

**Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation
Of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
13-15 December 2011, Nairobi, Kenya**

United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat (FAO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)

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Executive Summary

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

The workshop benefited from the participation of two resource persons from Ghana who are involved in the pilot project on implementing the forest instrument in their country. In the course of the workshop, they shared Ghana's experiences and the challenges encountered.

Participants agreed that the workshop had effectively demonstrated to them the importance of the forest instrument and the benefits that it could generate for their countries. Furthermore, the workshop exercises were helpful in clarifying for them the steps and actions that need to be taken to operationalize the forest instrument. One main recommendation that came out of the workshop was the need for the UNFFS and FAO to consider replicating or documenting the Ghana pilot project experiences in a standardized format for use by other countries. Participants also recommended that countries need to strengthen their efforts to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and to engage public and private sector stakeholders in order to implement the instrument more effectively.

All of the participants expressed support for the national report format (questionnaire/template) prepared by the UNFFS as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives on Forests. Since the workshop participants consisted of UNFF and/or FAO forest focal points, several indicated that they would be involved directly in the preparation of their national reports and would be following up with the UNFF Secretariat. For several of the countries participating, both UNFF and FAO focal points were present and they expressed that they would be working together in the preparation of the national reports. A number of specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report.

I. Introduction

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

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

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

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

II. Background

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

Global objective 1

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

Global objective 2

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

Global Objective 3

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

Global objective 4

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

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

III. Objective

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

IV. Venue and dates

The workshop was held at the offices of the United Nations Organization Nairobi (UNON) in Nairobi, Kenya from 13-15 December 2011.

V. Participants

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in the African region participated in the workshop. Twenty-seven experts from the following fourteen countries attended:

Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, two experts from FAO, two from the UNFF Secretariat, one from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and one from the Africa Forest Forum (AFF), as well as two consultants participated. A total of twenty-seven experts participated in the workshop. Please see Appendix 2.

VI. Organization of the workshop

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

VII. Opening of the workshop

Opening words were provided through an audio-visual message from Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director of the UNFF Secretariat, in which she stressed the multiple uses and benefits of forests and the critical role played by stakeholders in sustainable forest management. She highlighted the importance of the forest instrument as the principal international vehicle for achieving sustainable forest management and that national reports to the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum will be critical in assessing progress in its implementation and towards the achievement of its four Global Objectives on Forests, as well as in reviewing the overall effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests.

Mr. Dan Rugabira, the FAO Country Representative in Kenya, welcomed the participants to the workshop. He provided an explanation of the involvement of FAO in the project and in the implementation of the forest instrument. FAO has three goals: eliminate hunger, reduce poverty and promote sustainable management of natural resources, which are closely linked to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7. Part of FAO's mandate is to support governments in achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Mr. Rugabira stressed that the Forest Instrument provides a framework for achieving SFM.

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

A. Session 1: Introduction to the forest instrument

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

One goal of the workshop was to examine how countries can systematically implement the forest instrument. To this end, workshop exercises were undertaken that built on the experiences and

progress towards SFM of the participating countries. The importance of streamlining reporting with other on-going relevant processes was also emphasized.

Several experts described what they meant by national forest programmes (NFPs) or similar strategies and how these relate to the forest instrument, particularly as regards stakeholder participation, national ownership and multi-sectoral coherence.

Upon reviewing the text of the forest instrument, experts questioned why it was not legally binding. Mr. Jorge Illueca, the UNFFS consultant, explained the reasons and in so doing provided an explanation of how the instrument was negotiated. He also provided an explanation of the pros and cons of a non-legally binding instrument over one that is legally binding. In either case, their successful implementation is usually dependent on the existence of supportive, effective financial mechanisms.

He also explained what is meant by the seven thematic elements of SFM that are encased in the forest instrument. At the same time, he explained how these are linked to the thematic clusters of the instrument, primarily to the thematic elements on socio-economic functions of forests and the legal, policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management.

Some countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia noted that, while at the international level it is non-legally binding, many of the forest instrument's policies and measures have been adopted and implemented at the national level as legally-binding.

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

Participants identified the following benefits that could be provided through implementation of the forest instrument:

- assess the performance of the forest sector in terms of the implementation and practicability of forest policies and programmes,
- facilitate implementation of national forest plans and policies by mainstreaming them into national development plans (PRS, NDPs)
- create awareness of forest policies and strategies and improve understanding of SFM,
- create an enabling environment for collaboration among stakeholders, including business and industry and local and indigenous communities,
- improve cross-sectoral coordination, including by establishing synergies and linkages outside the forest sector,
- improved accountability for SFM,
- improved monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation,
- reverse forest degradation and deforestation and increase the area of protected forests,
- enhance social, economic and environmental benefits provided by forests,
- increase funding from different sources, including private sector investments and forest-related public financing,
- strengthen public-private partnerships.

The second part of the second session focused on the importance of stakeholder participation in the implementation of the forest instrument; and the workshop identified the following key stakeholders that should be engaged in the implementation of the instrument: policy-makers such as ministers and parliamentarians; other government stakeholders, including line ministries, state or provincial governments, and local authorities; financial institutions; forest owners; local communities; other local stakeholders, particularly those gathering forest non-wood products; women; schools; transporters; small enterprises; civil society organizations; academia; research institutions; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); media, in particular radio and television, and faith-based institutions.

Implementation benefits were further categorized into five key areas:

- The forest instrument is an over-arching forest policy framework that covers the key aspects of SFM,
- It helps create an enabling environment for implementing SFM, serving as a tool kit/checklist for assessing the comprehensiveness of national forest programmes (NFPs).
- The forest instrument provides a framework for identifying areas in need of strengthening;
- It helps to demonstrate the contribution of forests to the national economy beyond gross domestic product (GDP), and
- It promotes the integration of forests into national development plans.

A major benefit of the forest instrument is that it is the product of a distillation process that provides a coherent framework for operationalizing the policies contained in the IPF/IFF proposals for action and resolutions of the Forum.. It is also the only international instrument that looks at all aspects of management of all types of forests, providing a holistic 360 degree view of forests. Furthermore, it can play a critical role in promoting coordination at the international level among multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and at the national level among sector agencies, processes and stakeholders, leading to greater cooperation, integration and comprehensive financing strategies.

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

The experts recommended the development of a communication strategy targeting all forest stakeholders using various communication tools such as discussion groups, video conferencing, lobbying, workshops and seminars, meetings, the production of brochures and newspapers, including in native languages, and formal and informal education. They recommended that a dissemination strategy for reaching out to local communities be prepared.

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

The representatives from Ghana were invited to describe their experiences in implementing the forest instrument. The engagement of all stakeholders during the different phases of analysis, planning, including prioritization of key selected policies and measures, and implementation was important for

the successful implementation of the Ghana pilot project. The forest instrument led to the establishment of a national platform for dialogue among stakeholders that was crucial in addressing potential conflicts among sectors, for example, forests and mining. To assist in the overall process, a website was established dedicated to disseminating information on the forest instrument and thereby increasing awareness by stakeholders at all levels, particularly those at the local level.

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

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

Following a query by the expert from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on how the process was initiated, the Ghanaian representatives explained that the country's Forestry Commission first developed a proposal for piloting the implementation of the forest instrument. Consulted widely within Ghana, donors such as Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) were then approached. FAO provided technical assistance and guidance, using the NFP platform. Internal consultations with public and private sector stakeholders were undertaken by the Forestry Commission. In addition, one consultant was contracted to develop the monitoring and evaluation program, while another was hired to assist in the identification of key issues at the local level.

In responding to a question posed by South Africa regarding coordination among stakeholders in the development of a financing strategy, Ghana explained that a medium term programme for developing a financing strategy was elaborated, which was supported by the government. BMZ contributed financial assistance, with FAO providing technical assistance. Others that assisted included IUCN and the REDD process. A key element of the financing strategy was to build upon on-going initiatives of stakeholders by integrating the forest instrument into their operational plans, leading to a further leveraging of resources.

The Ghana experience shows that implementation needs to build upon existing initiatives, build partnerships for increasing funding and involve key stakeholders. Moreover, governments need to be

innovative and look into all sources of funding for supporting the implementation of the forest instrument.

Before turning to the work of the exercise groups, Mr. Gondo reiterated the three steps to be undertaken for effectively planning and initiating the implementation of the instrument at the country level: awareness raising, inventory of on-going forest initiatives and assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument.

In order to ensure broad stakeholder participation, information materials for awareness raising need to be developed and, through workshops, agreements reached with stakeholders on processes and methods of implementation. In the Nicaragua pilot project, information materials were produced in the principal languages of Spanish, Miskito and English.

The inventory of on-going forest initiatives is critical in forming the baseline for the implementation of the forest instrument at the national level and involves a wide range of public and private sector stakeholders. Updating the inventory on a regular, consistent manner is an on-going challenge for countries.

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

In selecting the priority policies and measures, most were given a rating of 2 (that the measure had been initiated and was progressing well). This indicates that the forest instrument can build upon existing initiatives and that the financial support required by most African countries would, therefore, be in the form of incremental funding.

Most experts identified as priorities the following national policies and measures of the forest instrument (paragraphs 6 (e)-6 (k)):

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

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;

6 (g) Further develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, consistent with national priorities and conditions;

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

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

6 (j) Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

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 *inter alia* addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promoting forest conservation;

Experts again noted that the successful assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument requires effective engagement of all stakeholders in order to reach agreement on monitoring, assessment and reporting methods, including criteria and indicators.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Introduction

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

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

In his power point presentation introducing the subject, he described the purpose of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests.

Governments have called for the instrument to also contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular with respect to the eradication of poverty and environmental stability. A further analysis of the linkages between the forest instrument's GOFs and the MDGs revealed that its successful implementation would contribute to the achievement of 10 specific targets under five of the eight MDGs, including also universal primary education, reduction of child mortality rates and the global partnership for development.

For purposes of reporting to the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum, Mr. Illueca stressed that national reports should address the status of implementation of the forest instrument, progress in the achievement of the GOFs, overall and special themes for the sessions according to the MYPOW. For

UNFF 11 in 2015, the overall theme will be “progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests” with the following special themes:

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

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

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

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

B. Proposed reporting architecture and main challenges of reporting

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

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

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

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

C. Recommendations proposed by the Bangkok workshop

This questionnaire/template was carefully scrutinized at the Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of

Forests held in Bangkok, Thailand earlier this year from 10-12 October at the offices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Subsequently, the questionnaire/template was revised to reflect the views of government forest experts from the following ten countries in the Asia and Pacific region that participated in the workshop: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Lao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea. The revised questionnaire/template is included as Appendix 3 of the report of the Bangkok workshop and will be examined in closer detail during this session of the workshop.

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

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

- FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) (all countries),
- UN Millennium Developments Goals indicators (all countries),
- ITTO Criteria and Indicator process (33 producing countries + a few consumer countries),
- CBD indicators (in process of being developed) (193 Contracting Parties).

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Illueca suggested that some of the new information requested, particularly those that are quantifiable, could be collected upon request by country statistical offices such as census bureaus,

comptrollers, etc. They need to be approached by national focal points in order to determine their willingness to cooperate in the gathering of the new data and information.

At this point, he introduced the revised questionnaire/template for the consideration of the workshop participants. He underlined that the national reports are voluntary, as well as the following key points:

- The information requested is less than length of the questionnaire/template.
- The questionnaire/template will facilitate greatly the processing of data and information across the four layers and by thematic clusters.
- For assessment and operational purposes, knowing what data and information is unavailable or where there is inaction is important for future considerations.
- Pre-filling of data and information for FRA (2005 and 2010) and ITTO indicators (2006 and 2011) by the UNFF Secretariat may be possible, but has to be decided upon internally.
- Timing considerations regarding FRA 2015 are being worked out between FAO and the UNFF Secretariat.
- Where possible, an interagency group to work on the preparation of the national report (questionnaire/template) could be formed.
- Countries are encouraged to fill out the questionnaire/template as best they can. If information is unavailable, indicate so and move on.

Finally, in concluding his introduction, Mr. Illueca provided an overview of the indicators contained in the questionnaire/template. A combined total of 85 points of information (indicators) is requested for UNFF 10 and 11. Of these, 68 form the core reporting for both Forum sessions, with the remaining 17 specific to the overall theme of UNFF 10 (13) and UNFF 11 (4). Of the 85, 41 are indicators from the on-going FRA, ITTO and MDG criteria and indicators processes, which will be pre-filled for countries, meaning that 44 new indicators are based on additional questions that are primarily of a yes-or-no, multiple choice nature, with some requesting quantitative information primarily related to Global Objective 4 on forest financing. In other words, only half of the questionnaire/template is requesting information outside existing C & I processes, with most requiring simple yes-or-no and multiple choice responses. If the quantitative information requested is not available, countries are asked to respond NA. Two questions ask governments to rate the effectiveness of (a) forest financing and (b) the international arrangement on forests. For 16 strategic questions, governments are provided the opportunity to present 250-500 words of text elaborating on each response (mainly yes responses).

Mr. Illueca then guided the participants through the questionnaire/template, which is divided into four sections (one for each of the four layers of the proposed reporting architecture), stressing repeatedly that data and information requested for more than one of the four layers will automatically be inputted into all the applicable layers once it is inputted the first time.

F. Consideration of the questionnaire/template by the workshop

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

The following general comments were made:

1. Some felt that the suggestion in the instructions of the questionnaire/template to form a multi-sectoral, inter-agency team to assist in filling out the questionnaire/template, although a good idea, in some countries may not be feasible, due to the reluctance of some ministries or agencies outside the forest sector to cooperate with forest agencies, even in the sharing of information.
2. Some forest focal points lack the necessary financial support needed to prepare good country reports, which could vary from US\$5,000 to 10,000 per country report.
3. All agreed that national reports are a critical instrument for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives on Forests, and for identifying implementation gaps that need to be addressed both nationally and with bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies.
4. Several felt that their missions in New York do not pass on to them information and requests for UNFF national reports.
5. Several recognized that poor communications with countries is the result of unreported changes in UNFF and FAO national forest focal points.
6. All felt that the UNFF Secretariat has to make certain that UNFF country focal points are contacted directly regarding the preparation of national reports for the 10th and 11th sessions of the Forum.
7. Some agreed with Mr. Illueca that the information requested in the questionnaire/template could be standardized to form a baseline for measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives of Forests, bearing in mind that some indicators, particularly those of a qualitative nature, may need to be periodically adjusted to better reflect progress achieved over time.
8. Some felt that the indicator of poverty of less than 1 US dollar per day, as established for the Millennium Development Goals, was too restrictive and needed to be based more on each country's defined poverty line, noting that the US dollar measurement cannot take into account bartering of goods and subsistence production for family consumption.
9. One country enquired why UNCCD indicators were not considered. Mr. Illueca answered that the UNCCD Secretariat, which is a member of the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting, was provided a copy of the questionnaire/template by the UNFF Secretariat for their views but never responded.
10. Several felt that, as recommended by the UNFF Secretariat, government central statistical offices such as census bureaus should be engaged in the collection of data and information requested for UNFF national reports, particularly as regards the implementation of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests.

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

X. Workshop recommendations and follow-up

A. Implementation of the forest instrument

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of the participants expressed support for the questionnaire/template as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests. Since the workshop participants were either UNFF or FAO forest focal points, several indicated that they would be involved directly in the preparation of their national reports (the questionnaire/template) and would be following up with the UNFF Secretariat. For five of the countries participating, both UNFF and FAO focal points were present and they expressed that they would be working together in the preparation of the national reports.

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

1. The UNFF Secretariat should pre-fill the information in Part I on the category that the country falls under (e.g., developing, least developed, SIDs, low forest cover country, etc.).
2. In the event that quantifiable information is unavailable, provide countries with a second option to “not available” (NA), such as “attempting to collect” or “in the process of collecting”.
3. Under the glossary, add the FAO definition of “forest”.
4. Under the glossary, add an explanation of what the international arrangement on forests consists of.
5. Allow each country space to provide their official definition of forest dependent people, since the FAO definition may not be the most applicable to their experience.
6. At the end of each of the four parts of the questionnaire/template, provide space for no more than 500 words each that allows countries to explain or qualify any of their responses..

7. For the MDGs, instead of restricting “poverty” to employed persons in the forest sector earning less than US\$1.00 per day, allow countries the option to report on employed persons below their established poverty lines, which could be above US\$1.00 per day. Also allow them the opportunity to provide their country’s definition of poverty, which may take into account factors other than income.
8. Where possible, distinguish between public and private sector stakeholders in Part 1. III.2 E on public awareness and education.
9. For UNFF 11, remove the questions related to the International Year on Forests under Part 1.III.2 E and replace them with similar questions related to World Forestry Day and World Environment Day.
10. Under additional question for Part 2, Theme 3 on risks and disasters impacting forests for UNFF 10, add the number of forest fire incidents. Also add other causes such as destructive wildlife, cattle, man-made disasters, expansion of the agricultural frontier and the impact of war, including information on the surface areas affected.
11. If possible, consider adding an indicator on post-disaster activities directed at forest rehabilitation.
12. For FRA indicators, be sure to specify if the figure is for that year only or if it is a five year average. Several of the FRA indicators in the questionnaire/template use these two approaches and it is important for readers of the national reports to be aware of this.

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

The questionnaire/template and its guidelines should be in electronic format by early 2012. If possible, the UNFF Secretariat should work with a few selected countries that could serve as models for other countries in preparing their national reports. Experts recommended undertaking a test run with the Government of Ghana. An early version of the Ghana national report would then be available for the third workshop in Accra and would also be distributed to all of the participants of the Nairobi workshop. Subsequently, test runs would also be carried out with Papua New Guinea, Fiji and India and their national reports would be distributed to the other participants of the Bangkok workshop. Test runs would then be carried out with Panama (and Nicaragua) and Turkey that will be the sites of the fourth and fifth workshops for the Latin American and Caribbean and the Mediterranean and Central Asian regions respectively.



APPENDIX 1

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

13-15 December 2011, Nairobi, Kenya
Meeting Room 3

Programme of Work

Tuesday, 13 December

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

Wednesday, 14 December

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 09:00 – 09:15 | Recapitulation of the first day |
| 09:15 – 10:30 | Session 3: Approaches to implementation of the Forest Instrument |

10:30 – 12:30	Session 3 continued (exercises)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:00	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the progress in the Forest Instrument
15:00– 16:00	Session 4 continued (exercises)

Thursday, 15 December

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the second day
09:15 – 10:30	Session 5: Reporting on the implementation of the Forest Instrument
10:30 - 12:30	Session 5 continued (working groups)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
13:00 – 15:30	Session 5 continued
15:30-16:00	Final session: Conclusions and follow-up
16:00	Closing



APPENDIX 2

Workshop Documents

UNFF Secretariat and FAO, Programme of Work.

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

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

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

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

Latin American Consultants for Sustainable Development and Environmental Management (LAGA), Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, 10-12 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand (21 November 2011).



APPENDIX 3

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

13-15 December 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

PARTICIPANTS

Botswana

Ms. Masera Manthe Tsuaneng

Burundi

Mr. Sylvestre Ndonse

Comoros

Mr. Ambadi Issouf

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Mr. Sebastien Mbala

Ethiopia

Mr. Tefera Tadesse Genet

Ghana

Mr. David Kpelle

Mr. Oppon Sasu

Kenya

Mr. Clement Ng'oriareng

Mr. Patrick M. Kariuki

Madagascar

Ms. Lydie Rahamaniraka

South Africa

Ms. Sindiswa G. Bogo

Mr. Renny A. Madula

Sudan

Mr. Nada I. Abdalrahim

Swaziland

Ms. Futhi Magagula

Tanzania

Mr. Juma Mgoo

Uganda

Mr. Gershom Onyango

Ms. Rachel Musoke

Zambia

Mr. Fredrick Mulenga

Mr. Davies Kashole

Zimbabwe

Mr. Darlington Duwa

Africa Forest Forum (AFF)

Mr. Yonas Yemshaw

UNEP

Mr. Niklas Hagelberg, Natural Resources Branch

FAO

Mr. Dan Rugabira, FAO Representative in Kenya

Mr. Masahiko Hori, Forestry Officer, Forest Policy Service (FOEP)

Mr. Peter Gondo, Consultant

UNFF Secretariat

Ms. Njeri Kariuki, Programme Officer

Mr. Mikko Kurppa, Associate Expert

Mr. Jorge Illueca, Consultant

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 in setting the path forward for the international arrangement on forests, including the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument. These national reports are also critically important to reporting countries for the following reasons:

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

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

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

The 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 and the ITTO C & I process 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum level of dietary energy consumption: The FAO measure of food deprivation, referred as the prevalence of undernourishment, is based on a comparison of usual food consumption expressed in terms of dietary energy (kcal) with minimum energy requirement norms. The part of the population with food consumption below the minimum energy requirement is considered underfed,

or undernourished. Reporting on this is directly related to countries reporting on MDG indicator 1.9. **Non-wood forest products** : Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood. (*FRA 2010*).

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

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

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

Part 1. Core Reporting for UNFF 10 and 11

Country:				
Check category(ies) country falls under:			Developing	To be pre-
			Least developed	filled by the
			Low forest cover	UNFF
			SIDs	Secretariat
			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. The global objectives on forests	<p>Guidance: As indicated below in Section II, the adjusted MDG indicators will also contribute to measuring progress in the implementation of the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.</p> <p>The additional indicators listed below are taken from the SFM C & I processes, specifically the FAO global FRA and the ITTO C & I. Please provide the exact information that your country submitted for the 2005, 2010 and 2015 FRAs (for UNFF 11 only). For global objective 4, ITTO indicators were found to be the most relevant.</p> <p>Funding for sustainable forest management will be at the center of the deliberations of UNFF 10. The indicators and additional questions under Global Objective 4, which take a cross-sectoral approach, will contribute significantly to discussions on this issue.</p>			
Global objective 1: Reverse the loss of cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
1. FRA T.1.1: What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?				
2. FRA T.1.2: What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?				
3. FRA T.2.1: What is the extent of the country's forests under public ownership (1000 ha)? ¹				
4. FRA T.2.2: What is the extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)?				
And what is the extent of privately owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)?				
	Individual			
	Business entities and institutions			
	Local, indigenous and tribal communities			

¹ The 2005 data on ownership of forests was first provided by FRA 2010, which does not provide data for 2010 for FRA T.2.1 and FRA T.2.2.

Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;				
5. FRA T.3.1: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?				
6. FRA T.3.2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?				
7. FRA T.3.3: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?				
8. FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?				
Global objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;				
		2005 ²	2010	2012/2015
9. FRA T.3.10: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?				
10. FRA T.3.11: What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?				
11. ITTO 1.11: What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?				
	Of this amount, how much is sustainably managed?			
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 1. Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programmes for forest products?				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (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.				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
12. ITTO 1.3: What is the amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000) from the following sources?				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			

² Not covered in FRA 2005.

			Yes	No
13. ITTO 1.4: Are economic instruments and other incentives being implemented to encourage sustainable forest management?				
If yes, in 500 words or less, give the name of each economic instrument/incentive , a short description and explanation of how it is used, and the main institutions responsible for its implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 2. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management since 2005?				
If yes, please check the applicable source(s).				
	Increased public funding			
	Increased funding from bilateral donors			
	Increased funding from multilateral donors			
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)			
	Other economic instruments for SFM			
	Increased private sector funding			
		2005 (US\$1,000)	2010 (US\$1,000)	2012/2015 (US\$1,000)
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?				
For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multisectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding (multisectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding (multisectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?				
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to				

forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?			
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?			
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism sector?			
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 14. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 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	2012/15
UNFFS AQ 16. If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.				
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section I) in 500 words or less. For example, is the quantifiable information an estimate or an accurate reflection based on accounting? Or you may wish to explain that the information is currently unavailable but is in the process of being collected.				
II. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country	<p>Guidance: In its purpose, the forest instrument is to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental stability. The MDG indicators that follow have been adjusted to focus on the contribution of forests to their achievement and, consequently, are closely tied to the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.</p> <p>Statistical information for 2012 will be provided, if available, only for UNFF 10, and for 2015, only for UNFF 11.</p> <p>It is possible that information on the MDG indicators for 2015 related to social and economic benefits and finance will not be available in 2015, in which case the respondents should indicate if the information to be inputted into the final column is for 2014 or 2013.</p>			
			Yes	No
Bearing in mind the definition of forest-dependent people contained in the glossary, does your country have a formal definition of forest-dependent people or forest-dependent communities?				
If yes, in 200 words or less please provide the definition in this space.				
Does your country maintain census or other statistical figures for forest dependent people?				
If yes, please provide information below for indicators under Target 1.A, 1.B, 1.C, 2.A and 4.A. If information is not available, please respond with NA. If the answer is no, please skip down to point 23 under Target 7.A and continue filling out the questionnaire/template.				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.00 a day.				
14. (1.1.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below US\$ 1 per day?				
15. (1.1.a.) What is the proportion (%) of the				

population of forest dependent people below your country's established poverty line?			
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
16. (1.6.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day?			
17. (1.6.a.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector below your country's established poverty line?			
Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.			
18. (1.8.) What is the prevalence (%) of underweight children under five years of age among the population of forest dependent people?			
19. (1.9.) What is the proportion (%) of the population of forest dependent people below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption?			
Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.			
20. (2.3.) What is the literacy rate of the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
	Overall		
	15-24 year-olds		
	Men		
	Women		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.			
21. (4.2.) What is the infant mortality rate for the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
22. (4.1.) What is the under-five mortality rate for the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?			
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.			
23. (7.1.) What is the proportion (%) of land area covered by forest?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.1.1.			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.1.2.			
Target 7.B: Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.			
24. (7.6.) What proportion (%) of total land area with forests is protected?			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.2.			
Repeat here information inputted above			

for indicator FRA T.3.3.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.4.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.10.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.11 and ITTO 1.11.				
25. (7.7) What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?				
	Plants			
	Animals			
Target 8.A: Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.				
26. (8.1.) What has been the net ODA received for forestry (US\$)?				
If available, what has been the net ODA received for SFM (US\$)? If not available, please respond NA.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator ITTO 1.3.				
Repeat here information inputted above under UNFFS AQ 2.				
Additional questions			Yes	No
Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C				
UNFFS AQ 17. Are your national forest program and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?				
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s)				
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	Other(s) (describe in 50 words or less): (1)			

	(2)		
	(3)		
<p>In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2015.³ 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>			
<p>Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section II) in 500 words or less.</p>			
<p>III. Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument</p>	<p>Guidance: Excluding monitoring, assessment and reporting, the forest instrument has five cross-cutting and seven topical thematic clusters:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities</p> <p>Several of the indicators and information from additional questions used for reporting on the global objectives on forests and the MDGs will also be used for the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.</p>		
<p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management</p>			
<p>Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 17.</p>			
		Yes	No
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.		
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)		

³ 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.

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 18. 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 19. 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 20. Have inter-institutional and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?				
If yes, at what levels do they exist?				
	National			
	State/provincial			
	Local			
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe these cross-sectoral mechanisms, the year established and how they function. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.				
1B: Financing sustainable forest management				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1.				
Repeat here information inputted above for Global Objective 4 under UNFFS AQ2.				
	Increased public funding			
	Increased funding from bilateral donors			
	Increased funding from multilateral donors			
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)			
	Other economic instruments for SFM			
	Increased private sector funding			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
	Government sources			
	International			

	development partners			
	Private sources			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.4.				
Repeat below the information inputted for these additional questions under Global Objective 4.				
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?				
For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multi-sectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding (multi-sectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding (multi-sectoral)?				
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?				
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?				
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?				
UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?				
UNFFS AQ 11. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the mining sector?				
UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the tourism				

sector?			
UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 14. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 21. Have financing strategies been developed that outline the short-, medium- and long term financial planning for achieving SFM, taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, please describe these strategies, the year they were established and the main institutions responsible for their implementation. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer			
	2000	2005	2008
27. FRA T.13: What is the total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years)? ⁴			
28. FRA T.15.b and ITTO 1.5: What is the total number of staff working in public forest institutions? ⁵			
		Yes	No
29. ITTO 1.8: Does there exist and is there the ability to apply, appropriate technology to practice sustainable forest management and the efficient utilization and marketing of forest products?			
If no, in 250 words or less, please describe institutional priority needs and technology and know-how areas of particular concern. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
Additional questions			
UNFFS AQ 22. 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			

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

⁵ Data provided in FRA 2010 is for 2000, 2005 and 2008.

in this space.						
UNFFS AQ 23. Are there any incentives for promoting the introduction and/or application of new and/or improved technologies for SFM?						
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s).						
	Low interest loans					
	Tax breaks					
	Subsidies					
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets					
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)					
1D: Stakeholder participation						
			Yes		No	
30. ITTO 1.10 related: Does your country have institutional mechanisms for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation at the following levels?						
	National level					
	Regional level					
	Local level					
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe the processes of public participation, indicating the parties involved and their level of involvement. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.						
1E: Enhanced international cooperation						
Additional questions			Yes		No	
UNFFS AQ 24. In which of the following areas is your country participating in regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management?						
	Combating illicit international trafficking in forest products such as FLEGT		Please list			
	Technical assistance such as regional partnership arrangements		Please list			
	Scientific cooperation					
	Initiatives of international organizations in support of the forest instrument					
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)					
		Not applicable	1	2	3	4
						5
UNFFS AQ 25. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest, how effective would you rate support from bilateral and multilateral organizations in						

supporting your efforts to implement the forest instrument and achieve sustainable forest management?							
Please provide in 250 words or less an explanation of your choice.							
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance							
Additional questions				Yes		No	
UNFFS AQ 26. Since its adoption in 2007, have steps been taken to improve forest-related legislation, strengthen law enforcement and promote good governance at all levels in support of the Forest Instrument and SFM?							
UNFFS AQ 27. Is your country participating in bilateral, regional and international cooperation, such as FLEGT, to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels?							
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching?							
		Donor country					
		Recipient country					
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.							
		2005		2010		2012/2015	
		No. of cases	% prosecuted	No. of cases	% prosecuted	No. of cases	% prosecuted
UNFFS AQ 28. What was the total number of cases registered for illicit harvesting of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?							
		Logs/timber					
		Wildlife					
		Other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife					
UNFFS AQ 29. What was the total number of cases registered for illegal sale of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?							
		Logs					
		Wildlife					
		Other non-wood					

	forest products, excluding wildlife			
UNFFS AQ 30: What was the total number of cases registered for illegal occupation of forests and the percentage that were prosecuted?				
UNFFS AQ 31: What was the total number of cases registered for destruction of forests due to arson and the percentage that were prosecuted?				
2B: International trade in forest products				
Additional questions				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ 1.				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.		2005	2010	2012/2015
			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 2A under UNFFS AQ 27.				
Donor country				
Recipient country				
Please describe in 250 words or less the principal advances taken leading to enhanced forest law enforcement and governance.				
		2005	2010	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 32. 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 15-16.				
Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?				
If yes, which of the following sources apply?				
	Increased public sector financing			
	Increased funding from private industry			
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs			
	Bilateral cooperation			
	Multilateral cooperation			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research				
	Forests and climate change			
	Forest biodiversity			
	Land management and rehabilitation			
	Forestry			
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests			
	Forest biology			
	Social and cultural values of forests			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
		2005	2010	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 ⁶	2008	2012/2015
31. FRA T.16.1: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent?				
32. FRA T.16.2: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent?				
33. FRA T.16.3: What number of students in forest related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma?				
34. FRA T.16.4: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a M.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?				
35. FRA T.16.5: What percentage of				

⁶ Data was not collected until FRA 2010, which recorded it for the year 2008.

students in forest related education that graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?				
36. FRA T.16.6: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma were women?				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 33. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests? ⁷				
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.				
UNFFS AQ 34. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?				
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?				
	Published materials such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.			
	Meetings with public sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives			
	Meetings with private sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives			
	Meetings with local public and private stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives			
	Orientations to engage stakeholders, both public and private, in the implementation of the forest instrument			
	Other (describe in 100 words or less)			
2F: Private sector and industry				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 35. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest				

⁷ This question will be posed only for UNFF 10. For UNFF 11 it will be replaced by a question relating to World Forestry Day and World Environment Day.

management exist that engage the private sector and industry?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by the private sector and industry in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management?			
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1C under UNFFS AQ 23.			
	Low interest loans		
	Tax breaks		
	Subsidies		
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
2G: Indigenous and local communities			
		Yes	No
37. ITTO 7.12. Are tenure and user rights of communities and indigenous peoples over publicly owned forests recognized and practiced?			
If yes, please describe in 500 words or less how they are recognized and practiced.			
38. ITTO 7.13. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?			
If yes, please explain in 500 words or less how it is used and by whom.			
		Yes	No
Additional questions			
UNFFS AQ 36. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?			
	Indigenous communities		
	Local communities		
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by indigenous and/or local communities in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.			
UNFFS AQ 37: Are indigenous and local communities engaged in benefit sharing from			

the goods and services produced by forests?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe how this is functioning.			
UNFFS AQ 38. 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 23.			
	Low interest loans		
	Tax breaks		
	Subsidies		
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section III) in 500 words or less.			

**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 services⁸		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (d), (e), (j), (r), (x); 7 (f), (g), (h), (i) and (k).		
		2005	2010	2012
39. FRA T.11.1 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
40. FRA T.11.4: What is the total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)?				
41. FRA T.11.5 and ITTO 4.2: What is the total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)?				
42. FRA T.11.8 and ITTO 7.2: What is the total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)?				
43. FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 7.2: What is the total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)?				
Additional questions				
UNFFS AQ 39. 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 1: Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programs for forest products?				

⁸ Values of removals given in FRA 2005 were in US1,000, while in FRA 2010 they are in million US\$. Figures should be provided in US\$ million.

If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.	2005	2010	2012
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 17.			
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters	Guidance: Most directly related measure of the forest instrument is 6 (o).		
	2005 ⁹	2010 ¹⁰	2012
44. FRA T.9.1: What is the total land area affected by fires (1000 ha)?			

⁹ Annual average for period 1998-2002.

¹⁰ Annual average for period 2003-2007.

	Forests			
	Other wooded land			
	Other land			
45. FRA.T.10a: What is the total land area of forests affected by other disturbances (1000 ha)?				
	Insects			
	Diseases			
	Other biotic agents ¹¹			
	Abiotic factors ¹²			
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 40. Which of the following disasters resulted in the destruction of forests and other wooded lands since 2005?				
	Forest fires			
	Droughts			
	Pests			
	Cattle grazing			
	Hurricanes/typhoons			
	Tornados			
	Volcanic eruptions			
	Tsunamis			
	Wars and armed struggles			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
UNFFS AQ 41: Have forest rehabilitation or restoration actions been taken following any of the above disasters?				
If yes, in 500 words or less, please describe the actions taken. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.				
UNFFS AQ 42. 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?				

¹¹ Includes wildlife browsing, bark stripping, grazing or other physical damage by animals.

¹² Includes climatic events such as storms, drought, wind, snow, ice and floods, as well as tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.

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 FRA T.3.4 : What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?				
Additional questions				
UNFFS AQ 43. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 44. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 45. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 46. Are there tree planting campaigns in your country at the local community level in urban and peri-urban environments?				
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less the tree planting campaigns, the public and private stakeholders involved and the extent of their activities.				
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 2 for UNFF 10) in 500 words or less.				

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 17.				
			Yes	No
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
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 18: 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 19: 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 20: Have inter-institutional and/or multi-stakeholder mechanisms for improved cross-sectoral coordination leading to SFM been established?						
If yes, at what level do they exist?						
	National					
	State/provincial					
	Local					
		1	2	3	4	5
UNFFS AQ 47. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest, how would you rate the effectiveness of the forest instrument as a vehicle for promoting SFM in your country?						
Please explain the reason(s) for your choice in 250 words or less.						
			Yes	No		
UNFFS AQ 48. 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 49. 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 50. 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 I 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 II on the MDGs.			
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 2 for UNFF 11) in 500 words or less.			