





6. The amended reporting format for the 2025 reporting cycle to the Forum consists of the following sections:

- I. Progress towards global forest goals and targets
- II. Voluntary national contributions
- III. Other questions
- IV. Success stories

7. The format contains mainly open-ended questions to allow respondents to provide detailed information on the actions undertaken towards each of the goals and targets, voluntary national contributions and success stories, within a given word limit. Countries are also asked to describe the main challenges faced in achieving

13. The aim of Sustainable Development Goal 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Target 5.5 is to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life and target 5.a is to undertake reforms to give



collaboration with the collaborative forest resources questionnaire partners<sup>2</sup> and other experts to respond to the latest information needs, including those relating to reporting on the global forest goals.<sup>3</sup> All data published in the Global Forest Resources Assessment country and territory reports are endorsed by the authorities responsible for forests in the country or territory to which they refer. In cases where reports were not received, FAO publishes desk studies which are based on previous reports and other available data.

25. The reporting format for Forum country reports requests only information that has not already been provided to international databases such as the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025.

26. To achieve consistency between the two reporting processes, it is important that national correspondents preparing country reports coordinate with the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 national correspondent for their country. Contact details for Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 national correspondents can be obtained by emailing the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 secretariat at [fra@fao.org](mailto:fra@fao.org).

27. The global forest goals contribute to progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals. The vision, principles and commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provide the context for the global forest goals.<sup>4</sup>

28. Sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Several Sustainable Development Goal targets contain explicit references to forests, namely:

(a)

indicator 15.1.1 (increase forest area as a proportion of total land area) and indicator 15.2.1 (progress towards sustainable forest management). As explained in section IV, certain other Sustainable Development Goal indicators have the potential to provide information, but only if data relating to forests are disaggregated.





41. There is no internationally agreed definition of “forest-dependent people”. However, [redacted] contains an analysis to quantify the contribution of forests towards Sustainable Development Goal target 1.1 (By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day). [redacted]<sup>11</sup> contained new figures from a study that combined data on tree cover and human population density to map the spatial relationship between people and forests on a global scale. The study revealed that an estimated 4.17 billion people – 95 per cent of all people outside urban areas – live within 5 km of a forest, and 3.27 billion live within 1 km.
42. Country reports will provide information on challenges and actions taken to eradicate extreme poverty<sup>12</sup> for all forest-dependent people. They may refer to, and provide, relevant national and regional data.

sex and Indigenous status) refers to the average income of small-scale food producers employed in the farming, pastoral and forestry sectors, it is currently a tier 3 indicator and does not provide disaggregated forest-related data.

46. Country reports will provide information on the challenges faced and actions taken to increase the contribution of forests and trees to food security. This may include references to data that are available at the national level on the contribution of forests and trees to food security.

47. This target has social, economic and environmental dimensions. To assess progress towards target 2.4 in quantitative terms, it is proposed that the following data series be used:

- Socioeconomic: changes in employment in the forest sector. FAO, in [redacted], estimated the combined direct contribution of the formal and informal forest sector to employment in 2017–2019 at 33.3 million jobs. This comprises about 1 per cent of total employment globally for all economic activities. In 2017–2019, most people in all regions (comprising 58 per cent of total forest-sector employment) were employed in the manufacture of wood and wood products. Data providers for this indicator include FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The ILO updated information on employment in the forest sector will be provided in the context of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025.
- Economic: changes in value added by the forest sector and its contribution to the global economy. In [redacted], it is stated that, the total contribution of the (formal) forest sector to the global economy increased by 17 per cent (nominal) between 2011 and 2015. It directly contributed more than \$663 billion to world gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015. Furthermore, as explained in [redacted]



ODA has increased in the past two decades; however, the proportion of forestry ODA as a share of total ODA has remained relatively consistent, at approximately 0.5 per cent from 2000 to 2022. It is more difficult to obtain comprehensive information at the global level on other sources of finance for sustainable forest management; however, every effort will be made to draw upon the information that is available. Analysis of responses in country reports to questions under target 4.1 will provide information on the sources of increased finance for sustainable forest management.

55. Country reports will also provide information on the challenges faced and actions taken to mobilize significant resources to finance sustainable forest management. Responses to additional questions under goal 4 can be used for any clarification that is considered necessary.<sup>18</sup> If there is a decrease in financial resources for sustainable forest management, this can be noted in the section on challenges in the response to questions under target 4.1.

56. The sources of information are the same as for target 4.1.

57. ~~€ VW target 4.1 and technical cooperation and partnerships. Analysis of responses in country reports~~ and technical cooperation and partnerships. Analysis of responses in country reports

information on the challenges faced and actions taken to improve the collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information.

67. Analysis of responses in this section will also provide information on the types of mechanisms that countries have in place to involve stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples, in sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation.

68. Analysis of responses to questions on target 5.4 will provide information on the number of countries that have mechanisms in place to integrate forests into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development.

69.

74. Agenda 21, adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, formalized nine sectors of society as the main channels through which broad participation would be facilitated in United Nations activities related to sustainable development. These are called “major groups” and are: women; children and youth; Indigenous Peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

75. To provide continuity and consistency of data over time, several forest-related terms have been carefully defined for the purposes of the Global Forest Resources

risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance”.  
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