

## Questionnaire on the Mid-Term Review of the International Arrangement on Forests

### Introduction

In accordance with its programme of work, the UN Forum on Forests at its seventeenth session (UNFF17) adopted an [omnibus resolution](#). The annex to this resolution contains the actions to be taken in preparation for the Midterm Review (MTR) of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF). The resolution calls for these actions to be implemented in a transparent and independent manner, and in close consultation with Members of the Forum, as well as the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) member organizations and other relevant stakeholders. To facilitate the process, the UNFF Secretariat has hired several consultants to assist in the preparation of background papers and assessments. This questionnaire is prepared by the consultants to solicit views from UNFF national focal points and representatives of relevant stakeholders, for use in their assessments. You are kindly invited to send your responses to the UNFF Secretariat at: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org), with copy to [yan.lang@un.org](mailto:yan.lang@un.org) by **30 September 2022**.

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**Name of the Respondent:** IUFRO

**Name of country/organization:** International Union of Forest Research Organizations

**E-mail:** [buck@iufro.org](mailto:buck@iufro.org); [purret@iufro.org](mailto:purret@iufro.org)

**DISCLAIMER:** Unlike Member States and other members of the Forum, IUFRO cannot provide any normative statements due to being a global scientific network that connects more than 15,000 scientists in more than 650 research organizations and universities around the world.

### A. Questions related to the United Nations Forum on Forests and its members

**Question A-1:** Considering the objectives of the [IAF](#), what progress has been made by the UNFF and its Members towards:

- a. Implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests?

IUFRO is not in a position to answer this question as it would require thorough scientific analysis. See answer for question b.

- b. Enhancing cooperation, coordination, coherence, and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels?

The Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) assessment report on "[Embracing complexity: Meeting the challenges of international forest governance](#)"<sup>1</sup>, published in 2010, noted the fragmented nature of international forest governance and the need for the new or adapted institutional arrangements to strengthen and coordinate forest policy learning at the global level and to support engagement and problem-solving among diverse stakeholders. Unfortunately, the outcomes of the assessment were not adequately taken into account in the development of the IAF beyond 2015, thus most of the findings are still relevant. IUFRO is starting an update study of the 2010 assessment on international forest governance. The study can provide contributions to IAF mid-term review and questions A-1.

Subsequent assessments carried out in the frame of the GFEP programme note the continued proliferation of global commitments and initiatives and lack of coordination and collaboration across scales and actors (see e.g. the most recent global report and associated policy brief on "[Forests, Climate, Biodiversity and People: Assessing a Decade of REDD+](#)"<sup>2</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forest-regime/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/follow-up-studies/biodiversity-forest-management-and-redd-2021/>

- c. Promoting North-South, South-South, triangular cooperation, public-private partnerships, and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels?

IUFRO is not in a position to answer this question as it would require thorough scientific analysis. See answer for question b.

- d. Strengthening forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the United Nations Forest Instrument (UNFI)

IUFRO is not in a position to answer this question as it would require thorough scientific analysis. See answer for question b.

- e. Strengthening long-term political commitment to the achievement of the IAF objectives?

IUFRO is not in a position to answer this question as it would require thorough scientific analysis. See answer for question b.

**Question A-2:** Could you list the objectives that have not been achieved, and how can this be improved?

See answer for question A-1: b.

**Questions A-3:** Has the IAF beyond 2015 been operating in a transparent, effective, efficient, and accountable manner?

Based on our experience, the IAF has been operating in a transparent and accountable manner. We are not in a position to make statements about its effectiveness or efficiency, as this would require a thorough scientific analysis.

**Question A-4:** Considering the functions of the UNFF in paragraph 3 of resolution [2015/33](#), what has been the progress made by UNFF towards:

- a. Providing a coherent, open, transparent, and participatory global platform for policy development, dialogue, cooperation, and coordination on issues related to all types of forests, including emerging issues, in an integrated and holistic manner through cross-sectoral approaches?

It is the only global policy-platform focused on forest policy that addresses the forest-related issues in a comprehensive manner. Improvement can be made in terms of cross-sectoral approaches, as this aspect is currently fairly weak.

- b. Promoting, monitoring, and assessing the implementation of SFM, in particular, the UNFI?
- c. Mobilizing, catalyzing, and facilitating access to financial, technical, and scientific resources?

Opportunities have been provided by the UNFF to present scientific information during UNFF sessions and share relevant information with Member States, e.g., by including presentations by scientists or involving scientists in discussion panels, etc. However, such opportunities have not been provided in a systematic manner (rather on case/theme by case/theme).

- d. Promoting governance frameworks, enabling conditions at all levels to achieve SFM?

See answer to question A-1: b.

- e. Strengthening high-level political engagement, with the participation of major groups and other stakeholders, in support of SFM?

There is potential to significantly increase UNFF’s input to the HLPF sessions.

**Question A-5:** Are you satisfied with the current level of engagement of Members and stakeholders in the Forum’s intersessional activities, and what are your suggestions to improve the use of the UNFF’s annual sessions, including intersessional activities?

Discussion on emerging issues needs more space in the annual sessions of the Forum, e.g., through more creative and innovative formats. In general, there is lack of interactive dialogues during sessions.

**Question A-6:** What do you suggest could be done to encourage more Members of the UNFF to submit voluntary national reports and voluntary national contributions?

**B. Questions related to the Forum secretariat**

IUFRO does not have sufficient insight to answer the following questions in detail.

**Question B-1:** What are the achievements of the Secretariat in carrying out its functions and in making progress towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, as defined in ECOSOC resolution 2015/33?

**Question B-2:** What are the gaps in and the existing capacity of the secretariat with a view to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations, strengthening its capacities, gaining a better understanding of its decision-making processes and procedures, and amplifying the impact of its activities?

**Question B-3:** What are your suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of the UNFF Secretariat in carrying out its functions and in making progress towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, and enhance collaboration and synergies, and reduce duplication?

A focal person for scientific collaboration in the UNFF Secretariat should be nominated.

**C. Questions related to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests**

**Question C-1:** Since 2015 what is your assessment of the extent of progress on CPF’s contribution to the IAF objectives as defined in ECOSOC resolution 2015/33?

In our experience, progress has been made, but determining the extent of this would require a scientific analysis.

**Question C-2:** In the table below kindly indicate your assessment of the effectiveness, impact and added value of the activities, in particular, Joint Initiatives of the CPF as outlined in its workplan (2017-2020).

**A comment:** why the outdated Work Plan 2017-2020 has been used in the questionnaire, when the CPF does have a new updated Work Plan 2020-2024?

Item	Key CPF activities as outlined in its 2017-2020 Workplan	In your view what has been the effectiveness of CPF in the following areas (please explain)	In your view what has been the Impact and value-added of the CPF in the following areas (please explain)
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1	Contributions to UNFF documents & sessions	<p>Being a CPF member allows IUFRO to contribute to the documentations and sessions. This is in line with the first two core functions of the CPF: a) support the work of UNFF and its member countries; b) provide scientific and technical advice to the Forum and governing bodies of other CPF members, at their request;</p>	<p>CPF members have provided thematic contributions through reports, presentations and statements to UNFF sessions, thus helping to implement the UN Strategic Plan for Forests and its GFGs, and contributing to having high-level impact (input from UNFF to HLPF for example).</p> <p>Additionally, the collective work of the CPF towards responding to emerging issues and challenges, such as the release of joint statements (e.g., the joint CPF Statement "Towards sustainability: forest solutions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic," 2020).</p>
2	Streamlining forest reporting		
3	Global Forest Expert Panel	<p>The IUFRO led GFEP initiative is a science-policy mechanism that effectively promotes informed decision-making. The comprehensive interdisciplinary GFEP reports successfully support member states and stakeholders in making science-based decisions and identifying emerging issues related to forests. The GFEP initiative has regularly shared scientific information and expertise with member states and CPF members through UNFF sessions and other high-level briefings and meetings, including HLPF.</p> <p>CPF members have provided valuable input to the background consultations and scoping meetings for all GFEP reports. They also endorse the topic and terms of reference of each GFEP assessment.</p>	<p>Since its establishment seven thematic scientific GFEP assessments had been completed, all addressing most relevant forest related topics of the sustainable development agenda. All of the global reports received considerable media uptake and had significant impact on international policies. The outcomes of GFEP assessments served as background information for discussions, briefing documents for delegations and negotiators in forest related political processes, as well as guidance for strategic policy development (including for GEF and national governments). GFEP reports and their findings are reflected in several decisions of multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>GFEP reports and policy briefs are also used by scientists and</p>

			communicators as comprehensive, interdisciplinary and scientifically sound information source, including as teaching materials for university courses.
4	Global Forest Information Service	The GFIS initiative was part of the Work Plan 2017-2020 but is not in the new Work Plan. It is incorporated in the new redesigned website and information resources systems of IUFRO.	During its existence for more than 20 years, GFIS served as an internet gateway to forest information resources and collected content from its 350+ partners, aimed at maximizing the value of forest information resources and providers worldwide by means of sharing information through a global gateway. It enhanced access to all types of forest information, ensuring accessibility to all stakeholders, including governments, researchers, forest managers, NGOs, community groups and the public at large.
5	CPF meetings, side events & OLI	CPF side events and OLI are useful formats for sharing information, including scientific knowledge. CPF meetings or retreats provide options for discussing strategic matters and coordinating forest-related issues among the various CPF members.	Side events (co-)organized by the CPF members at Rio Pavilion during the COPs of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCBD; thematic conferences organized by the CPF (e.g., on halting deforestation in 2018). Regular
7	CPF Communicators network	Communication and outreach are of high importance to any partnership or network. An up to date and easy-to-use CPF website is crucial to inform the public and interested stakeholders about the work and activities of the CPF, members etc. Through this CPF Joint Initiative, the CPF members can share information among each other, promote	The highlights have been the annual International Day of Forests (IDF) events and their promotion. The CPF communicators network also proposes themes of the IDF in future years to the Forum for its approval. In general, the network plays a strong role in communicating the events and activities of CPF members, including joint events and activities. Especially the Wangari

		products and publications, and provide support for the Forum in implementing the UNSPF Communication and Outreach Strategy.	Maathai Forest Champions Award should be mentioned as a visible format recognising inspiring individuals who have helped preserve, restore and sustainably manage forests. IUFRO has contributed financially to all awards and also hosted the award ceremonies in 2014 and 2019.
8	Forest Landscape Restoration	IUFRO was one of several partners implementing this CPF Joint Initiative led by the IUCN, and funded by the GEF.	<p>The initiative contributed to enhancing synergies in the global FLR process. Selected IUFRO contributions to the project:</p> <p>IUFRO was the main partner in the ITTO-led project “Voluntary guidelines for the design and implementation of successful FLR initiatives in the tropics”, funded partly through this project.</p> <p>IUFRO through IUFRO-SPDC, organized an International Knowledge Sharing Workshop “Best Practices for Implementing Forest Landscapes Restoration in South Asia” in Sri Lanka (2018) and jointly with CATIE an online production of a course on FLR for 30 young professionals from Latin American countries (2021).</p> <p>Development of 4 FLR learning modules on FLR, produced in partnership with ITTO.</p>
10	Forest Finance Facilitation		

**Question C-3:** The CPF Policy Document recognises the need for periodic review of its membership given the evolving nature of its mandate. In your view what should be:

- a. the key elements in setting criteria for membership of the CPF (take into account CPF rules of procedure as annexed to the CPF policy document<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>3</sup> CPF Policy Document: <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/cpf-policy-document/index.html>

Key elements should include the following:

1) Global scope of organization wishing to join; 2) forest-related mandate; 3) should **not** be limited to inter-governmental organizations or the UN-system.

b. the frequency for review of the criteria (e.g., below 5 years; 6-10 years; etc.)  
6-10 years

c. the process for triggering a review of the CPF membership  
At the same frequency as the review of the criteria above, or when the majority of members of the CPF request a review of the membership (e.g., due to a specific circumstance or gap).

**Question C-4:** In your view, how can the CPF provide greater support for policy development and implementation of UNFF resolutions/decisions and in particular assist countries in the implementation of the UNSPF.

Increased opportunities for CPF members, such as IUFRO, to contribute thematically to UNFF sessions (e.g., by inviting IUFRO – potentially in collaboration with CIFOR-ICRAF - to lead the preparation of official background documents on forest-related scientific knowledge, as has been the case in the past (e.g. Occasional Paper No. 15 - Science and Technology - Building the Future of the World's Forests; Planted Forests and Biodiversity<sup>4</sup>); by inviting scientists from IUFRO's network to present on key scientific issues). These contributions can support policy development and implementation of the resolutions/decisions. All mentioned contributions greatly advance the implementation of the UNSPF and GFG 4 in particular, in terms of strengthening scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.

IUFRO “the global network for forest science” uniting more than 15,000 scientists around the world, coming from 650 member organizations in 125 countries, can help Member States in implementing the UNSPF and 4POW. Most of the Member States have research and education institutions that are members of IUFRO and can be utilized to can provide access to significant experience, knowledge and capacity in forest science worldwide.

#### **D. Questions related to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network**

**Question D-1:** Have you requested assistance from the GFFFN for mobilizing forest financing? If yes, how long did it take to receive a response and what was the outcome of your request?

**Question D-2:** If you participated in GFFFN capacity building/training workshops, did forest financing improve for your country as a result? If yes, how did it improve?

**Question D-3:** Was your country able to develop or update its forest financing strategy with the support of the GFFFN?

**Question D-4:** What funding sources have you targeted for forest financing with the support of the GFFFN and how successful were your efforts?

#### **E. Questions related to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests**

**Question E-1:** What are the contributions of your country /organization to the UNFF trust fund?

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/publications/series/occasional-papers/article/2004/01/01/occasional-paper-no-15-science-and-technology-building-the-future-of-the-worlds-forests-plant/>

**Question E-2:** What is the impact of voluntary contributions to the UNFF trust fund on supporting the core activities of the UNFF?

**Question E-3:** What are the options to encourage sustained and adequate contributions to the trust fund?

**Question E-4:** What are the key challenges and constraints with regard to mobilizing adequate resources for the trust fund?

#### **F. Questions related to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030**

**Question F-1:** What significant actions has your country or organisation undertaken since 2020 to implement the UNSPF?<sup>5</sup> What are the main challenges and constraints your country or organisation is facing in implementing the UNSPF?

1) IUFRO as one of the most active CPF members lead and coordinates the [Global Forest Expert Panels \(GFEP\)](#)<sup>6</sup> initiative. This initiative is aimed at supporting UNFF and other forest-related intergovernmental processes by assessing available scientific information in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, objective, open and transparent way and producing reports on forest-related issues of global concern, including emerging issues. Its work is particularly relevant to GFG 4 (target 4.5) and GFG 6 (target 6.2) of the UNSPF. The outcomes of the assessments have been presented to the Forum at its annual sessions.

2) IUFRO has contributed scientifically to other selected CPF Joint Initiatives (see question C-2 above)

3) IUFRO continues to contribute thematically to UNFF sessions (e.g., by preparing official background documents on forest-related scientific knowledge; by inviting scientists from IUFRO's network to present on key scientific issues). These contributions can support policy development and implementation of the resolutions/decisions. All mentioned contributions greatly advance the implementation of the UNSPF and GFG 4 in particular, in terms of strengthening scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.

4) IUFRO jointly organized a high-level event with FAO and other partners to mark the IDF 2022 under the theme "Inspire for the future: the role of forests in ensuring sustainable production and consumption". Representatives from governments, international organizations, industry, NGOs, research and youth gathered at this event. A corresponding policy brief was published in 2022.

**Challenges:** i) As an observer organization to the Forum, we have limited mandate to participate in negotiations; and b) IUFRO as a scientific organization can only inform global and national policy-making but not implement the policies themselves. More avenues and options to inform science-based decision-making are desirable.

**Question F-2:** What challenges and constraints did your country face in the preparation of its voluntary national report? If it did not prepare a report, what were the reasons?

**Question F-3:** Do you agree with the submission of voluntary national reports to UNFF, 6 to 12 months after the publication of the next Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) in order to reduce reporting burdens and take full advantage of FAO's data?

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<sup>5</sup> There is no need to repeat information which has already been supplied to UNFF, notably in your country's voluntary national report.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/>



**Question F-4:** What, in your view, are the main “regional and global issues of concern with regard to forests” in the early 2020s?

Overall, the interest in forests and demand for forest products has never been higher, with multiple initiatives aimed at conserving, sustainably managing and restoring forests. Therefore, the need to add both structure and function to international coordination efforts is higher than ever before.

The main global and regional issues remain the same in the 2020s as they were in the recent past:

- Climate change and consequences resulting in forest disturbance, forest ecosystem transition and forest degradation
- Biodiversity loss from deforestation and degradation mainly in the tropics
- Land-use conflicts, including land tenure and rights
- Role of forests for livelihoods
- Sustainable production and consumption of forest products
- The need to improve forest education at all levels to be able to fulfil local, national and global needs

### G. Questions related to the contributions of the Forum to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Question G-1:** In your view, how well on a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being very well) have the Forum’s annual inputs to the HLPF on forest benefits and interlinkages with other SDGs been reflected in the HLPF declarations:

  3   HLPF ministerial declarations in 2018 and 2022 (SDG15 theme years)<sup>7</sup>

  1   HLPF ministerial declarations in 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2021 (non-SDG15 theme years)<sup>8</sup>

**Question G-2:** In your view, which of the following should be considered to enhance the visibility of forest contributions at HLPF sessions and better reflect the interlinkages between forests and the SDGs in HLPF declarations (check all that may be useful):

Earlier input into relevant aspects of the HLPF preparatory process<sup>9</sup> by the UNFF, its members, secretariat and partners (CPF, Major Groups, regional/subregional organizations).

Increased role for the UNFF Bureau in representing the Forum and promoting forest/SDG interlinkages at HLPF regional and global preparatory meetings.

Enhanced coordination in capitals between UNFF focal points and those responsible for the HLPF and preparation of Voluntary National Reviews.

Enhanced consultations between the UNFF and its secretariat and UN Regional Economic Commissions, particularly their Forums on Sustainable Development.

Enhanced coordination between the UNFF Secretariat and DESA’s Office for Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development, which supports the HLPF process.

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>7</sup> See para 27 of HLPF 2018 declaration and paras 66, 67, 69 and 71 of HLPF 2020 declaration.

<sup>8</sup> No forest-related references in HLPF 2017 declaration. See para 34 of HLPF 2019 declaration; paras 7 and 19 of HLPF 2020 declaration; para 36 of HLPF 2021 declaration.

<sup>9</sup> The annual HLPF preparatory process is launched in March of each year with significant regional and global activities: <http://hlpf.un.org/2022>

**Question G-3:** In your view, which of the following should UNFF pursue to increase the political relevance of forests to the broader sustainable development agenda (check all that may be useful)?

Preparation of a report and associated targeted communication products on the multiple contributions of forests/SFM to the SDGs, including in the context of COVID-19 recovery.

Building on the momentum of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, foster enhanced coordination among forestry, agricultural and other sectors at all levels (GFG 6.3).

Enhanced coordination in capitals between focal points for UNFF and the Rio conventions.

Increased role for the UNFF Bureau in representing the UNFF and promoting forest/SDG interlinkages at key meetings of the Rio conventions.

Enhanced coordination in capitals on the preparation of Nationally Determined Contributions (UNFCCC), Voluntary National Contributions (UNFF) and Voluntary National Reviews (HLPF).

Other: Make use of existing reports, including scientific reports, and related communication products on the multiple contributions of forests/SFM to the SDGs (and vice versa), such as:

- IUFRO Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment (IUFRO-WFSE) undertook an assessment<sup>10</sup> of potential and anticipated impacts of efforts towards attaining the different SDGs on forests and forest-related livelihoods and development;
- IUFRO-led CPF Joint Initiative Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) has developed global scientific assessment reports describing the links between SDG 15 and other SDGs, such as the GFEP assessment on Forests and Food Security<sup>11</sup> (SDG 2); assessment report on Forests and Water<sup>12</sup> (SDG 6); assessment on Forests and Poverty<sup>13</sup> (SDG 1) and the ongoing assessment on Forests and Human Health<sup>14</sup> (SDG 3).

#### **H. Questions related to the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030**

**Question H-1:** What progress has your Government/organisation made since 2015 in implementing the UNSPF communication and outreach strategy, as contained in Annex 1 of UNFF Resolution 13/1 (see [E/2018/42](#))? How could any challenges, including achieving greater visibility of the UNSPF and the global forest goals, be addressed?

IUFRO has been supporting the Forum, its Members and the CPF (through Joint Initiatives) with scientific information and knowledge throughout the years (see answers to questions C-1, C-4, F-1). Direct contributions have been made to implement GFG 4 (target 4.5) and GFG 6 (target 6.2) of the UNSPF. All these contributions help to raise awareness of forests and trees, and their role in combating global challenges, and promote sustainable forest management. Within the CPF, IUFRO is also an active member of the CPF Communicators Network and contributes to and promotes outputs such as the annual International Day of Forests events, joint publications of CPF members, etc.

As mentioned in question F-1, IUFRO jointly organized a high-level event with FAO and other partners to mark the IDF 2022 under the theme “Inspire for the future: the role of forests in ensuring sustainable

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/wfse/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-food-security/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-water/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-poverty/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-human-health/>

production and consumption". Representatives from governments, international organizations, industry, NGOs, research and youth gathered at this event. A corresponding policy brief was published in 2022.

**Challenge:** GFGs are not sufficiently recognized beyond the forest community, mainly due to the nature of the IAF (non-legally binding and having no substantial financial resources, compared to other platforms).

**Question H-2:** When considering the overall impact of communication and outreach activities, including the International Day of Forests, undertaken since 2015 by members of the Forum, the secretariat, the CPF, regional organizations and relevant stakeholders, to promote the UNSPF and global forest goals, what do you regard as (i) the main successes and (ii) the main shortcomings?

Awareness of the role of forests in achieving SDGs has overall increased. The annual IDFs are a good entry point to communicate. However, the IDF promotion should be harmonized and better aligned among CPF partners (e.g., the use of two logos may be confusing).

**Question H-3:** What additional communication opportunities, platforms and channels, including those that have come into prominence in recent years, should be used more effectively to better reach target audiences and achieve greater impact?

Social media channels and other online communication tools are evolving fast and need to be evaluated constantly to see what works best for whom. There is no one-fits-all platform. The main challenges in communication are rather to cross sector barriers and to reach the general public. For this, local languages and skilled communicators at the local level are important.

**Question H-4:** What opportunities are there to make better use of the capacities of members of the Forum and other players and partners at the global, regional, and national levels to strengthen advocacy on the implementation of the UNSPF?

#### I. Questions related to the involvement of regional and subregional partners

**Question I-1:** In your view, what are the top three areas in which regional and subregional partners have made the most important contributions to SFM policy development and dialogue since the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the UNFF?

**Question I-2:** What are prime examples of regional and subregional partners successfully contributing to the practical achievement of GFGs under the UNSPF 2017-2030? [*alone or in partnership with governments or business community*]

**Question I-3:** Given the power for good of the business and philanthropic communities, what are the key efforts of regional and subregional partners to partner with them? [*both within and outside the Business Council for Sustainable Development (UN-BCSD)*]

#### J. Questions related to the involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders

**Question J-1:** In your view, what are the top three areas in which major groups and other relevant stakeholders have made the most important contributions to SFM policy development and dialogue since the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the UNFF?

**Question J-2:** What are prime examples of major groups and other relevant stakeholders successfully contributing to the practical achievement of GFGs under the UNSPF 2017-2030? [*alone or in partnership with governments or business community*]

**Question J-3:** Given the power for good of the business and philanthropic communities, what are the key efforts of major groups and other relevant stakeholders to partner with them [*both within and outside the Business Council for Sustainable Development (UN-BCSD)*]?

**Question J-4:** What degree of funding independence have you achieved for participation in (a) policy development and dialogue or (b) practical SFM contribution? What improvements would you prioritise?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

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