

Global objective 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

Global objective 2

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

Global Objective 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests;

Global objective 4

Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

Monitoring and assessing progress towards implementation of the forest instrument and achieving its Global Objectives on Forests are critical components of the work of the UNFF. Countries have been requested to submit voluntary national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum. The Forum's 8-year (2007-2015) Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) specifically states that *"Each session will have as a main task the discussion on the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests"*. The successful implementation of the forest instrument requires improved national reporting by countries to help assess progress, identify needs, and to promote a more effective sharing of experiences and best practices.

III. Objective

The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of UNFF and FRA focal points in East and Southern Africa in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF 10 in April 2013. The workshop focused on enhancing the focal points' understanding of the forest instrument and of the importance of its implementation at country level. Workshop participants also discussed the proposed monitoring architecture and contributed to the finalization of the format and guidelines for national reports.

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Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition,

innovative and look into all sources of funding for supporting the implementation of the forest instrument.

Before turning to the work of the exercise groups, Mr. Gondo reiterated the three steps to be undertaken for effectively planning and initiating the implementation of the instrument at the country level: awareness raising, inventory of on-going forest initiatives and assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument.

In order to ensure broad stakeholder participation, information materials for awareness raising need to be developed and, through workshops, agreements reached with stakeholders on processes and methods of implementation. In the Nicaragua pilot project, information materials were produced in the principal languages of Spanish, Miskito and English.

The inventory of on-going forest initiatives is critical in forming the baseline for the implementation

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;

6 (j) Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

6 (k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes, and promoting sustainable forest management, including *inter alia* addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promoting forest conservation;

Experts again noted that the successful assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument requires effective engagement of all stakeholders in order to reach agreement on monitoring, assessment and reporting methods, including criteria and indicators.

D. Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the forest instrument

The fourth session addressed approaches to monitoring and evaluating the status of implementation of the forest instrument. Mr. Gondo stressed that systematic evidence is needed for effectively assessing progress. He explained the importance of first establishing baseline information. Decisions need to be taken on what to monitor in order to focus more sharply the monitoring and evaluation process and avoid an assessment that is too broad, as well as on the frequency of data and information collection and the determination of specific indicators to be utilized. As much as possible, monitoring needs to be linked to other relevant on-going processes. Finally, Mr. Gondo underlined the importance of getting feedback on the data and information collected and analyzed to determine its usefulness for stakeholders.

On the issue of streamlining of national reporting, Mr. Illueca noted that this is an important issue for countries and that every effort should be made to streamline reporting on the forest instrument with other processes such as the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), the forest biodiversity programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), among others. However, he cautioned that the expectations of governments on this issue tend to be much more optimistic than what reality dictates. The overlaps across international processes are not as extensive as governments think. He provided as an example a UNEP project in the late 1990s implemented by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) on streamlining reporting among the five global biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Ramsar Convention) and one regional convention (the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol of the Cartagena Convention for the Wider Caribbean), in which it was found that the overlap among these MEAs was only approximately 20%. Upon reflection, this makes sense, since otherwise there would only be need for one over-arching MEA.

Nevertheless, Mr. Illueca noted that streamlining as much as reasonably possible is desirable and will be addressed in greater detail during session five of the workshop.

The exercise groups were then requested to look at possible indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of the forest instrument, bearing in mind the action plans that they had

comptrollers, etc. They need to be approached by national focal points in order to determine their willingness to cooperate in the gathering of the new data and information.

At this point, he introduced the revised questionnaire/template for the consideration of the workshop participants. He underlined that the national reports are voluntary, as well as the following key points:

The information requested is less than length of the questionnaire/template.

The questionnaire/template will facilitate greatly the processing of data and information across the four layers and by thematic clusters.

For assessment and operational purposes, knowing what data and information is unavailable or where there is inaction is important for future considerations.

X. Workshop recommendations and follow-up

A. Implementation of the forest instrument

The experiences of the Ghana pilot project demonstr

7.







Sudan

Mr. Nada I. Abdalrahim

Swaziland

Ms. Futhi Magagula

Tanzania

Mr. Juma Mgoo

Uganda

Mr. Gershom Onyango

Ms. Rachel Musoke

Zambia

Mr. Fredrick Mulenga

Mr. Davies Kashole

Zimbabwe

Mr. Darlington Duwa

Africa Forest Forum (AFF)

Mr. Yonas Yemshaw

UNEP

Mr. Niklas Hagelberg, Natural Resources Branch

FAO

Mr. Dan Rugabira, FAO Representative in Kenya

Mr. Masahiko Hori, Forestry Officer, Forest Policy Service (FOEP)

Mr. Peter Gondo, Consultant

UNFF Secretariat

Ms. Njeri Kariuki, Programme Officer

Mr. Mikko Kurppa, Associate Expert

Mr. Jorge Illueca, Consultant

Appendix 4

Questionnaire/Template for Preparing National Reports for UNFF 10 and 11

Guidance for overall preparation: Reporting to UNFF 10 and 11 will be critical in setting the path forward for the international arrangement on forests, including the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument. These national reports are also critically important to reporting countries for the following reasons:

- Addressing the issue of financial resources for implementing the forest instrument and attaining the global objectives on forests;
- Assisting countries in assessing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the forest instrument;
- Identifying more clearly the needs of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries and small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing more effectively the forest instrument and achieving its four global objectives on forests, which bilateral and multi-lateral donors could take into account in the implementation of their international SFM technical cooperation strategies.
- The information and data requested from countries in the questionnaire/template will collectively and nationally serve as a baseline for measuring progress towards the implementation of the Forest Instrument and its Global Objectives on Forests.

Information on indicators and additional questions may be used for more than one of the four layers that will be reported on:

- I. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country
- II. The global objectives on forests
- III. The forest instrument
- IV. The overall theme of the Forum session

The questionnaire that follows attempts to provide a streamlined approach that takes into account reporting to forest-related agreements and processes such as the MDGs, FRA and the ITTO C & I process where they are directly related to the forest instrument and its global objectives on forests.

Given the cross-sectoral scope of the forest instrument, it is recommended that UNFF national focal points prepare their responses in consultation with representatives of relevant organizations, including ministries/agencies of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics. If possible, this could be achieved through inter-institutional coordination mechanisms on forests already existing in the countries. Hopefully these should include the national focal points for FRA and the NFP Facility and, where applicable, the national focal points for the ITTO C & I process, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

In a template format, the information only has to be inputted the first time. Please note that the areas of the questionnaire that are highlighted in grey indicate those areas where the information will be automatically inputted the first time it is entered. By requesting information in a streamlined, concise manner, it is anticipated that the average national report will vary in length from 15 to 20 pages, although the actual

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The definition of terms that appears in the glossary that follows is simply for the purpose of clarification of

	national focal point			
	Name:			
	Title:			
	Address:			
	Phone:			
	Fax:			
	e-mail:			
I. The global objectives on forests	<p>Guidance: As indicated below in Section II, the adjusted MDG indicators will also contribute to measuring progress in the implementation of the global objectives on forests. MDG indicators 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7 are directly related to measuring progress in the achievement of global objective 1; indicators 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2, to global objective 2; 7.6, to global objective 3; and 8.1, to global objective 4.</p> <p>The additional indicators listed below are taken from the SFM C & I processes, specifically the FAO global FRA and the ITTO C & I. Please provide the exact information that your country submitted for the 2005, 2010 and 2015 FRAs (for UNFF 11 only). For global objective 4, ITTO indicators were found to be the most relevant.</p> <p>Funding for sustainable forest management will be at the center of the deliberations of UNFF 10. The indicators and additional questions under Global Objective 4, which take a cross-sectoral approach, will contribute significantly to discussions on this issue.</p>			
Global objective 1: Reverse the loss of cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;				
		2005	2010	2012/2015
1. FRA T.1.1: What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?				
2. FRA T.1.2: What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?				
3. FRA T.2.1: What is the extent of the country's forests under public ownership (1000 ha)? ¹				
4. FRA T.2.2: What is the extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)?				
And what is the extent of privately owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)?				
	Individual			
	Business entities and institutions			
	Local, indigenous and tribal communities			

¹ The 2005 data on ownership of forests was first provided by FRA 2010, which does not provide data for 2010 for FRA T.2.1 and FRA T.2.2.

Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

5. FRA T.3.1: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?			
6. FRA T.3.2: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?			
7. FRA T.3.3: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?			
8. FRA T.3.4: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?			

Global objective 3: 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;

		2005 ²	2010	2012/2015
9. FRA T.3.10: What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?				

forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the transportation sector?			
UNFFS AQ 9. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the agricultural sector?			

UNFFS AQ 10. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the water resources sector?

	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
		2005	2010	2012/15
UNFFS AQ 16. If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.				
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section I) in 500 words or less. For example, is the quantifiable information an estimate or an accurate reflection based on accounting? Or you may wish to explain that the information is currently unavailable but is in the process of being collected.				

II. Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country

Guidance: In its purpose, the forest instrument is to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including

population of forest dependent people below your country's established poverty line?			
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.			
16. (1.6.) What is the proportion (%) of employed people in the forest sector living below \$US 1 per day?			

for indicator FRA T.3.3.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.4.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.10.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator FRA T.3.11 and ITTO 1.11.				
25. (7.7) What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?				
	Plants			
	Animals			
Target 8.A: Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.				
26. (8.1.) What has been the net ODA received for forestry (US\$)?				
If available, what has been the net ODA received for SFM (US\$)? If not available, please respond NA.				
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator ITTO 1.3.				
Repeat here information inputted above under UNFFS AQ 2.				
Additional questions			Yes	No
<u>Relevant to Targets 1.A-1.C</u>				
UNFFS AQ 17. Are your national forest program and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?				
If yes, please check the applicable reason(s)				
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans s s sbly.			

	(2)		
	(3)		

In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest

Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.			
Government sources			
International development partners			
Private sources			
Additional questions	Not applicable	Yes	No



	forest products, excluding wildlife			
UNFFS AQ 30: What was the total number of cases registered for illegal occupation of forests and the percentage that were prosecuted?				
UNFFS AQ 31: What was the total number of cases registered for destruction of forests due to arson and the percentage that were prosecuted?				
2B: International trade in forest products				
Additional questions				
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 3 under UNFFS AQ 1.				
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.				

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sustainable forest management				
Repeat for the questions that follow information inputted under global objective 4 for UNFFS AQ 15-16.				
Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?				
If yes, which of the following sources apply?				
	Increased public sector financing			
	Increased funding from private industry			
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs			
	Bilateral cooperation			
	Multilateral cooperation			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research				
	Forests and climate change			
	Forest biodiversity			
	Land management and rehabilitation			
	Forestry			
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests			
	Forest biology			
	Social and cultural values of forests			
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)			
		2005	2010	2012/2015
If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.				

students in forest related education that graduated with a B.Sc. degree or equivalent were women?			
36. FRA T.16.6: What percentage of students in forest related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma were women?			
Additional questions		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 33. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year on Forests? ⁷			
If yes, please describe them in 250 words or less.			
UNFFS AQ 34. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the forest instrument and of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?			
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?			
	Published materials such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		
	Meetings with public sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives		
	Meetings with private sector stakeholders to inform them of the purpose and scope of the forest instrument and its four global objectives		

the goods and services produced by forests?			
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If yes, in 500 words or less, describe how this is

**Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 10: forests and economic development,
with the following four themes:**

- Theme 1: Forest products and services;
- Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies;
- Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and
- Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.

Theme 1: Forest products and services



	Forests			
	Other wooded land			
	Other land			
45. FRA.T.10a: What is the total land area of forests affected by other disturbances (1000 ha)?				
	Insects			
	Diseases			
	Other biotic agents ¹¹			
	Abiotic factors ¹²			
Additional questions			Yes	No

UNFFS AQ 40. Which of the following disasters resulted in the destruction of forests

Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.	Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (j), (t).		
	2005	2010	2012
Repeat here the information inputted for global objective 2 391(n)5.7264-2.057dqp	b	Gu	

Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 11: Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests, with the following three specific themes:

- Theme 1: Review the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options, as stated by ECOSOC in its resolution 2006/49, paragraph 32;
- Theme 2: Review progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests; and
- Theme 3: Review the contribution of forests and the international arrangement, including the forest instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals.

Theme 1: Review the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options, as stated by ECOSOC in its resolution 2006/49, paragraph 32

Repeat information provided for MDG targets under UNFFS AQ 17.				
			Yes	No
	National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.			
	National forest programs have been updated to take into account and support the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of its four global objectives on forests.			
	National development policies, plans and strategies incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	National poverty eradication plans and strategies, which in some countries form part of their national development policies/plans/strategies, have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.			
	Other (explain in 50 words or less)			
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions		Not applicable	Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster 1A under UNFFS AQ 18: For countries whose official language is not one of the 6 official UN languages, has				

the forest instrument been translated into your country's official language? If your

regionally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement beyond 2015?			
Theme 2: Review progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests			
Responses were already provided through the core reporting under Part 1, section I on the global objectives on forests and section III on the thematic clusters of the forest instrument.			