

# **Report**

**Expert Meeting on Major Groups and other Stakeholders' Contribution to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 - 2030 and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017 - 2020**

**Organised by the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)**

United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), Nairobi Kenya

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

The two-day *Expert Meeting on Major Groups and other Stakeholders' Contribution to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 – 2030 and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017 – 2020* took place at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), Nairobi Kenya from 20-21 November 2017. The expert meeting's outputs were to be a set of priorities and suggestions to the thirteen session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF13) on the UNSPF and 4POW as well as proposals as to what the Forum may wish to convey to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>1</sup> Included in these proposals were to be suggestions of how the Major Groups (MGs) believed they could better engage with the UNFF and its activities: this was to be partly reflected in a Workplan of MG activities.

The meeting recognised that the United Nations global forest goals (GFGs) and the SDGs are inter-related and that each of them within itself has many areas of synergy – no one GFG or SDG is fully self-standing. It is from implementing the UNSPF and its 4POWs well that forests will contribute best to achieving SDG ambitions. Participants also realised that within the UNFF agenda, the UNSPF comes before and above the 4POW. The discussions both in plenary and breakout sessions sought to identify clearly WHAT needs doing, to select targets where the MGs can have the most impact, and thereafter define HOW it can be done.

### Key Proposals to UNFF13 on the UNSPF and 4POW

In the plenary discussion that followed (Section D.2 paragraphs 15-18), many ideas were floated of which two can be highlighted: (a) many participants called for governments to more fully recognise the roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in sustainable forest management (SFM); (b) there is strong desire to see how MGs can work better and be strengthened in their engagement with the Forum at all levels, for which suggestions included improving the effectiveness of the MGs and other stakeholders' through linkages and working better with other international platforms, with MGs for other sectors, with non-forest SDGs and with the commercial private sector.

The meeting developed a "*Summary of Key Proposals to UNFF13 on an Indicative Workplan for Major Groups Roles in UNSPF and 4POW*" (Section D.3, paragraphs 19-23) for which participants chose to be guided by a set of four core principles to underpin all priorities, projects, and actions undertaken and outlined within their draft major groups work plan (Annex 1): Reducing and halting forest degradation; Reforestation, afforestation and restoration; Gender equality in forest sector; and Stakeholder engagement at all levels.

In extra time after the meeting, participants also developed a set of Seven priorities for UNFF and for MG engagement with its work, as follows:

- a. Role of women and girls in sustainable forest management;

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<sup>1</sup> A key reference was ECOSOC document E/RES/2017/4 "*Resolution 2017/4 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 April 2017: United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 – 2030 and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) for the period 2017 – 2020*" on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

- b. Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods and environmentally sound and improving efficiency with innovative forest based technology;
- c. Capacity building to mobilize and access funds;
- d. Coordination and partnerships for equity and stakeholder engagement;
- e. Indigenous peoples, farmers and community forest management and value-added forest production and processing;
- f. Land tenure and land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making; and
- g. Research and forest-related education, training and extension.

These seven identified priority areas are linked directly to the Global Forest Goals or indirectly through the indicative thematic areas and aimed at contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty among forest dependent people and the achievement of the SDGs.

Given the limited time for the exercise of identifying the seven priority areas, it is important to underline the fact that the priority areas identified may not be exhaustive and the order in which they are presented is not yet fully agreed upon. In addition, the post-expert meeting gathering considered the focus of global community so far on reversing and reducing deforestation and forest degradation (Global Forest Goal 1) should remain the focal principle that should continue to dictate all actions.

#### **Major Groups Workplan for Engagement with UNSPF and successive 4POWs**

Based on the seven priorities listed earlier, the post-meeting compiled a draft *Indicative Workplan for Major Groups Engagement in Support of the Forum's UNSPF and 4POW (Annex 1)* (Section D.2, paragraphs 24-25) that bridges these priorities with specific actions/projects suggested during the meeting. The time-frame for workplan activities was not elaborated by participants but the Facilitator has made a first attempt reflected in Annex 1; he has also suggested that although it comes only as Priority No 4, "*Major Groups coordination and partnerships*" should right from the start provide the organising framework for acting on all seven priorities. Under this umbrella, the MGs can refine their Nairobi priorities and assess/finalise the timing proposed by the facilitator in the context of the current UNSPF 4POW (till 2020) and the next one (2021-24) as well as the anticipated mid-term review in 2024 of the UNSPF itself.

With regard to the suggestions for the Forum's *substantive input to the High-Level Political Forum in 2018 on Sustainable Development (HLPF 2018) and the contribution of major groups and other relevant stakeholders to this*, participants' interest was focused on SDG 15 given that the Nairobi meeting was on forests. But all present recognised that forests and trees play a role in many other sectors. For example, in the six SDGs that will be reviewed by HLPF 2018, forests are vital for protecting water resources (SDG 6), for providing energy both traditional and modern (SDG 7), and for ensuring an ecologically more acceptable urban environment (SDG 11). At the same time, all provisions under "responsible consumption and production patterns" (SDG 12) and under "partnerships" (SDG 17) - apply to forests as strongly as to other resources and sectors.

### **Suggested Key UNFF13 Messages to the HLPF 2018**

The meeting contextualised the SDGs and linked them to the UNSPF and 4POW (Sections E.1 and E.2), paragraphs 26-30) then developed the suggestions in section E.3 “*Summary of Key Messages to UNFF13 on its Possible Recommendations to the 2018 HLPF*” (paragraph 31) which for convenience is tabulated (Table 1) and includes some “sound bites” with possible potential for use as slogans.

The meeting encouraged the Forum to treat all suggestions directed at the UNSPF/4POW as being fully applicable also to the forests dimensions of the SDGs under review by the HLPF2018, that is to say:

- a. it is essential for the Forum to secure HLPF endorsement and to strongly publicise the interconnectedness of SDGs and the particularly important support functions of forests to many far-more visible sectors such as *energy* (hydro-power, biomass energy etc); *water and sanitation* (watersheds protection); *agriculture* (irrigation, soils protection, genetic resources and biological diversity, pollination services etc) apart from helping to combat poverty, hunger, climate change, and ecosystem degradation, as in desert margins;
- b. the UN System and the Major Groups should find effective ways to facilitate communication and exchanges among the various Major Groups supporting various sectors that benefit most from each other. Such interchanges would minimise conflicting messages and priorities or significant differences in emphasis of policies and action;
- c. governments’ and corporate private sector planning, policy-making and implementation of SDG interventions should be with the participation of general society (of which Major Groups are part) if success is to be achieved and sustained. Therefore, ways must be found to finance such contributions and to strengthen societal capacity to contribute;
- d. the very existence of the SDGs must be popularised to including in some cases through publicity materials in vernacular languages as a basis for broad society to engage vigorously and effectively in pursuing SDG ambitions; and
- e. with regard to some of the SDGs selected for 2018 HLPF review, the MGs called for UNFF13 to highlight the following:
  - i. on SDG 6 (water) the protective function of forests and trees in watersheds is too often taken for granted and often poor communities that make sacrifices to conserve protective forests get no compensation for their social contribution to often richer cities and industries using the water;
  - ii. on SDG 7 (alternative and clean energy), the protection of water sources for hydro-power generation is often not even mentioned and that fuelwood and charcoal are often treated as backward and yet with support can in future remain a positive energy sources for many as evidenced by

their return to centre-stage as renewable industrial biomass energy in developed countries;

- iii. on SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) that forests and trees do not just beautify neighbourhoods but can improve health while in poorer settlements they will for long into the future continue contributing to food and energy supplies; and
- iv. on SDG 12 (consumption and production patterns) that proposals for greater substitutions of forest materials for more energy-and pollution intensive construction materials (e.g. steel, aluminium and concrete) need to be taken more seriously, this being an example of where action to change tastes is central to consumption and production patterns that affect all economies and man's environment.

## A. VENUE AND OPENING

1. The meeting took place at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), Kenya starting at 09:30 am on 20 November 2017. In her welcoming remarks on behalf of the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat (UNFFS), **Ms. Afsa Kemitale-Rothschild** (Senior Programme Officer), indicated that in the implementation framework for the Global Forest Goals (GFGs), key roles had been mentioned for non-state actors. She then placed the meeting in context, including its importance as a source of ideas for UNFF13. She further clarified that UNFF13 would make suggestions to HLPF 2018 regarding how to ensure that forests could make their best practical contributions to achievement of the SDGs under review by HLPF 2018.
2. On behalf of the Major Groups (MGs), **Mrs. Cecile Ndjebet** (statement attached) welcomed participants to the meeting and expressed appreciation to the UNFFS for supporting the meeting. She recalled the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the UNSPF in April 2017 set the stage for implementation of the plan and the roles and responsibilities of Major Groups and other stakeholders. She invited Major Groups and other stakeholders to propose concrete actions and opportunities that could lead to smart recommendations on the sustainable management of all types of forests and engender long-term political commitment.
3. The Chair of the Major Groups, **Dr. Joe Cobbinah**, also welcomed participants, outlined the genesis of the Major Groups and the need for inclusion of "Other Stakeholders" after Rio 20+, emphasizing that the group has played vital roles in policy deliberations, although with little implementation on the ground. Stating that diversity of the major groups has brought different perspectives to policy deliberations at Forum sessions, he noted that ECOSOC Resolution 2015/33 called upon the UNFFS to promote and facilitate the work of the major groups. Observing that the UNSPF 2017-2030 is a universal Action Plan for forests, he indicated that the purpose of the present meeting was:
  - a. To build consensus and identify priority actions for major groups implementation of the UNSPF;
  - b. Propose a work plan on what the major groups are to do; and
  - c. by 30 November 2017 submit inputs on the review actions on SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17 for the Forum's submission to HLPF 2018.
4. Dr. Cobbinah's expectation was that the meeting would result in a clearer picture of the roles and contribution of MGs to the UNSPF and the 4POW. The outcome of this meeting will facilitate knowledge-based discussions at UNFF13 in May 2018.

## B. AGENDA

5. The programme of the Expert Meeting covered two days with Day 1 focused on the UNSPF and 4POW and Day 2 on generating inputs to the HLPF 2018. The following were nominated as Rapporteurs for the meeting: **Salina Abraham, Joseph Cobbinah, Peter deMarsh and Ernest Foli**. The outputs were to be reflected in a set of priorities and suggestions to the UNFF13 on the UNSPF and 4POW as well as proposals as to what it may wish to convey to the HLPF 2018 on the SDGs under review. Included in the proposals were to be suggestions of how the Major Groups believe they can better engage with the Forum and its activities. This was to be partly formatted as a Workplan of MG activity.
6. The 2-day timeframe proved inadequate for a complete workplan to be developed. The MG participants went into extra time and developed an early draft workplan (Annex 1) for which the Facilitator has subsequently proposed indicative timing of MG activities. It is expected the further (online) post-meeting exchanges may permit finalisation of the workplan through the Major Groups Partnership on Forests (MGPoF).

## C. EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

7. By way of introducing how the meeting would be oriented, **Mr. Mafa Chipeta**, who facilitated the meeting, reiterated what had been presented by the two speakers on behalf of the Major Groups. Following UNFFS presentations on the contents of the agenda items, open discussions by all participants would be followed by in-depth group work the outcome of which would form the basis for consensus-building. He asked that participants remember that they were being asked to include proposals and workplans for how Major Groups can assist the IAF to achieve the GFGs and to give key recommendations on forests in the SDGs for the attention of the HLPF 2018.
8. Noting that the UNFF agenda, with its 6 GFGs and more than 40 targets is highly ambitious and therefore challenges governments to do everything, Mr Chipeta suggested that MGs too will have to be very selective as they would be challenged even more due to their limited resources. MGs would have to be so organized that they should prioritise and focus on what they can do best and then should clarify how they want to do it; when; and how, including with what partnerships.
9. Proposals and workplans should recognize that the 6 GFGs and the SDGs are inter-related<sup>2</sup> and each set within itself has many areas of synergy – no one GFG or SDG is fully self-standing. In the UNFF agenda, there is also a hierarchy, with the UNSPF coming before and above the 4POW. It is from implementing the UNSPF and its 4POWs well that forests will contribute best to achieving SDG ambitions.

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<sup>2</sup> In ECOSOC Resolution 2017/4, presentation of each GFG (pages 6/24 – 9/24) in fact concludes by referring to which specific SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets it most relates or contributes.



He proposed that the groups should first identify clearly WHAT they can do, and select targets where they can have the most impact, then define HOW it can be done.

10. To ensure that everyone had the same reference point, Mr Chipeta drew the meeting's attention to ECOSOC document E/RES/2017/4<sup>3</sup> where the GFGs are listed on pages 16-20 and the 4POW sessions on pages 20-24 (tables 1-4). The "how" of MG contribution had in the past included participation in policy dialogue, advocacy, societal mobilisation, and holding key players accountable for remaining committed and for compliance with UNCED principles of balance among productive, protective and social functions of the forest or balance in terms of gender etc. and how do we do it (monitoring and reporting on the commitment, etc)?
11. Finally, Mr Chipeta highlighted the need to recognize that the UN is intergovernmental which means that in seeking engagement for MG proposals and workplans, the MGs need to propose how most effectively they can contribute despite their non-governmental nature.

#### **D. UN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTS 2017-2030 (UNSPF) AND THE UNFF QUADRIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (4POW) 2017-2020**

##### **D.1 Presentation on UNSPF and 4POW**

12. **Ms Njeri Kariuki** (UNFFS Programme Officer) gave a briefing on the UNSPF and the 4POW, the latter being the implementation programme of the UNSPF for its first four years, highlighting the following: (a) the contribution of the UNSPF to the shared UN Mission and Vision; (b) key features of the UNSPF (2017 - 2030) and the 4POW (2017 - 2020); and (c) way forward: opportunities for engagement, including:
  - a. Implementation of SFM under the UN Forest Instrument;
  - b. Identifying ways to enhance the contribution of the MGs and other stakeholders to achievement of the GFGs and their targets;
  - c. MG and civil society interaction with the Forum and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).
13. Ms Kariuki indicated the desire of the UN to get from the MGs and other stakeholders what they plan to contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and 4POW.

##### **D.2 Broad Plenary discussion on contribution of civil society/major groups and other stakeholders to the implementation of the UNSPF under its 4POW**

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<sup>3</sup> Resolution 2017/4 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 April 2017: "United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 – 2030 and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) for the period 2017 – 2020" on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2017/10).

14. In the plenary discussion that followed, many ideas were floated. To the extent that the general debate considered practical interventions on the ground, many participants called for governments to more fully recognise the roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in SFM; especially in Africa, they called for promoting sustainable and more efficient charcoal/wood fuel production based on renewable resources (not on “mining” indigenous forests without replanting) as an important source of energy well into the future; and to assist small-scale enterprises become more competitive to avoid locking the people depending on them into poverty. Practical interventions would require governments and civil society (including MGs) to identify financial institutions that support forestry-related projects. But some participants also felt that MGs can take up fund mobilisation initiatives, something for which they believed support could be extended to them by the Trust Fund for UNFF, with technical support also from the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN).
15. More attention went to how MGs can work better and be strengthened in their engagement with the Forum; there was perceived need to rethink how MGs will work at global, regional and national levels. Some proposed improving the effectiveness of the MGs and other stakeholders’ through linkages with other international platforms and with MGs for other sectors and non-forest SDGs; others called for creating thematic Working Groups; yet others saw value in working better with the commercial private sector, which in the post-UNCED processes operates mostly under the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

16. The following were among the specific issues raised and discussed:
- a. The need to build on former recommendations from the MGs themselves and from other groups to avoid duplication;
  - b. That the role of the MGs and other Stakeholders outlined in Pages 5 - 8 and pages 11 - 12 of the ECOSOC Resolution 2017/4 should guide the selection of thematic areas and strategies that the groups can adapt for their strategies and proposals to the UNFF13;
  - c. The following priority areas not indicated in the priority actions already indicated for UNFF13 be considered more fully:
    - i. Emerging issues and challenges;
    - ii. Information and inter-sessional activities; and
    - iii. Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues;
  - d. The importance of giving support for SFM activities and to have financing networks / capacity building for both governments and NGOs to access financing for SFM especially in Africa;
  - e. MGs and other stakeholders' input into Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting (MAR) will be provided through an independent process that takes into account the local, regional and international levels. This input will include knowledge dissemination, capacity building on environmental issues, gender equity, among other issues. MGs are still to elaborate the process through which this will be done.
  - f. Further work on Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for SFM is a foundation for MAR and should be prioritised; this can also be linked to MGs and other Stakeholders' contribution to the Forum's development of a communication/outreach strategy which can be linked to coordination and engagement on other forest-related issues;
17. Other participants proposed the following for consideration: (a) what the MGs would like to see in the 4POW in the next four years; (b) inadequate attention to gender was brought up significantly, including the need to link cross-border gender issues with reviews of institutional processes and issues such as livelihood, poverty, employment, indigenous knowledge or linking community peoples to the international forum; and (c) ensuring better recognition and appreciation of community resource management (intellectual local knowledge).

### **D.3 Summary of Key Proposals to UNFF13 on Indicative Workplan for MG Roles in UNSPF and 4POW**

### *D.3.1 Priorities and Key Messages on UNSPF AND 4POW*

18. Participants were purposively placed in 4 groups of 6 to 7 persons each to discuss and prioritize contributions to the UNSPF goals and targets, based on previous UNFF intersessional meetings (Ottawa and Kathmandu), as well as other follow-up meetings. The expected outputs from the breakout group discussions were:
- a. Priorities for the MGs and other Stakeholders' intervention;
  - b. Description of actions that will be required at various levels of implementation (local, community, regional or global); and
  - c. Potential/key partners for collaboration.

Feedback from the Breakout Groups revealed a very wide dispersion of perceived priorities, to the point where a manageable set of priorities could not be identified at the conclusion of the meeting. The divergent backgrounds and interests of the sub-categories of Major Groups may well be a contributor to this; but perhaps also the relatively infrequent interactions of participants outside periodic meetings such as that at Nairobi. Whatever the source of poor convergence, the participants met again after the end of the official meeting to tease out a short list of priorities. They took the Breakout Group results as point of departure and at the end their new plenary forum, the meeting came up with a set of four core principles and seven priorities areas:

- a. A set of four core principles that underpin all priorities, projects, and actions undertaken and outlined within the MG work plan include:
  - Reducing and halting forest degradation;
  - Reforestation, afforestation and restoration;
  - Gender equality in forest sector; and
  - Stakeholder engagement at all levels;
- b. Seven priorities areas for UNFF and for MG engagement with its work, include:
  - i. Role of women and girls in SFM;
  - ii. Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods and environmentally sound and improving efficiency with innovative forest based technology;
  - iii. Capacity building to mobilize and access funds;
  - iv. Coordination and partnerships for equity and stakeholder engagement;
  - v. Indigenous Peoples, farmers and community forest management and value-added forest production and processing;
  - vi. Land tenure and land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making; and
  - vii. Research and forest-related education, training and extension.

19. Annex 1 is the MG draft workplan which builds upon the above priorities. These seven priority areas are linked directly to the **Global Forest Goals** or indirectly through the indicative thematic areas and aimed at contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty among forest dependent people and the achievement of the SDGs. The seven priority areas may not be exhaustive and the order in which they are presented is not yet fully agreed upon. The meeting

agreed to maintain GFG1: reversing and reducing deforestation and forest degradation as the focal principle that dictates all actions in line with the global forest community which has focused on the same.

20. In line with earlier plenary debate which had suggested that it is important to identify major groups that would be responsible for leading any proposed activities (e.g., capacity building, outreach, etc), the draft workplan makes such proposals.
21. A notable feature of the above priorities is that apart from priority area “v” and possibly “vii” above (which may involve actual operational roles for MGs), the rest appear to focus on HOW to practice SFM rather than WHAT operational aspect of SFM to carry out such as how to plant, conserve, process, sell or utilise a forest or tree and its products. Consequently, Forum should expect the MGs to prioritise cooperation with it in matters of policy, strategy and prioritisation, and outreach for capacity building/adjustment, and efforts to change mindsets.

### **D.3.2 Indicative Workplan for MG Engagement in Support of UNFF's UNSPF and 4POW**

22. Based on the seven priorities areas, the post-meeting work on the participants has led to compilation by them of a draft workplan document ([Annex 1](#)) that bridges these priorities with specific actions/projects suggested during their meeting. The time-frame for workplan activities (either by immediate/medium-term/long term or by the UNFF session the MGs will feed into are yet to be elaborated. As workplan implementation proceeds, the MGs will need to, after 2020, also prepare for their inputs into the mid-term review by UNFF of the UNSPF 2017-2030.

#### **MGs - strengthening themselves in order to better help the marginalised**

A review of all the interventions proposed in the workplan shows that the MGs wish to focus on facilitation of engagement by the marginalised in implementation of the UNSPF and its 4POW; they will do this partly through advocacy; through helping mobilise funds or developing capacity for doing so; making information and knowledge available and accessible to those who need it; and oversight on how operational players (such as governments) are meeting their commitments. In order to themselves carry out their chosen facilitation and enabling roles effectively, the MGs have devoted Priority area 4 to strengthening themselves as individual MGs but also collectively as the MG community. Included among their sub-priorities here is to strengthen their coordinating body among all groups.

23. Summarised extracts from the annexed workplan ([Annex 1](#)) are as follows:

**a. Priority 1 - Role of women and girls in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

Elements still to be developed by the MGs.

**b. Priority 2 - Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods, with a focus on environmentally sound and innovative technology to improve efficiency**

- i. Collect gender disaggregated data (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- ii. Advocacy of land tenure, access, and control rights (at Household, national, global, local, regional levels)
- iii. Educational campaigns, provide information (at Household, national, global, local, regional levels)
- iv. Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people, children) in the process of drafting policy or legislature on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management (at National, Regional, Local levels)

- v. Increasing market access for forest/nature based industries and enterprises, including non-timber forest products (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- vi. Community participation in identification and development of enterprises (at Global, regional, national and local levels)
- vii. Capacity building, particularly on entrepreneurial skills, at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the value chain to improve quality of products (at Global, regional, national and local levels).

**c. Priority 3 - Capacity building to mobilize and access funds**

- i. Mapping of various funding sources and creating awareness/inform stakeholders (at all levels) of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM (at all levels)
- ii. Capacity building to 2 parties (governments – advocacy for improving tenure security and market and market access) and communities/small holders (capacity building to fully participate in government programs to improve tenure security and market access) - (at all levels)
- iii. Incorporate possibility of Major Group project funding within GFFFN guidelines (Global level)
- iv. The GFFFN financial clearing house (*which is mandated to serve this purpose*) to include all existing funds on forests to assist in implementing SFM in developing countries (at all levels).

**d. Priority 4 - Major Groups coordination and partnership**

- i. The Major Groups believe they exist to create a space for marginalized groups and give them a space to voice their needs; also in the new era of the UNSPF, they seek to make significant and targeted contributions to the UNSPF. To be effective, they emphasise *the need to revitalize* an MG groups coordinating body to enhance coordination, cooperation, synergies within the Major Groups and the broader UNFF. The coordination will, *inter alia*, provide a mechanism for accountability between all Major Groups and the Major Groups and the Forum:
- ii. Revitalize a central link/coordinating body between all major groups to enhance coordination and improve communication and dissemination efforts (at Global level)
- iii. Support MGs activities in communication and outreach – inclusion of input in the strategy (at Global level)
- iv. Support and consolidate data collection across all Major Groups (at all levels)
- v. Analyzing results of pilot projects and sharing best practice with the forum and throughout regions (at local and global levels)
- vi. Mobilize funding for pilot initiatives across regions to implement this package of recommendation (at local, national and regional levels)
- vii. Support organization of Major Group Initiatives before UNFF meetings (at Global level)

**e. Priority 5 - Indigenous peoples, small holder farmers, and community forest management in value-added forest production and processing**

- i. Monitoring of restoration projects to measure success (at Global level)
- ii. Push for a new approach in legislature with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas (at National level).



- iii. Work with certification bodies and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale (at Regional, Local levels).
  - iv. Advocate for research and documentation of traditional lived knowledge (at Regional, national, local, global levels).
- f. Priority 6 – Land tenure, land ownership and civil society involvement in forest decision making**
- i. Raise awareness in local communities to re-engage them in local sustainable forest resource management (at Regional, Local levels)
  - ii. Value-addition training and promotion of agroforestry value chain (at Local, national, regional levels)
- g. Priority 7 – Research and forest-related education, training and extension**
- i. Further research on forest education – produce the Global Outlook on Forest Education (at All levels)
  - ii. Involvement and active participation within communication networks (at All levels)
  - iii. Develop knowledge-sharing platforms (at All levels)
  - iv. Mobilization of data on SFM from scientific community (at All levels)
  - v. Develop scientific platform for UNFF (at all levels).

## **E. CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS TO THE SUBSTANTIVE INPUT OF THE UNFF TO THE 2018 HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF) ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT<sup>4</sup>**

### **E.1 Scope and General Orientation of the Discussions**

24. The 2018 session of the HLPF on Sustainable Development has selected the following SDGs for focus, as part of a rolling review of all SDGs in groups:
- a. SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
  - b. SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
  - c. SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
  - d. SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and productive patterns;
  - e. SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; and

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<sup>4</sup> The theme will be: “Transformation toward sustainable and resilient societies”.

- f. SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.
25. Given that the Nairobi meeting was on forests, participant interest was focused on SDG 15 but all present recognised that forests and trees play a role in many other sectors. For example, in the six SDGs under review by HLPF 2018, forests are vital for protecting water resources (SDG 6), for providing energy both traditional and modern (SDG 7), and for ensuring an ecologically more acceptable urban environment (SDG 11). At the same time, all provisions under “responsible consumption and production patterns” (SDG 12) and under “partnerships” - whether in terms of financial or human/scientific capacities and best practice (SDG 17) - apply to forests as strongly as to other resources and sectors.
26. The Nairobi discussion was guided by the following main questions:
- a. What are the major groups and other relevant stakeholders’ perspectives on progress made since 2015, opportunities and priorities to enhance contributions of forests to accelerate the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs under review by the 2018 HLPF?
  - b. What are the major groups and other relevant stakeholders’ actions towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?
  - c. What are the key challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs?
  - d. What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?
27. To these questions was added a request to identify under each of the six focus SDGs what messages UNFF13 should consider emphasising most for the HLPF2018 on the importance of forests.

## **E.2 Outcomes from the General SDGs Discussion**

28. The meeting started with a general open dialogue, followed by consultations in four working groups. In initiating the discussions, it was emphasized that the six GFGs adopted by the UN Forum on Forests and endorsed by the ECOSOC are key guides to how forests and trees can play their roles under the SDG umbrella. Effective interventions to achieve the GFGs will automatically also enable forests to achieve SDG ambitions. Therefore, the discussion linked the UNSPF, the 4POW to the planned inclusion of forests under the 2018 HLPF session. The Nairobi meeting also made the following general observations; in doing so the meeting also dealt with suggestions on how best to deliver messages to the Forum for itself but also for conveying to the HLPF2018. The Forum is encouraged to treat all suggestions directed at the UNSPF/4POW as being fully applicable also to the forests dimensions of the HLPF:

- f. that it is essential for the UNFF to secure HLPF endorsement and to strongly publicise the message of UNFF which has always stressed the interconnectedness of SDGs and the particular importance support functions of forests to many far-more visible sectors such as *energy* (hydro-power, biomass energy etc); *water and sanitation* (watersheds protection); *agriculture* (irrigation, soils protection, genetic resources and biological diversity, pollination services etc) apart from helping to combat poverty, hunger, climate change, and ecosystem degradation, as in desert margins;
- g. that since each non-forestry SDGs draw upon inputs from many stakeholders including its own Major Groups, coherence could gain from the UN System and the Major Groups finding effective ways to facilitate communication and exchanges among the various Major Groups supporting sectors that benefit most from each other. Weak interchange could lead to conflicting messages and priorities or significant differences in emphasis of policies and action;
- h. that the participation of general society (of which Major Groups are part), is an essential complement to governments' and corporate private sector planning, policy-making and implementation of SDG interventions if success is to be achieved and sustained. Therefore, ways must be found to finance such contributions and to strengthen societal capacity to contribute;
- i. according to some, that if broad society is to engage vigorously and effectively in pursuing SDG ambitions, the very existence of the SDGs must be popularised to the general public including in some cases through publicity materials in vernacular languages; and

- j. that with regard to some of the SDGs selected for review by HLPF 2018, the MGs note the following:
- v. on SDG 6 (water) the protective function of forests and trees in watersheds is too often taken for granted and often poor communities that make sacrifices to conserve protective forests get no compensation for their social contribution to often richer cities and industries using the water;
  - vi. on SDG 7 (alternative and clean energy), the protection of water sources for hydro-power generation is often not even mentioned and that fuelwood and charcoal are often treated as backward and yet with support can in future remain a positive energy sources for many as evidenced by their return to centre-stage as renewable industrial biomass energy in developed countries;
  - vii. on SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) that forests and trees do not just beautify neighbourhoods but can improve health while in poorer settlements they will for long into the future continue contributing to food and energy supplies; and
  - viii. on SDG 12 (consumption and production patterns) that proposals for greater substitutions of forest materials for more energy-and pollution intensive construction materials such as steel, aluminium and concrete need to be taken more seriously, this being an example of where action to change tastes is central to consumption and production patterns that affect all economies and man's environment.

### **E.3 Summary of Key Messages to UNFF13 on its Possible Recommendations to the HLPF 2018**

29. A tabulated format (Table 1) is adopted for ease; "sound bites" refer to short messages that can be considered for use as slogans.

**Table 1: Possible key UNFF Messages to the 2018 HLPF**

SDG and point of emphasis about it	Key Messages
SDG 15 - TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND FORESTS, LAND	<p><b>“SOUND-BITES”:</b>            SDG 15 &amp; 6: <b>No forests, no water.</b>            SDG 6: <b>Forests are a home, a pharmacy and a business.</b>            SDG 15: <b>Forests as a home for 80% of terrestrial organisms.</b>  <b>Forest is life; forest is home.</b>  <b>Money does grow on trees.</b></p>
SDG 15 - What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?	As already recognised in the SDGs, sustainable management of forests has a wide range of benefits which are interlinked and mutually reinforced across almost all of the SDGs.
	To benefit most from the linkages, governments and society must minimise “silos” in the working of different government ministries and strata of society in dealing with all SDGs and the place of forests among them. Major groups and other non-state (including commercial private sector) must also avoid isolationism and must interact for coherent support to SDG implementation.
	Take advantage of global and regional programmes such as REDD+ even if focused on combating climate change, to also help broader forests objectives. Support even more regional programs such as AFR100, Bonn Challenge, etc to capture even more gains for the ADGs and secure benefits for communities from local and regional forest restoration projects.
SDG 17: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR	

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
<p><b>SDG 17 - What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b></p>	<p>Encourage identification of best practices and concrete benefits of civil society / government partnerships.</p> <p>Facilitate and encourage MGs on behalf of society to ensure that governments are implementing the actions that they commit to do, and engage civil society bodies such as NGOs to partner in publicising and implementing SDG/ forest programmes.</p> <p>Governments, civil society at all levels and commercial private entities all need adequate funding to invest and to operate interventions for the SDGs and forests. Support dissemination of information on how best to access all possible funds at national and higher levels to boost implementation of SFM in developing countries</p> <p>Local communities are not referred to enough in the SDG - correct this.</p> <p>That both Governments and civil society recognize that they cannot achieve the SGDs without each other, hence they must develop a spirit of collaboration including the development of formal partnerships or other binding instruments between government and civil societies.</p>

SDG and point of emphasis about it	Key Messages
<p><b>Cont'd: SDG 17 - What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b></p>	
	<p>Act on the existing agreements to mobilize more including new and additional 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.</p> <p>Developing country governments should increase efforts for their own policy incentives to encourage their private sector entities to invest in forests and trees while also trying harder to allocate more public finances to the forest sector, based on what the SDFGs have revealed about multiple values of forests in society.</p>
	<p>Recognise and act the need for capacity building both to governments and civil society (including MGs) for both to be more effective in forests interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>To Governments</u>: in matters of improved tenure security, incentives for investment and market access for forests.</li> <li>• <u>To Communities/small holders</u>: Capacity building to fully participate in govt programmes to improve tenure security and market access.</li> <li>• <u>To each MG</u>: strengthening own networks, operational modalities in partnerships with governments, and strengthening relations between MGs.</li> </ul>

<p><b>SDG17-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b></p>	<p>Enhance awareness about all of the SDGs to all government departments and identify best practices for intersectoral policy integration</p> <p>In forest related policy, governments to include civil society as a partner</p> <p>Establish a mechanism for ensuring that a certain proportion of the funds goes to community participatory forestry management activities/priorities</p> <p>Seek to make GEF, GCF and other UN funds more relevant to SFM and forest conservation financing</p>



SDG and point of emphasis about it	Key Messages
<p><b>SDG17-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders' action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b></p>	<p>Press governments to unreservedly accept and act on recognition of the interdependence of civil society and governments in achieving the SDGs together; promote synergies between their roles and interventions; and involve civil society and commercial entities in policy development, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Encourage governments to ensure appropriate arrangements and support so that NGOs are helping to achieve the SDGs from the bottom up but also that civil society participates in decision making processes - Aarhus Convention as an example.</p> <p>Advocate for governments to enable or assist MGs to solicit funding for them to participate effectively in implementing initiatives to achieve the SDGs</p> <p>Pilot study amongst MGs regarding how they can integrate their different interests in concrete situations</p>
	<p>Advocate that partnership to move to local context.</p> <p>Identify best practice and concrete benefits of civil society and government partnerships</p> <p>The MGs on behalf of society to ensure that governments are implementing the actions that they claim to do, and that funding is available for NGOs.</p>
<p><b>SDG 6 - WATER AND SANITATION</b></p>	<p><b><u>"SOUND-BITES":</u></b>  SDG 15 &amp; 6:  <b>No forest, no water</b>  <b>Forests make hydro-power</b></p>

<b>SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES</b>	
<b>SDG11-What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018</b>	<p>Forests and trees also improve urban air quality and reducing pollution, leading to improved life and health. They provide adequate water supplies through protection of upstream watersheds and reduce natural disasters through erosion control.</p> <p>The implementation of SDG 11 and SDG 15 should go together. SDG 15 will contribute to cities being able to secure energy, water and food supplies, protection from flooding and to manage overcrowding.</p>
<b>SDG11-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders' action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b>	<p>Advocate for urban forestry and forested watersheds.</p> <p>Promote renewable energy sources for cities.</p>

SDG and point of emphasis about it	Key Messages
<b>SDG11-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b>	<p>Advocate for a new approach to urban planning that includes more green spaces and the consideration of sustainable energy supplies.</p> <p>Advocate for cities to recognise the sacrifices which upstream communities make in conserving watershed forests. Promote payment to such communities for water-protection services of forests for communities to invest in livelihoods.</p>
<b>SDG12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION &amp; AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</b>	
<b>SDG12-What messages on the importance of forests in this SDG should UNFF13 emphasise most for the HLPF2018?</b>	<p>Encourage, possibly through policy incentives, greater use of renewable wood and forest materials in household and construction use where prevailing tastes and sometimes regulations favour less environmentally friendly materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, concrete).</p> <p>Since current technologies have a lot of waste (e.g. in charcoaling, wood milling and pulping etc) provide incentives for efficiency upgrading, waste reduction, efficient use of wastes in energy production etc.</p> <p>Encourage both small and large enterprises to use forest waste to develop marketable products.</p>
<b>SDG12-What are the MGs and other relevant stakeholders' action towards accelerating progress towards the achievement of the forest related SDGs?</b>	<p>Advocate for waste disposal do not affect the rights of the people particularly living in the forests.</p> <p>Promote sustainable labels in procurement of forest products</p> <p>Advocate documentation, preservation and passing on of age-tested and lived knowledge e.g. on minimising or reusing wastes from the indigenous communities and protection of the intellectual property rights and shared benefits.</p>

<p><b>SDG12-What are the key policy recommendations to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and transformation towards sustainable resilient societies?</b></p>	<p>Encourage, possibly through policy incentives, greater use of renewable wood and forest materials in household and construction use where prevailing tastes and sometimes regulations favour less environmentally friendly materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, concrete).</p> <p>Since current technologies have a lot of waste (e.g. in charcoaling, wood milling and pulping etc) provide incentives for efficiency upgrading, waste reduction, efficient use of wastes in energy production etc.</p> <p>Promote local innovations using more local sustainable materials.</p> <p>Encourage both small and large enterprises to use forest waste to develop marketable products and set aside resources for developing appropriate technologies for facilitating development of by-products from timber/wood "waste".</p> <p>Have countries produce periodic sustainability reports on waste.</p>
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**Annex 1: WORK PLAN:****MAJOR GROUPS SUPPORT FOR THE UNSPF 2017-2030  
UNDER THE FIRST QUADRENNIAL PLAN OF WORK 2017-2020 (4POW) OF THE UNFF****Prepared collectively by the Major Groups on Forests**

[with support from the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests]

**Nairobi/New York**

**2017- 2018**

**CONSULTATIONS**

With support from the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat, members of the Major Groups (MGs) met at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), Nairobi Kenya 20-21 November 2017 for a two-day *Expert Meeting on Major Groups and other Stakeholders' Contribution to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017 – 2030 and the Forum's Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017 – 2020*. The expert meeting aimed to develop a set of priorities and suggestions to the thirteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF13) on the UNSPF and 4POW as well as proposals as to what the Forum might wish to convey to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Nairobi meeting had good participation: 25 MG experts from 13 countries were present, coming from 7 accredited MGs: women, youth & children, NGOs, indigenous people, smallholder farmers, the scientific & technological community, and trade unions.

Participants agreed on priority areas of intervention and based on this developed a preliminary draft Workplan. The driving ambition for preparing a Workplan was to become more effective in engaging with key players in implementing the UNFF agenda (governments and their organisations, private sector, the CPF and Secretariat, and local communities in their various constituencies represented by the MGs). MG members who attended the 13<sup>th</sup> UNFF session in New York met again briefly on its margins and developed for presentation to the UNFF session a tabulated summary of key elements of the Workplan as well as the fully elaborated workplan presented below.

MG members recognised that the collective Workplan provides a reference point for each specialised MG to then also prepare its own workplan that is compatible with the collective one. We are committed to preparing these other sub-plans in order to bring greater coherence to our efforts and to facilitate coordination of our work.

### **MGs PRIORITIES AND TYPES OF INTERVENTION**

Major Groups commit ourselves to collectively and individually extend effective support to early and sustainable achievement of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) as reflected in the Global Forest Goals (GFG) through an integrated approach that recognizes and maximizes synergies. To this end we plan to focus on areas of collective and individual strengths as reflected in the fully elaborated Workplan below.

A major motivating factor for MG engagement is a shared desire to enable marginalized MG constituencies [women, indigenous people and other forest dependent people, local communities] to play a more mainstreamed role in the implementation of the UNSPF and the Agenda 2030.

In preparing the Workplan, the MGs have considered the following to be the main types of interventions through which we can add value to the efforts of governments, the private sector and other major players:

1. Localisation of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests and translation of global UNFF decisions to the people on the ground
2. Publicity and advocacy
3. Mobilising our constituencies for action
4. Cooperating with governments, the private sector and other major players to achieve mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and the Agenda 2030.

With some paraphrasing, these headings provide a structure for the MG interventions under the Workplan.

### **THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN MGs CAPACITIES AND IMPROVE ACCESS TO RESOURCES**

Members of the MGs wish to underline the importance of having their capacities improved and developed; also, that more adequate and sustainable resources are mobilized to enable us to effectively implement the above in support of Global Forest Goals and Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). All Major Groups will therefore need to undertake this capacity building and resource mobilization to facilitate activities but in a manner which respects this collaborative work plan. Furthermore, each MG will develop its own detailed work plan compatible with the collective one; an example of such a plan in fact already exists for the MG for Children and Youth.

MG members recognise the importance of funding but also believe that if fully mobilised, the voluntary energies, dedication and efforts of our constituencies can make the money we secure go much further in impact. For this reason, the MGs believe that part of the function of funding mobilised should be used to trigger mass mobilisation and energisation of the broader society for action on SFM.

### **MG EFFORTS IN UNFF AGENDA AND PARTNERSHIP CONTEXTS**

The MG Workplan targets contribution to success of the UNSPF 2017 - 2030 but in operational terms is anchored on the Forum's 4POW 2017 - 2020 while recognizing that it will need updating and revising when the successor 4POWs (2021-2024; 2025-2030) are adopted by the UNFF.

In launching this the first work plan, the MGs stand ready to work with member states and their governments at all levels, the UNFF Secretariat and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), regional organizations and the business community to accelerate progress in the implementation of the UNSPF and Agenda 2030. The MGs are also aware that the CPF is preparing its own Workplan; we hope that other important stakeholders will do the same. In the end, all can only benefit from shared knowledge of each others' plans and, thereafter, from determined efforts to promote complementarity and reducing duplication among plans.

MGs are convinced that we can add value to the efforts of partners and that support extended to them will yield high dividends for the UNFF process: strengthened MGs can help raise effectiveness and boost the engagement of the broader society which has so far been inadequate or in some cases even elusive. We therefore appeal to all major players to support our efforts in building up our capacities and in mobilizing resources for our ambitions and plans.

**This workplan is for all MGs together; each MG is encouraged to develop more detailed proposals for its contributions but in a manner compatible with this collective plan.**

1. Information in support of capacity for advocacy								
Actions/Interventions	Focus Level	Time Frame			Resource Needs	Lead MG & potential partners	Key Indicators	Expected Outcome
		4POW and/or GFG link <sup>5</sup>	Start	End				
1.1 Develop an information and knowledge-sharing platform, including traditional knowledge, to support advocacy and effectiveness of interventions	All Levels	Table 1(2c); GFG 4.5	2018	2020	Funding for webmaster s	Indigenous people, Children and Youth, S&T with IUFRO, FAO, IFSA, CIFOR	Revitalized Regional research networks	Regional research network;  Functioning regional research networks
1.2 Advocate for research and documentation of TFRK (Integrate into WP 1.1)	All Levels		At all times	----- --		With IUFRO, FORNESSA, APAFRI, FAO	Summary report, leaflets and key documentatio	Increased integration of TFRK in SFM practices

<sup>5</sup> Gives the Table No and bullet points in the 4POW on pages 21 – 24 of the Document E/RES/2017/4 ECOSOC – Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 April 2017 “*United Nations Strategic Plan for forests 2017-2010 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017-2020*”. In cases where no corresponding activity is planned by UNFF for the first 4POW, reference is made instead to the GFG addressing the issue or area of potential intervention.



							n listing on TFRK	
1.3 Support and consolidate data collection across MGs (Focus baseline data in 2018-2019) including data on SFM from scientific community	All Levels		2018  All times	2019	Data Entry Officers	Coordinating office & Network Members  MG on S&T in coop with CPF	Data from variety of sources	Databases
1.4 Create a foundation promoting gender mainstreaming in all MG interventions. Start with collection of gender disaggregated data: • Baseline data: between UNFF13- and UNFF14 • Database maintenance: permanent	All Levels	GFG5(g)  GFG2(t)	2018  All times	2019  All times	Data Collectors & Entry Officers	Women MG with FAO & UNDP	Data from variety of sources	Database
1.5 Undertake:  • MGs communication and outreach activities, and  • Participate actively in communication networks	All Levels		2018  2019	2020  2020	Specialist Communicators	MGs focal points with UNFFs, CPF, Regional Networks	MOU with CPF and Regional Networks	MGs Communication and Outreach Plan

						Children and Youth, S&T, (with CPF)	Revitalized Regional Information networks	Functioning Networks
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## 2. Engaging in localisation of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests and translating global UNFF decisions to the people on the ground

### 2.1 Enterprise development for employment, income and livelihoods

Actions/Interventions	Focus Level	Time Frame			Resource Needs	Lead MG & potential partners	Key Indicators	Expected Outcome
		4POW and/or GFG Link	Start	End				
2.1.1 Raise awareness in MG constituencies to re-engage them in local sustainable forest management	Regional National Local	Table 1 - 4(c). GFG 3 (m)	2018	2019	Funding for NGOs & Communities meetings	MG Chair with Community leaders, regional and local authorities	Trends in awareness and attitudes in SFM	Increased in forest under sustainable practices
2.1.2 Undertake advocacy for community - led selection of enterprises for development	National Local	GFG 1.1/1.2	2018	2019	Questionnaire to guide the selection process	Small Holder farmers/ local Communities with FAO, UNDP	Community - engagement reports	Community-based enterprise database

2.1.3 Increase/enhance market access for forest/nature based industries and enterprises, including non-timber forest products	Global, regional, national and local	GFG 2.2/2.4	2018	2030	Consultant to prepare state of the art best practices paper	Chair MG with FAO, UNDP	Trends in the development of forest-based industries.	Livelihood improvements of forest depended people.
2.1.4 Work with certification schemes and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale.	Global	GFG 3.3	2018:	2022		Small holder farmers, forest-based enterprises with certification schemes	Trends in certification of small holder forest farms	Increased number of certified small-holder farms
2.1.5 Engage in building capacity, particularly on entrepreneurial skills, at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the forest/agroforestry value chains to improve quality of products and livelihoods (including value-addition training where appropriate)	National Local	GFG3(e-h); GFG 4 (k)	2018	2020	Resource personnel and funds to organize workshops	Chair MG; farmer/producer and indigenous people's organisations; UNFFS, UNIDO, FAO, UNDP	Capacity building manual and workshops reports. Knowledge achieved at the training	Improved skills for delivery of quality products. Eventually improved livelihoods

2.1.6 Promote greater attention to forest enterprise development in deliberations and consultations between UNFF sessions.	All Levels	GFG2.2; 2.4	2019 2021	2020 2022		With UNFFS & UNDP	Forest enterprise development data	Adoption of best practices
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<b>2.2 Land, Forest and Tree tenure security as foundation for SFM</b>								
<b>Actions/Interventions</b>	<b>Focus Level</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>			<b>Resource Needs</b>	<b>Lead MG &amp; potential partners</b>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
		4POW and/or GFG Link	Start	End				
2.2.1 Initiate advocacy to accelerate establishment of secure land and forest/tree tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission baseline review on which to base key messages for advocacy -between UNFF13- and UNFF14</li> <li>• Advocacy campaign</li> </ul>	Household , Local, National, Global, Regional	GFG 5.4	2018	2022	Consultant and consultancy fee	MG Women; MG Indigenous Peoples (with Tenure Facility, Forest Farm Facility, FAO, UNDP, NGOs)	Policy revisions in land tenure, access and control rights	Inclusive and sustainable governance of forest/tree landscapes
2.2.2 Undertake educational campaigns, provide information on tenure, access and control rights	Household , national, global, local, regional	GFG 5.4	Always	Always	Logistics for educational campaign	Major Group Women, Children and Youth (with FAO, UNDP)	Knowledge acquired	Improved knowledge on tenure underpinnings of SFM

2.2.3 Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people, children and youth) in the process of drafting policy or legislation on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management.	Global Regional National Local	GFG 5.4	2018	2030	Funds for pilot projects	Chair of MGs  (With UNFFS, CPF & member states	Trends in Multi-stakeholder platforms for policy deliberations and decision making on SFM	Increased security of forests and trees under SFM initiatives
2.2.4 In collaboration with governments, promote capacity building and awareness of importance to 2 parties:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• governments themselves –improving tenure security and market access); and</li> <li>• communities/small holders (need to fully participate in government programmes to improve tenure</li> </ul>	All Levels	GFG 5.4	2018	2024	Resource persons and workshop logistics	NGOs, Small holder farmers with FAO and Member States	Progress in the degree of tenure security and market access to MGs Constituencies	Progress towards SFM

security and market access)								
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3. Promoting mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and the Agenda 2030								
Actions/Interventions	Focus Level	Time Frame			Resource Needs	Lead MG & potential partners	Key Indicators	Expected Outcome
		4POW and/or GFG Link	Start	End				
3.1 Promote mutual and collective accountability for delivering on commitments and expressed intentions in forest related activities	All levels	Table 1 - 4(c).	2018	2020	Project Funds	NGOs, Local Communities/IP, Tropenbos Int.	Reduced rate of illegal forest activities	Progress towards SFM
3.2 Monitor forest and land restoration projects to measure success	Global, National, Local	GFG 1.3	2018	2024		With FAO, UNEP, UNDP, CIFOR, IUCN)	Data on restoration projects	Increased forest area cover
3.3 Push for a new approach in legislation with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas.	Regional National Local	GFG 5.3	All times			NGOs, Indigenous communities, Member states	Trends in the integration of traditional practices in SFM practices	Progress in SFM under indigenous groups attention



3.4 Facilitate the setting up of network(s) on cross cutting issues – poverty reduction, land and forest tenure, incentives and benefit sharing, rights of vulnerable groups e.g. women, indigenous people, occupants of fragmented small land plots	All Levels		2019	2021		All MGs		Specialised Networks on key cross-cutting issues
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4. Strengthening MGs' own Capacities and Resource Base for Effective Action								
Actions/Interventions	Focus Level	Time Frame			Resource Needs	Lead MG & potential partners	Key Indicators	Expected Outcome
		4POW and/or GFG Link	Start	End				
<b>4.1 Re-vitalising the MG community for the forest agenda</b>								
4.1.1 Energise the MGs and enhance coordination of their activities by revitalizing the Major Groups Partnership on Forests (MGPoF).	Global	Table 1 - 4(c); GFG 6.5	2018	2020	Funding of Coordination office	Chair MGs focal points	Established coordination office	A functioning coordinator
4.1.2 Refine and finalise MG Work plan (QPOW) developed at Nairobi. <sup>6</sup>  4.1.3 Individual MGs prepare detailed workplans for their contributions compatible with the collective all-MGs workplan.	All	Table 1 - 4(c).	Jan - Apr 2018  2018	June 2018  2020		MG focal points & UNFFS	Electronic discussions prior to UNFF13	Approved workplans

<sup>6</sup> Progressively convert MG workplans into fundable and implementable proposals for programmes and projects.

4.1.4 Prepare updates of MG workplans for the successive spans of the UNFF 4POW (2021-24; 2025-30)								
<b>4.2 Mobilising adequate and sustainable Funding for the MGs</b>								
4.2.1 Map funding sources and create awareness/inform stakeholders of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM	All Levels	GFG 4.	2018 (soon after UNF F 13)	2018	MGs Coordinating Officer	With UNFFS, CPF, UNCBD Alliance, GEF, GCG, Governments	Trends in awareness and financing of SFM projects	Database and other on-line resources on SFM financing
4.2.2 Mobilise funding for MG priority actions to achieve GFG and targets: e.g. based on collective MG workplan and separate MG plans, prepare and market fundable programmes and projects to donors, philanthropists, companies (under corporate social/environmental responsibility)	Mainly at community level but also at higher levels for non-action interventions	Link to Table 1 (3); Table 2(3); Table 3(3) & Table 4 (3, 5).	2018	always	Operational costs of interventions  Preparation of a "living" Directory of potential donors/grants	Chair MG and Chairs of each specialised MG (key being Member State Governments; CPF; philanthropies); UNFF's GFFFN	Quality and fundable programme/project documents	MG activities increasingly funded including through GFFFN support to MGs for SFM activities

<i>Continued . . . . . 4.2 Mobilising adequate and sustainable Funding for the MGs</i>								
Actions/Interventions	Focus Level	Time Frame			Resource Needs	Lead MG & potential partners	Key Indicators	Expected Outcome
		4POW and/or GFG Link	Start	End				
4.2.3 Advocate for inclusion of project funding for Major Groups within the GFFFN mandate	Global	GFG 4	2018	2019	MGs	With UNFFS, GFFFN and Member States	Overall increase in MGs financial support	GFFFN support to MGs for SFM activities
4.2.4 Sustain appeals for operationalisation of the Financial Clearing House mechanism to assist MGs and developing countries to source funds for implementing SFM	All Levels	GFG 4	2018	2019		With UNFFS CPF, UNCBD Alliance, GEF, GCG, Member States	Overall increase in MGs and developing countries funding for implementing SFM	Guidelines for SFM Funds mobilisation.
<i>4.3 MG Direct inputs and support to UNFF dialogue</i>								
4.3.1 Organise MG-led Initiatives before UNFF meetings to deliberate & prepare MGs inputs for sessions (UNFF 13, 14, 15 etc.) and the HLPF. [Also apply online tools]	Global	Table 1 - 4(c).	Mar 2018 2019 2020	Mar 2018 2019 2020	Meeting Logistics, Funds, Consultants	Chair MGPoF UNFFS Donors	Proposals to sponsors to support MGI	MGs Inputs for sessions and HLPF

4.3.2 Organise MGs meeting i) to refine priorities for MGs workplan in the light of 2018-2020 experience  ii) to prepare MGs position paper for the UNSPF 2024 review	Global		2021	2024	Meeting Logistics, Funds & Facilitator,	MG Focal Points UNFFS	MGs Annual Reports	Revised Workplan
	Global		2023	2023		MG Focal Points UNFFS	MGI Reports	MGs Position paper on 2024 UNSPF review
4.3.3 Undertake feasibility assessment of developing a scientific platform for UNFF	All Levels		All times	----- -		MG on S&T, UNFFS and CPF (especially IUFRO, CIFOR)	On-line S&T Question and Answer platform	Report and possible funding proposal for a UNFF S&T Platform.
4.3.4 Develop a roster of policy, technical and scientific experts of MGs to be used in development of papers for policy and technical sessions	Global		2018	2020		MG Chair with IUFRO, APAFRI, FORNESSA,		Database

**Annex 2: List of Participants**

	<b>Participant/MG Category</b>	<b>Institution/Affiliation</b>	<b>Email address</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>Doris Mutta</b>	African Forestry Forum, Kenya	D.Mutta@cgiar.org
<b>2.</b>	<b>Andrei Lelatin</b>	NGOs – Friends of Siberian Forests	laletin3@yahoo.com, laletin3@gmail.com
<b>International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal peoples of the Tropical Forests</b>			
<b>3.</b>	<b>Hubertus Semangun</b>	Focal Point, Indonesia	hsamangun@yahoo.com
<b>4.</b>	<b>Lucy Mullenkei</b>	Focal Point, Kenya	mullenkei@gmail.com
<b>Scientific and Technological Community</b>			
<b>5.</b>	<b>Joseph Cobinnah</b>	Focal Point – Forestry Network for Sub-Saharan Africa/Chair, MGPOF	joe.cobbinah@ymail.com
<b>6.</b>	<b>Ernest Foli</b>	Focal Point –Forestry Network for Sub-Saharan Africa	efoli@hotmail.com
<b>7.</b>	<b>Heck-Cho Sim</b>	Focal Point – Scientific and Technological Community: Asia-Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI), Malaysia	sim@apafri.org
<b>8.</b>	<b>Ben Chikhamai</b>	Director, Kenya Forestry Research Institute	bnchikamai@gmail.com

<b>Ecological Movements/Scientists</b>			
<b>9.</b>	<b>Anna Kirilenko</b>	Executive Director, Ecological Movement BIOM, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	annakir7@gmail.com
<b>10.</b>	<b>Martha Cecilia Guadalupe Nunez Canizares</b>	NGOs - Coordinadora Ecuatoriana para la Defensa de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente	marnuz4@yahoo.com
<b>11.</b>	<b>Iris Flore Ngo Nken Epse Bayang</b>	Cameroon Ecology	irisflore@yahoo.fr
<b>Women and Gender</b>			
<b>12.</b>	<b>Ngo Ndamag Epse Njebet Cecile</b>	Focal Point, African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF), Cameroon	cndjebet@yahoo.com
<b>13.</b>	<b>Gertrude Kabusimbi Kenyango</b>	Manager, Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN), Uganda	ruralwomenug@gmail.com
<b>14.</b>	<b>Grace Yeah Yeanay Mayson</b>	Focal Point, African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF), Liberia	graceymayson@gmail.com
<b>Children and Youth</b>			
<b>15.</b>	<b>Salina Abraham</b>	President, International Forestry Students Association	salina.ifs@gmail.com
<b>16.</b>	<b>Steffen Dehn</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	steffen.dehn.ifs@gmail.com
<b>17.</b>	<b>Johannes Hermanus Cornelis de Koning</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	joost.dekoning.ifs@gmail.com

18.	<b>Charlotte Dianne Ross Hariss</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	charlotte.ross.harris.ifsa@gmail.com
19.	<b>Khalil Walji</b>	Focal Point - International Forestry Students Association	walji.ifsa@gmail.com
<b>Woodland Owners &amp; related</b>			
20.	<b>Peter Dermarsh</b>	Focal Point - Landowners, Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners	grandpic@nbnet.nb.ca
21.	<b>David Walugembe</b>	Director, Uganda Forestry Association	davidwalugembe@yahoo.com
<b>Other movements and Institutions</b>			
22.	<b>Mercy Karunditu</b>	Interim Director, Greenbelt Movement, Kenya	mkarunditu@greenbeltmovement.org
23.	<b>Paul Opanga</b>	Manager Labour Issue, Forest Stewardship Council	p.opanga@fsc.org
24.	<b>Monica Opole</b>	Senior Consultant, Forests Trees People and Edible Diversity, Kenya	molopole2011@gmail.com
25.	<b>Elizabeth Mwiyeria</b>	Country Manager, Vi Agroforestry, Kenya	elizabeth.mwiyeria@Viagroforestry.org
<b>UNFF Secretariat</b>			
26.	<b>Afsa Kemitale-Rothschild</b>	Senior Programme Officer	<a href="mailto:kemitale@un.org">kemitale@un.org</a>
27.	<b>Njeri Kariuki</b>	Programme Officer	<a href="mailto:kariuki@un.org">kariuki@un.org</a>
28.	<b>Mafa Chipeta</b>	Workshop Facilitator (Consultant)	<a href="mailto:emchipeta@gmail.com">emchipeta@gmail.com</a>





### Annex 3: Statement by Major Groups Representative

Dear Director of UNFF  
Dear MGoS Focal Points  
Dear Colleagues  
Distinguished Guests  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a real pleasure for me to welcome you, on behalf of Major Groups and other relevant Stakeholders to this Expert Meeting titled “*the contributions of Major Groups and other Stakeholders to the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017-2030 and the Forum’s Quadrennial Programme of Work (4POW) 2017-2020*”.

First of all, let me thank the UNFF Secretariat for organizing this expert meeting and all their efforts to support financially the participation of many people from a diversity of MGs. I also would like to thank you all for making yourself available to attend this very important meeting.

I would like to recall that the resolution E/2000/35 that established the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) has recognized as a key component of sustainable management of forests, the participation of a wide range of forest-related stakeholders, among them, Major Groups and other relevant Stakeholders. Since then, MGoS have been active participants in the sessions, inter-sessional meetings and initiatives of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and in meetings and activities organized by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. Their engagement and valuable contribution have helped create awareness of policy decisions and their implications as well as support the drive for implementation among peers at the grassroots level.

In April 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UNSPF<sup>2</sup>, it is the global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation. While recognizing that effective implementation of SFM depends on the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, the Forum endeavours to work with major groups and other relevant stakeholders to identify ways to enhance their contributions to the achievement of the global targets at all levels. Also, MGoS are invited to provide inputs to the Forum Secretariat on the contributions of forests to the issues under consideration by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018 by 30 November 2017.

This expert meeting is therefore organized to facilitate the work of Major Groups and other stakeholders to:

- Develop proposals or work plans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the Forum’s 4POW; and
- Provide input to the UNFFS on the contributions of forests to issues under consideration by HLPF 2018

I would like to invite each of the MGs to take this opportunity to bring up concrete actions and activities that will reflect the needs and the expectations of our various constituents; and also, taking into account the joint statement submitted to the Forum in 2014 as well as the recommendations from the Ottawa expert meeting held in 2016.



SMART work plans as well as SMART contributions to the HLPF will raise the profile of MGoS, reinforce our role in disseminating knowledge, promoting and raising awareness on SFM to our various constituents in the civil society; this will significantly contribute towards the achievement of the SFM and the implementation of the main objective of the IAF, which is *“to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end”*.

I wish you all good stay in Nairobi and very successful deliberations.

Thank you.

## **Annex 5: Long List of UNSPF 2017-2030 and 4POW “Priorities” First Suggested by MG Breakout Groups**

### **(a) Moderately Screened and Consolidated version**

1. Reducing and halting forest degradation
2. Reforestation, Afforestation and restoration
3. Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods
4. Community/Collaborative forest management
5. Value added forest production and processing
6. Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside
7. Role of women and girls in sustainable forest management
8. Agroforestry
9. Forest related education, training and extension
10. Workers condition and wages of forest workers
11. Management of protected forest areas and networks
12. Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in production forests
13. Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products, legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management
14. Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools
15. Capacity building to mobilize and access funds
16. Environmentally sound and innovative forest based technology and improving efficiency
17. Programmes and pilots for implementation
18. Forest land tenure and land ownership/public involvement in forest decision making
19. Gender equality in forest sector/stakeholder engagement on all levels
20. Coordination, equity, SH involvement partnership
21. Research
22. FLEG
23. Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats

### **(b) Raw Collection of Proposals**

Gr2: GFG 3.a Management of protected forest areas and networks:

Push for a new approach in legislature with national governments to recognize and support the sustainable management practices of indigenous community conserved areas.

Gr2: GFG 3.i Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools:

Raise the awareness with national governments (member states) about the value of protected and sustainably managed forests for the benefit of local communities and future generations and to promote an increase in protected and sustainably managed forests.

Gr2: GFG 3.c Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity including in production forests // Gr3: GFG 3.c Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside:

Advocate sustainable management by local communities and other stakeholders.

- Seed collection
- Establishment of seed banks

Research in tree breeding

Gr3: GFG 5 -Community /collaborative forest management:

- Advocacy for: benefits, tenure, access, products, participatory approaches, traditional forest related knowledge
- Research and documentation of traditional lived knowledge
- Gender disaggregated data
- Eco-tourism development

Gr2: GFG 5.f Forest land tenure and land ownership & GFG 5.i Public involvement in forest decision making:

Raise awareness in local communities to reengage them in local sustainable forest resource management

Gr1: GFG 1.d Reforestation, afforestation and restoration:

Community engagement.

Monitoring of forest restoration.

Gr3: GFG 2.q Agroforestry:

- Advocacy
- Value addition of agroforestry tree; promotion/development of agroforestry value chain
- Develop new innovative forest products
- Capacity building

Seed collection & Seed banks

Gr3: GFG 2.c Value- added forest production and processing:

- Research
- Extension

- Forest product development
  - Value addition training
- Technology transfer

Gr2: GFG 3.g Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products// Gr2: 3.g Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products & 5.o Legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management & 3.h Market based tools:

Work with certification bodies and other cooperative entities to market sustainably managed forest resources and create critical mass for smallholders sustainably managing their forest resources to profit from economies of scale.

Encourage the consumption of goods and services from certified sustainably managed forest timber and non-timber products through public procurement

Gr4: GFG 4.r Technology and efficiency // Gr1: On research and data collection:

h) environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology and know how

k) efficiency of forest based industries

- Capacity building at all levels of producer organizations and at all stages in the value chain, to improve the quality of their products / satisfy the market standard (adding value)
- Facilitate linkages between the producer organizations to environmentally friendly technologies

GFG 4:

K - efficiency of forest industries

L - forest science / policy interface

m - Best practice and innovative tools (page 19).

Mobilisation of data on SFM from scientific community.

Develop scientific platform for UNFF for capacity building (like IPCC or IPBES) and exchange of information

GFG4.m - best practices and innovative tools:

Analyzing the result of such pilot projects, and sharing best practice with the forum and throughout the regions

GFG 2.k Forest-related education, training and extension:

- Research
- Development of communication networks
- Knowledge sharing platforms
- Re-activate central link between all major groups
- Capacity building
- Simplify policy and package in different formats

GFG 2.a Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods:

- Gender disaggregated data
- Development of forest/nature based industries/enterprises including non-timber forest products
  - Market access
  - Community participation in the identification & development of the enterprises
  - Building capacity on entrepreneurial skills

Gr4: Mobilisation of funds:

- e) Capacity building to access and mobilise funds for SFM
  - f) Expertise in expanding capacity building in developing countries
  - d) foreign and domestic private sector investment in SFM and forest based enterprises
  - n) regional and sub regional financing sources and mechanisms
  - c) international public funding and national budgets
  - o) programmes and pilots for the implementation of the UN forest instrument and strategic plan
- Mapping of the various funding sources. And using this to create awareness / inform stakeholders, at all levels, of the potential financing mechanisms available for implementing SFM
  - Capacity building to 2 parties: To Governments: advocacy to improve tenure security and market access. To Communities/small holders: Capacity building to fully participate in govt programs to improve tenure security and market access. Development of capacities to access market by communities.
  - Create a financial clearing house of all existing funds on forests to assist in implementing SFM in developing countries
- Mobilizing funding for pilot initiatives across the regions, to implement this package of recommendations

Gr1: On coordination, equity, SH involvement and partnerships:

Support MGs coordinating activities in all levels.

Recognition of MGPoF as coordinating body for MGs and support coordination work among MG focal points.



Supporting organizing of MGIs before UNFF meetings.

Support MGs activities in communication and outreach.

GFG 5 - d (law enforcement governance & trade; e (illegal logging), f (forest land tenure and ownership).

Awareness raising, communication and outreach.

Gr2: 5.g Gender equality in the forest sector including empowerment of women and girls 5.h Stakeholder engagement on all levels:

Encourage governing authorities to consult local communities (especially underrepresented groups like women, indigenous people, children) in the process of drafting policy or legislature on forest protection and forest resources sustainable management

GFG 5.m, n Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats:

- Develop criteria and indicators for SFM using existing certification standards
- Data collection within the major groups

GFG2.d Working conditions and wages of forest workers:

- Education
- Advocacy

**Annex 3: Adjusted Provisional Organization of Work**

<b><u>Day 1: Monday 20 November</u></b>	<b><u>Day 2: Tuesday 21 November</u></b>
<p><b><u>Item 1: OPENING</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcoming remarks by UNFFS</li> <li>• Statement by Major Groups representative</li> <li>• Election of rapporteurs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 2: INTRODUCTION TO ORGANISATION OF WORK</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction: Meeting overview, objectives and expected outcomes (Facilitator)</li> <li>• General discussion on how to enhance major groups engagement and participation in the Forum's work</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 3: UNSPF and 4POW</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on UNSPF and 4POW (UNFFS)</li> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Item 4: RAPORTEURS' PRESENTATION OF PREVIOUS DAY'S DISCUSSIONS &amp; PLENARY DISCUSSION</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Item 5: PROPOSALS TO UNFF13 FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HLPF13 ON THE SUBSTANTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS TO THE SDGS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation by UNFSS</li> <li>• Interactive plenary discussion on <b>proposals</b> for possible UNFF13 recommendations to the HLPF 2018 on the substantive contributions of forests to the SDGs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Item 5 (continued):</u></b> Breakout Group discussions on SDGs with focus on SDG15:</p> <p>Group 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDG 15 - terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>▪ SDG 6 - water and sanitation</li> <li>▪ <i>SDG 17 - global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDG 15 - terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>▪ SDG 7 - energy</li> <li>▪ <i>SDG 17 - global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDG 15 - terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>▪ SDG 12 - sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>▪ <i>SDG 17 - global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul> <p>Group 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDG 15 - terrestrial ecosystems and forests, land.</li> <li>▪ SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities</li> <li>▪ <i>SDG 17 - global partnerships for sustainable development</i></li> </ul>

<b>Day 1: Monday 20 November</b>	<b>Day 2: Tuesday 21 November</b>
<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breakout Groups (4) discussions on proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 5 continued:</b> continued breakout group discussions on SDGs with focus on SDG15</p>
<i>Lunch Break</i>	<i>Lunch Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breakout Groups (4) discussions (continued)</li> <li>Report back on Breakout Groups (4) discussions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 5 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report back by Breakout Group Rapporteurs</li> <li>Interactive plenary discussion on reports back of Breakout Groups on SDGs</li> </ul>
<i>Health Break</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
<p><b>Item 3 continued:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interactive plenary discussion on Breakout Group proposals for priorities and workplans on how civil society/major groups and other relevant stakeholders can contribute to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW</li> </ul>	<p><b>Item 6: HOW TO DELIVER MG INPUTS INTO THE UNFF AND SDG PROCESS AND STEPS FORWARD TO WORKPLAN FINALISATION</b></p> <p><b>Item 7: CLOSING</b></p>