

**Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation
Of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
11-13 April 2012, Beirut, Lebanon**

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and Environmental Management (LAGA)

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Executive Summary

The Beirut 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 fourth 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 North Africa, Central and Western Asia and the Mediterranean 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 template for reporting on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its Global Objectives on Forests.

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

Given that the reporting format was carefully scrutinized by the preceding workshops and subsequently revised to reflect the suggestions of countries, much of the focus on national reports in this workshop was on (1) improving the clarity of the questionnaire/template without lengthening it and (2) strengthening through guidance the capacity of participating countries in completing their national reports.

There was general 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. As currently structured, national reports will help countries identify more clearly key implementation gaps and priority needs, which bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take into account in the implementation of their international sustainable forest management (SFM) technical cooperation strategies. It was also recognized 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. Specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template, mainly in the form of greater clarity, were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report. Several participants felt that the UNFF Secretariat and FAO should have technical staff available for assisting countries upon request in the preparation of their national reports. Several stressed the importance of receiving financial assistance, as is the case with other multilateral environmental agreements, for the preparation of future national reports.

I. Introduction

The Beirut 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 fourth in a series 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).

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. 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), as well as Mr. Peter Gondo, to assist in the organization and facilitation of the workshops.

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 the North Africa, Central and Western Asia and the Mediterranean regions in implementing the forest instrument and reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF 10 in April 2013 and UNFF 11 in 2015. Within this objective, the workshop focused on the following goals:

- Increase awareness of the forest instrument by countries,
- Increase the number of countries systematically implementing the instrument,
- Increase the number of countries submitting national reports to UNFF 10 and 11, and
- Provide a coordinated basis for reporting progress to the UNFF and other forest-related processes.

IV. Venue and dates

The workshop was held at the offices of the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) in Beirut, Lebanon from 11 to 13 April 2012.

V. Participants

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in the Mediterranean, West Asian and Central Asian regions, with all but one being low forest cover countries, participated in the workshop. Fourteen experts from the following nine countries attended: Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Yemen. In addition, three experts from FAO and three experts from the UNFF Secretariat participated. A total of twenty-four experts participated in the workshop. Please see Appendix 3.

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 (1) introduction to the project and the forest instrument, (2) the reasons and benefits why countries should implement the forest instrument, (3) approaches to implementing the forest instrument and (4) monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of the forest instrument by countries, with the fifth focusing on national reporting on 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

The workshop was initiated by Njeri Kariuki, Programme Officer in the UNFF Secretariat, who welcomed the participants and introduced Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director of the UNFF Secretariat.

By means of an audio-visual message, Ms. Jan McAlpine welcomed the participants and thanked ESCWA for the support provided to the organization of the workshop. She emphasized that the multiple values of forests are recognized today more than ever, reflecting the necessity for a landscape approach that encompasses the social, economic and environmental, as well as the cultural and spiritual services of forests. She also highlighted that countries will report on progress in implementing the forest instrument at the tenth session of the Forum in Istanbul, Turkey in 2013 and that at the eleventh session in 2015 countries will review progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and assess the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests. Therefore, monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress towards implementation of the forest instrument and its four global objectives on forests are critical components of the work of the UNFF. Ms. McAlpine also underlined the importance of collaboration among international organizations concerned with forest-related reporting, noting that the benefits of streamlining of reporting are multiple:

- Reduction of overlaps and duplication of efforts,
- Limiting inconsistencies between different reporting on the same topics,
- Reduction of costs and efforts of data collection,
- Provision of consistent figures on global forests and jointly elaborating and communicating common messages and key findings to stakeholders and the general public.

She concluded by stressing that the successful implementation of the forest instrument and reporting on its implementation will contribute to a greater understanding and convergence of approaches for forests and people worldwide.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Ali Moumen, the FAO Representative to Lebanon, also welcomed the participants and informed the workshop that FAO is supporting the implementation of the forest instrument because of the instrument's relevance to the organization's three global goals: eliminating hunger in the world, reducing poverty and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources. To these ends, one of FAO's strategic objectives is the sustainable management of the world's forests. Consequently, FAO, with financial support from the Governments of Germany and Japan, has been supporting the implementation of the forest instrument through these workshops and pilot projects such as the ones underway in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines. In closing, he encouraged countries to submit national reports to UNFF 10 in Istanbul, Turkey, which will be important for demonstrating progress towards sustainable forest management in the region.

Opening remarks were also provided by Mr. Mahir Kucuk, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of the Government of Turkey who updated participants on preparations for UNFF 10 that will be hosted by Turkey in Istanbul in April of next year. He invited the workshop participants to participate in UNFF 10. In addition he provided historical background on the management of forests in his country that dates back 173 years. Currently the country has a ten year workplan for forest conservation and the promotion of plantation forests.

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. Gondo, UNFF consultant, provided a historical background on the evolution of forest policy since the UNCED in Rio in 1992. In addition, he also explained the functions of the UNFF, the purpose and principles of the forest instrument, and its component actions at the national and international levels.

On the goal of getting countries to systematically implement the forest instrument, workshop exercises were undertaken that built on the experiences and progress towards SFM of the participating countries. In a first exercise, participants were requested to relate their national forest programmes (NFPs) to the policies and measures of the forest instrument, particularly as regards stakeholder participation, national ownership and multi-sectoral coherence. Some participants responded that their NFPs are closely linked to the national policies and measures of the forest instrument, but that implementation has been slow, while others noted that many countries in their respective regions lack clear forest policies. Some felt that insufficient attention is being given globally to the sustainable management of forests in low forest cover and arid countries. The Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of the Government of Turkey informed the participants that a meeting is being planned for Istanbul that will address forest management issues in arid and semi-arid zones.

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

In introducing this session, Mr. Gondo explained how the forest instrument provides a framework for guiding and strengthening the implementation of national forest programmes (NFPs) as well as promoting the integration of forestry programmes into development plans at national and sub-national levels.

In a second exercise on the relevance of the forest instrument to their countries, participants, who were divided into three exercise groups, identified the following benefits that could be gained through the implementation of the forest instrument:

- combat desertification,
- address the impact of climate change on forest resources,
- reverse forest degradation and deforestation and increase the area of protected forests,
- improve biodiversity conservation,
- conserve freshwater resources,
- integrate sustainable forest management approaches in national development plans,
- promote of rural development,
- create job opportunities for local communities,
- support community based forest resource management (CBFRM),
- promote the application of traditional forest related knowledge,
- improve the livelihoods of rural and forest dependent communities,
- promote a landscape approach that links the ecological, economic and social benefits of forests,
- improve cross-sectoral coordination, including by establishing synergies and linkages outside the forest sector,
- create awareness of forest policies and strategies and improve understanding of SFM,
- create an enabling environment for collaboration among stakeholders,
- improve participation of stakeholders,
- exchange experiences and lessons learned in SFM,
- increase funding from different sources, including private sector investments and forest-related public financing, as well as from multilateral and bilateral donors,
- promote payment for environmental services provided by forests,
- promote scientific research in support of SFM.

From the group exercise the participants identified the following principal reasons for implementing the forest instrument:

1. guiding and strengthening implementation of national forest programmes (NFPs),
2. linking the forest instrument to national development frameworks,
3. coordinating internal forestry-related initiatives and agreements,
4. enhancing inter-sectoral coordination and
5. providing a basis for resource mobilization.

In an ensuing exercise, participants were requested to identify the important stakeholders who need to be informed of, and participate in, the implementation of the forest instrument. In addition participants were asked to identify or suggest the awareness raising strategies and methods that could be employed to reach the identified stakeholders. The workshop exercise groups identified the following key stakeholders that should be engaged in the implementation of the instrument:

- decision-makers, such as ministers and parliamentarians;
- other government stakeholders, including the ministries of finance and local authorities;
- the private sector and industry;
- local communities;
- trade unions;
- women;
- youth;
- farmers and forest owners;
- research institutions;
- non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- faith-based institutions;
- multilateral and bilateral donors; and
- financial institutions.

Regarding strategies for reaching stakeholders, good governance, public awareness and education were underlined as particularly important for engaging stakeholder support and participation in the implementation of the forest instrument. 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 and that their participation is crucial.

The experts recommended the development of a communication strategy targeting all forest stakeholders using various communication tools such as discussion groups, capacity building, workshops and seminars, meetings, public festivals, the production of brochures and newspapers, dissemination through the media and pilot projects. . They recommended that a dissemination strategy for reaching out to local communities be prepared, including in native languages.

It was noted that many important stakeholders are outside the forest sector, such as legislators, judicial officials, financial institutions and law enforcement.

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

In initiating this session, Mr. Masahiko Hori, FAO Forestry Officer, informed the participants of the experiences attained in the pilot projects underway in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument. The Ghana pilot project has played an especially important role since it has served as a model for the other pilot projects.

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, which was the first of the four pilot projects to be launched. 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 adopted 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 the priority areas (policies and measures) to be addressed.

Similarly, in the Nicaragua pilot project, following close consultations with local communities, five key priorities were selected.

The Philippines modeled their pilot project along the lines of the Ghana project. Special emphasis was placed on public awareness of the forest instrument, which cannot be a one-time activity but has to be an on-going process in order to be successful. The Philippines is approaching the forest instrument as a process leading to sustainable forest management rather than as a project.

The Liberia project was launched very recently, so it has the advantage of building on the experiences and lessons learned of the other pilot projects. During consultations, the issue of strengthened forest law enforcement has emerged as a priority for Liberia.

The experiences of Ghana, Nicaragua and the Philippines demonstrates 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. In all three countries, the forest instrument pilot projects were proving to be catalytic and generating substantial additional resources for SFM without requiring new major budgetary outlays from the public sector.

From the introduction of those pilot projects, the participants noted that the three important steps to be undertaken for effectively planning and initiating the implementation of the instrument at the country level were:

- 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. In all four pilot project countries, the systematic assessment of the status of implementation of the forest instrument's 25 national policies and measures contributed to the prioritization of the policies and measures to be specifically addressed.

Three exercise groups then assessed the status of the implementation of the forest instrument's 25 national policies and measures in one country per group. The groups used the Ghana rating approach and selected 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.

Based on the outcomes of the assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument, participants further developed an action plan for implementing the five top priorities selected by each exercise group. In doing so, they (a) identified actions for implementing priority policies and measures, (b) determined the timeline for the proposed actions, (c) identified key stakeholders responsible for the actions to be undertaken and (d) estimated the budgetary requirements for undertaking the actions. The aim of the exercise was to get participants to think about how to plan the implementation of the NLBI.

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. In his introduction of the session, 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. Mr. Gondo also underlined the importance of getting feedback on the data and information collected and analyzed to determine its usefulness for stakeholders.

The principal reasons for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the forest instrument include:

1. assess progress and effectiveness of implementation through systematic collection of data and information,
2. gain better understanding of enablers and challenges,
3. identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps,
4. pinpoint areas needing urgent attention,
5. provide a basis for future planning and decision-making,
6. identify resources needed, and
7. develop a baseline for reporting on forestry activities and achievements.

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 (SPAW) 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 then looked 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. The groups provided 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. However, he stressed that for improved monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the instrument countries need to engage their central statistical offices.

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 the significance of the feedback and input from participants to 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 reporting 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 introducing the subject, he informed the workshop that his power point presentation is based on the background analytical paper entitled “Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument” (5 July 2011) referred to in Appendix 2.

In his initial comments, he highlighted the purpose of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests. The instrument is also expected to 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 by Mr. Illueca 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 5 of the 8 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, 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 previous workshops

This questionnaire/template was carefully scrutinized at the Workshops to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests held in Bangkok, Thailand from 10-12 October 2011 at the offices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Nairobi, Kenya from 13-15 December 2011 at the offices of the United Nations Organization Nairobi (UNON); and Accra, Ghana from 6-8 February 2012 at the Alisa Hotel. Subsequently, the questionnaire/template was revised to reflect the views of government forest experts from the ten countries in the Asia and Pacific region that participated in the Bangkok workshop (Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Lao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea); the fourteen countries from the East and Southern African region that attended the Nairobi workshop (Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe); and the thirteen countries that participated in the Accra workshop (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinée, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland and Togo). The revised questionnaire/template is included as Appendix 4 of the report of the Accra 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 elaborated on 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 informed the workshop that reference to the CBD indicators in the questionnaire/template was eliminated after the Nairobi workshop 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.

He then introduced the revised questionnaire/template for the consideration of the workshop. He also 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.

The proposed questionnaire/template contains a combined total of 93 points of information (indicators) for UNFF 10. Of these, 78 form the core reporting for both Forum sessions, with the remaining 15 specific to the overall theme of UNFF 10 on forests and economic development. Of the 78 core indicators, 25 are indicators from the on-going FRA and ITTO criteria and indicators processes that can be pre-filled for countries. Three are MDG indicators, of which two can be pre-filled for countries. The remaining 50 new indicators consist of 10 MDG indicators that have been adjusted to focus on the livelihoods of forest dependent people and 40 that are 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, 64% 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. One question asks governments to rate the effectiveness of forest financing. For 14 strategic questions in the core reporting, governments are provided the opportunity to present 250-500 words of text elaborating on each response (mainly yes responses).

The Beirut workshop participants were requested to focus their discussions on streamlining the national reports and avoiding further lengthening of the questionnaire/template, in order to finalize the template for UNFF 10.

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.

In the discussions at the preceding workshops, the questionnaire/template was well received by country participants. In the case of Ghana, the template/questionnaire, which was made available to them at the Nairobi workshop in December 2011, has served as the basis for constructing their pilot project's programme for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the forest instrument in their country. Nicaragua and the Philippines also stated in Accra that the questionnaire/template is being taken into account in the development of their respective monitoring and evaluation programmes.

F. Consideration of the questionnaire/template by the workshop

Constructive 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 general comments by the workshop participants on the questionnaire/template basically echoed views expressed in the previous workshops that are provided immediately below:

1. There was general agreement 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.
2. Some forest focal points lack the necessary financial support needed to prepare good country reports and it was felt that the provision of financial assistance in the range of US\$5,000 per country would be desirable for the preparation of future national reports to UNFF.
3. Several participants felt that the final draft of the questionnaire/template has to be provided to countries with sufficient time, preferably at least three months before the submission deadline, for the national reports to be properly considered and completed.
4. Several participants also felt that the pre-filling of the information related to the FRA and ITTO indicators would serve as an incentive for countries to complete and submit their national reports.
5. All were in agreement that the questionnaire/template will be the basis for preparing a baseline and database for measuring progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four Global Objectives of Forests and for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum.
6. Although there was general agreement that it would be very difficult to provide information related to several of the MDG indicators for UNFF 10, specifically as they related to poverty reduction and livelihoods, some felt that it was important to include them so that countries can begin to direct their attention to gathering the relevant information and having it available for UNFF 11 and afterwards.

Much of the discussion on the questionnaire/template focused on the capacity of countries to gather the data and information requested. Specifically, countries were asked if they thought it feasible to provide the information requested. The views provided can be summarized as follows:

1. The participant from Morocco felt that much of the information requested can be found. The main challenge will be in obtaining the data requested on forest financing as well as on the MDG indicators as they relate to forest dependent people.
2. The participants from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Moldova, Mongolia and Turkey thought that much of the information requested could be found in the ministry of agriculture, other government entities and in the country's universities, while the participant from Yemen was of the opinion that information was available in a number of reports and studies.
3. The participant from Lebanon felt that the main challenge would be gathering the data and information needed for the MDG indicators in relation to forest dependent people. She and others noted that they would have to go to other sectors for gathering MDG relevant data and information.
4. The participant from Egypt stated that information is available, but that there is little on the MDG indicators related to the livelihoods of forest dependent people. Nevertheless, they would attempt

to begin to gather it in preparation for UNFF 11. He further expressed that Egypt was grateful to the UNFF Secretariat for the effort put into the preparation of the national reporting format.

Some indicated that they did not have sufficient time to go over the questionnaire/template. In order to allow them further opportunity to comment on the questionnaire/template, Mr. Illueca urged them to send him their comments by e-mail by 27 April since he wanted to finalize the draft by early May.

In closing, Mr. Illueca underlined that while the reporting is voluntary, 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.

X. Workshop recommendations and follow-up

A. Implementation of the forest instrument

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 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, Mr. Horii reiterated the invitation to country focal points interested in participating in pilot projects such as those implemented by Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines to please send their requests to FAO.

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

The participants generally expressed support for the national reporting format (questionnaire/template) as a good tool for assessing progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests. A few specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template, mainly in the form of greater clarity of concepts, were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report.

Given that the reporting format was carefully scrutinized by the preceding workshops and subsequently revised to reflect the suggestions of countries, much of the focus on national reports in this workshop was on (1) improving the clarity of the questionnaire/template without lengthening it and (2) strengthening through guidance the capacity of participating countries in completing their national reports.

Since the workshop participants were either 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.

The questionnaire/template and its guidelines for reporting to UNFF 10 in 2013, which is appended to this report, should be finalized by early May, following the Santiago workshop, and in electronic format by early June. The questionnaire/template should be ready to send out to governments by the beginning of July, allowing countries five months to complete their national reports.



APPENDIX 1

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

11-13 April 2012, Beirut, Lebanon
UN House, ESCWA

Programme of Work

Wednesday 11 April

08:30 – 9:00	Workshop registration
09:00 – 09:45	Opening remarks by UNFF and FAO
09:45 – 10:15	Background, purpose and objectives of the workshop Workshop methodology Introduction / Presentation of participants
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 – 13:00	Session 1: Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of the UNFF/FAO projects• The Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (Forest Instrument),• Previous workshop report/outcomes
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Session 2: Why should countries implement the Forest Instrument?
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 16:45	Session 2 continued (working groups)

Thursday 12 April

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the first day
09:15 – 10:30	Session 3: Approaches to implementing the Forest Instrument
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 12:45	Session 3 continued (exercises)
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch break
13:45 – 15:45	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the progress in the Forest Instrument
15:45– 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:00	Session 4 continued (exercises)

Friday 13 April

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 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 - 12:45	Session 5 continued (working groups)
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch break
13:45 – 15:45	Session 5 continued
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 - 17:00	Final session: Conclusions and follow-up
17:00	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, 6-8 February 2012, Accra, Ghana (2 March 2012).

APPENDIX 3



List of participants

**Regional Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the
Implementation
of the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
Beirut, Lebanon, 11-13 April 2012**

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Appendix 4

Questionnaire/Template for National Reports to UNFF 10

Introductory Note and Guidance for the Preparation of National Reports

The information that countries submit in their national reports to the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) at its tenth and eleventh sessions 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. Bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take these needs into account when implementing their international sustainable forest management (SFM) technical cooperation strategies.
- The information and data requested from countries will collectively and nationally serve as a baseline for measuring progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

The UNFF at its ninth session in 2011 requested its Secretariat to prepare a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the forest instrument, and a balanced reporting of all four global objectives on forests.

The preliminary design of a questionnaire/template format for national reports was prepared by the UNFF Secretariat in consultation with the members of the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting, with feedback provided by FAO, ITTO and the CBD Secretariat. Subsequently, country experts consisting mainly of the national focal points of the UNFF and the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) were invited to five regional capacity-building workshops to discuss the questionnaire/template format and contents. The workshops were organized jointly by the UNFF Secretariat and FAO in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012). Approximately 160 national and international experts from 65 countries and 5 international organizations participated in the five workshops.¹

In May 2012, the revised questionnaire/template reflecting recommendations from the five workshops was distributed for final comments to the CPF Task Force on Forest-Related Reporting. These consultations with the CPF Task Force reflect the UNFF Secretariat's commitment to increased interagency collaboration in

¹ A total of 117 national and international experts from 48 countries and 5 international organizations participated in the first four workshops. Will need to revise to include the Santiago figures.

order to streamline national forest-related reporting and avoid the duplication of data and information.

The new reporting format is made up of overlapping layers that countries have been requested to report on voluntarily for UNFF 10 and 11. The format has been designed to allow the use of an indicator for more than one of the four layers that will be reported on. The layers are:

- I. The contribution of forests to the 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 new streamlined approach takes into account quantitative and qualitative information utilized in reporting to other related intergovernmental processes, including already existing forest-related reporting criteria and indicators processes, such as the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) *Status of Tropical Forest Management* assessments where they are directly related to the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

In all, approximately one-third (32) of the indicators in the questionnaire/template are taken from the on-going FRA and ITTO criteria and indicators processes. These correspond primarily to Global Objectives on Forests 1 to 3 and the national policies and measures of the forest instrument related to capacity-building and education. Since countries have already officially provided data for the FRA and ITTO indicators for 2005/2006 and 2010/2011, the UNFF Secretariat will pre-fill this data and information for each country's template/questionnaire for UNFF 10.

However, in terms of available indicators from existing criteria and indicators processes, major vacuums exist for (a) Global Objective on Forests 4, (b) several of the relevant MDG targets that have been slightly modified to relate to poverty eradication and livelihood issues for forest dependent people and (c) the large majority of the national policies and measures of the forest instrument. This is largely due to the forest sectoral approach of most on-going criteria and indicators processes which contrasts with the UNFF's landscape, policy-oriented, cross-sectoral approach to achieving sustainable forest management.

Consequently, it was necessary to select new indicators that will provide a better measure of progress achieved across the full scope of the instrument and its global objectives on forests. Half are qualitative in nature, largely based on *yes* or *no* and multiple choice responses, and half are quantitative in nature, mainly dealing with forest financing and MDG targets related to poverty eradication and quality of life issues for forest dependent people. The policy implications of future reporting of the contributions of forests to the achievement of the relevant MDG targets merit greater attention in national reports and by the upcoming sessions of the Forum.

The questionnaire/template reporting format will contribute to the development of a reliable and consistent baseline for future assessments. It provides a core set of indicators that will serve as the basis for future UNFF national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests as well as on the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDGs.

It is recognized that for UNFF 10 it may not be possible for all countries to provide some of the new quantitative information requested. Nevertheless, many workshop participants felt that by flagging and requesting it now, countries could begin to direct their attention to the gathering of this information which will contribute greatly to the preparation of national reports for 2015 and afterwards.

It is not the intention of the UNFF Secretariat to duplicate the work of others. However, there is a need to look at forests holistically and identify critical gaps in national reporting, which was taken into account in the preparation of the format and contents for national reports for UNFF 10. Existing criteria and indicators processes are better equipped than the UNFF Secretariat to collect the new indicators (data and information) contained in the questionnaire/template reporting format. It is hoped that consideration will be given to the incorporation of these indicators by existing criteria and indicators processes.

Guidance for the preparation of national reports

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 MDGs, ITTO C & I process, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

The advantage of a template format is that information only has to be input once and will be automatically duplicated in other relevant sections of the questionnaire. The areas where information will be automatically generated are highlighted in grey. It is anticipated that the average national report will vary in length from 15 to 20 pages but the actual information requested will be less in terms of actual text inputted.

If information at the national level does not exist for specific indicators, please enter NA (not available). Remember that it is important for us to know where there exist gaps in data and information.

The template questionnaire contains 18 strategic questions requesting a *yes* or *no* answer in which the opportunity is provided to elaborate on each response to a maximum of either 250 or 500 words, depending on the question. Although the maximum amount of words cannot be exceeded, responses can be shorter and to the point.

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*).

Sustainable forest management: Sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations, taking into account as a reference framework the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management², which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes. (Based on the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests).

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

² The seven thematic elements are (1) extent of forest resources, (2) forest biological diversity, (3) forest health and vitality, (4) productive functions of forest resources, (5) protective functions of forest resources, (6) socio-economic functions of forests and (7) legal, policy and institutional framework.

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).

Abbreviations in questionnaire/template:

AQ: Additional question
 B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
 C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 FLEGT: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
 FRA: FAO's global Forest Resource Assessment
 ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
 LLDCs: Land-locked developing countries
 MDGs: Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations
 M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
 NA: Not available
 NFP: National forest programme
 ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

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	
	LLDCs	
	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:
US dollar values: All values for the data in response to the additional questions beyond the FRA and ITTO indicators contained in the questionnaire/template should be provided in US dollars. Please indicate here the exchange rate between the country's national currency and the US dollar used for calculating values:	
	Exchange rate: 2005: 2010:
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
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)? ³	
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	

³ 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.

following categories (1000 ha)?			
	Individual		
	Business entities and institutions		
	Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
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	2010
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)? (Will be deleted for non-ITTO reporting countries.)			
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? If not, please respond with NA.		2005 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
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
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		
		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\$)	2010 (US\$)
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?			
UNFFS AQ 15: If applicable, how much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by other sectors? Please list:			
1.			
2.			

3.			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 16. Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
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 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
UNFFS AQ 17. 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</p>		

	respondents should indicate if the information to be inputted into the final column is for 2014 or 2013.	
	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
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
<u>Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C</u>			
UNFFS AQ 18. 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)		
In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest			

management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2012 with special emphasis on the role of your national forest programme (NFP). If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.		
	2005	2010
Relevant to Target 2.A		
UNFFS AQ 19. What is the proportion (%) of forest dependent people who have access to primary school?		
or have completed primary school education?		
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.		
III. Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>Guidance: Excluding monitoring, assessment and reporting, the forest instrument has five cross-cutting and seven topical thematic clusters:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities</p> <p>Several of the indicators and information from additional questions used for reporting on the global objectives on forests and the MDGs will also be used for the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.</p>	
1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management		
Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 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
UNFFS AQ 20. 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 21. 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 22. 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.		2005	2010
Repeat here information inputted above for Global Objective 4 under UNFFS AQ2.		Yes	No
	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.		2005	2010
	Government sources		
	International development partners		

	Private sources		
		Yes	No
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.		2005	2010
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?			
UNFFS AQ 15: If applicable, how much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by other sectors? Please list: 1. 2. 3.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 23. 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?				
<p>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.</p>				
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?				
<p>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.</p>				
Additional questions			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 24. Is your country the recipient of SFM technology transfer from donor countries and international organizations?				
<p>If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe the nature, source and recipient of this assistance. If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.</p>				
UNFFS AQ 25. 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?				

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

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

	National level							
	Regional level							
	Local level							
<p>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.</p>								
1E: Enhanced international cooperation								
Additional questions			Yes			No		
UNFFS AQ 26. 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)							
		Please list						
		Not applicable	1	2	3	4	5	
UNFFS AQ 27. 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 SFM?								
Please provide in 250 words or less an explanation of your choice.								
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance								
Additional questions			Yes			No		
UNFFS AQ 28. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to improve forest-related legislation, strengthen law enforcement and promote good governance at all levels in support of the forest instrument and SFM?								
UNFFS AQ 29. 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	
			No. of cases	% prosecuted	No. of cases	% prosecuted
UNFFS AQ 30. 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 31. What was the total number of cases registered for illegal sale of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
	Logs/timber					
	Wildlife					
	Other non-wood forest products, excluding wildlife					
UNFFS AQ 32: What was the total number of cases registered for illegal occupation of forests and the percentage that were prosecuted?						
UNFFS AQ 33: 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			Yes	No		
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		
			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		
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 34. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?			
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?			
If yes, how many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs? If figures not available, please respond NA.		2005	2010
	Forest owners		
	Local communities		
	Indigenous communities		
	Others (please describe) 1. 2. 3.		
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less how your country is promoting the use of scientific and technological innovations for SFM among forest owners, local communities, indigenous communities and other stakeholders.			
		Yes	No
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
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	2008
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 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 35. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests? ⁶			
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.			
UNFFS AQ 36. 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		

⁶ 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.

	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 37. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?			
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by the private sector and industry in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management?			
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1C under 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.			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 38. 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 39. Are indigenous and local communities engaged in benefit sharing from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁷			
If yes, in 500 words or less, describe how this is functioning.			
UNFFS AQ 40. 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
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 IC 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).
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⁷ Benefit sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In such national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber; among others.

⁸ Values of removals given in FRA 2005 were in US\$1,000, while in FRA 2010 they are in million US\$. Figures should be provided in US\$ million.

			2005	2010
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			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 41. 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
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?				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.			2005	2010
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
	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
44. FRA T.9.1: What is the total land area affected by fires (1000 ha)?			
	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 42. Which of the following disasters resulted in the destruction of forests and other wooded lands since 2005?			
	Forest fires		
	Droughts		
	Pests		
	Invasive species		
	Floods		
	Cattle grazing		
	Hurricanes/typhoons		
	Tornados		
	Volcanic eruptions		
	Tsunamis		
	Wars and armed struggles		
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less		
UNFFS AQ 43: 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.			

⁹ Annual average for period 1998-2002.

¹⁰ Annual average for period 2003-2007.

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.

UNFFS AQ 44. Have efforts been strengthened to protect and re-establish mangrove forests as buffers against extreme events such as hurricanes/ typhoons and tsunamis originating in oceans? If you are a land-locked country, please respond not applicable.	Not Applicable	Yes	No
Please describe in 500 words or less the actions taken to respond to disasters resulting in loss of forests and forest degradation?			
Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.	Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (j), (t).		
		2005	2010
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 45. 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 46. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.			
UNFFS AQ 47. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 48. 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.			