

Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument

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Executive summary

The purpose of this paper is to provide an analysis of reporting trends to the Forum, taking into account challenges, obstacles, gaps identified and lessons learned, and from this analysis to identify elements for a draft reporting format for the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Forum. In close collaboration with FAO, this background analytical paper will be presented for the consideration of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in five mini-regional workshops that will address the proposed monitoring architecture and the format and guidelines for national reports. The final format and guidelines will be developed by the Forum Secretariat.

This initiative is a follow-up to the Resolution of the Forum's ninth session on 4 February 2011 in which the Forum decided that a simple voluntary national reporting for the 10th session of the Forum would focus on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument, and a balanced reporting on its four global objectives on forests and requested the Secretariat of the Forum to this end to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The resolution also invited FAO to consider how it can further incorporate into its reporting on the state of the world's forests and through the global forest resources assessment programme, the elements of the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

In support of this resolution, , the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) is funding a four year project to strengthen and support the capacity of UNFF national focal points in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in reporting to UNFF 10 and 11 on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument within the context of the sessions' overall themes, including strengthened capacity in monitoring, assessment and reporting linked to the preparation of national reports. To this end, in close cooperation with the UNFF Secretariat and the UNDA project, FAO is implementing a project assisting countries in reporting to the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the Forest Instrument, with financial support provided by Japan. Capacity building for both projects will be undertaken through the afore-mentioned mini-regional workshops that are being organized jointly by the UNFF Secretariat and FAO in Western and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, the Mediterranean, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Forum Secretariat, FAO and criteria and indicators processes, including ITTO, the Montreal Process and Forest Europe, have recognized that measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its global objectives requires a set of indicators that are objective, reliable and feasible to report on. In response to the invitation by UNFF 9 to consider how to further incorporate the elements of the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests into its reporting programmes, FAO has been working on identifying the most appropriate indicators for its 2015 Forest Resources Assessment. Given that FRA is the only comprehensive global C & I process covering all Member States of the Forum and that the ITTO C & I counts with the participation of over 60 countries, the majority of which are developing countries, indicators from these two processes appear to be the most applicable for providing indicators for reporting on the forest instrument.

This paper provides participants in the mini-regional workshops with key elements to be considered in improving reporting to future sessions of the Forum, specifically on the forest instrument, its global objectives on forests, the overall and special themes of each session, including contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. To facilitate the preparation of national reports, a streamlined draft format, based on a focused questionnaire with a core set of indicators, in the form of a template, is presented for consideration.

Abbreviations

ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AHEG	Ad Hoc Expert Group
AQ	Additional questions (reporting format for UNFF 10 and 11)
ATO	Africa Timber Organization
APFNet	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management
C & I	Criteria and Indicators
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CLI	Country-led initiative
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FE	FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
FLEGT	Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
IFF	Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
IPF	Intergovernmental Panel on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MP	Montreal Process
MYPOW	Multi-year programme of work
NA	Not available
NFP	FAO National Forest Programme Facility
NWFP	Non-wood forest products
ODA	Official Development Assistance
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable forest management, which encompasses forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UEMOA	Union Économique et Monétaire Ouate-Africaine
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFFS	United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

I. Introduction

The seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2007 was a watershed in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) and United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) continuum, culminating in December of that year in the adoption of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument, by the General Assembly of the United Nations (A/Res/62/98). The adoption of the forest instrument reinforced the global commitment to the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest as the overarching principle for forest policy at both the national and international levels. It was the culmination of fifteen years of negotiations following the adoption of the Rio Forest Principles at the Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Built on the Rio Forest Principles, chapter 11 of Agenda 21, the IPF/IFF proposals for action and previous Forum resolutions and decisions, the forest instrument for the first time provided countries and international cooperation organizations a cohesive, comprehensive and integrated global framework for promoting actions aimed at achieving sustainable forest management (SFM) throughout the world.

The purpose of the forest instrument is:

- a. To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared global objectives on forests;
- b. To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability; and
- c. To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

In paragraph 5 of the forest instrument, Member States reaffirm the shared global objectives on forests and their commitment to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress toward their achievement by 2015:

Global Objective 1

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

Global Objective 2

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

Global Objective 3

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

Global Objective 4

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

Through Resolution 7/1, the seventh session also adopted the Forum's multi-year programme of work (MYPOW) for the period 2007 to 2015 in which each session of the Forum is called upon to review progress in the implementation of the forest instrument, including achievement of its four global objectives on forests, as well as on progress in the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and previous resolutions adopted by the Forum.

For sessions 8 through 11, the Forum decided through its MYPOW to address at each session a different overall theme that was further divided into specific themes, recognizing that actions undertaken within the context of these themes contribute to achieving the purpose of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests. The overall theme of the 10th session will be “forests and economic development”, with the following four themes:

- Theme 1: Forest products and services;
- Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies;
- Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and
- Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.

“Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests” will be the overall theme of the eleventh session, with the following three specific themes:

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

At the closing of its ninth session on 4 February 2011, in its Resolution on Forests for People, Livelihoods and Poverty Eradication, which was the overall theme of the session, the Forum decided that a simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 would focus on the implementation of the forest instrument and a balanced reporting on its four global objectives on forests and requested the secretariat of the Forum to this end to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Furthermore, the resolution also invited FAO to consider how it can further incorporate into its reporting on the state of the world’s forests and through the global forest resources assessment programme, the elements of the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

UNDA project on strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument

In support of this resolution, the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) is providing \$527,000 for a four year project executed by the Forum Secretariat entitled Strengthening National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests. The overarching objective of the project is to strengthen and support the capacity of UNFF national focal points in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in reporting to UNFF 10 in 2013 on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument within the context of the session’s overall theme of “forests and economic development”, including strengthened capacity in monitoring, assessment and reporting linked to the preparation of national reports. The project will also assist countries in the preparation of national reports to UNFF 11 in 2015, which, in addition to reporting progress on the implementation of the forest instrument, will contribute significantly to the review of (a) the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and the consideration of future options and (b) the contribution of forests and the international arrangement on

forests, including the forest instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Likewise, in close cooperation with the UNFF Secretariat and the UNDA project, FAO is implementing a project entitled “Assisting countries in reporting to the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the Forest Instrument”, with financial support provided by Japan. In this partnership, the UNFF Secretariat is focusing on the analysis of reporting trends and the development of a streamlined reporting format, with FAO addressing capacity building and strengthening among countries for improved reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument. The Forum Secretariat and FAO are coordinating closely in the organization of the afore-mentioned mini-regional workshops. With funding from the German Government and in collaboration with the National Forest Programme Facility, FAO is also implementing pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on strengthening implementation of the forest instrument. The UNFF UNDA and FAO projects are the first projects implemented that will reinforce both implementation and reporting on the forest instrument. More details on the FAO projects are provided in section III.A-C.

The purpose of the present report, as part of the UNDA project, is to provide an analysis of reporting trends to the Forum, taking into account challenges, obstacles and gaps identified, and from this analysis to identify elements for a draft reporting format for both the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Forum. This background analytical paper will be presented for the consideration of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in five mini-regional workshops that will address the proposed monitoring architecture and finalize the format guidelines for national reports on the implementation of the forest instrument.

In finalizing this paper, the views of the members of the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting was sought, with valuable suggestions and inputs being provided by FAO, ITTO and the CBD Secretariat. Further details on feedback from these consultations are provided below in section III.D.2.

II. Reporting to the Forum 2002-2011

On four occasions from the Organizational Meeting of the UNFF in 2001 to the Forum’s fifth session in 2005, countries were requested to present voluntary national reports on progress in the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action for the Forum’s consideration. Beginning with UNFF 8, the focus changed to reporting primarily on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests.

For all of these exercises, the UNFF Secretariat provided countries with formats and guidelines that were prepared in consultation with CPF member organizations. As indicated earlier, national reports were provided on a voluntary basis and the formats provided to countries were recommended but not obligatory. The information requested was in textual rather than in a standard quantitative format. From UNFF 2 through UNFF 5, reporting was based on the agreed programme of work of the Forum, which identified the specific themes to be reported upon at each session. Given the large number of IPF and IFF proposals for action, countries were requested to provide information on a vast number of proposals for action spread across as much as five thematic clusters of subjects per session through UNFF 5. For both the eighth and ninth sessions, countries were requested to report on their work in three different thematic areas, as well as on the forest instrument and its four global objectives on

forests. For all sessions, due to the non-obligatory nature of the formats proposed, the reporting requested from countries tended to be open-ended, with most reports tending to be lengthy. Consequently, they were difficult to analyze and synthesize.

Through UNFF 6, leading up to the adoption of the forest instrument, the international policy dialogue through the IPF/IFF/UNFF continuum generated approximately 270 IPF/IFF proposals for action, 120 operative paragraphs of UNFF resolutions and decisions and 110 operative paragraphs of relevant ECOSOC resolutions. The body of these 500 proposals for actions and operative paragraphs of resolutions formed the overarching international political framework for the achievement of sustainable forest management and served as a basis for the negotiation, adoption and implementation by UN Member States of the forest instrument. Given their breadth and number, it is understandable that reporting to the UNFF typically covered a broad range of thematic issues with detailed actions and measures, which for many governments was difficult to address.

Eighty-six countries have provided voluntary national reports during the period 2002 to 2011, ranging from a low of 14 in 2002 to a high of 54 in 2005. However, 38 countries provided national reports to only one of the six sessions in which they were requested. Three—Finland, Mexico and New Zealand—provided national reports to all six sessions. Another 26 presented national reports to three to five of the Forums' sessions.

The uneven response by countries to requests for national reports is largely due to the voluntary nature of these reports and other institutional/logistical constraints. However, an extensive discussion of trends in sustainable forest management based on national reports at UNFF 4 revealed that many developing countries and countries with economies in transition lacked the adequate resources and technical guidance required for preparing the focused reports needed to effectively analyze progress in the work promoted by the Forum. It was also noted that many countries, both developing and developed, felt burdened by the collective reporting demands of multilateral environmental agreements.

There are three reasons for the substantially increased reporting that took place for UNFF 5. First, in the perception of many countries, reporting for that session was especially important since it had been assigned the task of reviewing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests. Second, a well-structured, albeit extensive voluntary questionnaire on the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests as an annex to the national reports, negotiated at UNFF 4, greatly helped in structuring the inputs provided by countries. Finally, the format for reporting, the questionnaire, and guidelines for preparing both were made available to governments nearly 14 weeks before the submission deadline. Although 54 countries submitted national reports, only 15 countries completed the questionnaire, but most were developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

A. Reporting on the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests

The first call for national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests produced limited results, with only 21 countries submitting national reports for UNFF 8. At that time, the Secretariat recognized that countries had had limited opportunities to initiate new actions due to the short time that had elapsed since the adoption of the forest instrument, resulting in the relatively smaller number than usual of countries submitting national reports.

Likewise, only 21 countries provided national reports to UNFF 9. In part this may have been due to the limited amount of time—seven weeks—that countries had to prepare and submit their national reports. Only 16 were received by the deadline and taken into account in the respective report of the Secretary-General (E.CN.18/2011/2). The uneven response on the part of countries was more likely due to the lack of knowledge and implementation of the forest instrument, limited resources and technical capacity, as well as to the burden on countries of increased reporting demands.

Nevertheless, the reports received for the consideration of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Forum provided valuable insights into action taken and progress made by countries in implementing the forest instrument. Country responses suggested that the forest instrument has considerable potential to achieve its set objectives. National reports indicated that many of the countries had introduced or strengthened policy, institutional and normative measures and other actions supporting the implementation of the forest instrument and the global objectives on forests, while others were in the process of doing so, although these actions in most cases were not undertaken as a direct result of the forest instrument. These efforts were seen as building on existing initiatives aimed at implementing the IPF/IFF proposals for action, as well as previous Forum resolutions and decisions. A number of countries found national forest programmes to be the main vehicle for implementing the forest instrument. It was also noted that several of the provisions of the forest instrument are being implemented as a result of initiatives taken before the adoption of the instrument.

However, countries, principally developing countries, identified a number of challenges that need to be addressed more efficiently in order to realize the forest instrument's potential. These included

- overcoming inadequate means of implementation, particularly financing;
- strengthening institutional capacities in the forestry sector, including training forestry personnel;
- strengthening forest monitoring capabilities;
- revising and strengthening forest legislation;
- improving governance;
- addressing more effectively inter-sectoral conflicts;
- improving and diversifying economic benefits generated by forest goods and services for small forest owners and indigenous communities;
- developing accounting and valuation systems that take into account forest goods and services;
- resolving unsettled land tenure issues.

The limited number of national reports provided to UNFF 8 and 9, although valuable in assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests in the individual countries, provide a skewed view of overall progress and achievement at the global level. The majority of countries that provided reports generally felt positive about their actions in support of the forest instrument and the attainment of its objectives. It is likely that the situation is not as optimistic or proactive in many countries that did not submit reports, many of whom have yet to integrate the forest instrument into their national forest programmes and relevant cross-sectoral policies, plans, strategies and programmes.

As an example, most countries have yet to translate the forest instrument into official and/or principal native languages. This is also the case for countries that provided national reports to UNFF 9. At the time of its adoption by the General Assembly in December 2007, the forest instrument was available in all six official languages of the United Nations. Having it available in a country's official language(s) is essential for it to be effectively internalized and implemented at the national level. Of the 21 countries that provided national reports to UNFF 9, 10 have official languages other than the

official languages of the United Nations. Only 3—Finland, Japan and Slovakia—have translated the instrument into the country's official language. Of the 11 with official languages that are also UN languages, 9 are multi-lingual and it is doubtful that the forest instrument has been translated into principal native languages.

More detailed, additional information on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests based on the national reports are provided in the two reports of the Secretary-General to UNFF 8 and 9 (E.CN.18/2009/2 and E.CN.18/2011/2).

B. Support provided by regional and subregional organizations

The limited number of national reports submitted to both UNFF 8 and 9 on the implementation of the forest instrument was in part compensated by the submission of reports by regional and subregional organizations and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests Framework Paper.

The Forum's MYPOW for 2007-2015 highlights the role of regional collaboration and partnerships in sustainable forest management, and invites relevant regional and subregional entities to address UNFF issues and agenda items. Furthermore, the Forum requests regional and subregional entities to submit concise summaries of their deliberations, including progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests.

For UNFF 8, in response to a survey conducted by the UNFF Secretariat, inputs were provided by 29 regional and subregional entities on their support to the implementation of the instrument. It was recognized that regional and subregional cooperation covered a broad range of issues contained in the forest instrument and that working in regional groups also helped to reinforce national efforts to promote sustainable management of forests in many regions.

UNFF 9 received reports from 19 regional and subregional organizations, including the UN Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe, that were based on a questionnaire prepared by the UNFF Secretariat on issues for consideration related to the UNFF 9 themes of "Forests for people, livelihoods and poverty eradication", "Assessment of progress made on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests" and the "International Year of Forests 2011". A synthesis of these reports is provided in the Report of the Secretary-General on regional and subregional inputs (E/CN.18/2010/3). The synthesis report reveals that:

1. The forest instrument and the four global objectives contained therein are being taken into account universally in the design and implementation of policies. These organizations agreed that the forest instrument is an important international achievement promoting sustainable forest management in a comprehensive and coherent manner and that the four global objectives on forests are being taken into account in policy decision making and implementation in the various regions and subregions.
2. In one example, the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management (APFNet) actively supports the forest instrument and the achievement of the global objectives and, to this end, is promoting sustainable forest management within the framework of the forest instrument.
3. In another, the Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians had elaborated a draft Protocol on Sustainable Forest Management that takes into account the forest instrument and the four global objectives on forests. Subsequently, the protocol was adopted by the Third Conference of the Parties to the Convention on 27 May 2011 in Bratislava, Slovakia.

4. Some regional and sub-regional organizations (ACTO, ECCAS, FE, UEMOA, UNECA), UNECE/FAO) reported that they have been implementing activities that contribute directly to the implementation of the forest instrument and the four global objectives on forests.

The reports indicate that regional and subregional forest organizations will not only contribute to the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests, but also that they can serve as important vehicles for supporting countries in implementing and reporting on the forest instrument.

C. Challenges and lessons learned for improving national reporting

The overarching challenge for improving reporting is to elicit more and better quality national reports to UNFF 10 and 11 in order to gauge more effectively progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests, with special emphasis on the review of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument, and its contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. To this end, key specific challenges that must be addressed include:

1. Increasing public awareness of the forest instrument at the national level among public and private sector stakeholders;
2. Building the forest instrument more effectively into national forest and relevant cross-sectoral policies, plans, strategies and programmes;
3. Strengthening the capacity of countries in monitoring, assessment and reporting in support of the UNFF and the forest instrument through pilot projects and capacity building exercises.
4. Preparing a more focused, streamlined architecture for national reporting;
5. Identifying and selecting the most appropriate indicators for quantifiably measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests;
6. Ensuring that the streamlined reporting compliments country reporting requirements for other forest-related agreements and initiatives, particularly global and regional criteria and indicators processes, without increasing country reporting burdens;
7. Encouraging a more proactive role by CPF members, regional and subregional organizations in supporting countries in the preparation of their national reports.

Several key lessons have been learned from national reporting exercises carried out in support of the UNFF from 2002 to 2011, complemented by relevant discussions held at Forum sessions:

1. For many countries, the integration of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests into national forest and related cross-sectoral policies, plans, strategies and programmes has lagged.
2. Many developing countries and countries with economies in transition do not have the institutional capacity, including monitoring and assessment programmes, required for the preparation of national reports for the UNFF.
3. Given the cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary nature of forest issues addressed by the Forum, countries have been requested to report on a very broad range of issues and related proposals for action and measures.
4. The formats for previous national reports, although based on the approved programme of work of the Forum, tended to be excessively lengthy and complicated, particularly for those

countries that did not have adequate monitoring and assessment programmes for the IPF/IFF proposals for action, the operative paragraphs of UNFF and ECOSOC resolutions and the measures contained in the forest instrument.

5. The lack of indicators for measuring progress in implementing many of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and measures of the forest instrument have made it difficult to assess progress quantitatively.
6. Most countries feel excessively burdened by their collective reporting requirements to the UNFF, other related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and forest-related processes.
7. For several countries, participating in global, regional and subregional sustainable forest management initiatives has contributed significantly to their activities in support of the forest instrument, including reporting on progress made to the Forum.

III. Major developments in reporting since UNFF 9

A. The Ghana pilot project on implementation of the forest instrument

In 2009, Ghana initiated work on the project “Moving Forward in the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests”, with the support and assistance from FAO and the National Forest Programme Facility through a project funded by the Government of Germany, to pilot implementation of the forest instrument. The aim of this pioneering project was to identify Ghana’s gaps, strengths and weaknesses with respect to the national policies and measures contained in the forest instrument, determine priorities and initiate programmes to address the gaps and weaknesses identified and translate the agreed policies and measures of the forest instrument into concrete action. Following the development of a methodology and work plan, the project was launched in early 2009 as follows:

- Awareness raising and regional stakeholder consultations. To enhance relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholder understanding of the instrument, the launch received wide media coverage and about 1000 brochures and 1000 posters highlighting the purpose and content of the instrument were distributed throughout the country. Stakeholder workshops were organized at the regional level to raise awareness and give forest users and others the opportunity to assess the country’s weaknesses, strengths and gaps in relation to the instrument’s national policies and measures.
- National stakeholder workshop. The outcomes of regional workshops contributed to a national stakeholder workshop, which agreed on the priority policies and measures to be addressed and key actions to be undertaken to strengthen their implementation. Upon conclusion, the results of the latter were subsequently disseminated in a communiqué covered widely by the media in English and some of the local languages.
- Steering committee. A 14-member Project Steering Committee with representation from key stakeholders in the forest sector was established to review project activities and advice on the project’s implementation.
- Collaboration with other initiatives. Ghana’s Forestry Commission initiated collaboration with civil society organizations (Care, WWF, etc.), traditional authorities, private sector institutions, such as the Ghana Timber Association, and initiatives like the Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the EU, to review interactively progress in project implementation.

Based on the afore-mentioned consultations, the following four areas and initial catalytic activities were identified as priorities for making progress in sustainable forest management:

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

Stakeholders also identified three cross-cutting thematic areas that required priority attention: (a) gender, (b) education and (c) science and technology.

In addition the pilot project led to the development of two frameworks for assessing implementation of the forest instrument: (a) a monitoring system for the implementation of catalytic activities to address the four priority areas identified by stakeholders and (b) an evaluation system for all 24 national policies and measures outlined in paragraph 6 of the forest instrument. These systems were pilot tested in two selected forest districts.

Challenges encountered

The main challenges faced by Ghana in implementing the forest instrument included the following:

- Widespread poverty among rural forest dependent communities, whose population is also increasing, poses a major threat to sustainable forest management since in most cases viable alternative forms of livelihood are not available
- Unsustainable agricultural practices are resulting in loss of forest cover, particularly in off-reserve areas, due to the lack of a suitable land-use policy to provide a framework to address impacts of agriculture on forests.
- Ineffective inter-ministerial collaboration posed a major challenge to sustainable forest management since there is no effective framework to harmonize conflicting land use policies (e.g. conservation versus bushmeat trade). Many of the drivers of deforestation are outside the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission.
- Limited natural resource accounting in the national budget failed to capture the contribution of the forest sector to national development.

Four key expected project outcomes are anticipated:

1. Increased awareness of relevant government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders of the forest instrument, its purpose, the global objectives on forests and the national policies and measures to be undertaken by Member States to implement the forest instrument, and of the need to take these into consideration in forest-related national policies;
2. Assessment of national forest policies and measures vis-à-vis those outlined in the forest instrument, identification of major gaps affecting implementation, setting of national goals with respect to the purpose of the forest instrument, and the identification of supportive priority policy measures to strengthen the forest instrument's implementation;
3. Increased capacity of relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions to implement the forest instrument and to initiate coordination with other relevant forest policy processes, including REDD and FLEGT;
4. Monitoring of progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and sharing of lessons learned.

Lessons learned to date

The forest instrument is providing a useful overarching framework and performance assessment tools for actions and cooperation related to Ghana's forests and forest sector. The pilot project has provided Ghana and in particular the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources with an opportunity to develop an over-arching monitoring system which if well-implemented could be used for effective sector-wide monitoring and evaluation of the forest sector.

It has also proved an excellent framework for stakeholder engagements and raising public awareness of the importance of forests, including the forest instrument, its purpose and Ghana's implementation approach. Lessons learned from the forest instrument pilot project have been documented and shared at various national and international fora. Positive side effects such as increased credibility of forest policy processes has also been observed.

Support for the implementation of priority policy areas and actions based on the forest instrument has been underpinned by close collaboration with other development partners and on-going initiatives such as FAO, the German Development Corporation, the Growing Forest Partnerships, the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement and the REDD+ initiative under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.

The instrument also provides the opportunity to develop a comprehensive database of forest sector initiatives, in particular, where they are being implemented and provides a good picture of "who is doing what". It has provided a rational framework for, and has utilized, existing policies and structures, including the Forest and Wildlife Policy, the Forestry Sector Development Master Plan and the National Forest Forum.

The assessment of the country's forest policies based on the forest instrument has resulted in the institutionalization of key priority areas addressed, including their incorporation into the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework.

With the project ending in August 2011, Ghana will be informing UNFF 10 of progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and lessons learned. Moreover, it is planned to hold one of the five mini-regional workshops in Accra to take advantage of Ghana's experience. It is anticipated that the experiences generated in this project will be utilized by other countries on implementing the forest instrument.

B. FAO pilot projects on reporting: Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines

Based on the Ghana project, FAO has received additional funding from the government of Germany to undertake similar pilot projects in Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines. All three countries have started an awareness raising campaign through the development of a brochure and through meetings and workshops. They are also carrying out the assessment of where the countries stand with respect to the 25 national policies and measures of the Forest Instrument, using different approaches. In Liberia, workshops have been conducted in each of the fifteen counties. They served not only to raise awareness of the instrument and conduct a stakeholder assessment of the policies and measures, but also to strengthen the county forest fora, which are multi-stakeholder platforms at local level established in the context of the national forest programme. In Nicaragua, ten similar workshops were carried out at the regional level and a national workshop took place in early July. The results of the assessments in Liberia and Nicaragua will be available soon. Rather than taking a regional approach, in the Philippines, two groups have been engaged to carry out the assessment at all levels with civil society organizations, the private sector and the forestry administration. The assessment will culminate in a national workshop towards the end of 2011.

C. Cooperation with FAO: jointly implementing the UNFF UNDA-funded project and the FAO Japan-funded project on reporting

As a complement to the UN Development Account project implemented by the UNFF Secretariat, the government of Japan has provided US\$ 1.596 million in funding to FAO for a project entitled "Assisting countries in reporting to the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the Forest Instrument", initiated in March 2011. The project recognizes that at the country level most forestry stakeholders are not familiar with the Forest Instrument, its purpose and objectives. Countries may be uncertain about how to approach implementation of the Instrument and how to monitor progress and may be lacking the necessary capacities to collect, analyze and report necessary information. For these reasons, awareness raising and capacity building at the country level are considered crucial. Stakeholders in countries need to gain a better understanding of the purpose and objectives of the forest instrument and of its usefulness in achieving progress in their efforts to sustainably manage their forest resources. Based on the overall framework of the forest instrument and their own priorities, countries should develop a system for monitoring progress that is closely linked to existing monitoring systems used in the context of the national forest programme. The current framework used by the UNFF Secretariat for reporting on the forest instrument should be simplified and refined to facilitate reporting by countries based on their monitoring systems. Consequently, the overall objective of the project is to strengthen and support the capacity of developing countries in reporting to UNFF 10 and 11 in 2013 and 2015, on progress made in implementing the forest instrument, taking into account lessons learned from the Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and Philippines pilot projects.

The project aims to achieve the following outcomes that will jointly contribute to the achievement of the overall objective:

- Increased awareness and understanding by developing countries of the purpose and objectives of the Forest Instrument, its usefulness, and approaches to implementation, monitoring and reporting to the UNFF.
- Increased number of developing countries that have taken steps to monitor the implementation of the Forest Instrument and submit national reports on progress to the UNFF.

To maximize synergies, both the UNFF project funded by UNDA and this project are being coordinated between the UNFF Secretariat and FAO. The UNFF Secretariat is focusing on the analysis of reporting trends and the development of a streamlined reporting format, with FAO addressing capacity building and strengthening among countries for improved reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument. The Forum Secretariat and FAO are coordinating closely in the organization and co-hosting of five mini-regional workshops to be held in Bangkok, Thailand for countries from South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific; Istanbul, Turkey for the Mediterranean and Central Asian countries; Panama City, Panama for the Latin American and Caribbean region; Nairobi, Kenya for Eastern and Southern Africa; and Accra, Ghana for Western and Central Africa.

D. Other initiatives with CPF and other partners

1. International Seminar on Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management

This country-led initiative (CLI) co-hosted by the Governments of Japan and Indonesia in Tokyo in March 2011 and co-organized with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Forest Europe and the Montreal Process addressed issues pertinent to national reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests. International experts from multilateral and non-governmental organizations and approximately 30 countries participated.

One of the sub-sessions of Session 2 on development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for SFM focused on Criteria and Indicators (C & I), concluding that:

- a. Steady progress has been made in the development and practice of criteria and indicators in the last two decades, recognizing the efforts of pioneer processes to operationalize and further harmonize C & I frameworks such as the joint attempts by the African Timber Organization (ATO) and ITTO for Central and West Africa, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) and ITTO for the Amazon Basin, and the Tehran Process for low forest cover countries.
- b. C & I frameworks have provided (i) a common tool to monitor, assess and report on forests and forest management, (ii) a common understanding of SFM for integrating the multiple values of forests into forest management and policies, (iii) a common ground for working out shared objectives and collaboration with stakeholders and (iv) a common platform for exchanging knowledge and experiences and fostering collaboration and cooperation among associated countries.
- c. C & I frameworks have provided a substantial basis for the development of forest certification schemes and the identification of indicators for monitoring forest governance, as well as contributing to the evolution of FAO's Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) as a comprehensive assessment of the world's forests and their management.

- d. Indicators may vary according to forest characteristics, such as forest types, and to the scales to which they are applied, while criteria are basically common across geographic regions and scales.
- e. Countries, particularly developing countries including low forest cover countries, often face difficulties in implementing C & I at the field level due to insufficient capacity, commitment and funding.

Two recommendations are especially relevant to future reporting on progress in implementing the forest instrument:

(i) to strive to improve consistency in reporting through collaboration with C & I processes and among relevant international organizations, including the UNFF Secretariat, FAO and ITTO, and with other relevant reporting mechanisms, as appropriate, with the aim of reducing the reporting burden of countries and to contribute to integrated reporting and

(ii) for relevant international institutions, including the governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and the secretariats of forest-related agreements, to take into account existing C & I frameworks in developing new forest-related monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms and to consider further collaboration with C & I processes.

2. CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting

The CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting was established in 2002 to seek means for facilitating national reporting on forests and to develop common approaches for forest-related data and information collection, storage and dissemination. Specifically, its purpose is to propose ways to reduce the forest-related reporting burden, for example, through reducing and streamlining reporting requests, synchronizing reporting cycles, harmonizing data collection methods and increasing data comparability and compatibility, and facilitating the accessibility and flows of existing information. The membership of the task force is comprised of the UNFF Secretariat, FAO, UNEP, ITTO, the Secretariat of CBD, the Secretariat of UNCCD and the Secretariat of UNFCCC. A major product of the work of the task force has been the creation of a portal intended to assist countries in their reporting efforts and to serve as an easily accessible source of national information on forests for all stakeholders (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar>).

In an effort to enhance coordinated activities by CPF members on forest reporting, CPF agreed on the following key outputs for the period 2006-2010 and continues to work to these ends:

- More coordinated approach for working with countries on information requests;
- Maintained and regularly updated information on the CPF Reporting Portal;
- Increased coordinated approach for the information assembly; and
- Increased capacity at the national level for forest information collection, analysis and reporting

Following the establishment of the portal, FAO and ITTO agreed to collaborate on the preparation of a joint forest questionnaire but were unsuccessful in getting other Task Force members to commit to this initiative since they needed the approval of their governing bodies to deviate by any margin from

what they had been asked to report on and to get any kind of flexibility on the timing of their respective reports. This poses a major obstacle to streamlining reporting on forest-related multi-lateral agreements and processes. Moreover, as discovered in an earlier initiative by UNEP on streamlining reporting among the five global biodiversity conventions and the biodiversity protocols of regional seas conventions from 2000 to 2004, while there were common thematic issues across several conventions and agreements, the greater part of issues addressed were convention specific and not cross-cutting. This further complicates efforts at achieving streamlined reporting.

As indicated in the introduction, the UNFF Secretariat consulted with task force members in the preparation of this paper, receiving valuable suggestions and inputs, particularly from FAO, ITTO and the CBD Secretariat. The views of the three organizations were generally favorable regarding the reporting needs of the UNFF addressed in the paper. ITTO and the CBD Secretariat suggested to highlight in future reporting formats the importance of streamlining reporting to forest-related agreements and processes. Both also felt that information requested should be captured as much as possible in the FRA process. A number of comments were provided that are more relevant to section IV and Appendix 4, where they have been included.

IV. Improving reporting to UNFF 10 and 11

The challenges and lessons learned regarding reporting to the UNFF, identified in section II of this paper, need to be considered in preparing an improved, more focused and streamlined reporting format for UNFF 10 and 11. It is anticipated that the experiences and lessons learned in the pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines, described in section II, will provide countries with elements and approaches for implementing more effectively the forest instrument, including reporting progress in its implementation and towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests.

In addition, the reporting architecture for UNFF 10 and 11 needs to give special consideration to three particularly important issues: forest financing, the Millennium Development Goals and the overall themes of the sessions. As much as possible, reporting on these issues has to be integrated into reporting on the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests. Following is a consideration of how these issues can be addressed in the reporting format for the two sessions, including a proposed reporting format in template form.

A. Forest financing

Since the adoption of the landmark Resolution of the Special Session of UNFF 9 in October 2009, forest financing has been an essential component of the UNFF's intersessional activities. In order to address the decline in forest financing in the past two decades, the Resolution saw the creation of a double forest financing mechanism consisting of (1) the Facilitative Process, a bottom-up approach to assist developing countries in mobilizing finance for forests, and (2) the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing, composed of all 192 Member States, who provide recommendations on the strategic orientation of the UNFF's forest financing activities. One of the key functions of the Facilitative Process is to collect data from each Member State in order to better identify gaps, obstacles and opportunities in forest financing at the national, regional and international levels.

According to the multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests, means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including finance, is a recurring "cross-cutting issue" for each session. Financing the forest instrument and sustainable forest management will be

the most crucial issue to be addressed by UNFF 10. The Resolution of the ninth session of the Forum under agenda item 11 on means of implementation addresses a number of elements under this subject that will be on the agenda of UNFF 10, including:

1. Inviting substantive submissions, to be received by 1 March 2012, from Governments, relevant regional organizations and processes and major groups on strategies to mobilize resources from all sources to support the implementation of sustainable forest management, the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, including, inter alia, strengthening and improving access to funds and establishing a voluntary global forest fund, and the advantages and disadvantages of different options, envisaged functions, structures, requirements and deliverables of these options (Item 11: means of implementation, paragraph 3);
2. Requesting the UNFF Secretariat, and inviting other members of the CPF and other key actors, to examine the implications of new and emerging forest-related financing initiatives relating to the three Rio Conventions, on broader forest financing, in order to further promote an integrated approach to sustainable forest management (Item 11: means of implementation, paragraph 13);
3. Urging Member States, as appropriate, to develop and implement national forest policy and policy instruments on all types of forests and trees outside forests, including all of the functions of forests, and trees and in so doing take a cross-sectoral approach to the issue of forest finance, also keeping in mind the importance of integrating forest and related issues into poverty reduction strategies or equivalent cross-cutting mechanisms; and report progress, experiences and lessons to the second meeting of the Open-ended intergovernmental Ad Hoc Working Group on Forest Financing (AHEG 2) and UNFF 10 (Item 11: means of implementation, paragraph 16);

The consideration of means of implementation at UNFF 10 will be based primarily on the Report of AHEG 2 and the corresponding report of the Secretary-General. However, the national reports for UNFF 10, as well as UNFF 11, could provide important baseline information for these deliberations on issues such as the identification of gaps, obstacles and opportunities in forest financing at the national, regional and international levels; strategies to mobilize resources from all sources in support of SFM; and a cross-sectoral approach to forest financing. This should be taken into account in the elaboration of the national reporting format, particularly as regards reporting on global objective 4.

B. The Millennium Development Goals

One major innovation to be taken into account in reporting to UNFF 11 is that the Forum has requested governments to provide information in their national reports on the contributions of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The MDGs that are the most relevant to the international arrangement on forests are to:

1. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day (Target 1.A).
2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people (Target 1.B).
3. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (Target 1.C).

4. Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (Target 2.A).
5. Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate (Target 4.A).
6. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources (Target 7.A).
7. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss (Target 7.B).
8. Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (Target 8.A).
9. Address the special needs of least developed countries (Target 8.B).
10. Address the special needs of land-locked developing countries and small island developing states (Target 8.C).

The MDGs are very closely linked to the global objectives on forests, which should be taken into account in the reporting format. Global objective 1 links to Target 7.A; global objective 2, to Targets 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 2.A and 4.A; global objective 3, to Target 7.B; and global objective 4, to Target 8.A.

C. Thematic issues and scope of the forest instrument

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the forest instrument identify 25 national policies and measures and 19 action items related to international cooperation for achieving the instrument's above-mentioned purpose. The Report of the Secretary-General to the eighth session of the Forum on achieving the four global objectives on forests and implementing the forest instrument (E/CN.18/2009/2) grouped these policies and measures into 13 thematic clusters, which are described in the following table. These thematic clusters, along with the four global objectives on forests, served as the basis for requesting information from countries for their national reports to UNFF 9.

Clusters of the forest instrument			
Ref. No.		Cluster	Non-legally binding instrument
2. Cross-cutting thematic clusters			
1	1A	Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management	6a, 6c, 6d, 6k, 6l, 7a, 7c
2	1B	Financing sustainable forest management	6h, 6i, 6m, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e
3	1C	Capacity-building and technology transfer	6e, 6s, 6v, 7f, 7i, 7j, 7k, 7l, 7m
4	1D	Stakeholder participation	6h, 6m, 6v, 6w, 6x, 6y, 7k
5	1E	Enhanced international cooperation	7i, 7n, 7q, 7r, 7s
4. Topical thematic clusters			
6	2A	Forest law enforcement and governance	6n, 7h, 7i, 7j
7	2B	International trade in forest products	6j, 6x, 7g, 7h, 7i, 7j
8	2C	Protection of forests	6o, 6p, 6q
9	2D	Science and research	6r, 6s, 7n, 7o, 7p
10	2E	Public awareness and education	6t, 6u, 6v, 7j
11	2F	Private sector and industry	6e, 6h, 6i, 6m, 6w, 6x, 7a, 7f, 7k, 7m
12	2G	Indigenous and local communities	6f, 6h, 6s, 6v, 6y, 7k
13	2H	Monitoring, assessment and reporting	6b, 6g, 8, 9

Appendix 2 provides a breakdown of the 15 national policies and measures and 7 action items for international cooperation that contribute **directly** to the achievement of specific global objectives on

forests contained in the forest instrument. The remaining 22 contribute **indirectly** to their achievement.

D. Guidelines and elements for a future draft reporting format

1. Key indicators for reporting on the forest instrument

Since the adoption of the forest instrument, the Secretariat of the Forum, FAO and some of the criteria and indicators processes, specifically ITTO, the Montreal Process and Forest Europe, have recognized that measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the four global objectives on forests would require a set of indicators that are objective, reliable and feasible to report on. To this end, the Forum recognized that priority should be given to using indicators from existing reporting processes, as these are most likely to meet the above criteria. The UNFF Secretariat analyzed the major reporting processes and found that while a wealth of information is available from them, there are considerable gaps remaining.¹

The UNFF at its fourth session in 2004 through Resolution 4/3 identified the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management, which are drawn from the criteria and indicators processes:

1. extent of forest resources,
2. forest biological diversity,
3. forest health and vitality,
4. productive functions of forest resources,
5. protective functions of forest resources,
6. socio-economic functions and
7. legal, policy and institutional framework.

The seven thematic elements are embodied in the forest instrument as a reference framework for sustainable forest management (paragraph 6 (b)).

The UNFF Secretariat analysis revealed that serious information gaps existed in available indicators for measuring progress in implementing the thematic clusters of the forest instrument identified in the preceding table. There is only one thematic cluster (2C: forest protection) that is adequately covered. Indicators were available to a limited extent only for the others, and in some cases are almost completely missing.

Moreover, of the approximately 500 IPF/IFF proposals for action and operative paragraphs of Forum resolutions and decisions and related ECOSOC resolutions, which are the building blocks of the forest instrument, approximately 55 percent correspond to the sixth and seventh thematic elements of sustainable forest management: “socio-economic functions” and “legal, policy and institutional framework”. Of the thirteen thematic clusters of the forest instrument, all but one (2C. Forest protection) also correspond to the sixth and seventh thematic elements of SFM. Effective indicators for measuring progress under these two thematic elements were found to be very limited or did not exist.

In response to the invitation by UNFF 9 to consider how to further incorporate the elements of the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests into its reporting on the state of the world’s forests and through the global forest resources assessment programme, FAO has been working on the identifying the most appropriate indicators for its 2015 Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). The

¹ Jorge E. Illueca, Subject Index and Thematic Clustering of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action, UNFF Resolutions and Decisions and Relevant ECOSOC resolutions (UNFF Secretariat: July 2007), pp. 57-82.

FAO FRA, which comprises an extremely rich set of information describing the physical conditions and socio-economic aspects of forest resources, provides the broadest thematic coverage and could provide a sound basis for measuring progress towards reaching the global objectives, in particular, the first three. The FAO FRA indicators also have the advantage that they are the only comprehensive global criteria and indicators process covering all Member States of the Forum.

The timing of FRA 2015 will be critical for the eleventh session of the Forum, which will review the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests. It will not be until early 2012 that an FAO technical expert meeting will address indicators for FRA 2015. It is expected that the key findings of FRA 2015 will be published in March 2015, approximately two months before UNFF 11. FAO has indicated that raw data could be provided to the UNFF Secretariat in advance of the publication. This issue is being addressed by the UNFF Secretariat and FAO.

Selected indicators from regional criteria and indicator processes could complement the Forest Resources Assessment dataset, and could be used, as far as possible, in preparing for the review at the eleventh session of the Forum.

Appendix 3 provides an identification of indicators used in FRA 2010, ITTO, Forest Europe and the Montreal Process that could be used in assessing progress in the achievement by Member States of the four global objectives on forests. Ideally the most appropriate indicators would be those that are quantifiable and that could be applied across four layers: the relevant Millennium Development Goals identified in section IV.A, the global objectives on forests, the thematic clusters of the forest instrument and the overall themes of Forum sessions.

At the time of the preparation of this paper, only the Montreal Process had revised its criteria and indicators to take into account the forest instrument², basing itself on the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management. This initiative by the Montreal Process is welcomed as a major step forward that will contribute significantly to reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its global objectives on forests. Criterion 6 on maintenance and enhancement of long-term socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies includes quantifiable indicators under 6.1 on production and consumption, 6.3 on employment and community needs, 6.4 on recreation and tourism and 6.5 on cultural, social and spiritual values that are closely linked to global objective 2. Indicator 6.5.b on the importance of forests to people is qualitative rather than quantitative in nature. Indicators under 6.2 on investment in the forest sector are quantifiable and directly related to global objective 4. For Criterion 7 on the legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management, the 10 indicators listed are qualitative in nature and would be difficult to quantify. Given its ecosystem specific focus, only five developing countries participate in the Montreal Process, with two of these considered emerging economies, meaning that few developing countries will be able to take advantage of this C & I process in reporting to the UNFF.

The CBD is currently developing indicators for its Strategic Plan 2011-2020, including for the following relevant forest targets:

- Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

² *Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests: The Montreal Process* (Fourth edition, October 2009).

- Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.
- Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

The draft document on indicators for the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) is expected to be available by mid-August 2011. Once finalized, they should be taken into account in the formulation of the reporting formats to UNFF 10 and 11 if possible. In any case, Targets 5 and 15 are closely linked to global objective 1; and Targets 7 and 11, to global objective 3.

Future reporting on the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests, as well as the overall themes of the upcoming sessions of the Forum and the critical issues of forest financing and the MDGs, should include a set of indicators that will facilitate an assessment of progress achieved. The selection of these key indicators is a major challenge that should be addressed in the preparation of national reports to UNFF 10 and 11. Given that FRA is the only comprehensive global criteria and indicators process covering all Member States of the Forum and that the ITTO C & I counts with the participation of 33 producing countries, plus a few developing consumer countries with tropical forests such as China, out of a total ITTO membership that is expected to expand to 65, indicators from these two C & I processes appear to be the most applicable for providing indicators for reporting on the forest instrument.

2. Questionnaire in template form for future reporting

This background analytical paper provides participants in the mini-regional workshops with key elements that should be considered in improving reporting to future sessions of the Forum. While national reports to UNFF 10 and 11 are expected to report progress on the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests (core reporting), they will also differ since they have to address the overall theme of their respective session (session specific reporting): “forests and economic development” for the tenth session and “forests: progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests” for the eleventh session. This means that two complementary reporting formats will need to be developed, one for 2013 and another for 2015.

In preparing the proposed formats for reporting to UNFF 10 and 11, four basic components, or layers, should be considered:

1. The Millennium Development Goals;
2. The global objectives on forests;
3. The thematic clusters of the forest instrument; and
4. The overall and special themes of the sessions of the Forum.

Regarding the thematic clusters of the forest instrument, a core set of basic information should be requested that contribute to the overall assessment of the forest instrument. This may of course be closely linked to the overall and special themes of the Forum sessions. However, in such cases

consideration should be given to expanding the information requested in order to provide more detailed reporting on the overall and special themes of each session.

The achievement of the global objectives on forests will in turn contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, specifically the objectives on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. Compatibility on reporting on both sets of objectives should be sought, which may mean that the core set of indicators selected for one will also be very similar for the second.

For reporting on each of these components, it will be necessary for countries to provide quantifiable and qualitative information. The quantifiable information should be drawn, as far as possible, from the existing C & I processes. The qualitative information will be necessary for topics that go beyond the scope of the C & I processes.

To facilitate the preparation of national reports, a streamlined format, consisting of a focused questionnaire with a core set of indicators, should be prepared. This will lead to more accurate reporting and an increased number of submissions by countries, while also serving as a more effective tool for synthesizing national reports into a more precise assessment of overall progress achieved on the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

As an initial step, a draft questionnaire for preparing national reports was prepared in consultation with UNFF Secretariat staff, and was subsequently consulted with the members of the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting (FAO, ITTO and UNEP, as well as the Secretariats of CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC). This draft questionnaire is contained in Appendix 4. Part I of the questionnaire is for the core reporting to be provided to both UNFF 10 and 11. Part II, which addresses the overall and special themes of the sessions, has two versions, with one for UNFF 10 and a second for UNFF 11.

ITTO has suggested that consideration should be given to sending out the questionnaire pre-filled for the FRA and ITTO indicators for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 respectively, in which case the reporting country would only have to report any changes resulting from more updated information.

V. Instructions for the mini-regional workshops

A major task that will be assigned to the workshops will be to assess the applicability and appropriateness of indicators from existing C & I processes for assessing progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the global objectives on forests, including their contributions to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

The mini-regional workshops are also expected to provide advice to the UNFF Secretariat on a streamlined and sharply focused format for assisting countries in preparing their voluntary reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the global objectives on forests. It is hoped that the selected indicators and reporting format will lead to the development of a baseline and database for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum.

The draft questionnaire contained in Appendix 4 will assist the mini-workshops in these two tasks. Once finalized, the questionnaire could be put into the form of a template, which would greatly facilitate the collection of responses and information provided. The template would also serve as an analytical tool for aggregating and synthesizing information provided in the national reports.

Finally, given the cross-sectoral scope of the forest instrument, it is important that the workshops address how to access the information requested in the questionnaire/template once it is officially sent to Member States. To this end, it is suggested that the UNFF national focal points consider establishing a small consultative group that will assist in filling out the questionnaire. Such a cross-sectoral group could include representatives of the ministries of environment, agriculture, health and development, the country's statistics agency and key stakeholders, including private industry, indigenous and local communities and the scientific community. It should include among these representatives the national focal points for FRA and the NFP, the ITTO C & I process (where applicable), as well as the national focal points for CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

Appendix 1

Countries presenting national reports to the sessions of the UNFF

Countries	UNFF 2	UNFF 3	UNFF 4	UNFF 5	UNFF 8	UNFF 9
1. Algeria		X	X	X		
2. Argentina					X	
3. Australia			X			
4. Austria	X	X	X			
5. Bangladesh						X
6. Belgium	X					
7. Benin			X	X		
8. Brazil					X	X
9. Bulgaria				X	X	
10. Burkina Faso				X		
11. Burundi		X				
12. Cambodia	X	X		X		
13. Cameroun						X
14. Canada		X	X	X		X
15. China		X				X
16. Colombia		X		X		
17. Congo, Republic of						X
18. Croatia		X	X	X		
19. Cyprus			X	X	X	X
20. Czech Republic		X				
21. Democratic Republic of Congo			X	X		
22. Denmark			X	X		
23. El Salvador			X	X	X	X
24. European Community		X		X		
25. Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X
26. France				X		
27. Gabon					X	X
28. Germany	X	X	X			
29. Ghana						X
30. Greece				X		
31. Guatemala				X		
32. Guinée-Bissau					X	
33. Guyana			X			
34. Honduras			X			
35. Hungary		X	X	X		
36. India		X		X	X	
37. Indonesia			X	X		
38. Ireland			X			
39. Iran	X			X		X
40. Italy		X	X	X		
41. Jamaica						X
42. Japan	X	X	X		X	X

43. Kenya		X				
44. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		X				
45. Korea, Republic of		X	X	X		
46. Lebanon		X		X		
47. Lesotho				X		
48. Lithuania		X	X	X		
49. Luxembourg				X	X	
50. Madagascar				X		
51. Malawi				X		
52. Malaysia		X		X		
53. Mauritius	X	X		X		
54. Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X
55. Mozambique						X
56. Myanmar				X		
57. Netherlands		X		X		
58. Nepal		X				
59. New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X
60. Norway	X	X	X	X	X	
61. Pakistan		X		X		
62. Papua New Guinea						X
63. Peru			X	X	X	
64. Philippines		X	X	X	X	X
65. Poland		X	X	X		
66. Portugal	X	X				
67. Romania				X		
68. Russian Federation			X			
69. Senegal				X		
70. Serbia and Montenegro			X	X		
71. Slovak Republic				X	X	X
72. South Africa			X			
73. Spain		X		X		
74. Sudan			X	X	X	
75. Sweden	X	X	X	X		
76. Switzerland		X	X	X	X	X
77. Thailand				X		
78. Togo				X		
79. Turkey			X	X		
80. Ukraine		X	X			
81. United Kingdom	X	X	X	X		
82. United States of America		X	X	X	X	
83. Uruguay			X			
84. Venezuela				X		
85. Vietnam				X		
86. Yemen					X	
87. Yugoslavia		X				
Total number of countries ³	14	38	38	54	21	21

³ Figures for UNFF 3 and 5 do not include the European Community.

Appendix 2

Relation of Global Objectives on Forests to Specific Policies and Measures Contained in the Forest Instrument for Implementation by Member States

Global objectives on forests	Specific policies and measures in the forest instrument linked to the global objectives on forests
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 1</u></p> <p>Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;</p>	<p>6 (k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes, and promoting sustainable forest management, including <i>inter alia</i> addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promoting forest conservation;</p> <p>6 (o) Analyze the causes of, and address threats to, forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, diseases and invasive alien species;</p> <p>6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;</p> <p>7 (d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation, and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 2</u></p> <p>Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;</p>	<p>6 (d) Develop and implement policies which encourage the sustainable management of forests to provide a wide range of goods and services, and which also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;</p> <p>6 (f) Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and the involvement of the holders of such knowledge and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits out of their utilization, according to national legislation and relevant international agreements;</p> <p>6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;</p> <p>6 (l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) of this instrument into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;</p> <p>6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;</p> <p>6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;</p> <p>6 (w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;</p> <p>6 (y) Enhance access by households, small scale forest owners, forest dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management;</p> <p>7 (c) Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans including poverty reduction strategies in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;</p> <p>7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 3</u></p> <p>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;</p>	<p>6 (p) Create, develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas, taking into account the importance of conserving representative forests, through a range of conservation mechanisms, applied within and outside protected forest areas;</p> <p>6 (q) Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected forest areas with a view to identifying improvements needed;</p> <p>6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;</p> <p>7 (d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation, and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;</p> <p>7 (g) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation, with a view to promoting international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation;</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 4</u></p> <p>Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;</p>	<p>6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;</p> <p>6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;</p> <p>6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;</p> <p>7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>7 (b) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly</p>

	<p>increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;</p> <p>7 (c) Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans including poverty reduction strategies in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;</p> <p>7 (d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation, and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;</p> <p>7 (e) Support the efforts of countries, in particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to develop and implement economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests;</p>
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Appendix 3

Possible Indicators for Measuring Progress towards the Achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests

Global objectives on forests	Indicators from C & I processes: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (adjusted to forest sector), FRA 2010, ITTO (2005), Montreal Process (2009) and MCPFE (2002)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 1</u></p> <p>Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;</p>	<p><u>Reverse the loss of forest cover</u></p> <p>MDG/7.1. proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>FRA/T1: area and change of forest</p> <p>FRA/T4: area of primary forest</p> <p>FRA/T1: primary designation (plantations)</p> <p>FRA/T5: Forest establishment and reforestation (afforestation, reforestation, natural expansion: reforestation, expansion)</p> <p>FRA/T6: growing stock and change</p> <p>FRA/T7: biomass stock and change</p> <p>FRA/T8: carbon stock and change</p> <p><u>Increase efforts to prevent forest degradation</u></p> <p>FRA/T4: area of degraded forests</p> <p>FRA/T4: forest characteristics/change of characteristics of forests and other wooded lands</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 2</u></p> <p>Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;</p>	<p><u>Economic benefits</u></p> <p>FRA/T3: area of forest designated for production</p> <p>FRA/T11: volume and value of industrial roundwood removals/ change of roundwood removals</p> <p>FRA/T11: volume and value of woodfuel removals/ change of woodfuel removals</p> <p>FRA/T12: non-wood forest products removal/change of removal of non-wood products</p> <p>ITTO 2.1: Extent (area) of forests committed to production and protection</p> <p>MP/6.6.b; MCPFE/6.2/ITTO/7.1, FE 6.2: contribution of the forest sector to gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>MP/6.1.a: Value and volume of wood and wood products production, including primary and secondary processing</p> <p>MP/6.1.b: Value and volume of non-wood forest products produced or collected</p> <p>MP/6.2.a: Value of capital investment and annual expenditure in forest management, wood and non-wood</p>

	<p>forest product industries, forest-based environmental services, recreation and tourism</p> <p>MCPFE/6.7; ITTO/7.3: wood consumption/production</p> <p>MP/6.1.e: non-wood consumption/ production</p> <p><u>Social benefits</u></p> <p>MDG/1.1: proportion of selected population below US\$ 1 per day</p> <p>MDG/1.6: proportion of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day</p> <p>MDG/1.8: prevalence of underweight children under five years of age in the selected population</p> <p>MDG/1.9: proportion of the selected population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption</p> <p>MDG/2.3: literacy rate of the selected population</p> <p>MDG/4.1: under-five mortality rate for the selected population</p> <p>MDG/4.2: infant mortality rate for the selected population</p> <p>FRA/T3: area of forests designated for social services</p> <p>FRA/T13: employment in primary production of goods</p> <p>FRA/T13: employment in management of protected areas</p> <p>ITTO 7.1: Number of people depending on forests for their livelihoods</p> <p>FE/6.11: Number of sites within forest and other wooded land designated as having cultural or spiritual values</p> <p>MP/6.4.a; MCPFE/6.11; ITTO/7.11: area of forest/number of sites with cultural/spiritual values</p> <p>MP/6.2.a; MCPFE/6.10; ITTO/7.10, FE 6.10: area of forest for recreation/non-consumptive use</p> <p><u>Environmental benefits</u></p> <p>FRA/T3: Area of forest and other wooded land designated for combating desertification</p> <p>FRA/T3: area of forest designated for conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>MP/4.1.a; MCPFE/5.1; ITTO/6.1: area managed for soil and water protection</p> <p>MCPFE/5.2: Area managed for protecting infrastructure</p> <p>MP/6.1.c: Revenue from forest based environmental services</p> <p><u>Livelihoods</u></p> <p>No FRA indicators</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 3</u></p> <p>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;</p>	<p><u>Increase area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests</u></p> <p>MDG/7.6: proportion of total land area with protected forests</p> <p>MDG/7.7: number of forest species threatened with extinction</p> <p>FRA/T3: area of forests designated for protection</p> <p>FRA/T3: area of forests designated for conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>FRA/T3: forest area under sustainable forest management</p> <p>MCPFE/3.5 & FE 3.5; ITTO/1.11 & 2.1: forests under management plans</p> <p>MP/7.b: area certified</p> <p><u>As well as proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests</u></p> <p>No FRA indicators</p> <p>ITTO/4.2: may be closest to concept of proportion of products from sustainably managed forests</p> <p>Needs: Guidelines for qualitative assessment of effectiveness of relevant national policies and measures⁵</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Global objective 4</u></p> <p>Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;</p>	<p><u>Reverse decline in ODA for SFM</u></p> <p>MDG/8.1: net ODA received for forestry</p> <p>No FRA indicators</p> <p>No globally available indicators for this global objective. The following are the closest: ITTO/1.3 & 1.4; MP/7.c</p> <p><u>Mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM</u></p> <p>FRA/T17: public revenue, collection and expenditure (19 indicators)</p>

Appendix 4

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

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

- Addressing the issue of financial resources for implementing the forest instrument and attaining the global objectives on forests;
- Assisting countries in assessing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument;
- Identifying more clearly the needs of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing more effectively the forest instrument and achieving its four global objectives on forests, which bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take into account in the implementation of their international SFM technical cooperation strategies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The definition of terms that appears in the glossary that follows is simply for the purpose of clarification of

terms and to assist in filling out the questionnaire.

Glossary:

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

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

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

Indigenous communities: Considering the diversity of indigenous peoples, an official definition of “indigenous” has not been adopted by any UN-system body. According to the UN the most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define indigenous peoples. This is based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents. The term “indigenous” has prevailed as a generic term for many years. In some countries, there may be preference for other terms including tribes, first peoples/nations, aboriginals and ethnic groups, among others. Occupational and geographical terms like hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, etc., also exist and for all practical purposes can be used interchangeably with “indigenous peoples”. (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fact Sheet).

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

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

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

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

Trees outside of forests: include: (a) groups of trees covering an area of less than 0.5 ha, including lines and shelterbelts along infrastructure features and agricultural fields; (b) scattered trees in agricultural landscapes; (c) tree plantations mainly for other purposes than wood, such as fruit orchards and palm plantations; and (d) trees in parks and gardens and around buildings. Trees outside of forest are not assigned an area in the overall land use classification, but occur inside other

wooded land and other land in FRA. (FAO, FRA Working Paper No. 33, 2010).

Part 1. Core Reporting for UNFF 10 and 11

Country:					
Check category(ies) country falls under:		Developing			
		Least developed			
		Low forest cover			
		SIDs			
		Emerging economy			
		Developed			
Date of submission of national report:					
Contacts					
Head of forest agency					
Name:					
Title:					
Address:					
Phone:					
Fax:					
e-mail:					
UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)					
Name:					
Title:					
Address:					
Phone:					
Fax:					
e-mail:					
Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point					
Name:					
Title:					
Address:					
Phone:					
Fax:					
e-mail:					
I. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country		<p>Guidance: In its purpose, the forest instrument is to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental stability. The MDG indicators that follow have been adjusted to focus on the contribution of forests to their achievement and, consequently, are closely tied to the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.</p> <p>Statistical information for 2012 will be provided, if available, only for UNFF 10, and for 2015, only for UNFF 11.</p>			

	It is possible that information on the MDG indicators for 2015 related to social and economic benefits and finance will not be available in 2015, in which case the respondents should indicate if the information to be inputted into the final column is for 2014 or 2013.		
Does your country maintain census or other statistical figures for any of the following groups of people	Yes	No	
	Forest dependent people		
	Indigenous communities		
	Forest dependent indigenous communities		
	Forest dwelling indigenous communities		
	Forest dependent local communities		
	Forest dwelling local communities		
	Forest sector employees		
If yes, please select the most appropriate and provide information below for that group for indicators under Target 1.A, 1.C, 2.A and 4.A. If information is not available, please respond with NA.			
	Select most appropriate:		
		2005	2010
			2012/2015
Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day.			
1.1. What is the proportion (%) of the selected population below US\$ 1 per day?			
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
1.6. What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day?			
Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.			
1.8. What is the prevalence (%) of underweight children under five years of age in the selected population?			
1.9. What is the proportion (%) of the selected population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption?			
Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.			
2.3. What is the literacy rate of the selected population (number out of 1000)?			
	Overall		
	15-24 year-olds		
	Men		
	Women		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.			
4.2. What is the infant mortality rate for the selected population (number out of 1000)?			
4.1. What is the under-five mortality rate for the selected population (number out of			

1000)?			
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.			
7.1. What is the proportion (%) of land area covered by forest?			
Target 7.B: Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.			
7.6. What proportion (%) of total land area with forests is protected?			
7.7 What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?			
	Plants		
	Animals		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.			
8.1. What has been the net ODA received for forestry (US\$)?			
If available, what has been the net ODA received for SFM (US\$)? If not available, please respond NA.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
<u>Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C</u>			
UNFFS AQ 1. Are your national forest program and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?			
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s)			
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.		
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2015. ⁴ If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
II. The global	Guidance: As indicated above, the adjusted MDG indicators will also contribute to measuring progress in the implementation of the global objectives on forests. MDG		

⁴ Additional information on the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDG on environmental stability will be addressed under Global Objective on Forests 3.

objectives on forests	indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.			
	<p>The additional indicators listed below are taken from the SFM C & I processes, specifically the FAO global FRA and the ITTO C & I. Please provide the exact information that your country submitted for the 2005, 2010 and 2015 FRAs (for UNFF 11 only). For global objective 4, ITTO indicators were found to be the most relevant.</p> <p>Funding for sustainable forest management will be at the center of the deliberations of UNFF 10. The indicators and additional questions under Global Objective 4, which take a cross-sectoral approach, will contribute significantly to discussions on this issue.</p>			
		2005	2010	2012/2015
Global objective 1: Reverse the loss of cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;				
1. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.1.				
2. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.6.				
3. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.7.				
4. FRA T.1.1: What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?				
5. FRA T.1.2: What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?				
CBD Target 5: indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
CBD Target 15: indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.				
Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;				
6. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 1.1.				
7. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 1.6.				
8. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 1.8.				
9. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 1.9.				
10. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 2.3.				
11. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 4.1.				
12. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 4.2.				
13. FRA T.3.1: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
14. FRA T.3.2: What is the extent of forest				

designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?			
15. FRA T.3.3: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?			
16. FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?			
Global objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.6. in 2.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.2.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.3.			
17. FRA T.3.10: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?			
18. FRA T.3.11 and ITTO 1.11: What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?			
CBD Target 7: indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.			
CBD Target 11: indicators in the process of being developed and approved by CBD.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 2. Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programmes for forest products?			
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.	2005	2010	2012/2015
Global objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.			
19. Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1 and UNFFS AQ 1.			
20. ITTO 1.3: What is the amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000) from the following sources?			
	Government sources		
	International development partners		
	Private sources		
		Yes	No
21. ITTO 1.4: Are economic instruments and other incentives being implemented to encourage sustainable forest management?			

If yes, in 500 words or less, give the name of each economic instrument/incentive , a short description and explanation of how it is used, and the main institutions responsible for its implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.

Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 3. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management since 2005?				
If yes, please check the applicable source(s).				
	Increased public funding			
	Increased funding from bilateral donors			
	Increased funding from multilateral donors			
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)			
	Other economic instruments for SFM			
	Increased private sector funding			
		2005 (US\$1,000)	2010 (US\$1,000)	2012/2015 (US\$1,000)
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding?				
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding?				
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding?				
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?				
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?				
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?				
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?				
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism				

sector?				
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?				
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 14. Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?				
If yes, which of the following sources apply?				
	Increased public sector financing			
	Increased funding from private industry			
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs			
	Bilateral cooperation			
	Multilateral cooperation			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research				
	Forests and climate change			
	Forest biodiversity			
	Land management and rehabilitation			
	Forestry			
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests			
	Forest biology			
	Social and cultural values of forests			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
		2005	2010	2012/15
UNFFS AQ 15. If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.				
III. Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>Guidance: Excluding monitoring, assessment and reporting, the forest instrument has five cross-cutting and seven topical thematic clusters:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products</p>			

	<p>2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities</p> <p>Several of the indicators and information from additional questions used for reporting on the global objectives on forests and the MDGs will also be used for the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.</p>			
1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management				
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 1.				
			Yes	No
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions		Not applicable	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 16. For countries whose official language is not one of the 6 official UN languages, has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official language? If your country's official language is one of the UN official languages please check "not applicable"				
UNFFS AQ 17. For all countries, has the forest instrument been translated into the principal native language(s)				
If yes, please list the principal language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated				
UNFFS AQ 18. Have mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe these cross-sectoral mechanisms, the year established and how they function.				
1B: Financing sustainable forest management				

Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1 and UNFFS AQ1.				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 19. Have financing strategies been developed that outline the short-, medium- and long term financial planning for achieving SFM, taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources?				
If yes, in 500 words or less, please describe these strategies, the year they were established and the main institutions responsible for their implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.4.				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under UNFFA AQ3.				
	Increased public funding			
	Increased funding from bilateral donors			
	Increased funding from multilateral donors			
	Economic instruments for SFM			
	Increased private sector funding			
Repeat below the information inputted for these additional questions under Global Objective 4.				
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding?				
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding?				
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding?				
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?				
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside				

of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?			
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?			
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?			
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer			
		2005	2010
22. FRA T.15.b and ITTO 1.5: What is the total number of staff working in public forest institutions?			
		Yes	No
23. ITTO 1.8: Does there exist and is there the ability to apply, appropriate technology to practice sustainable forest management and the efficient utilization and marketing of forest products?			
If no, in 250 words or less, please describe institutional priority needs and technology and know-how areas of particular concern. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
Additional questions			
UNFFS AQ 20. Is your country the recipient of SFM technology transfer from donor countries and international organizations?			
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe the nature, source and recipient of this assistance. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
UNFFS AQ 21. Are there any incentives for promoting the introduction and/or application of new and/or improved technologies for SFM?			
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s).			

	Low interest loans		
	Tax breaks		
	Subsidies		
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
1D: Stakeholder participation			
		Yes	No
24. ITTO 1.11 related: Does your country have institutional mechanisms for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation at the following levels?			
	National level		
	Regional level		
	Local level		
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe the processes of public participation, indicating the parties involved and their level of involvement. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
1E: Enhanced international cooperation			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 22. In which of the following areas is your country participating in regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management?			
	Combating illicit international trafficking in forest products such as FLEGT	Please list	
	Technical assistance such as regional partnership arrangements	Please list	
	Scientific cooperation		
	Initiatives of the CPF in support of the forest instrument		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
		Not applicable	Effective
			Ineffective
UNFFS AQ 23. How effective would you rate support from bilateral and multilateral organizations in supporting your efforts to implement the forest instrument and achieve sustainable forest management?			
If you responded effective or ineffective, please provide in 250 words or less an explanation of your choice.			
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 24. Since the adoption of the			

forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to improve forest-related legislation, strengthen law enforcement and promote good governance at all levels in support of SFM?				
UNFFS AQ 25. Is your country participating in bilateral, regional and international cooperation, such as FLEGT, to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels?				
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching?				
	Donor country			
	Recipient country			
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
UNFFS AQ 26. What was the number of cases prosecuted for illicit harvesting of forest products?				
	Logs			
	Wildlife			
UNFFS AQ 27. What was the number of cases prosecuted for illegal sale of forest products?				
	Logs			
	Wildlife			
2B: International trade in forest products				
Additional questions				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ2.				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.		2005	2010	2012/2015
			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 2A under UNFFS AQ25.				
	Donor country			
	Recipient country			
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.				

		2005	2010	2012/2015
2C: Protection of forests				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 7.6.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.2.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.3.				
Repeat here information inputted above for FRA T.3.10.				
Repeat here information inputted above for FRA T.3.11.				
2D: Science and research				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 28. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management				
Repeat for the questions that follow information inputted under global objective 4 for UNFFS AQ 14-15.				
Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?				
If yes, which of the following sources apply?				
	Increased public sector financing			
	Increased funding from private industry			
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs			
	Bilateral cooperation			
	Multilateral cooperation			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research				
	Forests and climate change			
	Forest biodiversity			
	Land management and rehabilitation			
	Forestry			
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests			
	Forest biology			
	Social and cultural values of forests			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
		2005	2010	2012/2015
If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific				

research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.			
2E: Public awareness and education			
		2005	2010
25. FRA T.16.1: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent?			
26. FRA T.16.2: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent?			
27. FRA T.16.3: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma?			
28. FRA T.16.4: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?			
29. FRA T.16.5: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?			
30. FRA T.16.6: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma were women?			
Additional questions			
UNFFS AQ 29. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests?			
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.			
UNFFS AQ 30. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?			
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?			
	Published materials such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		
	Meetings with public officials from the most relevant sectors to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives		
	Meetings with stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives		
	Orientations to engage stakeholders,		

	both public and private, to engage them in the implementation of the forest instrument		
	Other (describe in 100 words or less)		
2F: Private sector and industry			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by the private sector and industry in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management?			
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1C under additional questions (second question).			
	Low interest loans		
	Tax breaks		
	Subsidies		
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
2G: Indigenous and local communities			
		Yes	No
31. ITTO 7.12. Are tenure and user rights of communities and indigenous peoples over publicly owned forests recognized and practiced?			
If yes, please describe in 500 words or less how they are recognized and practiced.			
32. ITTO 7.13. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?			
If yes, please explain in 500 words or less how it is used <u>and by whom</u> .			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 32. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?			
	Indigenous communities		

	Local communities			
<p>If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by indigenous and/or local communities in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.</p>				
UNFFS AQ 33. Are education, training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local and indigenous communities, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?				
	Indigenous			
	Local			
			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1C under UNFFS AQ 21.				
	Low interest loans			
	Tax breaks			
	Subsidies			
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			

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

- Theme 1: Forest products and services;
 Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies;
 Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and
 Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.

Theme 1: Forest products and services		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (d), (e), (j), (r), (x); 7 (f), (g), (h), (i) and (k).		
		2005	2010	2012
33. FRA T.11.1 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
34. FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)?				
35. FRA T.11.5 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
36. FRA T.11.8 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)?				
37. FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)?				
Additional questions				
UNFFS AQ 34. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe how the mechanism(s) functions.				
		2005	2010	2012
If yes, what is the value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)? If information is unavailable, please respond NA.				
Repeat here information inputted for FRA T.3.1 under global objective 2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
Additional questions			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ 2: Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programs for forest products?				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If		2005	2010	2012

not, please respond with NA.				
Please provide 3-5 concise examples of actions taken by your country in applying SFM for forest products and services.				
Example 1 (100 words or less)				
Example 1 (100 words or less)				
Example 1 (100 words or less)				
Example 1 (100 words or less)				
Example 1 (100 words or less)				
Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (a), (h), (k), (l), (w); 7 (c).		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
		2005	2010	2012
Government sources				
International development partners				
Private sources				
Additional questions			Yes	No
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 1.				
National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.				
National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.				
National poverty eradication plans and strategies have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.				
Other (explain in 50 words or less)				
Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters		Guidance: Most directly related measure of the forest instrument is 6 (o).		
		2005	2010	2012
38. FRA T.9.2: What is the total number of fires over all land area?				
39. FRA T.9.1: What is the total land area affected by fires (1000 ha)?				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 35. Have disasters resulted in the destruction of forests and other wooded lands?				
If yes, what were the disasters responsible?				
Forest fires				
Droughts				
Hurricanes/typhoons				

	Tornados			
	Volcanic eruptions			
	Tsunamis			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
UNFFS AQ 36. Have efforts been strengthened to protect and re-establish mangrove forests as buffers against extreme events such as hurricanes/ typhoons and tsunamis originating in oceans? If you are a land-locked country, please respond not applicable.		Not Applicable	Yes	No
Please describe in 500 words or less the actions taken to respond to disasters resulting in loss of forests and forest degradation?				
Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (j), (t).		
		2005	2010	2012
Repeat here the information inputted for global objective 2 under 16. FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?				
Additional questions				
UNFFS AQ 37. What is the number of visitors to national parks in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 38. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 39. Are there tree planting campaigns in your country at the local community level?				
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less the tree planting campaigns, the public and private stakeholders involved and the extent of their activities.				

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

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

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

Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 1.				
			Yes	No
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions		Not applicable	Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 16: For countries whose official language is not one of the 6 official UN languages, has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official language? If your country's official language is one of the UN				

official languages please check “not applicable”				
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 17: For all countries, has the forest instrument been translated into the principal native language(s)				
If yes, please list the principal language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated				
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 18: Have mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?				
		Very effective	Effective	Low effectivity
				Not effective
UNFFS AQ 40. How would you rate the effectiveness of the forest instrument as a vehicle for promoting SFM in your country?				
Please explain the reason(s) for your choice in 250 words or less.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 41. Has the forest instrument led to greater international cooperation in SFM by your country?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please provide some examples.				
UNFFS AQ 42. Has the forest instrument served as a platform for helping to generate additional funding for SFM?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please explain and provide some examples.				
Please explain in 500 words or less how the international arrangement on forests can be strengthened, taking into account the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests.				
UNFFS AQ 43. Should Member States reaffirm the shared global objectives on forests and further commit to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement beyond 2015?				
Theme 2: Review progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests				
Responses were already provided through the core reporting under Part 1, section II on the global objectives on forests and section III on the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.				

Theme 3: Review the contribution of forests and the international arrangement, including the forest instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals.

Responses were already provided through the core reporting under Part 1, section I on the MDGs.			