



Country:	KENYA
Date of submission:	22nd NOVEMBER 2019

Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions¹

1. The format is structured around the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and builds on the format previously used for reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eleventh session. It is largely narrative, reflecting the qualitative nature of many of the targets.

2. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests or that is not in other international databases is requested. The information submitted will be supplemented with quantitative data, among other things, from the following international data providers:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment/collaborative forest resources questionnaires, Forest Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, International Tropical Timber Organization, Montreal Process and Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa;

(b) Reports on the state of the world's forests, produced every two years by FAO;

(c) Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(e) Other data sources, including the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

3. Members are kindly requested:

(a) To submit their completed national reports electronically (in Microsoft Word format) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org by mid-November 2019, bearing in mind that early submissions will greatly facilitate the secretariat's preparation of the report on progress towards the goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [title and focus to be determined] to be presented to the Forum in 2021 [to be confirmed];

(b) To submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official signed letter conveying their submission from the respective ministry, or a note verbale from their permanent mission to the United Nations in New York;

Please submit the completed format to: unff@un.org by 15 November 2019.

reporting and how the data will be used. References to voluntary national contributions will be harmonized with the process to be put in place for announcing voluntary national contributions.

(c) In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, to consult experts from relevant national ministries, such as those of the environment, economic development, finance and agriculture, in completing the reporting format and to consult the national focal points for the forest resources assessments, the Rio Conventions secretariats, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Members may also wish to consult stakeholders when preparing their report.

4. The year 2015 is used as a baseline.
5. Where possible, all terms used herein are consistent with the terms and definitions used by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.
6. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information or provide a weblink.

General information

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Global forest goal 1 and associated targets²

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

- 1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide³
- 1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced
- 1.3 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
- 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,⁴ what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

List of Actions:

- 1) Development of a Climate Change policy and legislation and a Green Growth Strategy (2016)
- 2) Ratification of Paris Agreement, UNFCCC
- 3) Enactment of Land Registration Act (2016) and the Community Land Act (2016)
- 4) Implementation of the National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 and County Spatial Plans
- 5) Enactment of Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, review of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2015 and development of the National Forest Programme (2016-2030)
- 6) Imposition of a moratorium by the Government of Kenya on logging in public and community forests in February 2018
- 7) National commitment to restore 5.1 million ha of degraded forest and other landscapes.
- 8) Review of Charcoal Rules and Regulations (2009), development of Private Forests and Gums & Resins Rules & Regulations
- 9) Review of Forest Policy and amendment to Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016
- 10) Development of Policy on Bamboo
- 11) Development of a Strategy to Increase the Country's Tree Cover to 10%
- 12) Development of various County Legislation on forestry
- 13) Development of REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
- 14) Development of Commercial Forestry Policy

² Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

³ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

⁴ Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

Description of Actions

- 1) The Climate Change policy and legislation and a Green Growth Strategy provides a broad sustainable development strategy for the country. The Climate Change Act 2016, identifies forest conservation and management as key to realizing national SDG aspirations. *Completed* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.3, 1.4) Source:
<http://www.kenyalaw.org/lex/rest/db/kenyalaw/Kenya/Legislation/English/Acts%20and%20Regulations/C/Climate%20Change%20Act%20-%20No.%2011%20of%202016/docs/ClimateChangeAct11of2016.pdf>
- 2) Kenya ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and has submitted its NDC that heavily depends on afforestation and reforestation for its realization. *Completed* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4).
<http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=3001>
- 3) The Land Registration Act (2016) and the Community Land Act (2016) supports land use planning and strengthens the national and county governments with land management responsibilities, alongside legislation to support implementation of the national land policy. *In progress* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)
- 4) Implementation of the National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 and County Spatial Plans aims at optimizing land utilization for economic efficiency and global competitiveness. *In progress* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4).
- 5) The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, Environmental Management and Coordination Act and the National Forest Programme (2016-2030) provide the forest sector with strong instruments for implementing sustainable management and conservation efforts; devolving and mainstreaming forestry functions into county government planning; and engaging communities and stakeholders in the sustainable management of public forests. *Completed* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4).
<http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Kenya-NFP-draft-doc-2016-07-12-small-v2-1.pdf>
- 6) The moratorium on logging is aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing regeneration and replanting for sustainable forest management. *In progress* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
- 7) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry launched the national commitment to restore 5.1 million ha of forests and other degraded landscapes as the country's contribution to the Bonn Challenge and AFRI 100 initiatives. *Ongoing* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4).
- 8) The reviewed Charcoal Rules (2009) provides for sustainable production and trade in charcoal, and incorporates County governments in the regulation of production and trade in charcoal. Private Forests Rules & Regulations provides for registration, development and support to management of private forests. Gums & Resins Rules and Regulations provides for sustainable production and utilization of the product. *Ongoing* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
- 9) Amendments to the FCMA 2016 provides for parliamentary approval of petitions for varying boundaries of public forests in order to forestall loss of public forest areas reserved for forestry. In addition, all petitions for varying boundaries of public forests must be processed by the lead agency (Kenya Forest Service) which must give a concrete recommendation before processing of petitions by Parliament. *Ongoing* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
- 10) The Bamboo Policy aims to enhance the planting and management of bamboo for commercial purposes and conservation. *In Progress* (1.1,1.2, 1.3)
- 11) The National Strategy to Increase Forest Cover to 10% provides a roadmap to accelerate afforestation efforts towards achievement and maintenance of forest cover to 10% as stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030. *In Progress* (1.1,1.2, 1.3)
- 12) The County Forest Legislations provides guidance on conservation and management of forest and allied resources under the jurisdiction of the counties. Counties such as Kitui, Lamu Kajiado and Baringo among others have developed such environmental legislation. *In Progress* (1.1,1.2, 1.3)

- 13) The country is undertaking analytical studies to support REDD+ strategy formulation process, identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, demand and supply of wood products, charcoal value chain analysis and barriers to private sector investment in forestry. *In Progress* (1.4);
- 14) Commercial Forestry Policy provides guidelines to promote private plantation forestry enterprises. *Ongoing* (1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4)

(ii) Institutional actions

List of Actions:

- 1) Strengthening capacity of key institutions dealing with environmental conservation in Kenya
- 2) Strengthening of county governments and community forest associations in SFM
- 3) Establishment of Climate Change Council and Climate Change Directorate
- 4) Operationalization of intergovernmental framework for effective coordination.
- 5) Establishment of the Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund
- 6) Establishment of Forest Investment Facility by the Kenya Forest Service
- 7) Creation of a Financial framework for government agencies on tree planting.

Description of Actions

- 1) The National Land Commission, the Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and National Environment Management Authority were strengthened through review of respective legislations to provide for effective governance, conservation and management of forests and allied resources *Continuous* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4)
- 2) The county governments and community forest associations were strengthened through development of Transitional Implementation Plans and Participatory Forest Management Plans respectively to engage in forest conservation and assume responsibility for devolved forest functions. *In progress* 1.1, 1.3,1.4);
- 3) The Climate Change Council domiciled at the Presidency and a Climate Change Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will provide policy guidance and coordination of efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. *Completed* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
<http://kenyalaw.org/lex/actview.xql?actid=No.%2011%20of%202016>
- 4) Operationalization of intergovernmental frameworks such as the Council of Governors (CoG) and Inter-Governmental Relations Committee aims to strengthen collaboration between national, county, community and the private sector to enhance and streamline tenural rights for SFM. As a consequence, the CoG, CFAs and Forest Society of Kenya (FSK) representatives are member of KFS Board of Directors as per FMCA (2016) *In progress* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
- 5) The planned establishment of a Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund aims to nurture and support new innovations and best practices in forest conservation and management. *Planned* (1.3, 1.4);
<http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC160882/>
- 6) KFS established the Forest Investment Facility to provide financial support to forest conservation and community livelihoods in 4 counties. *On-going* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
- 7) The Government of Kenya has directed all state agencies and ministries to utilise 10% of their CSR budget to support tree planting efforts. *On-going* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

(iii) Financial actions

List of Actions:

- 1) National Tree Planting Campaign Funding
- 2) Increased government funding to the forestry sector
- 3) New forestry funding by development partners
- 4) Formulation of a climate finance policy for Green & Blue Economy
- 5) Establishment of a climate finance access desks
- 6) REDD+ Funding
- 7) Investment in water and biodiversity conservation.
- 8) Establishment of Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund and Forest Investment Facility

Description of Actions;

- 1) The government has established a new programme, the National Tree Planting Campaign (2019) to support the government initiative towards attaining 10% forest cover by 2022. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.3, 1.4)
- 2) The government of Kenya authorized KFS to retain and plough back revenues generated from forestry activities to support forest development. Further, the Government has given a commitment to allocate counterpart funding for donor funds supporting sustainable forest management. *Continuous* (1.2, 1.4)
- 3) The development partners have injected new funding for forestry development. They include African Development Bank (2019) through Green Zones Development Support Project Phase II, FAO with funds from GEF V & VI (2017, 2019), Farm Forestry Facility (2018). *In progress* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4)
- 4) The climate finance policy provides incentives to promote private sector investments in forestry as a commercial enterprise and in promoting efficiency in wood utilization. *In Progress* (1.1, 1.2, 1.4):
<http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/news/National-Policy-on-climate-Financing.html>
- 5) The climate finance access desks supports agencies and other stakeholders in developing proposals and mobilize funding for mitigation and adaptation efforts, including forestry. *Completed* (1.2,1.3,1.4);
- 6) Project level participants in REDD+ are receiving funding for investments while others are generating revenue from carbon credit sales. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.3, 1.4);
- 7) Investments in water and biodiversity are generating additional funds to support investments on sustainable management and conservation of forest resources. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.3, 1.4).; and that the government through Kenya Forest Service has initiated an innovative scheme that extends revolving loans to farmers for tree growing and is also promoting investments in value chain development in forest products. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.3, 1.4)
- 8) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/635391468197410194/Kenya-Support-to-Community-Based-Farm-Forestry-Enterprises-in-Semi-Arid-Areas-financial-statements-for-the-year-ended-June-30-2014>
- 9) The government has established various funding mechanisms for forest conservation. These include Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund, Forest Investment Facility, National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) and Water Service Trust Fund. *On-going* (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4)

(iv) Technical and scientific actions**List of Actions;**

- 1) Provision of scientific information to support sustainable forest management.
- 2) Capacity development program on forest resources assessment and monitoring.
- 3) Tree breeding programme for Arid and Semi Arid Areas (ASALS)
- 4) Piloting of aerial seeding programs

- 5) Energy conservation technologies for Arid and Semi Arid Areas (ASALS).
- 6) An assessment of forest sector contribution to GDP.
- 7) Development of a System for Land-based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK)
- 8) REDD+ Strategy Formulation
- 9) Capacity Development
- 10) National Forest Cover Mapping and Capacity Development for Kenya
- 11) Mapping for afforestation opportunities

Description of Actions;

- 1) Scientific interventions that support sustainable forest management includes assessment of climate change vulnerability of various forest ecosystems, mapping potential forest and landscapes restoration sites and development of a national spatial plan to support national and county governments in land use planning. *Continuous* (1.2, 1.4);
- 2) Capacity development and monitoring entails establishment of an information system to detect forest cover and forest area changes and development of a national forest monitoring system. In progress (1.3);
- 3) Development of drought tolerant trees for adaptation to climate change in the drylands. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.4);
- 4) The aerial seeding program aims at accelerating landscape restoration efforts in the country. In progress (1.1, 1.2, 1.3,1.4)
- 5) Promotions of energy conservation technologies targeting the ASALS. *Continuous* (1.1, 1.4);
- 6) Capturing the full contribution of the forest sector to the GDP through total economic valuation of forest products and services to justify increased exchequer funding. *Continuous* (1.4);
- 7) The System for Land-based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) is designed to determine Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from forestry and other land-use sectors. *Continuous* (1.4); <http://www.sleek.environment.go.ke/>
- 8) The country is undertaking analytical studies to support REDD+ strategy formulation process, identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, demand and supply of wood products, charcoal value chain analysis and barriers to private sector investment in forestry. In Progress (1.4);
- 9) Training and capacity development of Kenya Forest Service and other forest sector institutions to promote innovation, efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services. *Continuous* (1.4).
- 10) National Forest Cover Mapping provided the requisite capacity to the forest sector to establish and subsequently monitor the national forest cover. *Continuous* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)
- 11) Under REDD+ Initiative, the country conducted the nationwide mapping for degraded areas resulting in the identification of landscape afforestation and reforestation opportunities towards meeting the voluntary national contribution to restore 5.1 million Ha. *Continuous* (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)

(b) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

These actions have strengthened the political commitment, enhanced coherence of efforts and ensured broad stakeholder participation in sustainable forest management. Specifically:

- 1) Policy and legislation framework has provided broad political support, transparency in decision making, broad stakeholder participation and shared responsibility towards SFM.
- 2) Institutional actions have ensured effective law enforcement, broad stakeholder collaboration, coherence of efforts and enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in achieving SFM
- 3) Financial actions has enhanced resources for SFM
- 4) Technical and scientific actions have enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of efforts while providing information and technologies for SFM

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

The main challenges include:

- 1) Bridging the gap between supply and demand for forest products;
- 2) Competing demands for land between forestry and other land uses;
- 3) Insufficient financing, reduced ODA funding;
- 4) Increased demand for forestry products due to population increase and poverty;
- 5) Inefficient wood conversion technologies,
- 6) Unresponsive land use policies;
- 7) Impacts of climate change.

(d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

In 2016, Kenya pledged to restore 5.1 million Ha of degraded landscapes under the Bonn Challenge, African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiatives, the New York Declaration on Forests and the nationally determined contribution to the Paris agreement. This target included 200,000 hectares of Bamboo to be planted in Gazetted forests. Progress to date include development of a strategy to increase forest cover to 10% by 2030, development of implementation action plan for forest landscape restoration, development of policy and regulatory framework and enhanced tree planting campaigns and protection for natural regeneration.

<http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/index.php/2016-04-25-20-08-29/news/439-5-1-million-hectares-of-forests-to-be-restored>

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1: 3

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Kenya Vision 2030 frameworks provide policy direction for forest development and the right to clean and healthy environment to all citizens. They both stipulate that Kenya should attain and maintain at least 10% forest cover.

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets⁵

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

⁵ Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions

- 1) Enactment of the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016.
- 2) Development of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) guidelines 2015
- 3) Review of the Forest (Charcoal) Rules 2009
- 4) Development of Guidelines for Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS)
- 5) Incorporation of community livelihood support in forestry projects
- 6) Development of climate finance policy
- 7) Review of Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2015
- 8) Drafting of Natural Resources Benefit Sharing bill
- 9) Customs and excise tax waiver on imported forest capital goods in Finance Act 2019
- 10) Development of rules and regulations on Private forests
- 11) Development of Gums and resins rules and regulations
- 12) Implementation of County Government Act 2012
- 13) Development and implementation of Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) for devolved forestry functions, and various County Laws on forestry

Description of actions;

- 1) The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, provides for inclusive participation of county governments, forest dependent communities and the private sector in SFM; support national reporting on forestry; assign responsibilities for the management of public, private and community forests geared towards development and sustainable management including conservation of forest resources for the social economic development of the country. *Completed*, (2.1 – 2.5). <http://kenyalaw.org/lex//actview.xql?actid=No.%2034%20of%202016>
- 2) The Participatory Forest Management (PFM) guidelines developed in 2015 supports preparation of participatory forest management plans. *Completed*, (2.1 – 2.5). <http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/documents/pfm/PFM%20Guilines%20Final%202016.pdf>.
- 3) The review of the Forest (charcoal) Rules 2009 supports sustainable production and trade in charcoal for livelihood improvement. *In progress* (2.1 – 2.3, 2.5);
- 4) The Plantation establishment and livelihood improvement scheme as mechanism was introduced for establishing industrial plantation forests and allows farmers to plant food crops within public forest plantations. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.3, 2.4);
- 5) Kenya established the Forest Investment Facility (FIF), a revolving loans scheme to support small scale forest enterprises at farm level for livelihood improvement. In addition, African Development Bank- supported Green Zones Development Support Project Phase II has a community livelihood component targeting 15 counties. *continuous* (2.1, 2.2, 2.3);

- 6) Development of climate finance policy provides fiscal and economic incentives for investment in forest operations Completed (2.1, 2.5);
- 7) Review of Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2015 supports biodiversity conservation and increased engagement by communities. Completed (2.1, 2.5);
- 8) http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/AmendmentActs/2015/EnvironmentalManagementandCo-ordination_Amendment_Act_2015_No5of2015_.pdf
- 9) The Natural resources benefit sharing bill currently before parliament will provide for equity in access to benefits from forest resources for local communities. Ongoing (2.1 – 2.4)
- 10) The government waived customs and excise duty and introduced tax rebates in respect of imported capital goods for forest industries investing in plant, equipment and machinery and wood raw materials to improve wood utilization in the Finance Act 2019. Continuous (2.2, 2.4)
- 11) Development of Rules and Regulations for Private Forests provides for registration and development of private commercial forest plantation for supply of timber products. Ongoing (2.1, 2.2)
- 12) Development of Gums & Resins Rules and Regulations provides for sustainable management and utilization of the products in community lands. Ongoing (2.2,2.3, 2.4)
- 13) Implementation of County Government Act 2012 aims at creation of devolved governance structure for improved service delivery including environment and forestry. Following this, many counties have developed County Laws that promote development and utilization of forest resources. Ongoing (2.1, 2.2)
- 14) Development and implementation of Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) provides guidelines for operationalization of devolved forestry functions under the Kenya Constitution 2010 by the County governments

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions

- 1) Formation and capacity development of forest user and producer associations formed under the FCMA 2016
- 2) Support development of tree out-grower schemes by corporations such as tea factories
- 3) Formation and capacity development of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) Charcoal Producer Associations (CPAs) Farmer Field Schools in Forestry (FFS), Green Schools and Farm Forestry Small Holder Producer Association of Kenya (FFSPAK)
- 4) Identification of institutions to support access to international climate finance
- 5) Identification of sites and Investment in ecotourism enterprises in public forests
- 6) Issuance of Special user rights to community entities in public forests
- 7) Strengthening timber industry
- 8) Creation of diverse forestry programmes
- 9) Gender and youth inclusivity in establishment of Youth and Women funds, and favourable government procurement rules
- 10) Development of a framework for registration of Private forests

Description of the actions

- 1) Formation and capacity development of the forest user and producer associations for development of utilization of public forests and development of private forest has resulted in a strong value chain for marketing for forest products from privately managed plantations, and in access to non wood products in public forests. *On-going* (2.1, 2.2, 2.4);
- 2) Supporting development of tree outgrower schemes by tea and other factories and bamboo has increased incomes sources for tree and bamboos growers. Ongoing (2.1, 2.2, 2.4);
- 3) Formation and capacity development of community forest associations (CFAs) Charcoal

producer associations (CPAs) farm forestry field schools (FFFS), Green Schools and Farm Forestry Small Holder Producer Association of Kenya (FFSPAK) has improved income sources for the communities and institutions. Continuous (2.1, - 2.4);

- 4) Institutions identified and supported to access international climate finance resulting in better capacities to implement projects with partners In progress (2.1 – 2.5);
- 5) Enabling communities to invest in ecotourism enterprises in public forests e.g. canopy walks in mangrove forests in Kilifi and Kwale counties. Continuous (2.1); <http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=3531>
- 6) The Government has made a deliberate provision for forest-dependent communities to seek livelihoods in protected forest areas in the Mau and Eburru forest ecosystems. Continuous (2.1); Promotion of utilization of non-wood forest products. Continuous (2.1);
- 7) Timber industry players are encouraged to join the Timber Manufacturers Association and participate in advocacy for interests and formulation of guidelines to regulate the industry. Continuous (2.2, 2.4);
- 8) Diverse forestry programmes have been created to support development of state plantation forests, farm and drylands, natural forest conservation for multiple benefits. Completed (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5);
- 9) The government established youth and women funds, and set aside proportion of forest activities to promote participation of women and youth in forest industries. Continuous (2.1, 2.2)
- 10) Development of a framework for registration of Private forests nurseries provides for identification and support production of quality germplasm for commercial and conservation forestry. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)

iii) Financial actions

List of actions

- 1) Establishment of the Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund and the Forest Investment Facility
- 2) Introduction of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)
- 3) Provision of grants to support income generating activities
- 4) Establishment of the National Youth and women empowerment fund
- 5) Establishment of the NETFUND
- 6) Establishment and Operationalization of Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF)

Description of Actions

- 1) The Creation of the Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund and Forest Investment Facility support investment in community forests, private forests, reforestation and afforestation and forest extension programmes. *In progress. Continuous* (2.1, 2.2, 2.2, 2.4); <http://kenyalaw.org/lex//actview.xql?actid=No.%2034%20of%202016>
- 2) The introduction of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Kakamega Forest under the Kenya Energy and Environmental Programme (KEEP), Naivasha flower farms has contributed to the conservation of Kakamega forest, River Malewa in Naivasha and Arabuko Sokoke forests at the coast. *Continuous* (2.1);
- 3) Provision of grants to support income generating activities under the Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project and the Kenya Water Towers Restoration Programme has contributed to improve livelihoods and incomes for participating communities. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) <http://www.utanrmp.or.ke/>;
- 4) Kenya has established the National Youth and women empowerment fund for supporting

investment

by the youth and women financing. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.2);

- 5) NETFUND provides opportunities for financing forestry and environmental research and development projects. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.3)
- 6) The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) support conservation and community livelihood. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.3)

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions

- 1) Upscaling supply of superior tree planting materials
- 2) Development and operationalization of competency based curricula in Kenya Forestry College (KFC), Londiani
- 3) Promotion of efficient wood energy conversion technologies in charcoal production
- 4) Identification and mapping of biodiversity hotspots for forest conservation.
- 5) Introduction of nature based enterprises
- 6) Utilization of mobile phone based enterprise resource planning
- 7) Introduction of modern tree nursery technologies for quality seedling production
- 8) Capacity building through Farmer Field Schools in Forestry (FFS)

Description of actions;

- 1) Upscaling the supply of superior tree planting materials (pure breeds of *Eucalyptus grandis*, *E. camaldulensis* and clonal seedlings from hybrids) for supporting development of private forests. *Continuous* (2.1, 2.2, 2.4); <http://www.tree-biotech.com/>
- 2) Competence based curricula (CBC) will enhance practical skill development for conservation especially among the youth, including efficient saw milling technology, apprenticeships and vocational training. *Ongoing* (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)
- 3) Promotion of efficient wood energy conversion technologies in the charcoal industry to support forest conservation and reduce wastage; *Continuous* (2.1);
- 4) Identification and mapping of biodiversity hotspots for forest conservation has improved rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests. *Continuous* (2.5);
- 5) Incorporation of nature-based enterprises in forestry conservation projects and programmes for livelihood improvement. *On-going* (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
- 6) Utilization of mobile phone based enterprise resource planning and marketing for the members of community forest associations, farmer field schools in forestry and charcoal producer associations has improved access to markets for forest products and enhanced adoption of technologies. *Planned* (2.1, 2.2, 2.4)
- 7) Introduction of modern tree nursery infrastructure has enhanced the availability of quality tree seedlings for planting by farmers, communities and institutions, *In progress* (2.4).
- 8) Farm Forestry Field School is a tool for technology transfer on conservation and livelihood activities on community and farmlands. *On-going* (2.1, 2.2)

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

List of actions:

- 1) Partnering with financial institutions
- 2) Technical support to small scale forestry entrepreneurs
- 3) Supporting value addition for forest products by NGOs and private sector
- 4) Supporting development of stakeholder engagement guidelines
- 5) Development of a framework for the growth of community forest associations
- 6) Implementation of Transition Implementation Plans (TIPS) by County governments

Description of actions

- 1) Partnering with financial institutions (Equity Bank Limited) to support efficient disbursement and repayment of loans to farmers in the funding of farm forestry enterprises under the revolving loans scheme of Kenya Forest Service. *Ongoing (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)*
http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=211:nema-names-10-green-firms-in-kenya&catid=223:hict&Itemid=98
- 2) Technical support to small scale forestry entrepreneurs through trainings, demonstrations, exchange visits has improved uptake of forestry development; *On going (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)*
- 3) Supporting value addition for forest products by NGOs and private sector has increased products supply; *On going (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)*
- 4) Development of stakeholder engagement guidelines for forestry development provides for improved consultation and participation in conservation; *On going (2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)*
- 5) Development of a framework for the growth of community forest associations to support financing of their investments; *On going (2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5)*
- 6) County governments are working on modalities to ensure prioritization of forestry programmes in the county budgets and development of strategies and action plans for optimizing delivery of forest goods and services. *On going (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)*

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

These actions contribute to supporting environmental sustainability through increased afforestation especially on community land and private farms; wealth creation and poverty reduction as well as strengthening community resilience to climate change through diversified forestry incomes; increased protection of forests by increasing supply of forest produce from planted, sustainable sources.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

The main challenges encountered include:

- 1) Relatively long-term nature of forest investments constrain financial institutions from developing adequate portfolios for lending to forest enterprises;
- 2) Risks and uncertainties associated with forest investments
- 3) Land and forest tenure rights among members of households

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made

NONE

thus far.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

NONE

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets⁶

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

Associated targets

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Questions on goal 3

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

- 1) Strengthened management of protected forest areas and limiting conversion of public forests into other land uses through enactment of the FCMA 2016, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2015, Review of EMCA 2015
- 2) Repossession of public forest land currently ongoing
- 3) Increase areas under protected forests through new gazettelement
- 4) Developed and Operationalization of various Forest Management Plans
- 5) Creation of provisional forests under FCMA 2016
- 6) Developing a Commercial Forestry policy
- 7) Gazettelement of community land for protection as forest by counties
- 8) Development of National Forestry Programme

Description of actions:

- 1) Strengthening of the management of protected forest areas and putting stringent measures to discourage conversion of public forests into other land uses by enactment and enforcement of Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016; and draft Forest Policy (on-going); Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2016; and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2015. *On-going (3.1 3.2).*
- 2) Repossession of public forest land that had previously been irregularly converted to other uses. This includes 18,600Ha recovered in Maasai Mau Forest, 256Ha in Makunga Forest and 22,000Ha in Embobut Forest, among others. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3).*

⁶ Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

- 3) Increased protected forest area by 672,920Ha through gazettelement of forest blocks previously under Community Trust land in Ijara, Tana River, Baringo, Nyanza, Turkana to enhance restoration. *Completed (3.1, 3.2).*
- 4) Development of national mangrove management plan (2017-2027) to support sustainable management of 60,000 Ha of mangrove forests; Strategic Forest Management Plans for Mt. Kenya, Mau Ecosystem (ongoing) and 103 Forest Plantation management plans, establishment and felling plans to support sustainable forest management. *Completed (3.3);*
- 5) Creation of provisional forests under private tenure for rehabilitation and protection on behalf of the owner. *Ongoing (3.1, 3.2).*
- 6) Publication of the Kenya Commercial Forestry Policy. *Ongoing (3.1,3.2, 3.3)*
- 7) The national and county governments are have set apart community land for forestry development e.g In the counties of Meru, Wajir, Kajiado and West Pokot. *In progress (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 8) The NFP is a roadmap for the country to achieve (1) the national target of 10% forest cover by 2030 (2) Achieve sustainable supply of forest goods and services by 2030 (3) Enhance sustainable livelihoods for forest dependent communities (4) Drive the country towards the blue and green sustainable economic development.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- 1) Building Capacity for management of Community forests.
- 2) Acquisition of title deeds for public forests. to secure the tenure status
- 3) Increased access to funding for private forest investments
- 4) Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP)
- 5) Strengthening KFS capacity for Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)
- 6) Enhanced collaboration and coordination in forest management

Description of actions:

- 1) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and stakeholders developed National Forestry Programme in 2016 to facilitate the forestry development on both public and private land. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 2) Under county government integrated Development plans, land has been earmarked for forestry development *Completed (3.1, 3.2)*
- 3) The county governments are putting resources to build their capacity to manage and increase forests on community lands. *Ongoing (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 4) The government has acquired title deeds for public forests as a way of securing the tenural status of the same. *Ongoing (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 5) Institutional Framework to increase investments in commercial forestry. *Ongoing (3.3)*
- 6) Development and Operationalization of PFMP provides a basis of community participation in forest conservation and livelihood support. *Ongoing (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 7) Strengthening capacity of KFS in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) through enhanced regional collaboration in Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) between Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda to reduce illegal trading in forest product. *Ongoing (3.2, 3.3)*

- 8) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has established a Multi-sectoral body to coordinate the implementation of forestry matters across the Government ministries. *Completed (3.1,3.2)*

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- 1) Diversification of Funding Mechanisms for forestry development
- 2) New Partnership for fundraising established
- 3) Increased government grants to increase forested area
- 4) Establishment of new public funding vehicles – Youth and Women empowerment funds, National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND), Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF), Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund (FMCTF), FINVEST, etc

Description of actions:

- 1) Commercial Banks, NGOs, Private Companies, CBOs and private investors have established funds for use to increase afforestation efforts eg. Komaza, One-Acre Fund, Better Globe Forestry and Gatsby Africa, Proposed Nature Conservancy Tree Fund; Corporates eg Kakuzi, James Finlay, Equity Group Holding, etc. *Continuous (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 2) Developing partnerships and mobilization of funds for securing protected forest areas and sustainable utilization of products. Significant progress for government/ private sector partnerships for fundraising have been achieved in the fencing of Mt Kenya forest, Eburu forest, Kibwezi forest and while Kakamega is ongoing . <http://rhinoark.org/eburu-fence-project/background-3/> *Continuous (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 3) The Government has made a provision of **KES 1 billion** to support afforestation *Continuous (3.1, 3.2);*
- 4) Utilization of innovative financing schemes e.g. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). *Continuous (3.1, 3.2);*
- 5) In various laws, the government has established various funds that can be accessed by private entities for environmental and forestry investment, which will increase especially commercial forestry development.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

- 1) Mapping of areas for landscape restoration
- 2) Pest and disease surveillance and mitigation
- 3) New Country definition of forest completed
- 4) Use of advanced mapping technology
- 5) Zoning of land for forestry development

Description of actions:

- 1) The wall-to-wall forest cover mapping identified potential areas for forest development to inform planning of the intervention measures. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 2) The Country has an established Pest and disease surveillance and monitoring system to increase

the quantity and quality of forest products. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*

- 3) The Country definition of forests has expanded the areas classified as forests which can therefore be protected under the forest laws. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 4) The country has invested in the use of advanced mapping technologies with ability to detect areas classified as forests. *Completed (3.1, 3.2, 3.3)*
- 5) Various forests e.g. Kakamega have been zoned for forest development; further County Spatial Plans have delineated areas zoned for forestry and agroforestry development

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

- 1) Creation of private and community conservancy areas (Lewa, Namunyak, Sero Lipi, etc Wildlife conservancies, Wildlife Works at Kasigau, among others) within the expansive drylands of Kenya to enhance wildlife and environmental conservation;
- 2) Creation of avenues for ecological tourism within the conservancies and public forest areas; and development of business opportunities for communities within the conservancies to support conservation efforts
- 3) Commitment of the government to increase forest cover to 10% by the year 2030.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

The actions enhance efforts in support of sustainable forest management and contribute to poverty reduction, wealth creation, livelihood improvement and environmental sustainability. In addition, the area under forest reservation has increased by over 20% of the reporting period, and there is increased scope for further reservations. A particularly long term support to implementation of UNFF is the national commitment to achieve 10% cover, and the fact that this is now strongly ingrained in national consciousness.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

- 1) Pressure on forest land from existing land uses
- 2) Complex land tenure system
- 3) Inadequate financial resources for sustainable forest management
- 4) Pressure on forest resources arising from high population, unemployment and poverty
- 5) Insufficient data on forest products
- 6) Inadequate incentives to catalyze private sector investments in commercial forestry
- 7) Inadequate capacity of the county governments in forest management

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

The government has made a commitment for the voluntary contribution and targets to restore 5.1 million Ha of degraded landscapes and achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

None

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁷

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

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

4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Questions on goal 4

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

List of Actions

- 1) Enactment of Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016.
- 2) Established of the forest conservation and management fund
- 3) Development of the Good Governance Support Programme
- 4) Formulation of Climate Finance Policy
- 5) Creation of Forest and Environment Sector Donor Coordination forum
- 6) Government support to private sector entities and NGOs
- 7) Establishment of Resource Mobilization Office
- 8) Formulation of National REDD+ strategy and investment plan.

⁷ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

- 9) Development of Green Bonds
- 10) Establishment of civic society funds for forestry development e.g. One Acre Fund, TNC Tree Fund, Komaza, etc

Description of Actions

- 1) The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 provides for mobilization of finances including: Monies appropriated by parliament, monies generated from activities of Kenya Forest Service, fees and charges and donations from other sources. In addition, the Act provide for concessioning of public forests for investment by the private sector as one of the mechanism for mobilizing funds for SFM. *Continuous* (4.1, 4.2).
<http://kenyalaw.org/lex//actview.xql?actid=No.%2034%20of%202016>
- 2) Kenya has established the forest conservation and management trust fund, Forest Investment Fund, National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) and Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF) to mobilize funds for SFM. *In progress* (4.1, 4.2).
- 3) The country has developed the Good Governance Support Programme to enhance the implementation of the Public Financial Management Act 2012 (PFM). *Completed* (4.1, 4.2, 4.5);
- 4) The climate finance policy has been formulated to facilitate mobilization of finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. *Completed* (4.1,4.2, 4.3);
- 5) Kenya has created the Forest and Environment Sector Donor Coordination forums which provide a platform for development actors to exchange views on their country priorities and a coordinated approach for supporting forest and environment sectors. *Continuous* (4.2, 4.3)
- 6) The Government of Kenya supports private sector entities and NGOs through letters of recommendation to access local and international finance, partnerships in project development and participation in project steering. *Continuous* (4.1, 4.2);
- 7) The Government has established an office at The National Treasury for coordination of external public financial support for projects and programmes. In addition, KFS and KEFRI have established an office for project development and Resource Mobilization and Stakeholder collaboration and Partnerships. In addition the government has created a coordination unit within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to facilitate linkages with international bodies for potential financing under the United Nations conventions. (UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNFF, CBD, CITIES, GEF). *Continuous* (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4);
- 8) The National REDD+ strategy and investment plan aims at mobilizing resources for SFM for climate change resilience. *In progress* (4.1, 4.2)
- 9) The Green Bonds Programme Kenya aims to promote financial sector innovation by development a domestic green bond market. *In progress* (4.1,4.2)
- 10) Various non public sector funds have recently been established that support private forestry development. These include the One-Acre Fund, The TNC Africa Tree Fund, Gatsby Charitable Trust Forestry Fund, Komaza, and many smaller initiatives

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made

NONE

thus far.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

- Public domestic funding
- Private domestic funding
- Public international funding, including official development assistance
- Private international funding
- Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

Main challenges include:

- 1) Increasing focus by the North on supporting trade and the private sector and less on forestry, natural resource and environmental conservation
- 2) Changing conditionalities for ODA by partners and inadequate specialized capacities in resource mobilization targeting niche portfolios e.g. GEF, GCF, Low capacities by devolved governments in forestry
- 3) Continued low prioritization of forestry in allocation of public funding from the exchequer at national and county levels

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

- Governments
- Intergovernmental organizations/processes
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organizations
- Other

Types of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- North-North

- Triangular
- Technical
- Financial
- Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- Production of timber or non-timber products
- Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

- 2–5 years
- 5–10 years
- 10–20 years
- More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets⁸

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁸ Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Associated targets

5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

Actions taken;

- 1) Development of the National Forest Programme 2016-2030 to guide the future of forestry development in the country. *Completed*; (5.2, 5.3); <http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Kenya-NFP-draft-doc-2016-07-12-small-v2-1.pdf>
- 2) Enactment and implementation of the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016. *Completed* (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)
- 3) Enactment of the Community Land Act 2016 whose key provisions are recognition, protection and registration of community land rights and community management and administration of land. *Completed* (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4);
- 4) Implementation of Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 which provides a framework for consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments and amongst county governments *Continuous* (5.2); and development and implementation of Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) for devolved forestry functions by the county governments *Ongoing* (5.2, 5.3, 5.4); <http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=1849>
- 5) Strengthening of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG). Ministerial FLEG initiatives created the political “space” at national and regional levels to address the complex and politically sensitive issues related to illegal logging. *Ongoing* (5.2); and operationalization of regional collaboration under Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) between Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda to reduce illegal trading in forest product. *Ongoing* (5.2, 5.3)
- 6) Enhanced collaboration between government and civil societies organizations in support of SFM. *Ongoing* (5.2, 5.3);
- 7) Strengthening of CFAs and other forest dependent communities to enable them effectively participate in decision making in forest governance processes. *Ongoing* (5.3);
- 8) Development of benefit sharing and distribution mechanisms to enhance equity, efficiency and effectiveness in relation to forest resources. *On-going* (5.3, 5.4);
- 9) Strengthening research and Education in Forest Sector to address emerging issues such climate change mitigation and adaptation
- 10) Development of Green and Blue Economy Strategies, NDC, Vision 2030 and BIG 4 Development agenda have integrated forest sector into decision making process, poverty reduction strategies and national development plans. *Ongoing* (5.1, 5.4)

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

NONE

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

- National sustainable development plans and/or
- Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

- New legislation
- Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- Export controls
- Import controls
- Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

- a) Participation in relevant FLEGT mechanisms at the regional level (East Africa);
- b) Establishment of a coordination mechanism on FLEGT between the EAC member states

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

Yes No. If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Executive order No.1 of 2018, the Government established a body to coordinate the implementation of Government projects and programmes across the sectors. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry was established as a coordinating ministry on matters forestry and environment. Within the Ministry a Forestry Conservation Directorate was established to coordinate forest conservation and management. In

addition the Ministry has established a Multi-sectoral body to coordinate the implementation of forestry matters across the Government ministries towards attaining the 10% constitutional mandate. Within the Ministry, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA) also play a coordinating role in the environment sector.

In addition, the country is implementing the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 which provides a framework for consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments in the forest development. The Country has also spearheaded the development of Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) facilitate devolution of specified forestry functions from the national to county Governments. As a way of ensuring a smooth implementation of projects and programmes by the National and county Governments, a consultative forum was created and tasked to be meeting annually with a view to assessing status of implementing programmes at the two levels of government. The government has set up a joint enforcement team to oversee the protection and conservation of forests in the country's major water towers. Development of consultation and participation plans for REDD+ in Kenya and guidelines for free prior and informed consent (FPIC) for REDD+. The country has already established a monitoring unit for UNFF which is in the formative stages.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation? Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

- 1) The Constitution of Kenya 2010, provides for stakeholder participation and consultation on the achievement of 10% forest cover and other Government initiatives.
- 2) Development of stakeholder consultation guidelines and FPIC guidelines under the REDD+ process to support enhanced stakeholder engagement and participation.
- 3) The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 also provides for communities to be involved in management of gazetted forests. This resulted in the creation of the community forest associations which is formed by forest adjacent communities.
- 4) Formulation of research projects involves stakeholder participation through the Centre Research Advisory Committees (CRACs).
- 5) Through Farmer field schools, farmers have the opportunity to undertake Agro Ecological System Analysis (AESA) and disseminate the successful technologies among the members of the communities

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Kenya has established a resource assessment and planning department (DRSRS) which coordinates survey and mapping of forest resources to identify areas which require immediate restoration interventions. The department uses GIS technologies and remote sensing in the assessment in order to inform policy makers on the need for action in resource planning and management. Kenya has developed and is currently implementing the National Spatial plan 2015-2045 which aims at optimizing land utilization for economic efficiency and global competitiveness. This is undertaken by stakeholders and

partners across the sectors. The Environment and Natural resource agencies work together through memoranda of understanding to ensure efficient implementation of programmes and projects in the sector. KFS participated in the development of national spatial data infrastructure plans. Further, the Ministry has participated and informed agriculture policies laws and strategies.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁹

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Questions on goal 6

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

- 1) The Government has strengthened the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to effectively coordinate all environmental agenda in the country. *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5);
- 2) The Forest Conservation & Management Act 2016 provides for reciprocal representation of key agencies in the natural resources sector at the board of directors level which promote cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation in SFM. *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5);
- 3) Development of the National Land Regulations which coordinates and creates synergies in all land matters to ensure equitable distribution of the land resource. *Ongoing* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5);
<http://www.ardhi.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/DRAFT-LAND-REGULATIONS-final-Draft-on-18.04.017.pdf>
- 4) Establishment of a climate change directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and a National climate change council chaired by the President. *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5)
<http://kenyalaw.org/lex/actview.xql?actid=No.%2011%20of%202016>
- 5) The country formulated Climate change policy and law to facilitate financing to climate funds for mitigation and adaptation to changing climate environment. *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5).
- 6) Multisectoral coordination for increasing forest cover to 10% by 2022
- 7) Designing of the REDD+ readiness activities involving among others the formulation of a

⁹ Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

REDD+ strategy for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, and 6.5);

8) Participation of the country in regional level meetings for Africa for discussions on the activities of the UNFF. *Completed* (6.3, 6.4, 6.5);

9) Participation in the activities of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission. *Continuous* (6.3, 6.4);

10) Collaboration with security sector in forest law enforcement. *Continuous* (6.3);

11) Development of the National Spatial Plan to identify landscapes for conservation activities. *Complete* (6.3);

12) Kenya is a member to the Lake Victoria Basin Commission which coordinates conservation efforts within the member states of the East African and has also ratified the protocol on environment and natural resources under EAC. *Continuous* (6.3);

13) Kenya has established regional forest conservation committees FCCs with broad stakeholder representation with major mandate to guide forestry development in the region. *Continuous* (6.5);

Forestry and wildlife training institutes, universities, and the Forestry Society of Kenya which provide education and training and other professional support services in forestry. *Continuous* (6.4).

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

None

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

- National or subnational
- Regional or international¹⁰
- Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

- To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management
- To monitor and assess forest conditions and management
- To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management
- To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders

¹⁰ For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

1. Development of Transitional Implementation Plans (TIPS) to provide for smooth transfer of devolved forestry functions to the new county governments;
2. Sensitization meetings; Stakeholder Consultations during the development of the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 and NFP;
3. National Forest Policy; Development of a national atlas on changing environment 2016;
4. Policy dialogue with stakeholders; consultations with county governments; professional meetings under the Forestry Society of Kenya
<http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=1849>
5. Protected public forests managed jointly with communities in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans
6. The agencies within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry have developed sectoral Strategic plans and Service Charters to inform the public on SFM
7. Corporate communication departments in the respective Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) have actively communicated the public on SFM

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

The UNFF focal point in the country has involved various stakeholders in drafting the UNFF National Voluntary Report and also development of monitoring indicators for the goals. These include the government agencies such as Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Kenya Water Towers Agency and National Environmental Management Authority. Other are learning institutions such as University of Eldoret and Kenyatta University, and civil society organisations such as Forest Action Network and Wildlife Clubs of Kenya.

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

- Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
- Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
- Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
- Other

Please provide a brief description:

These include:

- 1) Gender mainstreaming in the forest sector in terms of employment and managerial roles
- 2) Gender parity in community forest associations. And other community forest associations
- 3) The establishment of the National gender and equality commission to promote the participation of women in national development; reservation of 30% of the tenders under public procurement to women and youth; requirement that not more than 2/3 of employment should be from one gender; and tracking of participation of women in project activities.
- 4) Reservation of 30% of funds allocated to Ministries / Department funds to support women and youth in doing business with the government;
- 5) Establishment of Youth and Women Empowerment funds to enable their increased entrepreneurial activity.

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- Social media activities (Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram)
www.environment.go.ke/?p=912
- Other -

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to relevant documentation:

Kenya has consistently observed the International Day of Forest since 2012 to-date and has prepared national reports. (www.kenyaforestservice.org).
IDF is celebrated in all the 47 counties and by institutions (Universities, NGOs, Government departments).

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Success Story 1: Provision of Revolving Loans to resource poor farmers

Action taken: The Ministry of Environment and Forestry under Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has innovated a revolving loan scheme for financing farmer investments in forestry enterprises called the ‘Forest Investment Facility’ (FIF). With a capital base of US\$ 700,000, the FIF was established in 2017 as a rollover of a Community Based Farm Forestry Enterprise project financed by the Japan Social Development Fund over the period 2010 to 2015. The target beneficiaries are resource poor farmers who lack access to funds for forestry investments. The aim is to enable them invest in forestry enterprises for improved livelihoods, food, and income security. The revolving loan scheme is a partnership between KFS and the Equity Bank Group. The bank provides financial services including training in financial literacy, opening and maintaining farmers bank accounts, loans disbursement and repayments. KFS is responsible for identifying target farmers for the scheme, training in group dynamics, development of investment proposals using the *RuralInvest* tool (**developed by FAO**) and technical support in establishment of the enterprises. KFS and the bank together conduct evaluation of farmer proposals before disbursement. As at October 2019, US\$ 472,945 had been disbursed to 618 farmers. The loans range from US\$ 100 to US\$50,000. The first loan disbursements in 2018 have a 100% repayment, and those disbursed since are on a similar course.

The Community Based Farm Forestry Enterprise project which preceded the FIF focused on capacity development of farmers and farmer groups to increase their participation in tree growing and forestry livelihood support enterprises between 2009 and 2019. The major methodology used to achieve this was the Farmer Field Schools approach, involving groups of 15 to 30 farmers. The groups were taken through a one-year participatory training programme on their choice of enterprises, from which they graduate as “*Wakulima Wataalam*” (farmer experts). These farmers then become eligible for the FIF investment in farm forestry enterprises. Over the project period, 780 farmer groups with a membership of 15,600 households have been trained and are thus eligible for the facility.

Goals and targets addressed: Goal No. 2, targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4; Goal No. 4, targets 4.1., 4.2, 4.4

Outcome and results achieved:

- a) A total of US\$ 472,945 has been disbursed to 618 resource poor farmers by October 2019.
- b) The FIF has demonstrated that resource poor farmers have the capacity to successfully invest in improving their livelihoods through forestry and related enterprises;
- c) Tree growing enterprises can positively change the lives of farmer households. (See plate 1)

Success story 2: Reservation of Forests

Action taken:

The government of Kenya has reserved 676,806.63 Ha of forests between 2015 to 2019. The largest forest block reserved is Boni Lungi forest in Garissa and Lamu Counties with an area of 451,430 Ha through legal notice No 943/2017. Other new forests include Hirimani forest block with 98,020 Ha through Legal Notice No 176/2017, Panda Nguo forest with 41,316 Ha through Legal Notice 943/2016 and 39 forests totalling 2,886.63 Ha through legal Notice No 349/2019. The new forests are located in nine counties namely Homa Bay, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi, Migori, Kisii, Lamu, Turkana, Baringo and Meru.

Kenya Forest Service has entered into a concession with David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust to manage, conserve, protect and monitor the unique Kibwezi dry forest so that it can continue to provide benefits through resource utilization and tourism to the surrounding communities. A similar arrangement has been made with the Ngare Ndare Trust which focused on forest conservation and ecotourism for livelihood support of the local communities.

http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=231:agencies-feud-over-forest&catid=223:hict&Itemid=98.

<http://website.ngarendare.org/>

The country has embarked on fencing of forest ecosystems to reduce human-wildlife conflict in several ecosystems. These include Mt Kenya, Aberdares, Arabuko-Sokoke, Eburu and Kakamega forests. The initiative is spearheaded by Rhino Ark together with Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and other stakeholders.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22530104-200-kenyas-electrified-route-to-human-wildlife-harmony/>

Goals and targets addressed: Goal No. 1, targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4; Goal No. 2, targets 2.5; Goal No. 3 targets 3.1, 3.2

Outcome and results achieved:

- a) 676,806.63 ha of additional forest areas reserved;
- b) Enhancement of County Governments participation in expansion of protected forest areas

Success story 3: Development of instruments for community participation in Forest Conservation and Management

Action taken:

- a) In 2016, Kenya enacted the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, which partly provides for participation of forest adjacent communities in forest conservation, protection and management through Community Forest Associations (CFA), 254 of which have been formed since 2005.
- b) Guidelines for development of Participatory Forest Management plans was enacted in 2010, and 165 five year plans have so far been developed, which outline forest conservation and management programmes, and the rights, responsibilities and benefits for stakeholders.
- c) For their implementation, the Government and communities have so far signed 97 Forest Management Agreements (FMA).
- d) To support their implementation, a CFA Development and Financing Cycle (CDFC) has been developed to support the growth of CFAs and mobilization of funds for CFA priority activities

Examples;

- a) **Gathiuru Forest Station** in Mt Kenya ecosystem has successfully implemented a forest conservation programme where the CFA members integrate food crops with newly planted tree saplings in state forests (both plantation and indigenous species) as a way of ensuring higher survival rate for the trees while the communities benefit from food crops. The community has earned in excess of US\$ 7,560,000 over the past 8 years from the sale of food crops, while 1000Ha of forests have been planted by the CFAs. This has transformed the livelihood of the communities and significantly contributed to a positive change of attitude towards forest conservation.
- b) The KFS partnered with the Sururu/Likia CFA to rehabilitate the 16,000 Ha of severely degraded forest in 2013. The model used included enrichment planting, protection for natural regeneration and incorporation of income generating activities within the forest block to enhance their livelihoods of participating CFA members. The forest block has now been effectively restored, and the flow of River Nderit and its tributaries that feed Lake Nakuru (an Important Bird Area) is no longer seasonal, while the river volume has considerably increased. This presents a win-win situation with a restored ecosystem and improved livelihood to forest adjacent communities.

Goals and targets addressed: Goals No. 1, targets 1.2, 1.3; Goal No. 2, targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3; Goal No. 3, targets 3.2; Goal No. 4, targets 4.1; Goal No. 5, targets 5.1

Outcome and results achieved: A fully restored indigenous forest; improved river flows; improved livelihoods, incomes, food security for participating communities; reduction in illegal forest activities; participation of communities in forest policing; reduced incidences of forest fires and improved relations between the government and forest adjacent communities (See Plate 2)

Plate 1: Success Story 1: Beneficiaries of Forest Investment Facility Revolving Loans



Cyrus Kariuki's Tree Nursery, Embu Central Sub County which is funded under the revolving loans



Lilian Muthoni's Farm, planted with the valuable *Melia volkensii* for timber production, Gachoka, Mbeere South, Embu County which was funded under the revolving loans

Plate 2: Successful rehabilitation of Sururu forest block, Mau Forest, Nakuru County, Kenya



Sururu Forest Block, 2007 (degraded). This was before the restoration efforts.



Sururu Forest Block, 2018 (healed). 11 year later, the same area looks different with a forest which now provides the valuable ecological, social and economic benefits.

Annex II

Draft global core set of forest-related indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>TieraData supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>	
1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
2. Forest area annual net change rate	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and target 1.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
3. Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	1. Extent of forest resources 4. Productive functions of forest resources	Kilotons of carbon dioxide emissions per year	2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 13 and measuring, reporting and verifying requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
5. Change in area of primary forests	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 15

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>TieraData supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>	
6. Proportion of forest area disturbed	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
7. Area of degraded forest	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 15. Linkages to strategic objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (2008–2018), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8. Above-ground biomass stock in forest	4. Productive function of forest resources	Tons per hectare	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
9. Volume of wood removals	4. Productive function of forest resources	Cubic metres	1	ECE/FAO/ International Tropical Timber Organization/ Eurostat joint forest sector questionnaire	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
10. Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	4. Productive function of forest resources	Percentage	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>TieraData supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>	
11. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12. Employment related to the forest sector	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
13. Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
14. Contribution of forests to food security	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
15. Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	United States dollars	3	OECD, World Bank	Measures progress towards global forest goal 4 and targets 4.1 and 4.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with targets 15.a and 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals
16. Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>TieraData supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>	
encourage sustainable forest management					
17. Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
18. Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
19. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 1.3 and 3.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
20. Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
21. Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

Abbreviations: ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

^a Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.