



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

FOREST MANAGEMENT BUREAU

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SEP 19 2022

ZEPHYRIN MANIRATANGA

UNFF18 Chair and

Permanent Representative of Burundi

unff@un.org cc: yan.lang@un.org



THRU:

JULIETTE BIAO KOUDENOUKPO

United Nations Secretary General

Director, United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

Two United Nations Plaza, DC2-2300

New York, NY 10017, U.S.A.

Dear **Mr. Maniratanga**:

Greetings!

This has reference to the Letter dated 09 August 2022 inviting United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Members to answer the consolidated questionnaire which was prepared by UNFF Consultants to assist in the preparation for the Midterm Review (MTR) of the International Arrangement on Forests.

In this regard, the Philippines would like to submit the attached questionnaire with the corresponding highlighted responses and inputs to specific questions relevant to our participation in the UNFF.

Thank you and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

TIRSO P. PARIAN, JR., CESO IV

Director and UNFF Focal Point, Philippines

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, with copy to yan.lang@un.org by 30 September 2022.

Name of the Respondent: TIRSO P. PARIAN, JR.

Name of country/organization: PHILIPPINES/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources-
Forest Management Bureau

E-mail: fmb@denr.gov.ph

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?

The Philippines continuously promotes sustainable forest management and implement considerable efforts in achieving the six (6) shared Global Goals on Forests by rehabilitating unproductive, denuded, and degraded forestlands through the implementation of the country's Enhanced National Greening Program, Intensified Forest Protection Program, and existing projects, programs, and initiatives. The country pursues SFM through the following key strategies:

- 1. Placing all forestlands under sustainable forest management in order to meet demands for forest goods and ecosystem services;*
- 2. Collaborative partnership with stakeholders to sustainably manage watersheds;*
- 3. Strengthening the resilience of forest-dependent communities to climate change hazards;*
- 4. Enhancing decision-making through improved systems on information management and monitoring and evaluation; and*
- 5. Placing forestlands under an appropriate management arrangement.*

To ensure that forests and forestlands are sustainably managed, the Philippine government, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resource (DENR), issues forest tenurial instruments in order to place forestlands under appropriate management arrangements. As of 2022, a total of 3,684 tenure instruments/permits are issued to put around 2.4 Million hectares under management arrangement in the Philippines.

Since 2011, the country has been implementing the Expanded National Greening Program (eNGP) and was able to rehabilitate 2.18 Million hectares of degraded forestlands with a total of 1.83 Billion seedlings planted nationwide. The eNGP along with other existing projects and initiatives has contributed to the approximately 5.65% increase in the Philippine Forest Cover in 2020.

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

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) provides a platform for Member States, development partners, and other stakeholders to engage in policy dialogues, high-level discussions, and collaborations in addressing concerns and issues relative with all types of forests. The annual meetings of the UNFF have contributed in strengthening collective actions of its Member States to achieve Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) with the participation and assistance of relevant international organizations and bodies such as the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

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

In 2019, the Philippines, through the DENR, issued DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-22 which adopted the Forestry Investment Roadmap (FIRM) outlining plans and proposal, in line with the Country's Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development, intended to attract new investments and to strengthen public-private partnerships. The FIRM is the country's blueprint to encourage private sector investments in forestry. It provides an avenue to hasten the country's progress, and socio-economic development through the optimization and wise use of forest lands under the purview of sustainable forest management. It aims to revitalize forestry investments through local and foreign direct investments in an environmentally sound, economically viable and socially-responsible manner towards inclusive growth and sustainable development. It will also prescribe guidelines on how industrial-level partnerships can be strengthened to transform the production forests into a significant contributor to the national economy.

DENR continues to cultivate its positive and complementary partnerships with Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations both locally and internationally. These partnerships resulted in significant alliances, joint, and collaborative efforts in pursuing and advancing different forestry and environmental initiatives. They also resulted in stronger institutional arrangements including financing for the implementation forestry-related projects.

In 2019, the DENR and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) executed a Memorandum of Agreement which established the Agroforestry Plantation Program (APP) which ushered the provision of credit facility for tenure holders in forestlands. The loan to be provided by the Bank shall be used for the development, expansion, harvesting, processing, maintenance and protection of industrial forest-based plantations in qualified private and public lands.

Moreover, in 2021, a Memorandum of Agreement between the DENR and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) was also executed to develop the LBP-DENR Forestry Financing Program which aims to hasten economic development, promote environmental stability, enhance climate

change mitigation and adaptation, and foster ease of doing business. In line with the commitment to boost the Philippine wood-based industry, LBP commits to provide credit assistance for the development, maintenance, protection and expansion of existing tree plantations. The DENR and LBP is currently developing the implementing rules and regulations for the LBP-DENR Forestry Financing Program.

Recently this year (February 2022), DENR executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) to extend innovative and client-responsive insurance packages to People's Organizations/ Indigenous People's Organizations, Cooperatives, Individual, and Corporations and to ensure the welfare of insured plantation holders/farmers and help stabilize production and income in the event of after loss or mortality of trees from natural calamities and other perils.

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

In line with the key element of the UNFI to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, the Philippines successfully managed to implement several policy improvements with regards to the implementation of eNGP. In 2020, the country shifted to family implementation approach to support the Philippine government's objective to provide additional income to upland and rural families affected by the pandemic, and to focus on planting bamboo as priority commodity, as it plays important role in soil stabilization, air quality improvement, erosion control, and carbon sequestration.

- e. Strengthening long-term political commitment to the achievement of the IAF objectives?
In terms of strengthening long-term political commitment to the achievement of IAF objectives, the UNFF continues to monitor and assess progress made in other forest-related multilateral fora and agreements, such as the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, and the Alliance for the Conservation of Rainforests. During the 17th Session of the UNFF (UNFF17) a High-Level Roundtable, these multilateral developments related to forests were discussed.

The Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use (Glasgow Declaration) is a commitment supported by 145 countries to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation. While, the Alliance for the Conservation of Rainforests (Alliance), with 32 members, embodies the shared goal of governments and civil society members to reinforce synergies and systems in place to combat deforestation. The Philippines is one of the countries who supported the Glasgow Declaration and the Alliance.

Moreover, the Philippines also pushes for the enactment of the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Bill and the Final Forest Limits Bill to strengthen . The SFM Bill will update the existing Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines or Presidential Decree No. 705, series of 1975. SFM Bill aims to institutionalize the development of an effective and sustainable forest management strategy and highlights sustainability, ecological integrity and participatory development. The Final Forest Limits Bill will define the specific forest limits in the country which shall enhance the development, administration and protection of forestlands. Defining the specific limits of forestlands is one way of mitigating the occurrences of forest degradation

caused by unlawful occupancy, unlawful and illegal titling, land use conversion and illegal logging.

Further, in support of the IAF objective, the Philippines, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, is currently implementing a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported Project entitled "Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines." Part of its outcomes is to implement a sustainable use and management systems for land and forest resources that are compatible with integrated ecosystem management corridor objectives through a Voluntary Forest Certification System.

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

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

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?
- 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?
- d. Promoting governance frameworks, enabling conditions at all levels to achieve SFM?
- e. Strengthening high-level political engagement, with the participation of major groups and other stakeholders, in support of SFM?

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?

The Philippines recommends to consider holding the UNFF Sessions via teleconferencing format. It shall be noted that travel expenses to the UN Headquarters in New York are costly for developing countries. In-person sessions are only recommended if the travel expenses for all members of the delegation are subsidized by the UNFF.

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

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?

The UNFF Secretariat is recommended to provide regular updates on the work progress on the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) to all Member States. Moreover, it is also suggested for the UNFF Secretariat to provide advance copy of all documents to be discussed, as well as, corresponding guide questions ahead of the actual consultation workshops, dialogue, and sessions of the UNFF.

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?

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).

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)
1	Contributions to UNFF documents & sessions		
2	Streamlining forest reporting	<p><i>As a member of the CPF, FAO greatly contributed on streamlining forest reporting particularly on Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) which provides essential information for understanding the extent of forest resources, their condition, management and uses.</i></p> <p><i>The latest of these assessments, FRA 2020, examines the status of, and trends in, more than 60 forest-related variables in 236 countries and territories in the period 1990–2020. FRA 2020 data were collected using commonly agreed terms and definitions through</i></p>	<p><i>FRA is the mechanism for collecting data and reporting on two forest-related indicators of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, data submitted to FRA contribute to reporting on SDG goal 15 – Life on Land - indicators 15.1.1 (forest area as a proportion of total land area) and 15.2.1 (progress towards sustainable forest management).</i></p>

		<i>a transparent, traceable reporting process and a well-established network of officially nominated national correspondents that covers 187 countries and territories. More than 700 people were directly involved in this process.</i>	
3	Global Forest Expert Panel		
4	Global Forest Information Service		
5	CPF meetings, side events & OLI		
7	CPF Communicators network		
8	Forest Landscape Restoration		
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:

- the key elements in setting criteria for membership of the CPF (take into account CPF rules of procedure as annexed to the CPF policy document¹)
- the frequency for review of the criteria (e.g., below 5 years; 6-10 years; etc.)
- the process for triggering a review of the CPF membership

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.

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?

No.

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?

No.

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

¹ CPF Policy Document: <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/cpf-policy-document/index.html>

No.

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

The Philippines is undertaking efforts in completing its REDD+ Readiness Phase. For REDD+ implementation, the country is targeting access to the Green Climate Fund.

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?

The Philippine government has not announced any voluntary contribution to the UNFF trust fund.

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?² What are the main challenges and constraints your country or organisation is facing in implementing the UNSPF?

The Philippines continues to implement the Expanded National Greening Program to rehabilitate remaining open, denuded, and degraded lands in the country. The ENGP is in support of UNSPF Global Forest Goals No. 1, 2, and 4. In order to sustain the gains of the ENGP and to protect the existing forests from further destruction and degradation, the country has intensified its Forest Protection Program. In 2021, around 8.6 Million hectares of forests were protected against forest fires and poaching. Approximately, 6.7 Million hectares of Forest Conservation Areas (FCA) were patrolled through the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection and Monitoring System. Also, due to the country's forest protection efforts, we are able to neutralize one (1) illegal logging hotspot nationwide

In 2021, the Philippines, through the DENR, also issued DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2021-43 or the "Guidelines on the Establishment of the Carbon Accounting, Verification, and Certification System (CAVCS) for Forest Carbon Projects" which aims to establish CAVCS to encourage and support investments in activities that sequester carbon dioxide and avoid emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

² There is no need to repeat information which has already been supplied to UNFF, notably in your country's voluntary national report.

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?

Since voluntary national reports consist of information and country progress in the implementation of the Global Forest Goals (GFGs), in case of the Philippines, the main challenge/constraint faced is data from other government agencies, non-government organizations, and civil society organizations that needs to be collected in order to develop a comprehensive report across all sectors with initiatives and accomplishments relative with the implementation of GFGs are not readily available.

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?

Yes since the data collected through the Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) will be of contribution to the development of voluntary national reports to the UNFF.

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

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, increased stresses on forests for sustenance of forest-dependent communities has been the one of the major concerns with regard to forests, notwithstanding climate change which caused sea level rise, extreme weather conditions, and biodiversity loss, among others.

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:

4 HLPF ministerial declarations in 2018 and 2022 (SDG15 theme years)³

4 HLPF ministerial declarations in 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2021 (non-SDG15 theme years)⁴

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 process⁵ 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.

³ See para 27 of HLPF 2018 declaration and paras 66, 67, 69 and 71 of HLPF 2020 declaration.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The annual HLPF preparatory process is launched in March of each year with significant regional and global activities: <http://hlpf.un.org/2022>

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: _____

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: _____

[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?

The global forest goals are published at the website of DENR Forest Management Bureau to be readily accessible for the general public. Overview of the UNSPF, as well as, the GFGs are also included in the presentations and information and education materials.

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?

The International Day of Forests is a global observance being held annually on the 21st day of March to raise awareness on the importance of forests to people and their vital role in poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, and food security. Sustainable management of all types of forests are at

the heart of addressing challenges of conflict-affected, developing, and developed countries, for the benefit of current and future generations.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, through the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), spearheads the celebration in the Philippines through various activities in partnership with various institutions to promote forestry themes. Photography competitions, in line with the themes Forests and Water and Forests and Energy, were done in 2016 and 2017, respectively. The Building Forests: A Symposium on Forests and Sustainable Cities was conducted in 2018 while a sponsored Paydro Live Game and Event was done for 2019's Forest and Education theme. In 2020, during the onset of the pandemic lockdown, the Bureau shared an infographic highlighting the role of forests in preventing the next pandemic relative with the Forests and Biodiversity Theme.

A webinar was conducted in support of the IDF 2021 Theme "Forest Restoration: A Path to Recovery and Well-Being" to highlight the benefits of forest restoration in terms of human health, food security, environmental and climatic condition, provision of green jobs, stakeholder engagement, and healing. Moreover, a forest wellness week to showcase urban green spaces as venues for improvement of well-being and healing through a series of online fitness classes was also conducted in 2021 to celebrate IDF.

In line with the theme of IDF 2022, "Forests and Sustainable Production and Consumption," FMB is conducted the "ForeSTART-UP: A Webinar on Forests and Sustainable Production and Consumption" to inform tree plantation growers on how to participate in the loan program of Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), how to avail assistance from Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in putting up start-up businesses, and educate the significance of sustainable production and consumption in forestry-related businesses.

With the experiences of the Philippines in celebrating IDF throughout the years, we believe that its main successes revolve on how the general public was informed and educated on the importance of forests in their everyday lives. Social media played an important role in this aspect as it paved the way in disseminating information and sharing initiatives of the government in marking the annual International Day of Forests.

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?

Various social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok, and Twitter may be explored by the UNFF to widen the reach of the campaigns and events.

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 15th 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 15th 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
