

In order to shorten the questionnaire/template, the UNFF Secretariat was also requested to shorten the reporting format by making the responses to some of the indicators optional for countries.

Several stressed the importance of receiving financial assistance, as is the case with other multilateral environmental agreements, for the preparation of future national reports. The workshop participants strongly proposed that a recommendation be presented to UNFF 10 requesting financial support from donors for the preparation of national reports to UNFF 11 and future sessions of the forum.

I. Introduction

The Santiago Workshop to Strengthen National Reporting in Support of the Implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument, is the last in a series of five capacity-building workshops undertaken jointly by the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Funded by the Development Account of DESA's Capacity Development Office (CDO), the objective of the project and the workshops is to strengthen and support the capacity of UNFF national focal points in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF10 in 2013, in the context of the overall theme of that session on "forests and economic development", and to strengthen and support their capacity to conduct monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) required for the preparation of national reports. The project will also contribute to prepare countries for the 2015 assessment report of the international arrangement on forests, which calls on countries to provide information on the contributcip

II. Background

The adoption of the forest instrument by the United Nations General Assembly (A/Res/62/98) in September 2007 reinforced the global commitment to sustainable forest management (SFM) as the overarching principle for forest policy at both the national and international levels, and outlined future priorities in the form of the four Global Objectives on Forest (GOFs):

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 discussio*

- Increase awareness of the forest instrument by countries,
- Increase the number of countries systematically implementing the instrument,
- Increase the number of countries submitting national reports to UNFF 10 and 11, and
- Provide a coordinated basis for reporting progress to the UNFF and other forest-related processes.

IV. Venue and dates

The workshop was held at the offices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago, Chile from 18 to 20 April 2012.

V. Participants

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region participated in the workshop. Eighteen experts from the following thirteen countries attended: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, St. Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. In addition, four experts from the UNFF Secretariat and four experts from FAO participated. A total of twenty-six expert

3. coordinating internal forestry-related initiatives and agreements,
4. enhancing inter-sectoral coordination and
5. providing a basis for resource mobilization.

There was a very wide variability in the selection of the priority policies and measures by the country experts. Nevertheless, policy/measure 6 (t), which did not feature prominently in the preceding workshops, was cited by most: Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education. Others that were cited by several countries included:

6 (d) Develop and implement policies that encourage

The principal reasons for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the forest instrument include:

1. assess progress and effectiveness of implementation through systematic collection of data and information,
2. gain better understanding of enablers and challenges,
3. identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps,
4. pinpoint areas needing urgent attention,
5. provide a basis for future planning and decision-making,
6. identify resources needed, and
7. develop a baseline for reporting on forestry activities and achievements.

The exercise groups then looked at possible indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of the forest instrument, bearing in mind the action plans that they had prepared during session three. The groups provided their views on the data and information to be collected, on the periodicity of its collection and on the budgetary requirements for monitoring and assessment. Each exercise group reported its conclusions to the whole workshop.

A valuable part of this session was the sharing of experiences by countries on how they monitor the status of their forests and their forest policies, with presentations made by Suriname, Mexico, Chile, Grenada and Cuba.

Mr. Gondo indicated that the issue of indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the instrument would be addressed more specifically during session five. However, he stressed that for improved monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the instrument countries need to engage their central statistical offices.

IX. Strengthening national reporting to the tenth and eleventh sessions of the UNFF on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the four Global Objectives on Forests

A. Introduction

This session of the workshop on national reporting to the 10th and 11th sessions of the UNFF in 2013 and 2015 was coordinated by Mr. Illueca. He emphasized the significance of the feedback and input from participants to the UNFF Secretariat in developing an improved national reporting format by undertaking the following tasks:

Assess the applicability and appropriateness of indicators from existing C & I processes for assessing progress

selected indicators and reporting format will lead to the development of a baseline and database for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum.

In introducing the subject, he informed the workshop participants that his power point presentation is based on the background analytical paper entitled “Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the forest instrument” (5 July 2011) referred to in Appendix 2.

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 (SPA) 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. The one shoe fits all approach will not work.

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

He reiterated the purpose of the forest instrument and its four Global Objectives on Forests. The instrument is also expected to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular with respect to the eradication

For purposes of clarity, the international arrangement on forests consists of:

The United Nations Forum on Forests as the UN's principal forest policy making body,

questionnaire/template was revised to reflect the v

Quantifiable if possible

Sharply focused

Yes or no answers

Multiple choice when yes answers provided

Limited number of words to describe qualitative inf

the core reporting, governments are provided the opportunity to present 250-500 words of text elaborating on each response (mainly yes responses).

The Beirut workshop participants were requested to

the political process. He stated that questions on forest financing and the MDGs that would be difficult to compile. It was his opinion that if the data requested was too difficult to acquire and ended up being based on poorly calculated estimates that the national reports would suffer from poor credibility. He suggested that, in order to make the reporting format shorter, that some of the data and information requested be made optional. In any case, Brazil would utilize the final questionnaire/template to submit its national report to UNFF 10.

The workshop participants strongly proposed that a recommendation be presented to UNFF 10 requesting financial support from donors for the preparation o



Thursday, 19 April

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the first day
09:15 – 10:30	Session 3: Approaches to implementation of the Forest Instrument
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 12:45	Session 3 continued (exercises)
12:45 – 14:15	Lunch break
14:15 – 15:30	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of the progress in the Forest Instrument
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45– 16:45	Session 4 continued (exercises)

Friday, 20 April

09:00 – 09:15	Recapitulation of the second day
09:15 – 10:30 Instrument	Session 5: Reporting on the implementation of the Forest Instrument
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 - 12:45	Session 5 continued (working groups)
12:45 – 14:15	Lunch break
14:15 – 15:45	Session 5 continued
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00-16:30	Final session: Conclusions and follow-up
16:30	Closing



APPENDIX 3



Cuba

Ms. Ileana Saborit Izaguirre
Environmental Specialist
Division of the Environment
Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (CITMA)
saborit@citma.cu

Grenada

Mr. Aden Michael Forteau
Chief Forestry Officer
Botanical Gardens
Michael_forteau@yahoo.co.uk

Mexico

Mr. Jorge David Fernandez Medina
Gerente de Planeacion y Evaluacion
Comision Nacional Forestal
jfernandez@conafor.gob.mx
0133-3777-7067

Nicaragua

Mr. Mario F. Garcia Rosa
Director de Fomento y Proteccion Forestal
INAFOR
mgarcia@inafor.ni

Mr. Leonardo Chavez
NLBI Coordinator for Nicaragua
FAO Nicaragua
Chavez.Leonardo@fao.org

Paraguay

Ms. Damiana Mann
Directora de Relaciones Internacionales
Instituto Forestal Nacional (INFONA)
Infona.py@gmail.com

St. Lucia

Mr. Adams Toussaint
Forestry Department
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forests
toussaintadams@yahoo.com

Suriname

Mr. Rene Somopawiro
Director
Department of Research and Development
Stichting boor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht

sbbsur@sr.net

Morena Maria Sanchez
Research and Development Officer
Department of Research and Development
Stichting boor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht

Uruguay

Mr. Juan Pablo Nebel Fuentes
Forestry Engineer
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)
inebel@mgap.gub.uy

Ricardo J. Echeverria Luraschi
Jefe de Departamento
Planeamiento
Direccion General Forestal
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)
recheverria@mgap.gub.uy

Mr. Leonardo Boragno
Direccion General Forestal
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP)
lboragno@mgap.gub.uy

Venezuela

Mr. Americo Miguel Catalan Sepulveda
Director of Forest Investigation and Projects
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
acatalan@minamb.gob.ve

FAO

Mr. Alan Bojanic
FAO Deputy Regional Representative
FAO Representative in Chile

Ms. Eva Muller,

UNFF

Mrs. Njeri Kariuki

Programme Officer

UNFF, DESA

1 UN Plaza, Room DC1-1258

Tel: 1 212 963 3080

Fax: 1917 367 3187

E-mail: kariuki@un.org

Mr. Tomasz Juszcak

Forest Affairs Officer

UNFF, DESA

Tel: 1 212 967 3076

Fax: 1917 367 3187

1 UN Plaza, Room DC1-1256

E-mail: juszcak@un.org

Appendix 4

Questionnaire/Template for National Reports to UNFF 10

Introductory Note and Guidance for the Preparation of National Reports

The information that countries submit in their national reports to the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) at its tenth and eleventh sessions 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

baseline for future assessments. It provides a core set of indicators that will serve as the basis for future UNFF national reports on progress in the implementation of the forest instrument and towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests as well as on the contribution of forests to the achievement of the MDGs.

It is recognized that for UNFF 10 it may not be possible for all countries to provide some of the new quantitative information requested. Nevertheless, many workshop participants felt that by flagging and

under agricultural or urban land use. (*FRA 2010*).

Forest dependent people: People who are directly reliant on forests for livelihood purposes. These are generally (1) people who live inside of forests, and who are heavily dependent on forests for their livelihood primarily on a subsistence basis and are often indigenous people; (2) people who live near forests, usually involved in agriculture outside the forest, who regularly use forest products (timber, fuelwood, bush foods, medicinal plants, etc.) partly for their own subsistence purposes and partly for income generation; and (3) people engaged in commercial activities such as trapping, collecting minerals or forest industries such as logging, depending on income from forest-dependent labour rather than from direct subsistence use of forest products. (FAO, Forestry Policy and Planning Division, *People and Forests in Asia and the Pacific: Situation and Prospects*, 1997).

Forests for conservation: Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within protected areas. (*FRA 2010*).

Forests for protection: Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water. (*FRA 2010*).

Forests for social services: Refers to forests designated primarily for social services such as recreation, tourism, education, research and for the conservation of cultural or spiritual sites. (*FRA 2010*).

Indigenous communities: Considering the diversity of indigenous peoples, an official definition of “indigenous” has not been adopted by any UN-system body. According to the UN the most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define indigenous peoples. This is based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents. The term “indigenous” has prevailed as a generic term for many years. In some countries, there may be preference for other terms including tribes, first peoples/nations, aboriginals and ethnic groups, among others. Occupational and geographical terms like hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, etc., also exist and for all practical purposes can be used interchangeably with “indigenous peoples”. (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Fact Sheet).

International Arrangement on Forests: Is a United Nations arrangement for promoting sustainable forest management consisting of (1) The United Nations Forum on Forests as the UN’s principal forest policy making body, (2) the Forest Instrument and its four shared Global Objectives on Forests, (3) the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue as an advisory mechanism to the Forum on its work and the implementation of the Forest Instrument, (4) the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) as an inter-organizational mechanism for cooperation and coordination in support of the work of the Forum and the implementation of the Forest Instrument, (5) inputs and support from regional and sub-regional processes, and (6) evolving financial arrangements to support the work of the Forum and the implementation of the Forest Instrument.

Minimum level of dietary energy consumption: The FAO measure of food deprivation, referred as the prevalence of undernourishment, is based on a comparison of usual food consumption expressed in terms of dietary energy (kcal) with minimum energy requirement norms. The part of the population with food consumption below the minimum energy requirement is considered underfed, or undernourished. Reporting on this is directly related to countries reporting on MDG indicator 1.9.

Non-wood forest products : Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood. (*FRA 2010*).

Other wooded land: Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5–10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees a

of present and future generations, taking into account as a reference framework the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management¹, which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes. (Based on the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests).

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
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)? ²		
4. FRA T.2.2:	What is the extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)?		

**II. Achievement
of Millennium
Development**

course of primary schooling.				
19. (2.3.) What is the literacy rate of the population of forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?				
	Overall			
	15-24 year-olds			
	Men			
	Women			
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate.				
20. (4.2.) What is the infant mortality rate for th				

	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(s) (describe in 50 words or less): (1) (2) (3)		
<p>In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2012 with special emphasis on the role of your national forest programme (NFP). If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.</p>			
		2005	2010
<u>Relevant to Target 2.A</u> UNFFS AQ 19. What is the proportion (%) of forest dependent people who have access to primary school?			

	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 11.				
	Government sources			
	International development partners			
	Private sources			
Additional questions		Not applicable	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 20. 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 country's official language is one of the UN official languages please check "not applicable"				
UNFFS AQ 21. For all countries, has the forest ines				

1B: Financing sustainable forest management			
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator MDG 8.1.		2005	2010
Repeat here information inputted above for Global Objective 4 under UNFFS AQ2.		Yes	No
	Increased public funding		
	Increased funding from bilateral donors		
	Increased funding from multilateral donors		
	REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)		
	Other economic instruments for SFM		
	Increased private sector funding		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator 11.		2005	2010
	Government sources		
	International development partners		
	Private sources		
		Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator 12.			
Repeat below the information inputted for these additional questions under Global Objective 4.		2005	2010
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?			
For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.			
UNFFS AQ 4. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall biodiversity funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 5. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall climate change funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 6. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by overall land management and land rehabilitation funding (multi-sectoral)?			
UNFFS AQ 7. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the energy sector?			
UNFFS AQ 8. How much funding related to 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			

UNFFS AQ 12. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by t

other stakeholders.		
	Yes	No
Repeat for the questions that follow information inputted under global objective 4 for UNFSS AQ 15-16.		

Additional questions	Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 35. Did your country organize specific events and		

	programmes that improve access to markets		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		

IC under UNFFS AQ 23.		
	Low interest loans	
	Tax breaks	
	Subsidies	
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)	

Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section III) in 500 words or less.

OPTIONAL

Instruction: Part 2 of the national reporting format is optional for countries to fill out. The focus of

AQ 1: Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programs for forest products?		
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products (US\$)? If not, please respond with NA.	2005	2010
Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies	Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (a), (h), (k), (l), (w); 7 (c).	

