

The CPF: strengths, weaknesses, areas for improvement – FAO's perspective

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CPF

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on Forests

A bit of history...

When

- Formed in April 2001
- Same UN ECOSOC Resolution creating UNFF in 2000

Why

- To support the work of the UNFF
- To enhance cooperation and coordination

Who

- 14 members UN and non UN
- Chair: FAO
- Support Functions: UNFF Secretariat
- Current Vice-Chair: ICRAF



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Major achievements

- *over 40 joint CPF events*
- *26 CPF working level meetings*
- *>10 analytical documents*
- *24 press releases*
- *2 joint videos*
- *8 fact sheets on SFM*
- *8 CPF progress reports to UNFF*
- *16 statements*
- *1 Strategic framework*
- *3 policy documents, 2 brochures*
- *1 joint award*

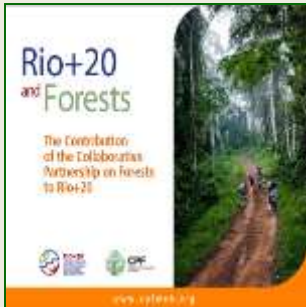




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Some recent highlights



Rio+20 and
Forests e-
booklet



CPF outreach-
International
Year of Forests

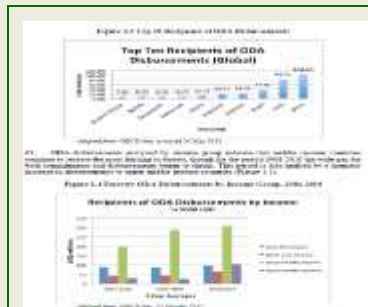


1st Wangari
Maathai Award



MEASURING
FOREST DEGRADATION

Forest
Degradation
Study



AGF 2012 Study
Forest Financing



CPF-OLI
Forest
Financing



1st SFM Fact
Sheets

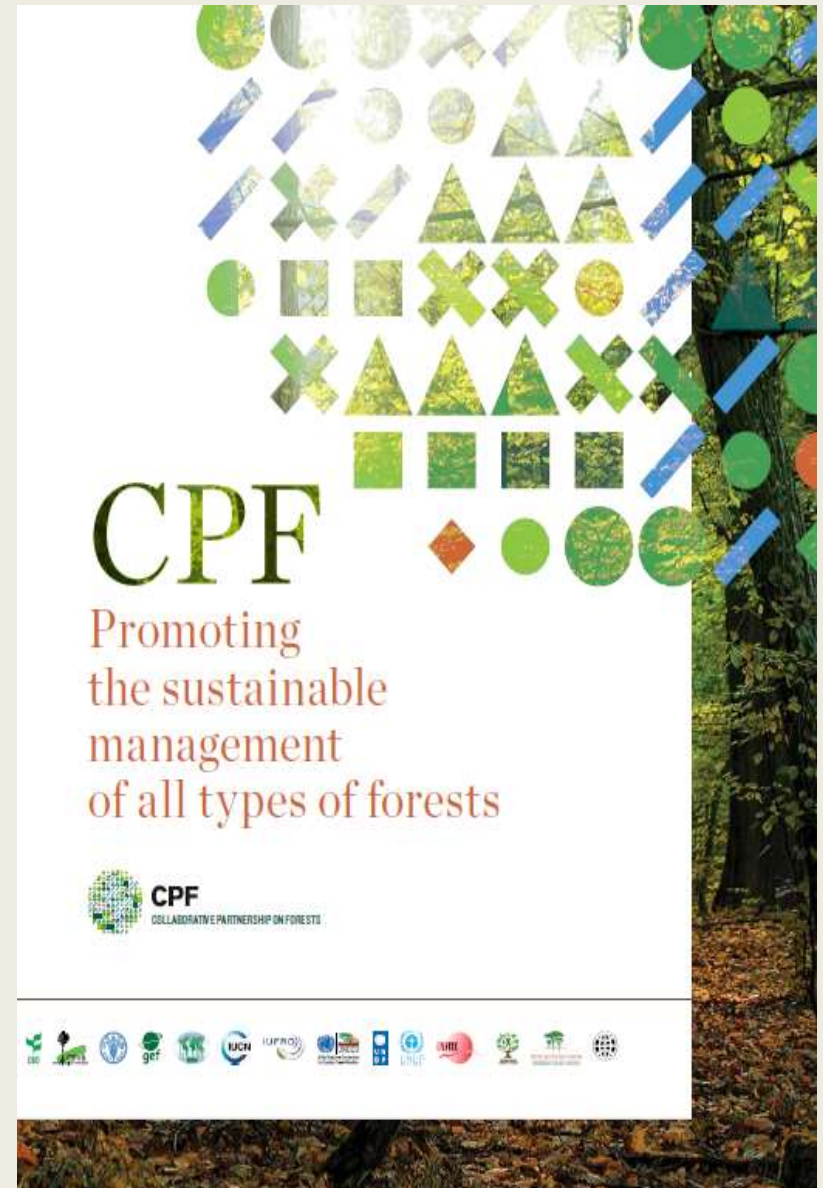




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CPF Brochure 2011-2012 achievements





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Strengths – Support to UNFF

- Critical mass of key international organizations providing information and technical support and mobilizing financial resources
- Members work through their own constituencies – supporting countries to put into effect recommendations from UNFF sessions
- Support to CLIs and organization of OLI
- Secondments to UNFF Secretariat
- Statements and technical inputs to UNFF sessions





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Strengths – Cooperation and Coordination

- Willingness and commitment to work together
– sharing a common goal: SFM
- Complementary mandates of members
- Joint programming efforts under CPF umbrella
- Effective and reliable source of forest information (GFIS, GFEP, joint forest sector questionnaire, etc.)
- Coordinated inputs to other processes, e.g. Rio+20, UNFCCC (Forest Days)





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Strengths

- Informal, voluntary = unbureaucratic
- Cost effective – CPF members contribute own funds to joint initiatives
- High level of recognition by countries, governing bodies
- Collective expertise → Opportunities to provide important service to countries on a broad range of issues





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Weaknesses

- Members work within their mandate and budget and compete for funds
- Financial resources do not match increased demand from UNFF
- Insufficient response by governing bodies of CPF members to calls by UNFF
- Unequal commitment and interest by members





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Areas for Improvement

- More active role of all members
- Consider adaptations to composition of membership based on gaps in expertise
- Revisit/renew the focal agency system
- Renewed high level commitment from Heads of Agencies and Governing Bodies





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Areas for Improvement

- Reconsider relationship to the non-governmental sector (civil society, NGOs, private sector)
- Stronger links UNFF – CPF – Governing bodies
- Consider different set-up, e.g. CPF platform with own financial resources
- Enhance cooperation and coordination in providing inputs to forest-related international fora (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, ...)





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Final observations

- CPF has brought organizations closer together, built trust and has fostered working in partnership to varying degrees
- High and diverse expectations on CPF by UNFF member countries
- Some strengths are also weaknesses (e.g. informal and voluntary)
- Need clarity/agreement on what the CPF can and cannot do



Thank you



<http://www.cpfweb.org/en/>