

As mentioned above, there has been increased support, collaborative partnership, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues as evidential in the willingness and participation of private sector and NGOs in forest-related activities while more than ever before, the country has witnessed involvement of government and non-government stakeholders including agencies in charge of anti-corruption, investigation, intelligence, and prosecution in the fight against forest and wildlife crime. This is being enhanced by the National Strategy with well spelt out institutional arrangements detailing roles and responsibilities.

Besides, there has also been increased synergies with sub- regional, regional and international organizations in the area of information sharing, forest ecosystem restoration and management, biodiversity conservation, and equitable resource use.

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

Appreciable progress has been recorded in the area of forestry development and innovations, experience and information sharing, and capacity building. Most of the development agenda of the National Government such as SDGs are being driven partly by public-private partnership while cross-sectoral issues affecting sustainable forest management are being addressed through promotion of cross-sectoral engagements.

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

Strengthening of policy and legal framework including operationalisation of the National Forest Policy, the revised Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) Act, the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NAGGW) Act, and National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime, Development of Timber Legality Standards for effective control and regulation of trade in timber and allied products, and on-going efforts towards the development of National Forestry Act which will give legal backing to the National Forest Policy. The Policy is anchored on thirty elements spread across the seven globally accepted elements for Sustainable Forest Management and on increasing forest cover from the present 6% to 25% by 2030. The Act establishing FRIN was amended to strengthen its role in providing products and services to increase forest cover while the NAGGW Act provides for increasing forest cover in the drylands of the country, establishment of a Carbon Sink, implementing livelihood empowerment programmes and improving resilience to climate change.

improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of our forests, protecting the biodiversity as well as institutionalising sustainable forest management in the country.

support existing and emerging national, subregional and regional joint initiatives and partnerships

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

Our major approach in strengthening long-term political commitment to the achievement of the IAF objectives includes involvement of top-level decision and policy makers and influencers across the national and sub-national levels of governance. It also includes Institutionalisation of forestry programmes, plans and long-term initiatives through appropriate legislation and process documentation.

Could you list the objectives that have not been achieved, and how can this be improved?

Our target is to fully achieve all the objectives and I think we are already embarking on actions that are driving progress in achieving all the objectives

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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).

1	Contributions to UNFF documents & sessions	Submission of coordinated governing bodies.	
2	Streamlining forest reporting	Cohesion and timeliness	
3	Global Forest Expert Panel		
4	Global Forest Information Service	Progress towards achieving UNSPFF 2017-2030	
5	CPF meetings, side events & OLI	Impactful	
7	CPF Communicators network		
8	Forest Landscape Restoration	Technical advice and guidance	
10	Forest Finance Facilitation	This is not adequate in terms of awareness and access	

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 document¹)
- b. the frequency for review of the criteria (e.g., below 5 years; 6-10 years; etc.)
- c. the process for triggering a review of the CPF membership

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 UNSPFF.

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

multiple contributions of forests/SFM to the SDGs, including in the context of COVID-19 recovery.

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: _____

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?

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?

1. Alternative livelihood support
2. Land use planning and management
3. Forest financing and sustainable trade.

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*]

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)*]?

What degree of funding independence have you achieved for participation in (a) policy development and dialogue (80%) or (b) practical SFM contribution? (60%) What improvements would you prioritise?