



CH-3003 Bern, FOEN, GRU

Reference: P033-0030
Your reference:
Our reference: PFR
Contact person: GRU
Bern, 20 January 2016

16.01.20 Submission of Switzerland on paragraph 44 of the UNFF11 Resolution (UNFF Strategic Plan 2017-2030)

Swiss participation in the expert group Expert Panel Meeting on the Strategic Plan of the International Arrangement on Forests (7-11 March 2016, Tokyo, Japan)

Swiss participation in AHEG 1 (25-27 April, New York)

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you the Swiss submission on paragraph 44 of the UNFF 11 Resolution pertaining to the UNFF Strategic Plan 2017-2030.

Borrowed from the format of the Strategic Plan 2016-2021 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, adopted at COP12 in 2015, this document primarily demonstrates a possible structure of the UNFF Strategic Plan. Once there is agreement on the structure, the content would need to be further elaborated, amended, etc. Nevertheless, most of the present wording comes from existing texts of the UNFF 11 Resolution on the International Arrangement on Forests, the Ministerial Declaration "The forests we want: beyond 2015", as well as the UN Forest Instrument.

We believe it could be an interesting format for the UNFF Strategic Plan 2017-2030. For your information, Switzerland (Ms S. Vernont) was directly involved in the drafting expert group of the Strategic Plan for Ramsar Convention 2016-2021.

I thank you for the invitation letters to Swiss experts in view of the Expert Panel Meeting on the Strategic Plan of the International Arrangement on Forests (7-11 March 2016, Tokyo, Japan).

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Ms Sibylle Vermont and M. Christoph Dürr will be attend the expert panel in Tokyo given their complementary experience in UNFF matters and strategic plans.

In addition, Ms Sibylle Vermont and M. Keith Anderson will attend the UNFF AHEG1 (25-27 April 2016, New York, USA).

Sincerely yours,

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
The Head of the International Affairs Division



Franz Perrez
Ambassador

Copy to:

- FOEN intern: PFR, MRB, GRU, MAR, KCH, DUC, AK
- SDC: J. Blaser, P. Sieber
- Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN: Ambassador Jürg Lauber, Ms Maja Messmer Mokhtar, Ms Lyne Calder

(16.01.20)

Swiss proposal for the possible format, outline and content of

The 1st UNFF Strategic Plan 2017-2030:

Nota bene:

Borrowed from the format of the Strategic Plan 2016-2021 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, adopted at COP12 in 2015, this document primarily demonstrates a possible structure of the UNFF Strategic Plan. Once there is agreement on the structure, the content would need to be further elaborated, amended, etc. Nevertheless, most of the present wording comes from existing texts such as the UNFF 11 Resolution on the International Arrangement on Forests, the Ministerial Declaration "The forests we want: beyond 2015", as well as the UN forest instrument.

The Mission of the UNFF (as an example)

Sustainable management of all types of forests and trees outside of forests and promotion of national and international policy coordination and cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.

To achieve this Mission, it is essential that the vital ecosystem functions of forests and services they provide are fully recognized, maintained, restored and sustainably used.

Rationale

A Vision for the 1st UNFF Strategic Plan (as an example)

“Forests are protected, sustainably used and restored and their services are recognized and valued by all”

Background

1. The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a policy forum for the promotion of sustainable forest management, with its universal membership and comprehensive mandate, plays a vital role in addressing challenges and issues relating to forests in a holistic and integrated manner and in promoting policy coordination and cooperation to achieve the sustainable management of all types of forests and trees outside of forests. Its cooperation and synergies with regional and subregional organizations, as well other forest-related forums, in particular the Rio conventions initiatives and processes contribute to achieve sustainable forest management. This is also complemented by cooperation with major groups and other stakeholders.
2. The United Nations Forum on Forests, is part of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF), which in addition to UNFF is composed by its Member States (MS), the secretariat of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
3. At the 11th session of the UNFF, it was decided that the Forum should develop a concise strategic plan for the period 2017-2030 to serve as a strategic framework to enhance the coherence of and guide and focus the work of the international arrangement on forests and its components.
4. The plan should be aligned with the objectives of the international arrangement on forests and should incorporate a mission and vision, the global objectives on forests and the forest-related aspects of the post-2015 development agenda, taking into account significant forest-related developments in other forums, as well as identify the roles of different actors and the framework for reviewing implementation, and outline a communication strategy to raise awareness of the work of the arrangement;
5. The strategic plan will be operationalized through quadrennial programmes of work that set out priority actions and resource needs, beginning with the period 2017-2020;
6. The concept of sustainable forest management is the key concept orienting the work of UNFF. It is a dynamic and evolving concept that aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.
7. The sustainable management of all types of forests is vital to facilitate transformative change and address major challenges, such as poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable livelihoods, food security and nutrition, gender equality, cultural and spiritual values, health, water, energy production, climate change mitigation and adaptation, combating desertification, the reduction of dust and sand storms, biodiversity conservation, sustainable soil and land management, watershed protection and disaster risk reduction.

Importance of forests

8. Approximately 4 billion hectares, or nearly a third of the Earth's land area, is covered by forests. Over 1.6 billion people depend on forests for subsistence, livelihoods, employment and income generation. Forests are well known for their age-old role of providing economic goods which enter trade and consumption networks and so are of social importance in generating wealth and meeting more basic needs and creating opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. They are also known for their functions in protecting natural resources essential to human survival, including in particular by conserving land and water and by offering habitat for wildlife and other biological resources. In many locations, forests also carry spiritual and cultural values that are beyond valuation in monetary terms.
9. Forests comprise land with a minimum area of tree cover, where the trees will reach a minimum height and have a minimum canopy cover when mature. The UNFF/FAO definition is : Land

spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach those thresholds *in situ*; it does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use (FAO 2012a). UNFCCC (2001) and CBD (2002) as well as UNFF/FAO have provided generic definitions of forests.

10. Forests deliver a wide range of goods and ecosystem services and are vital for economic, social and cultural development. Forests play an important role in preserving biological diversity, regulating freshwater flows, supporting food security and addressing future potential energy crises through the use of wood as a renewable resource, as well as mitigating of and adapting to climate change.

Trends in Forests

11. . Despite a more prominent international policy level attention to forests since the 1980s, and since the UNCED Rio Summit in 1992 and multiple processes attempting to formulate a global policy on forests, the global rate of deforestation over the last three decades continued to rise for some time; it has decreased since 2000, but only minimally. Gross forest cover was lost at a rate of about 11-13 million hectares per year between 1980 and 2010 – a rate that has remained essentially unchanged over the past 40 years. Deforestation is mainly occurring in tropical and subtropical countries, while in some temperate and boreal countries expansion of secondary forests (through natural regrowth, reforestation, assisted natural regeneration and afforestation) is leading to net increases of forested land.
12. Continued rapid population growth, especially in developing countries, as well as rising per capita incomes, is accelerating the global consumption of resources, including forests. The net loss of forest area since the early 1700s is estimated to be about 1 billion hectares. Based on FAO FRA figures (2010) there are currently some 77 countries where the area of forests is stable or increasing, due to reduced deforestation or expansion of planted or re-growth forests. The figures do not however show the change in forest quality; many existing natural forests (including, for example, many temperate forests) were heavily altered at the peak of their utilization or are still subject to unsustainable use, with the result that these forests are degraded and can no longer fulfil the variety of functions associated with a healthy forest. Based on a careful estimation, about 700 million hectares of forests are degraded today
13. Forested areas have decreased but rate of net forest loss has been cut by 50%. The biggest loss has been in the tropics, particularly in Africa and South America. Net forest area has increased in over 60 countries and territories, most of which are in the temperate and boreal zones.(FRA 2015)
14. Challenges remain: The extent of the world's forest continues to decline. The drivers are population growth, increased demand for food and land. .(FRA 2015)

Global Context

15. **Forests have received much attention in the work of conventions and further UN processes.**
16. UNFF, with the implementation of its United Nations Forest Instrument and its 4 global objectives is a key and complementary contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to its SDGs;

UN Forest Instrument

Global Objective 1

Reverse Forest Loss: 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 Benefits: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.

Global Objective 3

Increase Sustainability Managed Forests: Increase significantly the area of sustainably managed forests, including protected forests, and increase the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests.

Global Objective 4

Mobilize Financial Resources: 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.

17. The forest related SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are related to water quality, adaptation to climate change, food security, energy supply, healthy living, biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystems, sustainable human settlements, poverty eradication, innovation, etc.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 6.6.

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

18. In global climate change policy, at the COP 21 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015), forests have received highest attention through the inclusion of the article 5 in the Paris Agreement. This article recognizes the crucial role that the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs, specifically through REDD+ and SFM play for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This gives a much broader role to the conservation, sustainable management, restoration and reforestation of forests, particularly in the tropics.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – Paris Agreement**Article 5**

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.
2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, Non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

19. Forests are also an important focus of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets, developed by the Convention on biological diversity (CBD).

Aichi Targets**Target 5**

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

Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification

20. UNFF, including with the United Nations Forest Instrument, is an essential contribution to the work of not only the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change but also other Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (Aichi targets), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, etc.

Priority Areas of Focus for UNFF 2017-2030

21. **Addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**, including by strengthening forest governance through, inter alia, promoting secure land tenure rights and stakeholder participation. The largest changes in loss of forests continue to be from land conversion to agriculture and extractive industries, especially oil, gas and mining, the impacts of population growth (including migration and urbanization).
22. Securing financial flows that reflect the full economic value of forests, including goods, services and the market value of products must be put in practice.
23. **Supporting efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks** and means of implementation at all levels to achieve SFM. Achieving positive livelihood, conservation and broader development outcomes from decentralization of forest management is linked to security of tenure and equitable access to forest resources; clear and appropriately balanced distribution of fiscal, revenue and taxation powers, as well as control over decision-making, commercial rights and market access; sensitivity to cultural traditions and local knowledge; and appropriate recognition of the ancestral rights of local communities..
24. **Advancing the sustainable management of all types of forests** through the crucial role of the private sector (certified FM), public-private partnerships, community-private partnerships of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia through collective action by indigenous and local communities and community-based sustainable forest management. Promoting, monitoring and assessing SFM through all the agreed internationally agreed forest-relate goals (see para. 15-20).
25. **Adopt cross-sectoral approaches** and foster collaboration to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in a coherent and coordinated way and to increase the valuation and recognition of the full value of forest goods and services.
26. **Tackle deforestation and forest degradation** and to promote the trade in forest products from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests;
27. **Synergies:** Enhancing efforts to streamline procedures and processes including reporting and to facilitate data sharing in the implementation of UN Forest Instrument and the forest-related MEAs. Through cooperation, aim to increase the identification of synergies with collaborating MEAs and other international processes at national, regional and global levels.
28. **Financing:** Financing is needed for sustainable forest management. With the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN), it should be supported through the building capacity for the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management, including existing national initiatives, within the framework of national forest programmes or their equivalent. The facilitation of access to existing and emerging financing mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Through the GFFFN a clearinghouse of information on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities will be developed. In addition, a combination of actions is required at all levels, by all stakeholders and from all sources, public and private, domestic and international, bilateral and multilateral. Promoting private sector investment and business activity focused on SFM is of highest priority.
29. **Enhancing cooperation:** Strengthen UNFF collaboration with relevant regional and subregional forest-related mechanisms, institutions and instruments, organizations and processes in order to facilitate the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument, including the achievement of its global objectives on forests, as well as to facilitate their inputs to sessions of the Forum;
30. **Science-based advice and guidance:** Enhancing the generation and delivery of science based advice and guidance to practitioners and policy makers through the CPF.

31. **Communicating ecosystem functions and the ecosystem services forest provide to people and nature:** Mainstreaming forest values and enhancing the visibility of the UNFF through reaching out with effective communications to decision makers and the wider public. This should contribute to an enhanced understanding of the contribution of forest values to people's livelihoods and health, economic development and biodiversity, soil and water.
32. **Strengthening and supporting the full and effective participation** and the collective actions of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities for the sustainable management of forests, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels.

Implementing the 1st Strategic Plan

33. The 1st UNFF Strategic Plan 2017 – 2030 calls for actions to be undertaken by the Member States, supported by the UNFF Secretariat, the CPF members and additional MEAs, the regional and subregional organisations, and other international and intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders..
34. Member States should implement the Strategic Plan at national and regional levels by developing national forest policies, strategies, action plans, projects and programmes or other appropriate ways to mobilize action and support for forests. This can be part of or supplement to the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan/National Climate action Plan.
35. It is understood that the Member States differ substantially in their situations and in their ability to implement Sustainable Forest Management. Each Member State is encouraged to establish its own priorities within the Strategic Plan, develop its own work plan for implementing them, and consider its own use of its own resources. This strategic plan should be implemented as a contribution to the other internationally agreed environmental goals and targets.

Enabling Conditions for Implementation

36. The successful achievement of the 1st UNFF Strategic Plan depends on the commitment and engagement of Member States, partners to the IAF, such as the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other stakeholders.

Resource Mobilization

37. It is important to continue on mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for the sustainable management of all types of forests, with, among others, the support of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network through taking steps to enhance the ability of countries to access and effectively employ the forest-related funds, ensuring better coordination across the variety of existing and emerging forest financing instruments and mechanisms and the use of such financing in line with the principles of aid effectiveness;
38. The Member States, financing institutions and the private sector should ensure that investments and development finance take appropriate account of the role of forests in poverty eradication and sustainable development and to give financing for sustainable forest management greater priority and increased relevance, including through the recognition of the public goods and services that forests deliver;

Outreach and Promotion of the 1st Strategic Plan

39. Communication strategy to raise awareness on the work of the International Arrangement on Forests.
40. Communication strategy to raise awareness on the protection, sustainable use and management of forests.....

International Cooperation and partnerships, including regional and transboundary cooperation

41. Support the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests as a strategy for improving coherence and synergy on forest issues at all levels and to promote the integration of sustainable forest management into the strategies and programmes of the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership, as appropriate;
42. Foster international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at global, regional and national levels

Capacity Building

43. Continuing to enhance capacity-building, including the development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technology on mutually agreed terms;

Goals and Targets 2017 – 2030

These Goals constitute the priority areas for UNFF for the period of 2017 – 2030. They include X Strategic Goals and X Operational Goals which supports them.

The Table in Annex 1 presents more details about the goals, including the tools, lead actors, indicators, and baselines for the Goals and Targets outlined below.

Strategic Goals

Goal 1: Addressing the Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

- Target 1: The role of forests and the goods and services they provide are featured and described in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, health , as well as cross cutting strategies, including poverty reduction, food security and climate change at the national level
- Target 2: The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to adapt and apply guidelines and good practices for sustainable forest management.
- Target 3: Forest and rural development strategies are aligned to REDD+ and approaches are harmonized to deal with drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Goal 2: Sustainable management of forests

- Target 4: National forest inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all forests.
- Target 5: Criteria and Indicators are applied to measure progress towards SFM
- Target 6: Permanent forest area is determined
- Target 7: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the sustainable management of forests and their customary use of forest resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and

relevant international obligations, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.

- Target 8: The roles of forests goods and services and their benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
- Target 9: Restoration is in progress in degraded forests, with priority to forests that are relevant for protecting soils, and water, conserving biodiversity, directly contributing to disaster risk reduction, livelihoods improvement and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Operational Goal

Goal 3: Enhancing Implementation

Various approaches will help strengthen the implementation of the x Strategic Goals. They involve critical actions to be undertaken by all stakeholders either by their owner in partnership amongst a variety of stakeholders. Partnerships are essential with regard to scientific and technical advice and guidance, resource mobilization, public awareness, visibility and capacity building. The UNFF Secretariat will play a vital role in raising awareness and visibility of the IAF, as well as mobilizing resources to support enhanced implementation.

- Target 10: Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.
- Target 11: SFM is mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.
- Target 12: Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the 1st UNFF Strategic Plan 2017 – 2030 from all sources are made available.
- Target 13: International cooperation is strengthened at all levels.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To strengthen national monitoring, assessment and reporting in countries and the ability of the international arrangement on forests to assist countries in this endeavour with regard to achieving the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, including implementing the UN Forest Instrument, the global objectives on forests and the achievement of forest-related sustainable development goals and targets.

1. The Table showing Goals, targets, tools, indicators and baseline in Annex 1 can be used as a basis for organizing the implementation of the Strategic Plan at national and other levels. Specific indicators need to be identified for each of the targets identified.
2. UNFF will keep the implementation of the Strategic Plan under review, based on regular reports from the Secretariat, and based on UNFF national reports prepared for each reporting cycle.

Quadrennial Programmes of Work

In order to operationalize the strategic plan 2017-2030, the Forum will develop quadrennial Programmes of Work beginning with 2017-2020.

Annex 1: Forest Goals and Targets with Relevant Tools, Actors, Baselines and Indicator [Example to be further developed]

Strategic Goals				
Goal 1: Addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation				
No	Targets	Tools, actions and resources (non-exhaustive)	Key Actors (non-exhaustive)	Indicator(s) and Baselines
1	Forests services are featured in national policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, at the national and local level	Engage with natural resource users at national level to integrate the forest contributions to water, biodiversity and SDGs...	Member States, with support of UNFF Secretariat, CPF, key sectors (water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure)	<p>Baseline</p> <p>x% of MS have made assessment of ecosystem services of forests. (National Reports on UN Forest Instrument).</p> <p>y% of MS have included forest issues within national strategies and planning processes such as xxx plans</p> <p>z% of MS have included forest issues within National Policies or measures on agriculture.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>% of MS that have made assessment of forest ecosystem services. (Data source: National Reports).</p> <p>% of MS that have included forest issues within national strategies and planning processes. (Data source: National Reports).</p> <p>% of MS that have included forest issues within National Policies or measures on agriculture. (Data source: National Reports).</p>