

Reporting to United Nations Forum on Forests



29 November, 2017 Kingston, Jamaica



UNFFS capacity building on monitoring progress towards SFM

- To support countries in developing monitoring, assessment and reporting systems on forests and SFM: for both international and national purpose
- Conduct an inventory of data sources
- Identify existing data, data sources and gaps => propose a way forward
- Gather stakeholders, agencies which have or might have forest related data
- Raise awareness about multinational agreements on forests

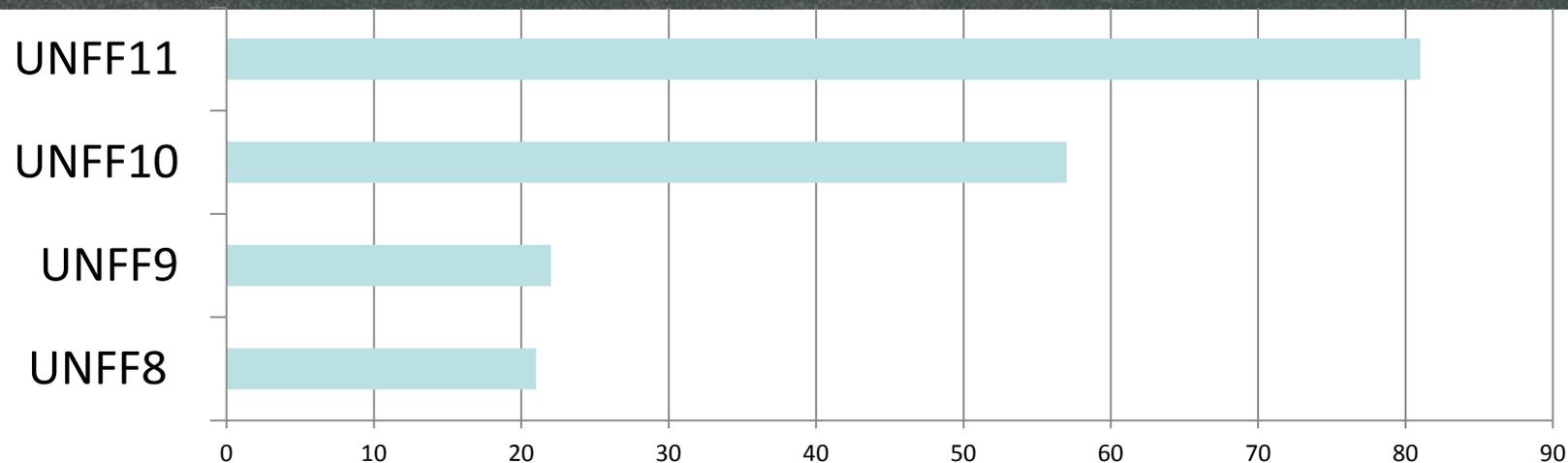


KEY CHARACTERISTICS UNFF/MAR

- MAR constituted a key area of work in MYPOW 2000-2005 and 2007-2015
- From 2007 the main focus of reporting => to track progress towards implementation of the UN Forest Instrument/GOFs and contribution of forests to MDGs (until UNFF11)
- Member States should monitor and assess progress in achieving the Forest Instrument's (UNFI, Art 8)
- Member States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum (UNFI, Art 9)



National submissions/ Sources of information



National reports submitted to UNFF supplemented by

- FAO/FRA 2010, SOFO 2014
- ITTO
- Independent assessment of the IAF

Overall 181 submissions from 100 countries since 2007



Current mandate(s) on voluntary national reporting to UNFF

ECOSOC resolution 2015/33

- Requests a reporting cycle and format for UNFF12

UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030

- Review to be based on internationally agreed indicators
- Reporting should take into account the FRA and SDG review cycles

UNFF 4POW 2017-2020 for UNFF12 – 3 MAR items

- Cycle & format for voluntary national reporting
- Progress on the development of global indicators
- Measures to synchronize data and reduce reporting burden



Key Features of the UNSPF 2017-2030

- The UNSPF provides a reference for forest-related work within the UN system and among partners
- Key features include:
 - A shared global vision and mission for forests
 - 6 Global Forest Goals and 26 targets
 - Voluntary national contributions (VNCs)
 - UN system-wide contributions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan



Key features of the proposed reporting format

- Structured around Global Forest Goals and targets
- Largely narrative format National “catalogue of actions” of qualitative nature
- Set of questions under each Goal, including a question on progress on voluntary national contributions
- 2015 is used as a baseline – or earlier where relevant,
- Terms and definitions consistent with FAO/FRA



Format for voluntary national reporting

- Addresses progress on UNSPF, UNFI and VNCs (per guidance in the 4POW 2017-2020 for UNFF12)
- Proposal based on:
 - Expert Meeting on reporting to UNFF (Brasilia, Feb. 2017)
 - Subsequent email inputs from Member States, CPF members and Major Group
 - Pilot test of the draft format
 - Expert Meeting in Nairobi (21-23 November, 2017)



Other features of the proposed reporting format

- Goals 1 to 3 (which include some numerical targets) will be supplemented by quantitative data
- Goals 4 to 6 include additional questions – which are mostly based on the questions from the UNFF11 reporting template
- Additional questions included: on promoting Gender equality and on the International Day of Forests



Annex II: Preliminary list of potential indicators

- Process of development of global forest indicators is ongoing
- Annex II reflects the work in progress:
 - includes SDG forest related indicators
 - potential Global Forest Indicators, and
 - FAO/FRA variables
- New CPF Task Force on the global set of indicators (established after OLI in Nov 2016)
- Aim is to have complete list of global forest indicators by 2019



Forests provide so much, to so many....



**1.6 BN people need forests
for food, water, fuel & jobs.**

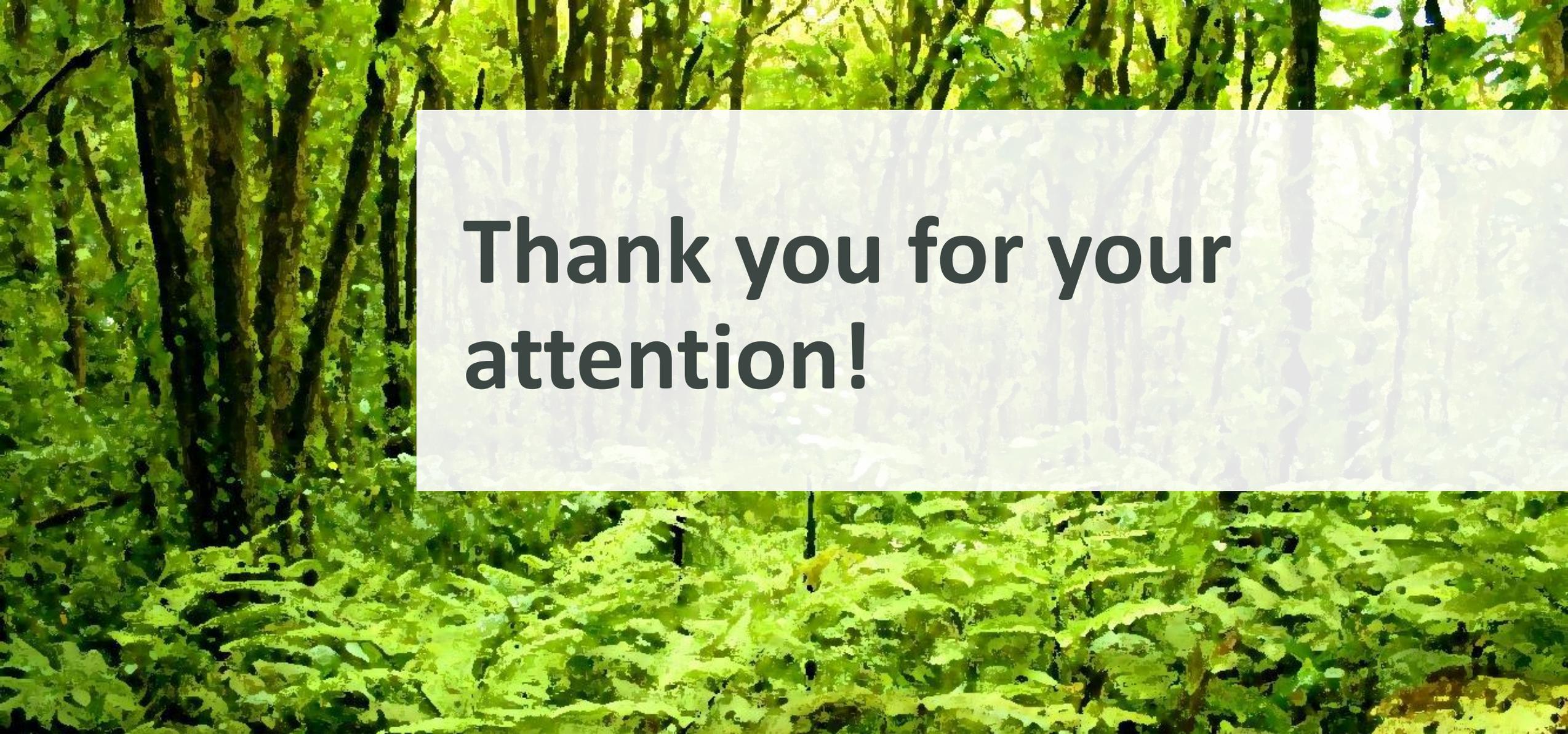


#GlobalGoals #UNGA un.org/esa/forests



- For millions of people living in poverty, forests serve as safety nets in crises and often provide pathways out of poverty.
- Forests and other land vegetation remove up to 30 percent of human CO2 emissions from the atmosphere during photosynthesis.
- Apart from oceans, forests store the most carbon on earth and thus, deforestation is certainly one of the contributing factors of global climate change.





**Thank you for your
attention!**



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