: Development of SADC FLEGT Programme
- SADC-CBD-IUCN: Development of Action Plan for SADC Biodiversity Programme
- CIFOR-SADC: Study on a Regional Approach to REDD+: Exploring Issues and Options for Southern African Development Community (SADC). Preparation for COP17
- IUCN-SADC: Biodiversity Support Programme
- SADC-IUCN: Invasive alien species, an ongoing issue within Member States, particularly South Africa and the small Island States of SADC
- UNFC-FAD- IUCN- USAID-UNFF: Congo Basin initiatives/partnership, ongoing and supported also by

² CPF member organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat (UNFF), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), The World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

several partners

- CIFOR-FAO-UNFF-ITTO: Workshop on forest governance and decentralization in Africa in support of the work of the UNFF held in Durban, South Africa 2008.

6. How would your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?

The SADC and CPF member organizations should have a recognized Membership in a revised IAF, not observer status