

**Building Blocks/Options for
The United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030**

Table of Contents

Message from the UN Secretary-General *(to be added)*

Foreword by the UNFF Director *(to be added)*

List of Acronyms *(to be added)*

I. Introduction

- A. Importance of forests to people and the planet and the 2030 Agenda
- B. Trends and challenges
- C. Opportunities for enhanced action on SFM
- D. Value of the IAF in the global context

II. Vision and mission

III. Global Goals, associated targets, thematic areas and priority actions

IV. Implementation framework

- A. Roles and responsibilities
 - A.1 Member States
 - A.2 UNFF and its 4POWs
 - A.3 UNFF Secretariat
 - A.4 CPF
 - A.5 UN system
 - A.6 Other Intergovernmental partners
 - A.7 Regional and subregional partners
 - A.8 Major Groups and other stakeholders
- B. Means and Resources for implementation
 - B.1 GFFFN
 - B.2 UNFF Trust Fund
 - B.3 GEF, GCF and other forest funding institutions
 - B.4 Global Forest Fund

V. Review Framework

- A. Evaluating implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests and the sufficiency of resources
- B. Progress on the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument, and the Voluntary Planned Contributions in support of the achievement of the Global Goals and associated targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests
- C. Contributing to the follow-up, review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

VI. Communication and outreach strategy

Annex

Global Goals and associated targets, thematic areas and initial priority actions and their linkages to the SDGs, Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and other international commitments

Appendices *(to be added)*

- 1. Flow chart of the IAF (showing the interrelationship of IAF components and partners)
- 2. Functions of the UNFF
- 3. Functions of the CPF
- 4. 17 Sustainable Development Goals (with icons)
- 5. One page visualization of the Strategic Plan and 4POWs

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 is a bold new initiative focused on maintaining and enhancing the world's richest and most productive land-based ecosystems. The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to provide a global framework for actions at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests through advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹, the United Nations Forest Instrument (UNFI)² and its Global Objectives on Forests, and other globally agreed forest-related goals and targets.

2. The Strategic Plan will also serve as a reference framework for forest-related work within the UN system, including for enhanced policy and programme coherence and collaboration, and will guide and focus the work of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF). (Appendix 1)

Objectives of the IAF

- a. Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, in particular the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument.
- b. Enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- c. Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels.
- d. Foster international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels.
- e. Support efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the UN Forest Instrument, in order to achieve sustainable forest management.

3. At the center of the IAF is the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). With 197 Member States, the Forum is the only intergovernmental global platform with the mandate to address forest-related issues in an integrated and holistic manner and promote coherence and synergies at all levels. The Forum oversees implementation of the UN Forest Instrument and operation of the innovative Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN), as well as implementation of this Strategic Plan.

¹ In 2015, based on recommendations by the UNFF at its 11th session, ECOSOC adopted Resolution 2015/33 to strengthen the functioning of the IAF, including calling for the preparation of a strategic plan for the period 2017-2030. *E/RES/2015/33* (<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/259/77/PDF/N1525977.pdf?OpenElement>)

² The UN Forest Instrument was adopted by the UNFF and the UN General Assembly in 2007 and sets out four shared Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and 44 national and international policies, measures and actions to implement SFM and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *A/RES/70/199* (<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/450/10/PDF/N1545010.pdf?OpenElement>) and *A/RES/62/98* (<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>)

The UNFF Secretariat, as one of the components of the IAF, serves and supports the Forum in performing its functions. (Appendix 2)

4. A key component of the IAF is the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), a unique voluntary partnership comprised of the executive heads or their designees of 14 international organizations, conventions and institutions with significant programs on forests. (Appendix 3)

Member organizations of the CPF

Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO) – Chair

Others listed as acronyms in alphabetical order (CIFOR, ICRAF, IUCN, ITTO, IUFRO, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNFF and World Bank)

5. The IAF also actively engages as partners a wide variety of international, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes with forest-related programs and expertise and recognizes the crucial role of stakeholders at all levels in achieving SFM.

A. Importance of forests to people and the planet and the 2030 Agenda

6. Forests cover 30.6% of the Earth's land area³ (nearly 4 billion hectares) and are essential to human well-being and sustainable development. An estimated 1.6 billion people – 25% of the global population – depend on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation.

7. When sustainably managed, all types of forests – from natural forests to plantations – are productive, resilient and renewable ecosystems providing essential goods and services to people everywhere. Forests also have important cultural and spiritual values in many regions of the world.

Sustainable forest management,

as an 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.

- UN Forest Instrument para 4

8. Sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets (Appendix 4). A/RES/70/1 (http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)

9. In recognition of the extraordinary importance of forests to people, in 2012 the UN General Assembly designated 21 March as the International Day of Forests, which is celebrated around the world each year to raise awareness and action on forest issues.

³According to FRA 2015, four countries account for nearly 50% of the world's forests: Russia, Brazil, Canada & USA.

Key contributions of forests to the SDGs and the well-being of 1.6 billion people⁴

- SDG 1, 2 & 3: Foods from forests – leaves, seeds, nuts, fruits, mushrooms, honey, insects and wild animals – provide nutrition and health to millions of rural people.
- SDG 1 & 12: Forest products contribute significantly to the shelter of at least 1.3 billion people.
- SDG 2: Forests and tree-based systems support agricultural production by protecting soil and water, maintaining soil fertility, regulating micro-climates and providing habitat for wild pollinators and predators of agricultural pests.
- SDG 2 & 7: Trees outside forests cover 284 million hectares worldwide and provide critical supplies of wood and non-wood products to local communities.
- SDG 6: Forested catchments supply 75% of all freshwater for farms, industry and homes.
- SDG 7: Wood is an important source of renewable energy providing over 9% of the total global primary energy supply and 27% of the primary energy supply in Africa. More than 2 billion people depend on wood energy for cooking and/or heating.
- SDG 12: Forests provide the raw material for a broad variety of everyday uses, including paper, packaging and construction materials -- all of which are widely recyclable and contribute to sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- SDG 13: Forests sequester more carbon than any other terrestrial ecosystem. Forest products made from wood, such as construction materials and furniture, store carbon for their lifetime.
- SDG 15: Forests control floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts and dust storms, significantly reduce risks of disaster, and are a key factor in achieving the global goal of a land degradation-neutral world.
- SDG 15: Forests are rich in biodiversity and home to 80% of all terrestrial plants and animals.

B. Trends and challenges

10. Despite the crucial contribution of forests to life on earth, deforestation and forest degradation continue in many regions of the world. Although the rate of deforestation is slowing in some countries, over 6 million hectares of natural forest – more than 10 million soccer fields -- are lost each year, often as an unplanned response to demands for food, fuel and fibre.

11. The greatest challenge is to address the drivers of forest loss and degradation, including economic development, lack of land tenure, shifting agriculture, conversion of forests to other land uses, lack of integrated approaches to land use, population growth and poverty. Many of these drivers lie outside the forest sector and are rooted in wider social and economic issues and policies that favour land uses that are easier to finance and produce higher and more rapid financial returns, such as agriculture, energy, mining and transportation.

⁴ Source: FRA 2015, SOFO 2014, UNFF 11 Ministerial Declaration, CPF member Fact Sheet, UNSG speeches, etc.

12. Forests are also at risk from illegal and unsustainable logging, fire, pollution, dust and wind storms, disease, pests, invasive alien species, fragmentation and climate change -- all of which threaten forest health and vitality and the ability of forests to function as productive ecosystems and provide essential services.

13. At the global level, there is fragmentation in forest governance and a lack of coherence among the many international organizations, institutions and conventions addressing forest issues. At the national level, cross-sectoral coordination on forests is often weak and forest authorities may not be full partners in land use planning and development decisions.

14. At the same time, the demand for forest goods and services is growing due to rapid population growth and increasing per capita income and consumption in many countries. With world population projected to reach 9 billion by 2050, annual demand for wood alone is expected to triple (WBCSD 2014). Future demand for all forest products and services could outstrip supply unless actions are taken urgently to secure, sustainably manage and restore forests everywhere.

15. While all countries are making concerted efforts to improve forest management, the achievement of SFM, in particular in developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition, depends on significantly new and additional financial resources from all sources, assistance to build national capacity, as well as good governance at all levels.

C. Opportunities for enhanced action on SFM

16. The launch of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests comes at a time of unprecedented opportunity for strengthened and decisive action by all actors at all levels, within and beyond the UN System, to safeguard the world's forests and their multiple values and benefits.

Opportunities for enhanced action on SFM include:

- The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets, and contributions of forests to many SDGs, particularly SDG 15 and SDG 6.
- The momentum catalysed by the adoption of the Paris Agreement “to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change”, including the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation and the expectation that forests will be included in the Parties’ “intended nationally determined contributions” under the Agreement. *FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1* (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>)
- New and enhanced forest-related initiatives within the UN System, including by FAO and UNEP.
- The positive responses of countries to the 6th replenishment of the GEF Strategy for SFM (2014-2018) and the opportunity to build synergies between the GEF replenishment cycle and the Forum’s 4POWs. *GEF/A.5/07/Rev.01* (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A.5.07.Rev.01_Report_on_the_Sixth_Replenishment_of_the_GEF_Trust_Fund_May_22_2014_1.pdf)

Opportunities for enhanced action on SFM include:

- The start-up of the GCF which promises to be the single largest global financing source for climate mitigation and adaptation measures, including as related to forests. *FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1* (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>)
- The launch of the innovative GFFFN by the UNFF to facilitate forest financing for Member States.
- The rapidly accelerating role of foundations and other philanthropic organizations as major donors for international development, including natural resource management.

D. Value of the IAF in the global context

17. The UN system is responding to the trends and challenges affecting forests through enhanced programs and accelerated actions to assist countries to achieve SFM. The IAF aims to add significant value to these forest initiatives by advancing concerted global actions in support of SFM while promoting implementation of other international forest-related commitments. In doing so, the IAF will draw on its unique strengths and comparative advantage.

Comparative advantages of the IAF

- UNFF's universal membership with 197 Member States and its status as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- UNFF's unique role as the only intergovernmental global platform with the mandate to address forest-related issues in an integrated and holistic manner and promote coherence and synergies at all levels.
- CPF's role as a voluntary international partnership dedicated to supporting the work of the UNFF and its Member States and enhancing collaboration among its member organizations, all of which have significant forest-related programs. *Ref E/2015/33 para 20.a*
- The UNFF Secretariat's location at UN Headquarters in New York and its role as a division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in providing support to the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level.
- The innovation and potential of the GFFFN to facilitate access by Member States to existing and emerging financing mechanisms for SFM.
- The active participation and contribution of a wide variety of regional, subregional and non-governmental partners in the work of the UNFF.

18. The Strategic Plan will also enable the UN system to work more coherently and collaboratively towards the achievement of a shared set of global goals and associated targets on forests. The UN organizations and other international partners are encouraged to implement the Strategic Plan, consistent with their mandates, to help ensure forest policy coherence and program coordination and to more effectively respond to and support the efforts of Member States to implement SFM.

II. Vision and mission

Vision

Option 1: A world where forests are protected and sustainably managed, providing economic, social and environmental benefits for all.

Option 2: A world where forests everywhere are valued, sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development, and provide economic, social and environmental benefits to all.

Option 3: A world where forests are healthy, secure and productive and benefit all.

Option 4: A world where forests everywhere are protected and sustainably managed, their economic, social and ecological values are maintained and enhanced for the benefit of present and future generations, and the harmonious and sustainable development of people and nature is realized.

Mission

Option 1: Promote implementation of SFM and enhance the contribution of forests and forest-based goods and services to the 2030 Agenda, including by strengthening cooperation, coordination and political commitment at all levels.

Option 2 Promote implementation of SFM and enhance the contribution of forests and forest goods and services to the realization of the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda.

Option 3: Provide a coherent, effective, transparent and participatory global framework for enhanced policy development, policy implementation, policy coordination and political commitment to halt deforestation and forest degradation, achieve SFM and enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and its SDGs, for the benefit of present and future generations.

Option 4: The IAF objectives serve as the mission statement.

III. Global Forest Goals, associated targets and initial priority actions

19. At the heart of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests are [4-6] Global Forest Goals and [number] associated global forest targets which are aligned with and support the five IAF Objectives, incorporate the four GOFs, and contribute directly to the SDGs, Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs), and the aim of the Paris Agreement. *UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/2*

(<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf>), FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1

(<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>) (Ref E/2015/33 para 39)

Explanatory Note:

Options for Global Forest Goals:

1. 6 Goals which encompass GOFs 1-4, expand Goal 1 to include enhancing the resilience of forests to climate change, expand Goal 4 to include scientific, technical and technological cooperation, and include Goal 5 on promoting governance frameworks to implement the UN Forest Instrument and Goal 6 on enhanced coherence and synergies on forest-related issues.
2. 4 Goals which replicate GOFs 1-3, expand Goal 4 to include scientific, technical and technological cooperation, and include 2 cross-cutting strategies (CCSs) on (a) promoting governance frameworks to implement the UN Forest Instrument and (b) enhanced coherence and synergies on forest-related issues.
3. 4 Goals which replicate GOFs 1-4.

20. The Global Goals and associated targets are aspirational and interconnected and integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of SFM and sustainable development. (Ref PP3 of 2030 Agenda)

21. The Global Goals and associated targets are intended to stimulate and provide a framework for voluntary actions and contributions by Member States and international, regional, subregional and non-governmental partners in key thematic areas, as well as a framework for enhanced coherence and collaboration on forests within the UN system as a whole and across CPF member organizations.

22. Initial priority actions are the 44 national and international actions set out in the UN Forest Instrument. The Forum will identify additional actions as needed through its quadrennial programs of work (4POWs) and resolutions and decisions.

Global Goal 1

23. Global Goal 1 is to:

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and enhance the resilience of forests to climate change. (GOF 1+)

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, the earth's forest cover is increased by X%, including X million ha of restored natural forests. Ref ABT 5
- b. By 2030, the rate of loss of natural forests is reduced by X%. Ref ABT5, Bonn Challenge, NY Declaration
- c. By 2030, the world's forest carbon stocks are increased by X%.
- d. 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. Text of SDG 15.2

- e. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest ecosystems, in line with obligations under international agreements. *Ref SDG 15.1*
- f. By 2020, protect and restore forest ecosystems. *Ref SDG 6.6*
- g. By 2030, strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of forests and forest-dependent people to climate-related events and natural disasters. *Ref SDG13.1*
- h. By 2030, reduce the global area affected by fire by X%.

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action

Goal 1 and associated targets will be advanced by actions in the following thematic areas:

- a. Halting deforestation
- b. Reduction in forest degradation
- c. Maintenance of forest health and vitality
- d. Reforestation and afforestation
- e. Forest landscape restoration and rehabilitation
- f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- g. Land degradation neutrality

Global Goal 2

24. Global Goal 2 is to:

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people. (GO F2)

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, the global population of forest-dependent people and communities living in extreme poverty in reduced by X %.
- b. By 2030, the annual revenue reported by small and medium forest-based enterprises worldwide, including women-owned enterprises, is [doubled].
- c. By 2030, increase the access of small-scale forest-based enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services and markets. *Ref SDG 8.3 and 9.3*
- d. By 2030, increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods. *Ref SDG 15.c*
- e. By 2030, X % of countries have PES systems in place
- f. By 2030, benefits arising from the use of forest genetic resources are fair and equitably shared, as internationally agreed. *Ref SDG 15.6, ABT 14*
- g. By 2030, the number of youth and adults with skills needed for employment in the forest sector is increased by X %. *Ref SDG 4.4*

- h. By 2030, equal pay for work of equal value is achieved for all men and women employed in the forest sector. *Ref SDG 8.5*

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action:

Goal 2 and associated targets will be advanced by actions in the following thematic areas:

- a. Integration of small and medium forest-based enterprises (S/MFEs) into value chains and markets
- b. Valuation of forest goods and services
- c. Payments for ecosystem services
- d. Sharing of benefits arising from the use of forest genetic resources
- e. Forest-related education, training and extension
- f. Forests and trees in the urban context

Global Goal 3

25. Global Goal 3 is to:

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. (GOF 3)

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, X% of high value conservation forests are effectively protected, including Y% of coastal forests. *Ref SDG 14.2, ABT 11*
- b. By 2030, X% of the world's timber-producing forests are certified as sustainably managed.
- c. By 2030, the share of wood biomass from sustainably managed forests is increased. *Ref SDG 7.2*
- d. By 2030, the number of countries with public procurement practices that favor forest products harvested and produced in a sustainable manner is [doubled]. *Ref SDG 12.7*

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action:

Goal 3 and associated targets will be advanced by actions in the following thematic areas:

- a. Creation, management, expansion of protected forests and forest networks
- b. Biodiversity conservation and protection of threatened forest-dependent species
- c. Production of forest products, including fuelwood, from well-managed forests
- d. Use of market-based and public policy tools, including voluntary certification and public procurement

Global Goal 4

26. Global Goal 4 is to:

Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM and strengthen scientific, technical and technological cooperation and partnerships. (GOF 4+)

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, forest-related ODA is increased X % globally and investment in SFM and forest-based industries is increased by Y%.
- b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance SFM and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation. *Text of SDG 15.b*
- c. By 2030, X % of countries have developed and are implementing financial strategies to achieve SFM.
- d. Enhance N-S, S-S and triangular cooperation and partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector and the science-policy interface. *Ref SDG 17.6*
- e. By 2030, the number of forest-focused public, public-private and civil society partnerships is [doubled]. *Ref SDG 17.17*
- f. By 2020, significantly increase the resources for the operation of the GFFFN by X% to fund its activities.

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action:

Goal 4 (expanded GOF 4) and associated targets will be advanced by actions in the following thematic areas:

Option 1: GOF 4

- MOI to achieve SFM and sustainable forest-based industries
- Funding support for implementation of the UN Forest Instrument
- Incentives for investment in SFM and sustainable forest-based industries, including S/MFEs

Option 2: GOF 4+

- Environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology transfer
- N-S, S-S and triangular technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building
- Efficiency of forest-based industries
- Forest science-policy interface
- Quality of forest inventories and availability of reliable forest data and statistics-

Global Goal 5/Cross-Cutting Strategy 1

27. Global Goal 5 is to:

Promote sustainable governance frameworks to implement the UN Forest Instrument and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda.

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, X% of countries have integrated forests and forest-based industries into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies *Ref SDG 15.9, ABT 2*
- b. By 2030, all countries have phased out subsidies harmful to forests. *Ref ABT 3*
- c. By 2030, illegal logging is reduced by X% worldwide. *Ref SDG 16.3 & 16.5*
- d. By 2030, all men and women have access to ownership and control over forest land and resources. *Ref SDG 1.4 & 5.a*
- e. By 2030, forest decision-making in all countries is inclusive and participatory. *Ref SDG 16.7*
- f. By 2024, the number of countries that provide reports on the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument is increased by X%

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action:

Goal 5 and associated targets will be advanced by actions in the following thematic areas:

- a. Cross-sectoral coordination at all levels
- b. Integration of forest values into national planning and accounting
- c. Enabling environments for private sector investment in SFM and sustainable forest-based industries, including S/MFES
- d. Forest law enforcement
- e. Forest land tenure security
- f. Gender equality in the forest sector, including the empowerment of women and girls
- g. Public involvement in forest decision-making
- h. Stakeholder engagement at all levels
- i. Public, public-private and civil society forest-related partnerships

Global Goal 6/Cross-Cutting Strategy 2

28. Global Goal 6 is to:

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues within the UN System and across CPF member organizations.

Proposed targets:

- a. By 2030, forest-related programs within the UN System and across CPF member organizations

are coherent and complementary and together encompass the economic, social and environmental contributions of forests and forest-based industries to the 2030 Agenda.

- b. By 2030, establish the UN Forest Programme the authoritative global body on forests within the UN system.

Proposed Thematic Areas for Action:

Goal 6 and associated targets will be advanced by actions to reduce fragmentation in global forest governance and enhance coherence, collaboration and cooperation among in forest-related programmes and initiatives.

29. As shown in Annex 1, which is an integral part of this Strategic Plan, the Global Goals and associated targets, thematic areas and actions together constitute a strategy for achieving sustainable forest management and enhancing the contribution of forests and forest-based industries to the SDGs and other international commitments.

IV. Implementation framework

30. The UN Strategic Plan for Forests provides a coherent reference framework for ambitious and transformational actions by all actors at all levels to achieve the Global Goals and associated targets. An overview of the roles and responsibilities of various actors and the means and resources needed is outlined below.

A. Roles and responsibilities

A.1 Member States

31. Each Member State is responsible for the sustainable management of its forests and the enforcement of its forest-related laws.

32. The individual and collective actions, contributions and commitments of UNFF Member States will be decisive to successful implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests.

33. The actions undertaken by Member States to implement the provisions of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests are voluntary in nature. To this end, Member States will, on a voluntary basis, determine the contributions they plan to make towards achieving the Global Goals and associated targets. In determining their “voluntary planned contributions” (VPCs), Member States will take into account their national circumstances, policies, priorities, forest conditions and available resources.

34. Member States may include in their VPCs, as appropriate, contributions they intend to make toward other international forest-related commitments, such as the SDGs, the ABTs, and the global response to climate change under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Member States may also develop actions plans based on their VPCs.

35. Each Member State will communicate its VPCs to the UNFF Secretariat at regular intervals determined by the Forum.

A.2 UNFF and its 4POWs

36. The Forum will carry out its core functions on the basis of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests and will implement the Strategic Plan through quadrennial programmes of work (4POWs) which set out priority actions and resource needs to advance the Global Goals and associated targets, beginning with the period 2017-2020. (*Ref E/2015/33, paras 6.a and 40*)

The core Functions of the UNFF are to:

- a. To provide a coherent, open, transparent and participatory global platform for policy development, dialogue, cooperation and coordination on issues related to all types of forests, including emerging issues, in an integrated and holistic manner, including through cross-sectoral approaches.
- b. To promote, monitor and assess the implementation of sustainable forest management, in particular the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the achievement of its global objectives on forests, and mobilize, catalyse and facilitate access to financial, technical and scientific resources to this end.
- c. To promote governance frameworks and enabling conditions at all levels to achieve sustainable forest management.
- d. To promote coherent and collaborative international policy development on issues related to all types of forests.
- e. To strengthen high-level political engagement, with the participation of major groups and other stakeholders, in support of SFM.

37. The UNFF will structure its annual sessions and enhance its intersessional activities to maximize the impact and relevance of its work under the 4POWs, including by:

- a. Fostering an exchange of experiences and lessons learned among countries, regional, subregional and non-governmental partners, and the CPF. (*Ref E/2015/33 para 6.b*)
- b. Focusing odd-year sessions on implementation and technical advice, including the science-policy interface, with inputs from CPF members and regional, subregional and non-governmental partners. (*Ref E/2015/33 para 6.g.i & ii*)
- c. Focusing even-year sessions on policy dialogue, development and decision-making taking into account proposals and recommendations from odd-year sessions.

38. The Forum is also the responsible intergovernmental body to review and follow up on the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests and the 4POWs.

A.3 UNFF Secretariat

39. In addition to its functions, as stipulated in Annex 2, the UNFF Secretariat will serve as the secretariat for follow-up and implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for forests.

40. The UNFF Secretariat will support the Forum in all matters related to implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests.

41. The UNFF Secretariat will manage the GFFFN, and continue to provide technical support, upon request, in project formulation and capacity development to promote implementation of the UN Forest Instrument and the 2030 Agenda.

42. The UNFF Secretariat will maintain a publicly accessible online registry of the VPCs.

A.4 Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

43. The CPF will support the Forum and its Member States in advancing the Global Goals and associated targets in the context of the Partnership's core functions ([Appendix 3](#)).

44. Each member organization of the CPF has a crucial role to play in advancing the Global Goals and associated targets. To this end, the CPF will develop a joint work plan aligned with the priority actions set out in the 4POWs and identifying collective actions to be undertaken by the CPF as a whole or subsets of its members and the resource implications of such collective actions. (*Ref E/2015/33 para 22.e*)

45. The CPF and its members will collaborate with the UNFF Secretariat in implementing the activities of the GFFFN and will advise the Forum on opportunities to build synergies between the 4POWs and the action plans of CPF member organizations. (*Ref E/2015/33 para 13.g*)

46. Member States will support the work of the CPF and its activities as an essential strategy for improving cooperation, synergies and coherence in support of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests. (*Ref E/2015/33 para 24 and UNF11 Ministerial Declaration para 14.d*)

A.5 UN System

47. The UN bodies and organizations not participating at the CPF have also important role to play in advancing the Global Goals and associated targets. These organizations and bodies and their secretariats are encouraged to use the UN Strategic Plan for Forests as a reference framework, with a view to enhancing the coherence and complementarity of their forest-related programmes and effectively responding to and supporting the efforts of Member States to implement SFM.

48. To this end, the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) is encouraged to promote the use of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests as a reference framework for forest-related work within the UN system, including through the work of its High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), to enhance the organizational and collective capacity of the UN system to effectively support the implementation of SFM.

49. As members of the governing bodies of forest-related international, regional and subregional organizations, Member States will promote the integration of the Global Goals and associated targets and actions into the strategies and programs of those organizations, consistent with their mandates and program priorities. *Ref UNF11 Ministerial Declaration para 14.d*

A.6 Other Intergovernmental Partners

50. International organizations and partners outside the UN system such as Ramsar Convention and the CITES are encouraged to develop and strengthen programmes to support the implementation of the

UN Strategic Plan for Forests, including through the integration of the Global Goals and associated targets and actions into their strategies and programmes, consistent with their mandates.

A.7 Regional and subregional partners

51. There are multiple existing regional fora which are relevant to forests and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These include amongst others, the UN Regional Commissions, FAO Regional Forestry Commissions and Regional Forums on Sustainable Development.
52. Regional and subregional organizations and processes have a great role in galvanizing implementation of SFM on the ground, and in serving as a bridge between global policy discussions and national and local level actions on forests.
53. Regional and subregional bodies are the nexus between global forest policies and national actions and have an important role to play in advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda and forest related SDGs, as well as the Global Goals and associated targets of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests consistent with their mandates.
54. The Forum will make use of existing regional and subregional mechanisms to enhance synergies, communicate global policy discussions to relevant stakeholders, collaborate on capacity building activities and raise awareness on the importance of forests.
55. The sessions of the Forum will provide space and opportunity for the regional and sub-regional organizations and processes to inform on their actions in achieving forest-related SDGs and targets.
56. An inter-regional coordination mechanism on forests (IRCMF) will be developed to foster cooperation between UNFF and regional and sub regional organisations and processes in implementing the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, and to promote synergies between these fora and the global discussions at the HLPF and UNFF.
57. The IRCMF aims to enable consultation and agreement on submission of coordinated inputs and recommendations to the UNFF sessions in a systematic manner. This mechanism may include arrangements such as regular meetings, online platforms, joint research, virtual meetings, etc.
58. The IRCMF will develop modality for the exchange of information (between UNFF and regional and subregional organisations and processes, between regional organisations and Member States, and amongst regional organisations) to promote synergies and joint activities in implementing the UN Forest Instrument and the 2030 Agenda.
59. The IRCMF will also aim at developing and strengthening initiatives and programmes to help achieve the Global Goals and associated targets and promote their contribution to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as to provide coordinated inputs and recommendations to sessions of the Forum in this regard. *Ref E/2015/33 para 27*
60. Through the IRCMF, UNFF and regional and subregional organizations and processes will promote capacity building activities on developing actions/strategic plans to translate/facilitate implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests at the local, national and regional levels, in

particular in the regions with Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

61. Member States may consider establishing or strengthening regional and subregional processes or platforms for forest policy development, dialogue and coordination to promote achievement of the Global Goals and associated targets. *Ref E/2015/33 para 28*

A.8 Major Groups and other stakeholders

62. Non-governmental stakeholders at all levels and in all social groups have a crucial role to play in implementing the UNSPF and achieving the Global Goals and targets, as well as in raising awareness of the importance of forests, disseminating knowledge and information to grass roots levels, and representing the interests of civil society and the private sector in the intergovernmental arena.

63. The Forum will ensure the meaningful engagement of non-governmental partners, including Major Groups, in its sessions and intersessional work, including by structuring Forum sessions to provide opportunities for stakeholders to share experiences and lessons learned and provide technical advice and inputs on the thematic priorities addressed by the 4POWs. *Ref E/2015/33 6.b and 6.g*

64. The Forum will include during its high level segments a Forest Partnership Forum involving leaders from the private sector, philanthropic and civil society organizations and other major groups, as well as the heads of CPF member organizations. *Ref E/2015/33 para 6.d*

65. The UNFF Secretariat will develop and maintain a roster of non-governmental experts with knowledge and expertise in the thematic areas associated with the Global Goal and targets and draw on this expertise in taking forward the actions set out in the 4POW.

B. Means and resources for implementation

66. Achieving SFM, in particular in developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition, depends on the mobilization of increased new and additional financial resources from all sources, as well as on implementing good governance at all levels. *UN Forest Instrument paras 2.d and e*

67. Fostering international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, through financial support, technology transfer, capacity building and education, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels, plays a crucial role in supporting the efforts of all countries, particularly developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to achieve SFM. *UN Forest Instrument, para 2.f*

68. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) for financing sustainable development provides the framework for international cooperation for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The AAAA recognizes that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realizing the SDGs; that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources; and that the domestic and international private business sectors are important partners in the development process.

A/RES/69/313 (http://www.un.org/qa/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/313&Lang=E) Ref paras 10, 22, 25, 50 of AAAA

69. The AAAA reaffirms the importance of meeting in full existing commitments under international conventions, including on climate change and related global challenges. It recognizes that funding from all sources, including public and private, bilateral and multilateral, as well as alternative sources of finance, will need to be stepped up for investments in many areas, including for low-carbon and climate resilient development (para 30).

70. As regards the critical importance of biodiversity, the AAAA encourages mobilization of financial resources from all sources and at all levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, including promoting sustainable land management, combating desertification, drought, dust storms and floods, restoring degraded land and soil and promoting sustainable forest management (para 63).

71. The UN Strategic Plan for Forests provides a framework for international cooperation and capacity building on forests, recognizing there is no single solution to address all of the needs in terms of financing for actions to achieve the Global Goals and associated targets. 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. *Ref E/2015/33 para 11*

72. Provision of adequate, predictable and sustainable resources and capacity development for all countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, is the prerequisite for successful implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests. This includes provision of resources to the UNFF Trust Fund to support: wide participation of eligible country representatives in meetings, sustained operation of the GFFFN, strengthened capacity of countries, and enhanced stakeholders' involvement in the work of the IAF. Resources should be also made available to fund CPF, major groups and other stakeholders' joint activities which support the work of the Forum.

73. Public-private and civil society partnerships have also an important role in advancing implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests.

B.1 GFFFN

74. The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) launched in 2015 is an innovative mechanism designed as a major component of the IAF to facilitate access of Member States to the existing financial resources for forests. This mechanism was created to address the crucial needs of countries in scaling up implementation of sustainable forest management. The GFFFN has a catalytic role in enhancing access of countries to resources, including for actions to achieve the Global Goals and associated targets, and to build country capacity in this regard. The priorities of the GFFFN are to:

- a. Promote and assist in the design of national forest financing strategies within the framework of national forest programs or other suitable frameworks, to mobilize resources for SFM. *Ref E/2015/33 para 13.c*
- b. Facilitate and assist Members States in the design of program and project proposals to access funds available through existing and emerging financing mechanisms, including the GEF and GCF. *Ref E/2015/33 para 13.c*
- c. Advise countries on the enabling environments needed to attract sustainable public and private

sector investment in SFM at all levels. *Facilitative process function*

- d. Serve as a clearing house and database on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned and best practices from successful projects, building on the CPF online Sourcebook for Forest Financing. *Ref E/2015/33 para 13.d*
- e. Assist and advise regional and subregional organizations and processes to: enhance their capacity building programmes on forests; organize regional workshops; and develop project concepts to access financing from multilateral funding institutions, such as the GCF, GEF and Adaption Fund, for promoting SFM.

75. In managing the GFFFN, the UNFF Secretariat will ensure that special consideration is given to the special needs and circumstances of Africa, LDCs, SIDS, and low-, medium-, and high-forest cover countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in gaining access to funds. *Ref E/2015/33 para 13.e and 17.a.iii*

76. The UNFF Secretariat will work collaboratively with the GEF and GCF secretariats and, as appropriate, the secretariats of other financing institutions, in implementing activities under the GFFFN. *Ref E/2015/33 para 13.g*

77. Due consideration should be given in the priorities for the GFFFN to the imperative of involvement of regional and subregional organizations and processes for the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument and Strategic Plan, including those activities mentioned above.

78. The Forum, during its even year sessions, will monitor and assess the work and performance of the GFFFN, including the availability and sufficiency of Trust Fund resources for its operation, and makes decisions as appropriate. The Forum may also identify performance indicators for this purpose. *Ref E/2015/33 para 6.iii and 6.iv*

B.2 GEF, GCF and other forest funding institutions

79. The AAAA acknowledges the role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in mainstreaming environmental concerns into development efforts and providing grant and concessional resources to support environmental projects in developing countries. AAAA supports building capacity in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to access available funds, and aim to enhance public and private contributions to GEF (para 76).

80. In this regard and in reporting on their VPCs, Member States should make full use of the international resources available to them, including through:

- a. The GEF Strategy for SFM and the GEF focal areas on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation which serve as funding mechanisms for the Rio Conventions.
- b. REDD+ and related investment activities under the FCPF and FIP.

Inviting the GEF to consider establishing a new focal area on forests during its next replenishment; so as to provide financial support to the GFFFN; and to countries on preparation

of their national reports on the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument and the VPCs to the Forum

81. The Green Climate Fund's decision to aim for a balance between mitigation and adaptation opens up new opportunities for holistic approaches to sustainable forest management as outlined in the UN Forest Instrument, furthering implementation of the UN Forest Instrument.

82. Private sector, philanthropic organizations and foundations have also an important role in scaling up resources for sustainable forest management.

83. Member States should also seek to make full use of the potential of innovative funding mechanisms, including PES schemes and carbon pricing arrangements that might be developed in the context of the UNFCCC.

B.3 UNFF Trust Fund

84. Voluntary contributions to the UNFF Trust Fund will provide crucial funding to the work of the Forum, in particular for broader participation of country representatives and stakeholders in Forums sessions and intersessional work and for the successful operation of the GFFFN and related capacity building.

85. The UNFF Secretariat will consult with Member States on a regular basis on ways and means to attract and enhance voluntary contributions to the UNFF Trust Fund.

86. Member States in a position to do so will make every effort to contribute to the UNFF Trust Fund on an annual basis in support of the work of the Forum. *E/2015/33 para 54*

87. The Forum, during its even year sessions, will review, and make possible proposals on the operation of the UNFF Trust Fund, including regarding the status of voluntary contributions. *Ref E/2015/33 para 6.f.v and 17.a.ii*

B.4 Global Forest Fund

88. In the context of the mid-term review of the effectiveness of the IAF in 2024, or earlier if there is a consensus to do so, the Forum could consider the establishment of a voluntary global forest fund to help mobilize resources from all sources in support of Member States' voluntary planned contributions (VPCs) to the achievement of the Goals/GOFs/GOFs+ and targets. *Ref E/2015/33 para 42 and 43*

V. Review Framework

A. Evaluating implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests

89. The framework for reviewing implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests is closely linked to the implementation framework and has several interrelated aspects, including progress on implementing the UN Forest Instrument and the Forum's contribution to the SDG review process at the global level.

90. The Forum will evaluate progress in implementing the Strategic Plan in the context of its mid-term and final reviews of the effectiveness of the IAF in 2024 and 2030. *Ref E/2015/33 para 41*

91. The evaluations will be based on a set of global forest indicators, including the forest-related SDG indicators, linked to the Global Goals and associated targets ([Annex 5](#)).

92. The evaluations will take into account voluntary national reporting on the UN Forest Instrument and information provided by Member States regarding their VPCs, as well as progress in implementing relevant resolutions and decisions of the Forum and the results of forest-related review processes carried out by CPF member organizations and other partners within the UN System. The evaluations will also include assessment of the sufficiency of resources, identification of future resource needs and proposals on the future funding sources.

93. The evaluations may include an independent assessment of the views and inputs of Member States, CPF members, and regional, subregional and non-governmental partners.

B. Reviewing implementation of the UN Forest Instrument and the VPCs

94. The Forum will establish a cycle and format for voluntary national reporting by Member States under the 4POW 2017-2020, taking into account the cycle of FAO's global FRAs and the SDG review cycle at the global level. The reporting cycle and format may be adjusted over time to reflect developments. *Ref E/2015/33 para 16.c*

95. To reduce reporting burdens, the UNFF Secretariat will establish data sharing arrangements with relevant CPF members and C&I processes and work jointly with them to synchronize data collection and further streamline and harmonize forest-related reporting formats. *Ref E/2015/33 para 16.b*

96. Member States will monitor and assess progress towards implementing the UN Forest Instrument and, beginning in 2018, will submit on a voluntary basis national progress reports to even-year sessions of the Forum. *Ref E/2015/33 para 16.a*

97. The results of voluntary national reporting on the UN Forest Instrument will inform the Forum's 4POWs and its resolutions and decisions.

98. In reporting on the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument, Member States will also provide information on the progress towards implementing their VPCs in support of the achievement of the Global Goals and associated targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, as provided in section IV.A.1.

99. The Forum may request the UNFF Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with CPF members, a periodic publication on the state of implementation of the UN Forest Instrument.

C. Contributing to the review, follow-up and implementation of the 2030 Agenda

100. As a functional commission of ECOSOC, the Forum will contribute to the annual follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level and the work of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). *Ref E/2015/33 paras 35 and 36*

101. In doing so, the Forum will highlight the linkages between the Global Goals and associated targets and the SDG targets, taking into account the thematic focus of annual SDG reviews, and promote coherence between the Forum's 4POWs and the work of the HLPF.

102. The Forum will include a standing item in the agenda of all Forum sessions to enable it to contribute to the annual SDG review process undertaken by the HLPF and its themes.

103. The UNFF inputs/reports to HLPF should include coordinated input from regional and subregional organisations and processes to the HLPF. This input to the HLPF should be seen as an opportunity to communicate the cross-sectoral contributions of forests to all 17 SDGs.

104. The UNFF Secretariat will also provide inputs to annual progress reports and periodic global sustainable development reports prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with UN system agencies.

VI. Communication and outreach strategy

105. Communication and outreach is an essential component of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, which is itself an important communication tool. The priorities and mechanisms outlined below provide a reference framework for the communication and outreach programmes and activities of all actors and at all levels, including Member States, UN system partners, the CPF and international, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes.

106. Communication and outreach efforts under the Strategic Plan will focus on:

- a. Raising awareness of the importance of forests and the forest sector to human well-being and the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs and the work of the IAF and UN system as a whole in this regard.
- b. Sharing lessons learned on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities for sustainable forest management through the GFFFN clearinghouse.
- c. Promoting engagement, partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation with major groups and other non-governmental stakeholders, including in particular the private sector, local communities and philanthropic organizations.
- d. Enhancing cooperation and synergies on forest-related communications with Member States, UN system partners, and the CPF, etc.

107. Communication and outreach mechanisms, tools and products will include online platforms, including websites, social media and data-sharing tools; publications and promotional materials, such as brochures, policy briefs, fact sheets, infographics and posters; seminars and conferences; broadcast campaigns through television and radio, documentaries and public service announcements; and community events, including tree-planting, photo and art exhibits, film festivals and awards for excellence in the field of forestry.

108. A wide range of audiences within and beyond the forest sector will be targeted, including policy-makers at all levels, practitioners, the donor community, non-governmental stakeholders and the general public.

109. The observance of the International Day of Forests on 21 March will provide a powerful annual platform for public outreach and celebration.

110. The Forum will include priority communication and outreach actions in its 4POWs, and the UNFF Secretariat will routinely report to the Forum on its activities in this regard.

111. Stakeholders at all levels, within and outside government, are encouraged to develop and strengthen their communication and outreach programmes, taking into account the above elements.

Co-Chairs Proposal

Annex

Global Goals and associated targets, thematic areas and initial priority actions and their linkages to the SDGs, Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and other international commitments⁵

(Explanation: This Matrix is for demonstration only and not for discussion at AHEG2. The content of this matrix will be revised, based on the discussions on Chapter III of the Strategic Plan.)

IAF Obj.	Global Goal	Options for targets By 2030 (or earlier date):	Thematic areas for action	UNFI actions ⁶	Targets and UNFI actions contribute to:
1	1	1. The Earth's forest cover is increased by X%, including X million hectares of restored natural forest 2. The Rate of loss of natural forests is reduced by X% 3. The World's carbon stocks are increased by X% 4. SDG 15.2 5. SDG 15.1 6. SDG 6.6 7. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of forests to climate change 8. Forests affected fire are reduced by X% globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Halting deforestation - Reduction in forest degradation - Maintenance of forest health and vitality - Reforestation and afforestation - Forest landscape restoration and rehabilitation - Climate change mitigation and adaptation - Land degradation neutrality 	6.o 7.d 7.e	SDG 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.8 ABT 5, 7, 11, 14, 15 GEF-SFM 2, 3 ⁷ UNFCCC/Paris NDCs
1 2	2	1. The number of forest-dependent people living in extreme poverty is reduced by X% 2. Annual revenue reported by S/MFEs is doubled 3. The number of S/MFEs with access to markets is increased by X% 4. The capacity of local forest communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods is increased 5. X% of countries have PES systems in place 6. Benefits from genetic resources are fairly and equitably shared 7. Number of youth and adults with skills for employment in the forest sector is increased by X% 8. Equal pay for work of equal value for all men and women employed in the forest sector is achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of S/MFEs into value chains and markets - Valuation of forest goods and services - Payments for ecosystem services - Sharing of benefits arising from the use of forest genetic resources - Forest-related education, training and extension - Forests and trees outside forests in the urban context 	6.f 6.j 6.u 6.v 6.y	SDG 4.4, 8.3, 9.3, 15.6, 15.c ABT 14 GEF-SFM 2.4

⁵ A column could be added to this matrix showing global indicators for these targets. A set of global forest indicators is currently under development, including as part of the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), including regarding SDG 15.2.

⁶ The UN Forest Instrument actions do not directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation neutrality, gender equality, and urban forests and trees.

⁷ Refers to the Objectives/Outcomes of the GEF Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

IAF Obj.	Global Goal	Options for targets By 2030 (or earlier date):	Thematic areas for action	UNFI actions ⁸	Targets and UNFI actions contribute to:
1	3	<p>1. X% of high value forests are effectively protected, including Y% of coastal forests</p> <p>2. X% of all timber-producing forests are certified as sustainably managed</p> <p>3. The share of wood biomass from sustainably managed forests is increased</p> <p>4. The number of countries with sustainable public procurement policies is [doubled]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation, management, expansion of protected forests and forest networks - Biodiversity conservation and protection of threatened forest-dependent species - Production of forest products, including fuelwood, from well-managed forests - Use of market-based and public policy tools, including voluntary certification and public procurement 	<p>6.p 6.q</p> <p>6.x</p> <p>7.d 7.f</p> <p>7.g</p>	<p>SDG 7.2, 12.6</p> <p>12.7, 14.2,</p> <p>14.5, 15.4</p> <p>ABT 7, 11, 12</p>
1 5	4	<p>1. Forest-related ODA is increased by X% globally</p> <p>2. Domestic and foreign Investment in SFM and sustainable forest-based is increased by Y%</p> <p>3. SDG 15.b</p> <p>4. By 2020, significantly increase the resources for the operation of the GFFFN by x% to fund its activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOI to achieve SFM and sustainable forest-based industries - Funding support for implementation of the UNFI - Incentives for investment in SFM and sustainable forest-based industries including SMFEs 	<p>6.h 6.i</p> <p>7.a 7.b</p> <p>7.c</p>	<p>SDG 15.a,</p> <p>15.b 17.1,</p> <p>17.2, 17.3</p> <p>GEF-SFM 1.1</p>
4	4+	<p>1. Enhance N-S, S-S and triangular cooperation on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector and the science-policy interface</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology transfer - N-S, S-S and triangular technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building - Efficiency of forest-based industries - Forest science-policy interface - Quality of forest inventories and availability of reliable forest data and statistics- 	<p>6.b 6.e</p> <p>6.m 6.q</p> <p>6.s 7.a</p> <p>7.k 7.o</p> <p>7.p 7.q</p> <p>7.n</p>	<p>SDG 12.2</p> <p>12.5 12.a</p> <p>17.6 17.7</p> <p>17.16 17.17</p> <p>17.19</p>

⁸ The UN Forest Instrument actions do not directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation neutrality, gender equality, and urban forests and trees.

IAF Obj.	Global Goal	Options for targets By 2030 (or earlier date):	Thematic areas for action	UNFI actions ⁹	Targets and UNFI actions contribute to:
1-5	5	<p>1. X% of countries have integrated forests and forest-based industries into national development plans/strategies</p> <p>2. All countries have phased out subsidies harmful to forests</p> <p>3. Illegal logging is reduced by X% globally</p> <p>4. All men and women have access to ownership and control over forest land and resources</p> <p>5. Forest decision-making in all countries is inclusive and participatory</p> <p>6. By 2024, X % of all countries are able to effectively monitor, assess and report progress on implementation of the UNFI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-sectoral coordination - Integration of forest values into national planning and accounting - Enabling environments for private sector and community investment in SFM and sustainable forest-based industries - Forest law enforcement - Forest land tenure security - Gender equality in the forest sector, empowerment of women and girls - Public involvement in forest decision-making - Engagement of forest stakeholders at global, regional and national levels - Public, public-private and civil society forest-related partnerships 	<p>6.a 6.c</p> <p>6.d 6.h</p> <p>6.k 6.l</p> <p>6.n 6.t</p> <p>6.w</p> <p>7.c 7.h</p> <p>7.i 7.j</p>	<p>SDG 1.4 2.4</p> <p>5.a 15.c 15.9</p> <p>16.3 16.5</p> <p>16.6 16.7</p> <p>16.10 17.14</p> <p>ABT 2 3</p> <p>GEF-SFM 1.1 4.6</p>
3	6	<p>1. Forest- programs within the UN system are coherent and complementary and together encompass the economic, social and environmental contributions of forests and forest industries to the 2030 Agenda</p> <p>2. The UN Forest Programme is established as the authoritative global body on forests within the UN system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global forest governance and reduction in fragmentation 	7.r 7.s	

⁹ The UN Forest Instrument actions do not directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation neutrality, gender equality, and urban forests and trees.

Appendices

1. Flow chart of the IAF (showing the interrelationship of IAF components and partners)
2. Functions of the UNFF
3. Functions of the CPF
4. 17 Sustainable Development Goals (with icons)
5. One page visualization of the Strategic Plan and 4POWs

Co-Chairs Proposal