

PROGRESS REPORT

Action item	Actions taken
<b>ITEM 4. STATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS 2014</b>	
<p>16. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO assist countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building capacity to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) in the Context of National Food Security;</li> </ul>	<p>Forestry related input was provided to a series of VGGT technical guides being developed. These include technical guides on the responsible governance of tenure and the law – a guide for lawyers and other legal service providers, governing tenure rights to the commons, and recording tenure rights.</p> <p>A VGGT based forest tenure assessment framework was developed to help countries assess their forest tenure systems against the VGGT. A draft of the framework was finalized in June 2015. Testing was completed in four countries: China, Mongolia, Uganda, and Viet Nam. The tool is currently being refined for further use in selected countries.</p> <p>Using the Voluntary Guidelines, a methodology and a standard framework were developed to assess the extent and effectiveness of community-based forestry. A study will document key developments in community-based forestry on the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable forest management over the last 40 years in different geographic regions. The study will also highlight trends and implications for community-based forestry in the future.</p> <p>Training of trainers on strengthening forest tenure systems and governance were held in Bangkok, September 2014 for seven Asian countries; and in Kampala, November 2015 for six Anglophone African countries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting more sustainable patterns of consumption and production as relate to forests in national frameworks;</li> </ul>	<p>The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)-FAO Feasibility study on converting forest residues into liquid biofuels through fast pyrolysis in the Russian Federation was finalized in 2015.</p> <p>A technical study on bio-based fibre and bio-plastic packaging for lowering food loss and waste in food chains was finalized.</p> <p>Case studies on greening food chains with bio-based packaging are being drafted. They develop appropriate technologies and investment concepts for converting local agri/forest residues into sustainable bio-based food packaging in developing countries. This work is in progress.</p> <p>Support and training have been provided to small-scale forest growers and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in wood product supply chains in the urban building construction industry in Zambia.</p> <p>Five technical training courses were provided for saw millers in Zambia.</p> <p>Forest certification of (groups of) small-scale forest growers have been supported in Zambia.</p> <p>A Wood Architecture Competition and an Innovation and Investment Forum were held at the fourteenth World Forestry Congress (XIV WFC).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading their socio-economic data on forests through a specific programme in the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2016-2017, and in accessing extra-budgetary resources to this end.</li> </ul>	<p>Upgrading socio-economic data is undertaken through a number of projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The “Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics”;</li> <li>Bilateral projects such as “Criteria and Indicators (C&amp;I) for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)”, funded by Germany;</li> <li>Collaborative partnerships with the World Bank and research organizations, including the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).</li> </ul> <p>The project Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics activity targets National Statistical Office staff and other key experts planning to undertake Living Standards Measurement Study- Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) type national surveys. This is likely to strengthen forestry data collection in countries (follow up of the action item 22).</p>

## FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS

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	<p>Extra-budgetary resources are sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to develop training materials and organizes capacity development programmes;</li> <li>- for promoting financial incentives to countries from donors to integrate parts of the forestry modules (in action item 22) in existing national surveys and establish strategic partnerships for ensuring sustenance.</li> </ul>
<b>ITEM 4.1 POLICY MEASURES TO SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE BENEFITS</b>	
<p>21. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to support countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reviewing and revising national forest programmes to address people's benefits from forests more explicitly and directly in forest policies, programmes and plans of action and to address efficiency of production and waste reduction along value chains;</li> </ul>	<p>FAO provides support to Congo, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. A study on the impact of forest policy / programmes on the condition of the local population is currently be undertaken in ten countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening tenure rights and governance processes, including through implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests;</li> </ul>	<p>Multiple project activities were completed on strengthening community forestry and private forestry tenure and governance systems in Uganda.</p> <p>A project on strengthening forest tenure and governance in Sierra Leone was initiated in June 2014. Project implementation was delayed due to the Ebola epidemic. Although several activities were resumed, insufficient time meant that implementation of field-based activities was not undertaken.</p> <p>A project on strengthening forest tenure in Cambodia, Nepal, and Vietnam is ongoing. It follows on from the Asia regional training of trainers on forest tenure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing and aligning capacities of forest related public administrations to more effectively govern sustainable forest resource management and use, and to adapt to changing conditions and emerging challenges.</li> </ul>	<p>An international workshop on the development of Country Investment plans for forests in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Tanzania and Peru was organized.</p> <p>Support was provided to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Bangladesh for the development of a country investment plan. Organizational capacities were assessed to monitor the plan.</p> <p>The capacity of the Kenya Forest Service to support forest producer organizations was assessed; and support initiated to operationalize a Forest Management and Conservation Fund.</p> <p>A policy brief was produced on strengthening Public Forestry Institutions.</p>
<p>22. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO in collaboration with the World Bank and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) strengthen data collection and information management systems on people's use and benefits from forests, improve broad access to information, and strengthen transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>Data collection on the socio-economic contributions of forests, has been strengthened, following the elaboration of a sourcebook (containing survey modules) and an enumerator manual. Forestry data was collected using Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) type surveys. This was undertaken in collaboration with the Program on Forests (PROFOR), CIFOR, International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) and the World Bank (WB).</p> <p>Draft questionnaires were tested in Indonesia (led by CIFOR), Tanzania (led by PROFOR) and Nepal (led by IFRI) and the first draft of the sourcebook was released during the XIV World Forestry Congress in 2015.</p> <p>An analysis of European Union (EU), national and regional policies as an enabling framework for Non-wood Forest Product (NWFP) harvesting and use in 12 countries (EU funded Startree project) was undertaken.</p> <p>An update and analysis of databases on forest policies and programmes, as well as other policies related to forests was undertaken.</p>

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<b>ITEM 4.2 INNOVATIONS IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS SECTOR AND PROMOTING PRODUCTS FROM SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FORESTS</b>	
<p>24. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO supports countries particularly in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishing inclusive value chains of innovative and competitive forest products which bring benefits to local communities;</li> </ul>	<p>The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) works with forest and farm producer organizations to improve value chains of a wide range of products from timber, through to non-wood forestry products. Links are made with buyers and certifiers. The capacity of forest and farm producer organizations to provide support services to their producer members with the objective of improving market access is being developed in each of 10 countries – Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Zambia, Myanmar, Nepal and Vietnam.</p> <p>Over 200 forest and farm producer organizations including major national level federations and associations were supported to strengthen livelihoods through improved access to markets.</p> <p>An EBRD-FAO Feasibility study was developed on converting forest residues into liquid biofuels through fast pyrolysis in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Case studies are being developed on greening food chains with locally manufactured bio-based packaging.</p> <p>Capacity building of small-scale forest growers and MSMEs in wood product supply chains in Zambia has been undertaken.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting the organization of small to medium forest producers to demonstrate the products they supply are sourced from sustainably managed lands in order to leverage their access to markets, including through the work of the Forest and Farm Facility;</li> </ul>	<p>Two expert regional meetings were organized (Santiago, Chile, for the LAC region and Douala, Cameroon for the RAF region), to support the sustainable development of small-scale forest-based forest enterprises. Representatives drawn from governments, NGOs, forest producer organizations, community based forest enterprises, UN agencies and others met with the view to improve access of forest producers and small-scale forest based enterprises to markets.</p> <p>Preliminary stock taking studies on the commercialization of wood from community forest enterprises were conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The objective is to create an enabling environment for the development of small-scale wood enterprises in Asia (involving small to medium scale forest producer organizations).</p> <p>FAO provided technical support to a workshop in Cotonou, Benin, undertaken to develop a national strategy for the valorisation of NWFPs. The strategy promotes better organization of small to medium scale forest producers to use sustainable management practices for non-wood forest products and improve their access to markets.</p> <p>A Training of Trainers on Market Analysis and development was organized in Lusaka, Zambia, with participants from forest departments, NGOs, forest producers and community groups. They gained business and forest enterprise development skills. These skills will better assist small and medium scale forest producer and community groups in the sustainable management of forest resources and in improved access to markets.</p> <p>In Zimbabwe building capacities of forest community groups on market analysis and development to create and manage small-scale non-wood forest enterprises was undertaken.</p> <p>The FFF helped publish two new books, which provide case studies on forest and farm producer organizations and sustainable small-scale enterprises. They are “Democratising forest businesses” (published jointly with the International Institute for Environment and Development), and “Effective forest and farm producer organizations”, ETRN newsletter number 57.</p> <p>Market Analyses and Development (MA &amp; D) Training of Trainers was conducted at the regional level in Zambia and then in The Gambia for participants from The Gambia, Kenya, Liberia and Zambia. Trainings for facilitators was conducted within each country</p>

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	<p>at which local enterprises were assisted in the process of developing Enterprise Development plans.</p> <p>MA &amp; D Training of Trainers was conducted at the regional level in Vietnam in partnership with The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), with participants from Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam and Indonesia. Trainings for Facilitators were then conducted in each of the countries.</p> <p>Training of Facilitators was conducted in Bolivia, Guatemala and Nicaragua.</p> <p>In all the FFF countries over 100 Enterprise development plans were developed for Forest and Farm Producer Organizations for a range of enterprises including timber, charcoal, honey, cinnamon, star anise, aquaculture, nurseries, poultry and various non-timber forest products. Enterprise development is now included in 50 Community Forestry management plans.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting sustainable consumption and production of wood-based products in bioenergy and sustainable building, through Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and similar studies taking into account the three pillars of sustainability, while noting existing work and focusing on specific areas where additional work is needed and appropriate;</li> </ul>	<p>A chapter is being written on wood energy and another on green buildings in the forthcoming forestry paper “Forests, wood products and climate change: mitigation opportunities and economics”.</p> <p>A Special Event on Wood Energy was organized at XIV WFC. Key messages were presented to a wide variety of audiences online or through international meetings with participants from diverse background.</p> <p>Presentations were made to the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) on enhancing sustainability and efficiency of wood fuel production and consumption in Africa.</p> <p>A module on wood energy was prepared for the sustainable forest management toolbox.</p> <p>Activities on the United Nations Development Programme/FAO-Global Environmental Facility (UNDP/FAO-GEF) project “Promoting sustainable biomass energy production and modern bio-energy technologies in Sri Lanka” have started.</p> <p>A project has been initiated: “technical assistance for using wood energy to improve sustainable economic rural development and meet the 2020 renewable energy targets for the Western Balkans”.</p> <p>Field studies have been conducted as part of the project "Assistance to the Energy Commission of the Ministry of Energy to update the estimates on the national wood-fuel potential for wood-fuel supply in Ghana”</p> <p>A Wood Architecture Competition was held at the XIV WFC, with sustainability reporting of buildings as one selection criteria.</p> <p>Case studies are being undertaken on greening food chains using simplified LCA as a tool of analysis. Specific stand-alone LCA studies have not yet been commissioned.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strengthening forest-based industries, producer associations, and community-based forest organizations, in order to raise the productivity and efficiency of the entire forest sector, and thereby promoting innovations and cross-sectoral planning (for example agriculture, food security and energy);</li> </ul>	<p>The FFF works in 10 countries to strengthen the business capacity of forest and farm producer organizations and their enterprises. Regional and national training in MA&amp;D is undertaken in each partner country and producer organizations are directly supported and linked to cross-sectoral platforms to share learning and discuss options for a more enabling environment.</p> <p>Cross-sectoral platforms in the 10 countries link forestry with other sectors and multi-stakeholders in order to increase the productivity and effectiveness of smallholders, and small and medium scale actors in the forest sector.</p> <p>Development of a knowledge base in work science and occupational safety and health is in progress. Final drafts are now available on heat stress and labour productivity and work science. A guide on workplace assessment for risk and an assessment of child labour in forestry is in progress. Preparation to use guidelines in training underway.</p>

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	<p>The FFF supports community forestry producer groups in Gambia, Guatemala, Myanmar and Nepal to develop management plans, enterprises and increase their voice in advocacy.</p> <p>Capacity building of small-scale forest growers and MSMEs in wood product supply chains in Zambia is ongoing.</p> <p>Five technical training courses are being provided to saw millers in Zambia.</p> <p>Enterprise Development Plans (EDPs) for MSMEs and sawmilling companies are being supported.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting sub-regional, inter-organizational and public-private cooperation, for capturing better comparative advantages in producing innovative forest products and bioenergy.</li> </ul>	<p>Southern African Development Community (SADC) Sub-regional Forest Training Centers Programme: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and FAO cooperation underway in South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi.</p> <p>A conference on the mobilization of woody biomass for energy and industrial use was hosted and co-organized. It was dedicated to the knowledge sharing of the key findings of three EU-funded projects on biomass supply chains of forest plantation, pruning, and residuals. The projects involved more than 60 collaborating organizations and companies.</p> <p>An expert group meeting aimed at strengthening and consolidating collaboration on wood energy was organized. It involved CIFOR, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and Tropenbos. Participants agreed to share relevant project experiences and prepare key messages on the significance of wood energy targeting major international forestry-related processes.</p> <p>An informal contact group has been established. It consists of experts from 12 international organizations working on wood energy programmes and projects at the international level. Members have started working together to produce a package of factsheets on 10-12 current topics on wood energy.</p> <p>Contributions were made to an expert consultation on bioenergy data collection organized by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) with representatives from nine international organizations and ten countries.</p> <p>In collaboration with IRENA and in consultation with other major players including United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), WB, World Health Organization (WHO), International Energy Agency (IEA) work is being undertaken on a wood energy consumption survey, aimed at integrating with a national household survey.</p>
<h3>ITEM 4.3 INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS</h3>	
<p>25. <u>Encouraged</u> FAO to consider ways to continue and improve collecting and reporting socio-economic data on forests, in particular on income, employment and livelihoods and on forests' direct contributions to the welfare of indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>The forest Socioeconomic Monitoring module is ready for use by national statistical offices (sourcebook and questionnaires). It was piloted in the context of the Living Standards Measurement Survey-Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA).</p> <p>Forest (socioeconomic) monitoring guidance has been developed, in the context of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring and applied in a range of countries.</p> <p>See action items 16 and 22</p>
<p>28. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO should increase efforts, in particular in the context of Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, including support to countries in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection of more detailed information about income, gender aspects and quantitative and qualitative aspects of employment in forest-related activities, including in the informal sector;</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators and measurement approaches on livelihoods have been further developed in the context of further development of C&amp;I for SFM. See also point 25.</p> <p>Please refer to action items 16 and 22.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development and testing of methodologies to measure more accurately the contributions of forests to improved quality of life, with a focus on food security, nutrition and health; develop methods based on scientific evidence to document the contribution of ecosystem services;</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dissemination of information about the socio-economic benefits of forests and their contributions to broader development goals; and</li> <li>inclusion of socio-economic indicators in national forest monitoring and forest information systems.</li> </ul>	<p>A draft set of key indicators on the contribution of forests to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was presented at United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) 11 and at the XIV WFC.</p> <p>A guidance document on the inclusion of socio-economic indicators in national forest monitoring and forest information systems was elaborated and launched at XIV WFC. See also point 25.</p> <p>A publication on Socio-Economic Surveys is in preparation in collaboration with FOE. Support has been provided for the development of a mobile Open Foris questionnaire for LSMS-ISA Forestry Module and field-tested in Nepal. The Forest Livelihoods and Economic Survey (FLES) has been supported in Zambia and the development of socio-economic surveys supported in Viet Nam and Peru</p> <p>-An event held at the XIV WFC discussed contributions of forests to broader development goals and the need for implementation of the forestry modules (mentioned in action item 22) to meet knowledge gaps.</p>

**ITEM 4.4 FORESTS AND FAMILY FARMING**

<p>32. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continue to work on strengthening the links between forests and food security;</li> <li>continue to support the creation and strengthening of forest and farm producer organizations including through the Forest and Farm Facility and in partnership with other programmes;</li> <li>provide support to countries through knowledge sharing, technical assistance and capacity building;</li> <li>promote understanding and increase awareness of the links between forests and family farming and support forest communities, family forest owners, family farmers and their organizations in engaging with relevant international events and decision making processes;</li> <li>support countries in establishing and strengthening cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder platforms, which promote coordination between agriculture, forestry and other natural resource sectors.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Strengthening and sharing knowledge on the links between forests and family farming with food security and nutrition through:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A Committee on Food Security (CFS) 41 Side Event was organized on “Forests and Family Farming for Food Security and Nutrition” together with FFF in October 2014</li> <li>2) Participation in the FAO working group on Indigenous Food Systems</li> </ol> <p><b>Cross-sectoral policy (forestry and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)) dialogues at national regional levels were organized:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) A National Workshop was organized on Community Forestry and Food Security and Nutrition together with FFF in The Gambia (in December 2014)</li> <li>4) The Asia-Pacific regional cross-sectoral policy dialogue on “forests for water, sustainable food and agriculture” took place in China (April 2016)</li> </ol> <p><b>Strengthening the links between forests and food security and promoting understanding through:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Contributions made to Right to Food: developing a forestry section of “Natural Resources Governance and the Right to Adequate Food” (Right to Food Working Paper 4)</li> <li>6) Contributions provided to Nutrition Working Papers (Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity; Nutrition Action Compendium)</li> <li>7) Active participation in Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) online forum</li> <li>8) A magazine article was published on Forests and Food Security for the Ministry of Agriculture of Korea</li> <li>9) Contributions were provided to the Nutrition Action Compendium brief for the Forestry sector, led by the Nutrition and Food Systems Division (ESN)</li> <li>10) Policy Brief on Forestry was prepared: Towards a coherent and cross-sectoral policy framework for food security and nutrition (SO1 initiative)</li> <li>11) An awareness-raising session on “Forest Landscape Restoration and Food Security” was organized during the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) “Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology” training.</li> </ol> <p><b>Support for the creation and strengthening of forest and farm producer organizations:</b></p> <p>FFF is strengthening forest and farm producer organizations in Bolivia, Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Vietnam and Zambia through</p>
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Action item	Actions taken
	<p>partnership agreements, training, exchange visits and small grants. Four global, two regional, six national and 200 local producer organizations are supported. A number of these are promoted for activities directly linked to food security and nutrition. Exchange visits take place within and between countries.</p> <p>Technical assistance through Market Analyses and Development training programs is going on in each region and country.</p> <p>Five regional and global producer organizations have been supported to extend their messages and engage in policy processes – within regional forest Congresses, the UNFF, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP) 20 in Lima, at the XIV WFC in Durban and the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris.</p> <p>The First African Farm/Family Forestry Producer Organizations Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya in June 2015 bringing together more than 120 participants from 20 countries to exchange information and knowledge about small-scale enterprises, access to markets and information sharing.</p> <p>Additional regional gatherings were held in Mexico, Myanmar, The Philippines and Thailand – bringing together small producers from an additional 15 countries to exchange information and develop messages for policy makers in their countries, regions and globally.</p> <p>These messages were brought together at a pre-congress event to the XIV WFC entitled: “Building Momentum for Community Based Forestry and Forest and Farm Producer Organizations” and were merged into a declaration that was widely shared at the XIV WFC and then at UNFCCC in Paris as well as at other regional and national events. The declaration, which drew on over 115 participants from 40 countries, called for increased recognition of the role of small and medium scale producers as vital actors in rural economies and laid out a set of priorities for a more enabling environment.</p> <p><b>Cross sectoral multi-stakeholder platforms</b></p> <p>Cross-sectoral platforms at national and sub national level are being supported in all ten partner countries. Shared learning is carried out through publications and a practitioners working group within FAO.</p> <p>Through UNIDO and FAO cooperation, the SADC Sub-regional Forest Training Centers Programme, is developing an approach on addressing community forestry and food security on forest education and training in Malawi.</p> <p>The Forestry Department is engaged in a range of inter-sectoral activities to strengthen the links between forests, food security and climate change. See the section on Climate Change below for more details.</p>
<p>33. Consistent with its Strategic Framework, the Committee <u>urged</u> FAO to continue to work on forests and family farming to achieve concrete outputs from the International Year of Family Farming beyond 2014 and to strengthen the links between forests and family farms</p>	<p>FFF continues to work with the Family Forestry Knowledge Platform. - In addition to the Infographic on “Forest and Family Farms Together – sustaining livelihoods and landscapes”, a publication entitled “Talking about Forests and Family Farms: Growing Relationships on Fertile Ground” was produced based on an event held at COFO/WFW. Emphasis on the importance of forests and family farms was provided through two new publications; through major regional events such as the First African Farm/Family Forest Producer Organizations Conference; and events held at XIV WFC and the Asia Pacific Forestry Week on Building Momentum for Community Based Forestry and Forest and Farm Producer Organizations.</p>
<b>ITEM 4.5 PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (PES) AND FOREST FINANCING</b>	
<p>35. The Committee <u>invited</u> FAO, in cooperation with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and others, to strengthen their efforts to promote Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), facilitate sharing of</p>	<p>FAO, together with IUCN, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the government of Japan, organized a technical session on PES at the World Parks Congress in 2014.</p>

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<p>knowledge and lessons learned and scale up successful initiatives.</p>	<p>As part of GEF project development efforts, FAO is assisting Mozambique, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to develop and apply PES to support forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>FAO held a regional workshop for sub-Saharan Africa in 2015 to facilitate sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt on PES in the region. A guide on “Payments for Forest Environmental Services in Sub Saharan Africa” has been elaborated.</p> <p>FAO, along with Plan Bleu (as coordinator) has provided technical support for the economic and social valuation of goods and services provided by Mediterranean forest ecosystems, raised awareness, and promoted integration among sectorial policies, focusing on Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco and Turkey. A related workshop was held in 2014 in France.</p>
<p>36. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO support member countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing the effectiveness of current PES programmes, including progressive establishment of markets for PES;</li> <li>• creating an enabling environment to introduce PES and cooperate with other agencies and countries in this regard;</li> <li>• strengthening necessary capacities of forestry institutions engaged in PES to enable them to develop successful PES initiatives;</li> <li>• developing better understanding of the concept related to the implementation of PES, building on already existing information;</li> <li>• sharing knowledge on best practices and lessons learned and foster necessary cooperation to promote PES;</li> <li>• awareness-raising about the value of forest ecosystem services and potential for PES;</li> <li>• valuing contributions of forests to the national economies and developing national accounting systems for supporting the effective implementation of PES.</li> </ul>	<p>In the context of the GEF-funded project on the management of Chimborazo’s natural resources (Ecuador) a PES-scheme is being developed and tested involving mountain communities who sustainably manage the Paramos (the recharge areas of ground water) as well as the beneficiaries of an irrigation scheme further down in the pilot watershed.</p> <p>In the context of the Main Area of Work (MAW) on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, an in-house task force has been established in order to compile and disseminate existing guidance, tools, best practices and incentive packages that enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity and that support small-scale farm, forests and livestock producers’ transition to sustainable production systems.</p> <p>The Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Mechanism includes PES in the work it supports at country level for forest and landscape restoration, in particular in the collaboration with the MAW on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity.</p> <p>Current and potential economic mechanisms and incentives (including PES) for landscape restoration and sustainable agriculture management in the model district of Rulindo (Rwanda) are being assessed. This work should foster improved cooperation with the private sector in the district and lead to upscaling of successful mechanisms at country level. A review of local financing tools and incentives for FLR, including PES schemes, to support government in choosing the most adapted financing tools combination for FLR is also being undertaken.</p> <p>Further work by the FLR Mechanism includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for the design of a National Forest Fund in Lebanon, which may be a transfer mechanism for a PES approach.</li> <li>- Promotion of a Cost Benefit Analysis Framework for FLR including economic valuation of ecosystem services, a key step for identifying PES opportunities and building an enabling environment for PES.</li> <li>- Development of a publication series on Sustainable Financing for Forest and Landscape Restoration (Discussion paper, Infographics, Public policy brief) including the presentation of good practices on PES from various regions.</li> </ul> <p>FAO work on National Forest Funds (NFF) - NFF provide key transfer mechanisms for PES mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The FAO Publication on NFF has been finalized – “Towards effective National Forest Funds” (FAO, 2015).</li> <li>-NFF policy dialogue and expert meetings have been undertaken in Latin America, Africa and Asia.</li> <li>-Capacity development workshops on NFF have been undertaken, for example a Training seminar in Rabat for countries of the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA). The training manual is available.</li> </ul>



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Action item	Actions taken
<b>ITEM 5. CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PROCESSES AND INITIATIVES</b>	
<b>ITEM 5.1 FORESTS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>	
<p>40. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continue to provide, in collaboration with CPF members and others, technical support to the development of appropriate targets and indicators on forests in the SDGs. To the extent possible, these should be based on existing forest-related goals, targets, indicators and data, including from existing Criteria and Indicator processes;</li> <li>work with partners to develop improved indicators for the socio-economic benefits of forests in the context of the SDGs, especially as they relate to poverty reduction and food security.</li> </ul>	<p>A draft set of key indicators on the forest contribution to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) was elaborated and presented at UNFF11.</p> <p>FAO worked successfully with other member organizations of the United Nations Technical Support Team (TST) to include forest-related targets in the SDGs and has proposed appropriate indicators to measure these.</p> <p>In close collaboration with Mountain Partnership members, the Mountain Partnership Secretariat has successfully managed to have three mountain-related targets included in the SDGs, one in SDG 6, two in SDG 15. Mountain-specific indicators have been included in the corporate FAO submission.</p> <p>A study on indicators and measurement approaches on livelihoods, wood energy contribution is under way.</p>
<b>ITEM 5.2 THE ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE</b>	
<p>42. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO, in the context of its new strategic framework, initiate actions to upscale its capacities for monitoring the contribution of forests to address the Zero Hunger Challenge at regional and global level, and to further support countries in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing understanding and knowledge of how forests and trees outside forests can address the Zero Hunger Challenge through adopting more inclusive, cross-sectoral national policies;</li> <li>facilitating the sharing of experiences in upcoming global fora including the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), Expo Milano 2015, World Parks Congress 2014 and the World Forestry Congress 2015;</li> <li>promoting an integrated approach taking into consideration an appropriate balance between conservation and management of forests and agricultural lands;</li> <li>promoting the vital contributions that forests and forest food make in addressing hunger and malnutrition;</li> <li>supporting efforts and investments in agroforestry and sustainably managed land in order to contribute to increased land productivity to reduce pressure on forests;</li> </ul>	<p>FAO participated in the World Parks Congress 2014, where a session relate to FSN was organized.</p> <p>At XIV WFC, the sessions under the sub-themes “Forests for Economic Development and Food Security”, “Building Resilience with Forests” and “Integrating Forests with other Land Uses” provided opportunities for sharing experiences and promoting integrated approaches to land management for increasing food security, resilience and ecosystem services.</p> <p>A session under the sub-theme, “Integrating forests and other land uses”, addressed the dynamics and balance between forests and agricultural lands with a view to achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The mountain and watershed team successfully organized a session at the World Parks Congress, which promoted watershed management as a relevant approach to link water, disaster risk management and food security concerns.</p> <p>The mountain and watershed management team successfully launched a Five Year Forests and Water Action Plan at a two day “International Forests and Water Dialogue” which was held during XIV WFC in Durban. The team is currently developing FAO’s Forests and Water Programme as its contribution to the implementation of the Action Plan. This was launched at the 2016 International Day of Forests.</p> <p>The Mountain Partnership Secretariat was engaged in the preparations of the Mountain Week, which took place at EXPO Milan, in June 2015.</p> <p>Integrated approaches were promoted in the development of “Best Practices on Integrated Policies: Forests, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods – Experience of Korea” (Korea Forest Service funded)</p> <p>A policy analysis framework was developed to assess the level to which FSN objectives are integrated in national forestry policies. Field-testing of the framework is in progress: The Gambia (November 2015); two additional countries by July 2016.</p> <p>The vital contributions of forests to addressing hunger and malnutrition were promoted through participation in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Objective 1 Main Area of Work (MAW) on “Mainstreaming Food Security and Nutrition”;</li> <li>Inter-divisional task force on Nutrition, led by the Economic and Social Development Department (ES);</li> </ul>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-ecology secretariat, led by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG).</li> </ul> <p>The role of trees outside forest (TOF) was promoted in the framework of the Regional Rice Initiative, through “Assessing trees outside forests in rice production areas” and the development of TOF modules for farmer field schools in Indonesia, Laos and the Philippines.</p> <p>Agroforestry policy guidelines are now available in French and Spanish. A module on Agroforestry has been included in the SFM Toolbox.</p> <p>Project activities for the development and promotion of the contribution of agroforestry to food security are ongoing in Comoros, Guatemala, Honduras and Seychelles.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing mechanisms to improve data collection, monitoring and reporting related to the role of forests in food security and nutrition, including through future Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) data collection;</li> </ul>	<p>Contributions have been made to the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Forestry module to better incorporate FSN related aspects.</p> <p>Woodfuel data collection capacity has been improved in collaboration with the Global Strategy.</p> <p>There is continuing development and maintenance of Free and Open Source Software for data collection, analysis and reporting developed under FAO’s Open Foris Initiative.</p> <p>See action items 16 and 22</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strengthening the capacity to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based forest policies, investments and programmes taking into consideration the role of forests in addressing the Zero Hunger Challenge as well as the role of women in food security.</li> </ul>	<p>A Regional workshop on strengthening country capacities for policy implementation and monitoring was held for ten countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2014.</p> <p>A stocktaking on capacity development needs and potential on forest policy and programme development was undertaken in French/English speaking countries of Africa, Caribbean and Latin America.</p> <p>A guidance document was elaborated on the use of C&amp;I to strengthen results- and evidence-based policy making, based on a stocktaking of experiences and lessons learned in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Near East.</p>
<p>43. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to present the contribution of forests to food security to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) for its consideration.</p>	<p>There has been active participation in CFS processes: the presentation of the contribution of forests to food security to its members; “Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition” has been chosen as the Report Topic for the 2017 High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE).</p> <p>Support has been provided to the HLPE secretariat in coordination of the Report project team and in providing inputs to the HLPE Report scope on the topic.</p>

**ITEM 5.3 THE ZERO ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION INITIATIVE**

<p>47. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assist countries, within the context of the strategic framework and Medium Term Plan-Programme of Work and Budget, to strengthen their efforts and capacities in policy and planning, information exchange and dialogue, as well as access to funding with a view to achieving zero illegal deforestation and strengthening sustainable management of natural resources;</li> </ul>	<p>FAO is undertaking an organization wide initiative in the elaboration of reference material and guidance on supporting a multi-sectoral dialogue.</p> <p>The FLR Mechanism has undertaken direct support to seven countries in Forest and Landscape Restoration that <i>interalia</i> will strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources. This is expected to contribute to reduced deforestation. The support includes capacity development in cross-sectoral policy formulation and planning, information sharing on good practices and improved access to funding and financing through innovative mechanisms and greater private sector engagement in forest and landscape restoration.</p> <p>The FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme (FAO FLEGT Programme) is facilitating a multi-sector dialogue on public procurement strategies, which favour legally produced timber products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are currently being promoted in Colombia, Ghana and Uganda through government action and support from the FAO FLEGT Programme.</li> </ul>
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**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Cameroon, multi-ministerial involvement in the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process is promoted through several projects involving the Ministry of Flora and Fauna, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Social Security, the private sector and civil society organizations.</li> <li>- Dialogue is being promoted in Honduras, with three projects focusing on stakeholder engagement and multi-actor dialogue to strengthen the relationship between civil society and the government.</li> <li>- The FAO FLEGT Programme will continue its support to multi-sector initiatives in VPA countries in its upcoming Phase.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support countries in strengthening governance frameworks and enhancing law enforcement including by clarifying legal framework for land use planning, promoting coherence between land use policies and promoting transparency, participation and public access to information on land use matters and decisions;</li>   <li>• support countries in their efforts to develop capacity to monitor and assess forest resources, including of causes of deforestation and forest degradation and overall land use change patterns, to support policy development and planning;</li> </ul>	<p>Since COFO 22, the EU FAO FLEGT Programme, has supported 56 projects to stakeholders in 29 countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa (including 20 projects directly with governments) to address law enforcement, governance, and transparency challenges facing the forest sector. The projects ensure participation by providing resources to local stakeholders to address their most urgent issues. In Benin, for example, a project supported by the Programme focused on community forestry, and how to adapt legality and traceability requirements to the local context. In Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Honduras the Programme facilitated reflections and discussions on challenges facing transparency and legality in the domestic market.</p> <p>FAO, along with Plan Bleu (as coordinator) has provided technical support to the development of participative governance approaches at territorial scale in Mediterranean forest ecosystems, raised awareness, supported decision making and promoted integration among sectorial policies. The project has been implemented in five pilot sites in Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, as part of the project “Maximize the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes”.</p> <p>FAO is working with selected countries under the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) to ensure, <i>inter alia</i> that legal and policy frameworks promote cross-sectoral and integrated approaches to land use. This includes analysis of legislation, regulation and policies and assistance to harmonize those dealing with similar issues but which derive from different sectors or government institutions (for example agriculture, forestry, and environment).</p> <p>FAO through the UNREDD programme supports the development of capacities on forest monitoring and the design of National Forest Monitoring systems (NFMS) in up to 37 UNREDD Partner countries, with 20 of those countries at different stages of implementation of the designed NFMS. Most of the systems are designed to collect information that will allow reporting of carbon estimates as well as information to improve management and land use planning processes. Training and one-on-one support has been provided to countries and to National Correspondents through the Global Forest Resources Assessment during the FRA 2015 process. This primarily focused on data standards, collection and consistency checking. Over 20 formal trainings and workshops were conducted in 2013-2014 with mentoring as needed through early 2015. Preparations are underway for enhanced capacity building in preparation for FRA 2020.</p> <p>The assessment of changes in forest area and support for development of Reference Emission Levels (RELs) was provided for a number of countries through UN-REDD and Forest Monitoring and Assessment (FMA) teams.</p> <p>The European Union - African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (EU-ACP) funded project: "Action against desertification in support to the implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative and south-south cooperation in ACP countries" works in eight countries. Support was provided for using Open Foris Tools for the Monitoring of Dryland Forests and Agrosylvopastoral landscapes in the countries. A related training workshop was organized at FAO Headquarters in January 2015.</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<p>The EU FAO FLEGT Programme supports countries to develop field capacity to monitor and assess forest resources through support to independent monitoring programmes in Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>A regional project, in Africa, trained government and NGO personnel to implement independent monitoring of forest resources and consistent application of forestry laws in DRC, Congo and Côte d'Ivoire. Another project in Cameroon facilitated the implementation of a national, external and standardized independent monitoring system that should feed the monitoring mechanism of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement. Independent monitoring at departmental level was supported in Côte d'Ivoire (in a classified forest) and Congo through a project enabling local NGOs to participate in and receive training on official Independent Monitoring.</p> <p>In Latin America, in San Martin, Peru, the Programme is developing the independent observation mechanism with local partners. The participating indigenous communities have approved this.</p> <p>The results of these actions feed policy development and legal reforms in the forest sector.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organize a joint meeting of agriculture and forestry experts on integrated land use governance and sustainability issues before the next session of the Committee, aiming at supporting countries in their endeavours to find a balance between forestry and agriculture in an integrated way, subject to availability of extra-budgetary resources;</li> </ul>	<p>The planning work on integrated approaches to land use is ongoing. The timing of the expert meeting is planned to be during second quarter of 2016.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continue its active participation in the work and further development of UN-REDD.</li> </ul>	<p>As of May 2015, the UNREDD Programme has 60 partner countries. Six new national programmes are starting, 21 National Programmes are being finalized or are ongoing. During 2015, the new strategic framework for 2016-20 was developed and presented to its Policy Board for endorsement.</p> <p>Cooperation at the country level is now articulated with the World Bank in Uganda, and Ethiopia (both partner countries of the UNREDD Programme) on technical matters related to Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD plus.</p> <p>FAO has been active in developing the new UN-REDD Strategy for 2016 -2020. It envisages a new phase of the programme with strong support to countries in their national action.</p> <p>The comparative advantages and the technical expertise of the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP [United Nations Environment Programme]) will secure high quality technical advice and knowledge-based solutions across the wide-ranging REDD+ and sustainable development agendas, and ensure that REDD+ readiness processes culminate in strong national capacity.</p> <p>FAO will continue to support forest monitoring, the development of reference levels, policies and measures to address deforestation and forest degradation, as well as governance issues, including tenure.</p> <p>At the 14th meeting of the UN-REDD Policy Board in May 2015, the three heads of agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) all stressed the value of REDD+ to supporting sustainable development, addressing land use challenges and mitigating climate change.</p>
<p>48. The Committee invited member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to enhance collaboration in this area [of zero Illegal Deforestation].</p>	<p>FAO continues to collaborate with the CPF members, in particular UNDP and UNEP, to achieve zero illegal deforestation. All progress made in substantive areas (mentioned in this document), notably efforts to reduce deforestation, improve forest monitoring and strengthen forest policies, contribute to meeting this goal.</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
<b>ITEM 5.4 REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT ON FORESTS</b>	
<p>50. The Committee appreciated FAO's role as Chair of the CPF and <u>encouraged</u> FAO to contribute actively to the review of the International Arrangement on Forests.</p>	<p>FAO contributed staff time and inputs to the review of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF), including those led by UNFF and independent consultants. FAO dedicated the 2014 State of the World's Forests report to the study of the socio-economic aspects of forests, which are critical to achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG); the report contributed to the review of the IAF.</p> <p>FAO staff participated and assisted UNFF members states in their deliberations during meetings of the Ad Hoc Expert Group (AHEG) dedicated to the review, the two country-led initiatives organized by China and Switzerland and at UNFF11 (May 2015), where decisions on the IAF review were taken.</p> <p>At UNFF 11, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), with FAO as the Chair, held a side event for participants, to highlight its contributions to the IAF and facilitate a discussion on the future options for the CPF under the new IAF.</p>
<p>53. The Committee <u>encouraged</u> governing bodies of CPF member organizations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the participation of their respective organizations in the work of the CPF through appropriate guidance to strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness of the CPF;</li> <li>• facilitate inter-agency collaboration by allocating adequate resources.</li> </ul>	<p>The draft Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution E/CN.18/2015/L.2/REV.1, which emerged from the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Forum on Forests (May 2015), is in line with the Committee's suggestion to encourage CPF member organizations' governing bodies to support their organizations' participation in the work of the CPF, including by providing adequate resources for carrying out its work.</p>
<p>55. The Committee took note with appreciation of the FAO's accomplishments in contributing to the IAF and <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the Secretary-General in preparing the analytical consolidated reports stipulated in UNFF resolution 7/1;</li> </ul>	<p>The Forestry Department contributed analytical and other qualitative and quantitative information, needed to deliver the Secretary-General's reports for the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNFF (May 2015), as stipulated in UNFF resolution 7/1; notably document E/CN.18/2015/2: 'Report of the SG on Reviewing the effectiveness of the IAF and consideration of all future options, including the SG's Conclusions and recommendations'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue its leadership role in the CPF, including, with the full participation of CPF members, consider new ways of strengthening the CPF and develop a vision for the future of the Partnership as an input to the review of IAF;</li> </ul>	<p>In 2014, the CPF Chair (ADG Forestry) continued to work with CPF members to discuss new ways of strengthening the CPF. These contributed to UNFF member states decisions on the future of the Partnership as outlined in draft ECOSOC Resolution E/CN.18/2015/L.2/REV.1. These include considering expanding its membership.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase efforts to disseminate the results and achievements of CPF to all stakeholders;</li> </ul>	<p>FAO forestry department has undertaken the publication and distribution of news stories to the media, on the work of the CPF including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wangari Maathai Forest Champions Award 2014 and 2015</li> <li>• Global Landscapes Forum 2014</li> <li>• Publication and distribution of a CPF Highlights 2013-2014 brochure <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4600e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4600e.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>FAO forestry department provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ongoing management of the CPF website, including the publication of news stories, publications, events and videos from all members of the CPF.</li> <li>-Social media support through the @FAOForestry twitter account and YouTube and feeds on forestry activities sent to the FAO Facebook account</li> <li>- Forestry newsletter InFO news has a dedicated section for CPF events and news</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue incorporating fully the work under CPF in the Strategic Framework of the Organization, including the provision of adequate resources;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO Forestry continues to link CPF activities to the implementation of SO2, including by improving reporting and monitoring of forest resources as part of FRA and UN-REDD activities. FAO Forestry also continues to dedicate staff resources and ad hoc financial resources to conducting CPF joint activities, and staff have worked with member states at UNFF11 to ensure greater resources are allocated to CPF activities, as stated in the UNFF11 resolution 'International Arrangement on Forests beyond 2015'.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• report on the outcome of the review of IAF to the Committee at its 23<sup>rd</sup> Session.</li> </ul>	<p>A report on the review of the IAF will be delivered to the Committee at its 23<sup>rd</sup> session, where the Committee will hear about the new IAF and the revitalized functions and responsibilities of the CPF based on ongoing CPF discussions.</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
<b>ITEM 5.5 THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</b>	
<p>58. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, including facilitating regional coordination and experience exchange and collaboration with CPF members in this regard;</li> <li>• finalize the draft implementation strategy for review by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) and report on the progress at the next session of the Committee;</li> <li>• encourage continued cooperation, including through the regional forestry commissions and with relevant partners, such as Bioversity International, in addressing the global priorities of the plan of action;</li> <li>• support countries as appropriate to address the Strategic Priorities for action of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (GPA-FGR), including finance and research in international, regional and national forest related policy frameworks.</li> </ul>	<p>Please refer to COFO doc. 7.5 Annex 2.</p>
<b>ITEM 5.6 FORESTS AND GENDER EQUALITY</b>	
<p>60. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that FAO support countries by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening capacity and providing technical support for gender mainstreaming and the collection of gender-disaggregated data in the forest sector;</li> <li>• supporting the economic empowerment of women including access to, and control over, resources in the forestry value chain through enterprise development;</li> <li>• applying gender analysis in forest-related projects and programmes;</li> <li>• establishing a network of national focal points for sharing experiences and lessons learned on fostering gender equality in the forest sector; and promote collaboration among women networks at various levels;</li> <li>• report back to the next session of the Committee on progress made on these recommendations.</li> </ul>	<p>Please refer to COFO doc 7.5 Annex 4.</p> <p>Actions taken by FAO Forestry to facilitate gender during 2014-2015 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthened work on the empowerment of women at the local level through enterprise development through the department's new Forest and Farm Facility;</li> <li>- ongoing gender analysis and mainstreaming in forestry projects including through the Mountain Partnership Secretariat and the Finnish Forestry Programme.</li> <li>- a workshop on gender-sensitive communications (delivery at APFC February 2016);</li> <li>- Sharing experiences at interagency conferences on the economic empowerment of women, including to mainstream gender in forestry and Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SME) development in the Community of Independent States (CIS);</li> <li>- Integrating gender approaches into work planning 2016-2017 activities;</li> <li>- Initial draft of 'guidelines on gender mainstreaming' for Forestry staff completed, to facilitate staff action including on gender-disaggregated data and participation in FO projects and programmes;</li> <li>- FAO Gender Focal Points are now established in country and regional offices to share experiences and lessons learned on gender equality.</li> </ul>
<p>61. The Committee <u>recommended</u> that gender and forestry be one of the themes for the XIV World Forestry Congress 2015.</p>	<p>The XIV WFC addressed forestry issues in a comprehensive manner. Involving women and youth in sustainable forest management was one of the discussion topics at the Congress. In addition, these were the target groups for wide participation at the Congress, subject to extra budgetary funding available.</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
<b>ITEM 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF PAST SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND OTHER FAO GOVERNING BODIES</b>	
<b>Progress Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of Past Sessions of the Committee and the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW)</b>	
<p>63. The Committee <u>recommended</u> to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain its overall objectives to conduct periodic reviews of the situation of forests and forestry worldwide, with a view to advising member nations and the Organization on forest issues with emphasis on integrating all environmental, economic and social aspects and the promotion of sustainable forest management, as well as the Council on matters pertaining to the priorities, programmes and budgets of the Organization, and to the Conference on global policy and regulatory matters, in its areas of mandate;</li> <li>• include ways and means in its next MYPOW to increase interaction and coordination with other technical committees and the regional conferences so that forest issues are better integrated in the Strategic Framework of the Organization;</li> <li>• maintain and develop further its coordination mechanism with the Regional Forestry Commissions and aim to better focus and identify priorities and topics at Regional Forestry Commissions;</li> <li>• maintain and strengthen the method of developing the draft agenda for its sessions based on its coordination mechanism with the Regional Forestry Commissions and through a consultation with member states by the Chairperson of the Committee and the Steering Committee;</li> <li>• invite the Steering Committee to maintain its active role in the inter-sessional period, including in developing the next draft MYPOW for the Committee;</li> <li>• develop the next MYPOW on the basis of Terms of Reference in a more action-oriented manner, outlining clearly the areas of priority and distribution of work between headquarters and Regional Offices, and use the MYPOW for monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>• maintain and enhance strong coordination with other FAO governing bodies in the course of the development of the MYPOW;</li> <li>• requested the Steering Committee to proactively facilitate such coordination, aiming at a MYPOW that is focused on forest issues, and consider linkages with non-forest sectors;</li> <li>• invite Regional Forestry Commissions and other key regional and international forestry organizations to contribution to shaping development of the MYPOW, in order to facilitate policy and programme coordination between the global and regional levels;</li> <li>• pay due attention to interaction between the Committee on Forestry and the civil society organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the next MYPOW;</li> <li>• FAO to consider and evaluate the recommendations of the Independent Review of Governance Reforms to be conducted in 2014 to evaluate the relevance and usefulness of MYPOWs, and prepare relevant recommendations for the next session of the Committee;</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Forestry Priorities for each biennium are built-up based on the inputs of the Regional Forestry Commissions as well as global fora on issues, trends and needs and presented to COFO – which in turn provides guidance to the FAO Council on programme priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Recommendation has been prepared for the Steering Committee’s attention</li> <li>- Being implemented</li> <li>- Being implemented</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- Will be implemented in the period till COFO</li> <li>- To be considered by the Steering Committee at its session deciding on the agenda</li> </ul>

## FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS

Action item	Actions taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider the issue of innovative funding as a topic to be put on the agenda of its next session, and to include a multi-stakeholder dialogue, engaging ministries of planning and zoning, and to address and build a strong case for REDD as a tool in the UNFCCC context to achieve SFM.</li> </ul>	
64. The Committee <u>requested</u> the secretariat to develop a draft MYPOW on the basis of Terms of Reference and the above guidance and in consultation with the Steering Committee so that it could be presented for consideration and adoption by the 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session of COFO.	To be delivered at the 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session of COFO
<b>Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox</b>	
66. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>finalize the Toolbox, taking into account diverse country and user contexts, and make it available for pilot testing in countries;</li> <li>disseminate, promote and facilitate the use of the Toolbox by countries and institutions working on SFM, in cooperation with other CPF members;</li> <li>utilize the Toolbox in its own work to promote a comprehensive approach to SFM;</li> <li>report on progress at the next session of the Committee.</li> </ul>	Please refer to COFO doc 7.5 Annex 5.
67. The Committee <u>encouraged</u> FAO to assess, in coordination with other CPF members, the demand and opportunity for developing a set of voluntary guidelines for multipurpose forest management planning, taking into account the requirements of the SFM principles and country capacities for using them, as well as already existing SFM guidelines.	The Forestry Department and other FAO units are engaged in an internal assessment of the opportunity to develop a set of Voluntary Guidelines for multipurpose forest management planning. The guidelines should cover an existing gap in intermediate planning of forest resources use at district, landscape or watershed levels, as part of integrated territorial and sustainable development planning. Piloting may be undertaken in the Maghreb area involving at this stage Tunisia and Algeria. The proposed Voluntary Guidelines should provide a link between existing forest management tools and in addition, territorial planning. Once the internal assessment is completed, FAO will approach external partners for the participatory development of the guidelines.
<b>Voluntary Guidelines On National Forest Monitoring</b>	
70. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complete the development of the voluntary guidelines for final endorsement by the next session, noting that the guidelines should specify the minimum basic information that should be collected for the monitoring of forests and trees outside forests, along with some of the most suitable techniques for measuring relevant variables and that the scope of the guidelines should focus on information that can be actually collected;</li> <li>support the exchange of knowledge and information between countries about national forest monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p>The development of voluntary guidelines has been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An expert workshop to define the last section of the Voluntary Guidelines was held in Rome Headquarters in October 2013.</li> <li>- FAO internal contributions were collected from regional offices and HQ Forest monitoring experts.</li> <li>- Collaboration was undertaken with the US Silva Carbon programme, USFS, Natural Resources Institute Finland (LUKE) and the University of Gottingen to prepare the zero draft of the last section.</li> <li>- An online consultation on the Guidelines was organized in October-November 2015</li> <li>- Technical endorsement of the Guidelines was provided at an Expert and User Workshop held in Rome, November 2015.</li> </ul> <p>The exchange of knowledge, information and promotion of the Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring has been undertaken through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A presentation at the IUFRO World Congress, October 2014, USA.</li> <li>- A Regional Training on National Forest Inventories' held for the Latin American Region in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in October 2014 and organized by AECID, INIA, and FAO.</li> </ul>



## FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS

Action item	Actions taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A presentation at the 4th International Scientific Conference “Problems of forest inventory and forest management planning”, October 2014, The Russian Federation.</li> <li>- A Regional Technical Workshop held at CATIE, Costa Rica for Central American countries in January 2015 and organized by FAO-UNREDD, SILVACARBON, USAID, and CATIE.</li> <li>- A side event was held at XIV WFC. The Voluntary Guidelines were discussed and a draft of the final section was introduced.</li> </ul>
<b>Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism</b>	
<p>72. The Committee <u>recommended</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support country efforts to plan and implement forest landscape restoration, through activities of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLR) in collaboration with other global partnerships and initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration, International Model Forest Network, the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;</li> <li>• engage in more cross-cutting and inter-departmental work under the new Strategic Framework, to support integrated approaches across the landscape to achieve greater food security, poverty alleviation, climate change adaptation and mitigation and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;</li> <li>• continue resource mobilisation activities in support of forest landscape restoration to ensure that the FLR Mechanism is fully funded through external support and operational as early as possible and to report on countries progress towards meeting the Bonn Challenge at the next session of the Committee.</li> </ul>	<p style="background-color: yellow;">Please refer to COFO doc 7.5 Annex 1.</p> <p>FAO launched the “Global Guidelines for the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands - Building resilience and benefiting livelihoods” in October 2015 at the UNCCD COP12. Two international workshops were organized: in Nigeria (January 2016) for West Africa drylands and Great Green Wall countries and in Kenya (February 2016) for East Africa drylands and Great Green Wall countries and extended to Fiji and Haiti. The guidelines are under implementation in various FAO-led projects, i.e. the EU-ACP “Action Against Desertification” project involving eight countries from Africa, Caribbean and Pacific. Projects were also developed and submitted to GEF for funding to support the implementation of FLR in the drylands, including Brazil and Kenya.</p> <p>Collaboration is continuing with other global partnerships and initiatives dealing with landscape approaches, with active participation in member meetings of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) and the Landscapes for People Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN) initiative. The FLR Mechanism is also actively supporting new regional initiatives on FLR, including the Initiative 20x20 (Latin America), the AFR100 initiative in Africa, as well as in the Asia/Pacific and Mediterranean regions. Selected partners are invited to be part of the FLRM Advisory Group to ensure close strategic and operational ties.</p> <p>The FLRM work has been mapped to selected MAWs and Regional Initiatives (RIs) under SO2, including the MAW on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity. This contributes to activities in Rwanda and may be extended to Jordan pending additional funding. Both are MAW target countries; the Regional Office for the Near East (RNE) RI on Water Scarcity also targets Jordan. It is contributing to integrated and cross-sectoral approaches working across the landscape and has specific objectives related to food security, poverty and climate change.</p> <p>The FLR Mechanism currently benefits from extra-budgetary resources from Republic of Korea and Sweden. It is actively pursuing resource mobilization from other bilateral donors such as France, Germany, Norway and The Netherlands, as well as multilateral sources such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>Initial FLR Mechanism support has been initiated at country level in Cambodia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda and Uganda. A second group of countries will receive FLR Mechanism support once additional financial resources are available. Capacity development activities for FLR have been provided at regional level, through collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in organizing regional workshops focused on ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>The FLR Mechanism has engaged in resource mobilization efforts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- formulation of a major new collaborative global programme on FLR (\$54 million with IUCN and UNEP) for submission to the GEF;</li> <li>- formulation of a new restoration project in West Africa to be funded by the French FFEM;</li> <li>- New project ideas that will be submitted to interested bi-lateral donors (e.g. Germany) and multilateral funders such as the Green Climate Fund.</li> </ul>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<p>A collaborative action with the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD in 2015 led to the launch of a new working paper, policy brief and infographic on Sustainable Financing for Forest and Landscape Restoration at the Global Landscapes Forum (UNFCCC COP21) in Paris in December 2015.</p> <p>The Forests and Water Agenda: the Mountain and Watershed Team is strengthening partnerships with various stakeholders, including the water sector, academia and private sectors.</p> <p>The Mountain and Watershed Team has finalized a Programme Concept Note on “Building Climate Resilience in Upland Watersheds”. This note has been submitted to the SO2 Coordinator as well as to the Delivery Managers of the MAWs on “Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture” and “Climate Smart Agriculture” respectively. Resource mobilization for this programme has been initiated.</p> <p>The Mountain and Watershed Management Team has made progress in mobilizing resources for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the inter-regional project on combating degradation through integrated watershed management in Mauritania, Morocco and Peru. A second phase in Morocco has been ensured through funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).</p> <p>MAW on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity: an inter-departmental task force has been established to harmonize the cross-sectoral approach to integrated landscape management for the provision of ecosystem services.</p> <p>FAO’s reviewed Strategic Framework provides for inter-departmental cooperation in climate change. The Major Area of Work on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) promotes an integrated approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The Inter-departmental Working Group on Climate Change serves as a mechanism to provide coordinated support across these sectors in CSA at international policy and in support to countries at field level.</p> <p>See below, under Climate Change, more details on activities</p>
<b>Enhancing Forest Communication</b>	
<p>75. The Committee requested FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue supporting the regional forest communicators networks, including through providing coordination at the global and regional levels;</li> <li>• build on their contributions to future global forest-related events, including the World Forestry Congress;</li> <li>• continue its efforts in the development of the forest communication toolkit;</li> <li>• dedicate funding in projects and programmes to facilitate communication of progress and results.</li> </ul>	<p>FAO support to the regional forestry communicators networks is provided through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of dedicated web pages on the FAO Forestry Communication Toolkit website for each regional communicators network</li> <li>• Online regional news noticeboard for publishing announcements from the networks</li> <li>• Social media support through the @FAOForestry twitter account, Flickr and YouTube channel and feeds on forestry activities sent to the FAO Facebook account</li> <li>• Organization of communication capacity-building meetings and workshops             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Global Group on Forest Communication meeting, March 2015</li> <li>○ Latin America and the Caribbean regional communicators network workshop, Lima, 2014.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regular distribution of FAO news releases, videos and events to network coordinators</li> <li>• Inclusion of news from regional networks in the FAO Forestry newsletter InFO news</li> </ul> <p>The FAO forestry department organized a media launch and web support for major FAO Forestry publications and products including “State of the World’s Forests 2014” and “Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015”.</p> <p>Outreach and communication was organized to support FAO Forestry participation and dissemination of Forestry success stories at major international events such as the 24<sup>th</sup> IUFRO World Congress in 2014 and Expo 2015</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<p>In-kind staff support has been provided for the development of web pages and social media support for projects and programmes; projects and programmes dedicate funding to facilitate communication such as the International Day of Forests 2015</p> <p>XIV World Forestry Congress, Durban, South Africa, September 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation and maintenance of the XIV WFC website to support the technical programme and engage participants from the regions</li> <li>• Organization of a capacity building social-media boot camp</li> <li>• Organization and liaison with high-profile speakers, moderators and journalists to maximize event impact</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening the Coordination and Cooperation between FAO Global Technical Committees</b>	
<p>78. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue promoting cross sectoral collaboration within the FAO's Strategic Framework and its Objectives;</li> <li>• promote the application of integrated approaches across the landscape, noting that this should not be done at the cost of sufficient focus and critical mass in tackling forest issues and sustainable forest management;</li> <li>• elaborate, in consultation with the respective bureaux, a detailed proposal for collaboration, for the consideration of the technical committees in their forthcoming sessions; and</li> <li>• report on progress at the 23rd Session of the Committee.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Please refer to COFO doc. 7.5 Annex 6.</b></p> <p>FAO's new Strategic Framework has been designed specifically to promote cross-sectoral collaboration, and in the first biennium of experience, significant progress has been made. As the Framework and related implementation modalities become more ingrained in the FAO culture during 2016-17, this is expected to increase. FAO Forestry actively engages in the strategic processes and seeks opportunities for enhancing existing cross-sectoral collaboration platforms, while identifying new ones.</p> <p>FAO Forestry has the co-lead for the inter-departmental task force on cross-sectoral approaches to integrated landscape management for the provision of ecosystem services, which has been established in the context of the MAW on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity,</p> <p>Mountain and Watershed Team: Cross-sectoral collaboration within FAO's Strategic Framework is ongoing on a daily basis and in all components of the work program. Cooperation with AGL, AGS, AGP, ESN, ESS and LEG is particularly strong.</p> <p>A proposal for collaboration has been developed and will be presented to a joint bureau meeting in June 2015.</p> <p>Progress report is recommended for the agenda of the next session.</p>
<b>Progress in Statutory Bodies and Key Partnerships</b>	
<b><i>Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-Based Industries (ACSFI)</i></b>	
<p>79. The Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognized the role of the ACSFI as an important mechanism to channel the knowledge and solutions of the private sector into FAO Forestry Programme, and strengthen its delivery;</li> </ul> <p><u>encouraged</u> FAO to support the ACSFI's new cross-sectoral initiative on Bio-Based Packaging: a Green Food Saver, as a way to reduce food loss and waste by strengthening collaboration between food producer groups, global food and forest product industries, brand owners, retailers, bio-based packaging manufacturers, and R&amp;D institutions in member countries.</p>	<p>ACSFI 55<sup>th</sup> and 56<sup>th</sup> Meetings were held in parallel with the ICFPA Annual Meetings, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Washington D.C., the USA, respectively.</p> <p>ACSFI provided guidance to FAO's case studies on bio-based packaging, on communication with external partners such as Messe Düsseldorf, and on developing appropriate technologies and investment concepts for converting local agri/forest residues into sustainable bio-based food packaging.</p> <p>Research and Development (R&amp;D) institutions in Finland and Kenya have been involved in the work, as well as producer groups, buyers and packaging manufacturers. (Work in progress)</p>
<b><i>Advisory Panel on Forest Knowledge (APFK)</i></b>	
<p>82. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue enhancing the forestry related knowledge base and, in collaboration with other partners, disseminating</li> </ul>	<p><b>Please refer to COFO doc. 7.5 Annex 3.</b></p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

<b>Action item</b>	<b>Actions taken</b>
<p>this knowledge, inter alia, by including education and research initiatives in FAO's regional activities under FAO's Strategic Objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>report back on progress on the development and the work of the Advisory Panel on Forest Knowledge (APFK) at the Committee's 23rd Session.</li> </ul>	<p>SADC Sub-regional Forest Training Centers Programme. UNIDO and FAO cooperation continues for revitalizing education and training in forestry and woodworking for green employment and sustainable development.</p> <p>At the request of the 20th session of the Near East Forestry and Range Commission (NEFRC), FAO commissioned an assessment study in four countries to assess gaps, challenges and opportunities in forestry education, training and research. This was undertaken with the aim of developing a project proposal that would address national and regional needs in forestry education and training; and assist in promoting regional partnerships for forestry education and knowledge development. To that end, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East organized a workshop on "Strengthening Forestry Education and Knowledge in the Near East", February 2015. Participants representing the national forestry services, forestry education and research institutions of Algeria, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia, as well as representatives from FAO attended the workshop.</p> <p>A meeting of the APFK was held in Durban during the XIV WFC, September 2015.</p> <p>The APFK is to be presented at COFO 23.</p>
<b>International Poplar Commission (IPC)</b>	
<p>84. The Committee took note of the reform process of the IPC and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>encouraged</u> the Executive Committee to continue the reform process of the International Poplar Commission broadening the scope to equivalent species of other regions;</li> <li><u>encouraged</u> the IPC to seek additional members and broaden its scope to include equivalent species in different regions and include tropical and sub-tropical regions;</li> <li><u>recommended</u> to take into account the existing networks and initiatives dealing with forest tree species, as well as their outcomes and deliverables to develop synergies with those networks and initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p>The IPC reform process is being addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The IPC Executive Committee in its 47th Session (Vancouver, July 2014) advanced the IPC reform process by adopting the draft of an adjusted and modified convention text. The adjusted convention text was submitted to LEGN in a secretariat note for the 100th Session of the FAO Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM 100) and presented to the CCLM delegates in a Question &amp; Answer Session on 23rd February 2015.</li> <li>-The IPC seeks additional membership. The Czech Republic officially applied for IPC membership in October 2014.</li> <li>-In line with the envisaged IPC reform, a broadened scope to include equivalent species is being addressed at the 25th IPC-Session and 48th IPC Executive Committee Meeting to be held in Berlin (in September 2016). The theme of the conference is "Poplars and Other Fast-Growing Trees - Renewable Resources for Future Green Economies".</li> <li>- During the 25<sup>th</sup> IPC-Session the delegates of the member countries will officially vote on the adoption of the IPC reform efforts.</li> </ul>
<b>ITEM 7. FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FORESTRY UNDER THE REVIEWED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK</b>	
<p>89. <u>Encouraged</u> the Regional Forestry Commissions to provide guidance on areas of regional priority in forestry that inform and contribute to FAO's Strategic Objectives.</p>	<p>Coordination was started in setting the agendas for the RFCs and a proposal for strengthening the prioritizing function of the Commissions was presented to the COFO Steering Committee in June 2015.</p>
<p>90. The Committee also <u>highlighted</u> the need to allocate sufficient financial resources to the work on forestry.</p>	
<p>91. The Committee reiterated the importance of several topics and work areas including monitoring and assessment, forest ecosystem services, REDD+, urban and community forestry, integrated land use and landscape management, governance, gender, wood energy, forest biodiversity, innovation in forest products, and education. The Committee further noted the need for enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration including in the area of water, agriculture and fisheries; and for innovative approaches like the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green.</p>	<p>Enhanced cross sectoral collaboration and innovative approaches are being undertaken as follows:</p> <p>Integrated land use and landscape management is mainstreamed throughout the work programme of the Mountain and Watershed Team. Particularly relevant examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field projects (OUBAME, Fouta Djallon, Guatemala, Chimborazo)</li> <li>- Programme on "Building Climate Resilience in Upland Watersheds"</li> <li>- Initiative on lessons learned from completed field projects</li> <li>- Mountain vulnerability study and mountain soils publication</li> <li>- Functions of the Mountain Partnership</li> <li>- The European Forestry Commission Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds (EFC WPMMW)</li> </ul>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<p>- Post-earthquake response effort in Nepal</p> <p>In terms of cross-sectoral collaboration on water, the Mountain and Watershed Team has established a strong partnership with a large number of international organizations for the implementation of a global forests and water agenda. At the two day International Forests and Water Dialogue, held at XIV WFC 2015 a five-year Forests and Water Action Plan was launched. This is an important milestone in the implementation of this agenda, the moderation of which was entrusted to FAO by the participating partners.</p> <p>Urban forestry: a number of activities have been developed to promote the role of urban forestry in the provision of goods and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of side events on Urban Forestry at the World Urban Forum 2014 and at the XIV WFC 2015</li> <li>- Inclusion of a module on Urban Forestry included in the SFM Toolbox</li> <li>- Organization of the 1<sup>st</sup> Asia Pacific Urban Forestry Meeting in April 2016, in Zhuhai, China with the participation of over 20 countries from the Region</li> <li>- Organization of three meetings of the Silva Mediterranea Working Group on urban forestry and ongoing development of a number of products</li> <li>- Field project on Urban Forestry in Cape Verde</li> </ul>
<p>92. The Committee <u>stressed</u> the need for the Organization as a whole and the forestry programme in particular to continue to prioritize its activities in support of the new Strategic Framework. In that regard, the Committee <u>emphasized</u> the importance of ensuring that FAO's work in forestry was realistic to implement.</p>	<p>In the context of the PWB 2016-17 FAO has proposed shifts in emphasis in its work on forestry in accordance with the priorities set by the new strategic framework. Areas of de-emphasis, as stated in Para 75 f) of the PWB 2016-2017 are: "Forestry: de-emphasize direct support to larger-scale forest industries and focus on strengthening capacities for small-scale forest industries in the context of small enterprise development and poverty reduction; reduce work on developing tools, methodologies and practices in forest harvesting that can be taken up by partner agencies".</p>

**ITEM 7.2 REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION, AND THE CLIMATE SUMMIT 2014**

<p>96. The Committee recognized FAO's active and varied support to countries on forests and climate change mitigation and adaptation to date and <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue to provide assistance to countries for undertaking forest and climate change adaptation and mitigation actions and for establishing and strengthening national forest monitoring systems to provide data and information needed for policy formulation, planning purposes and international reporting;</li> <li>• provide support to countries to integrate forests and trees outside forests into their National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; commensurate with FAO's mandate, expertise and resources and in synergy with the Zero Illegal Deforestation Challenge, as well as various relevant programmes, work in partnership with other organizations, including members of the CPF and UN-REDD, to support the launch of the forest initiative at the UNSG's Climate Summit and subsequently assist countries in implementing the initiative;</li> <li>• increase the level of its support to countries for implementation of their REDD+ strategies and forest adaptation efforts (including capacity building, information, and intersectoral collaboration), both through its regular programme and expanded efforts made possible through mobilization of additional financial resources;</li> </ul>	<p>FAO supports climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in five Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey) under the French-supported project "Maximizing the provision of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes". Collaboration on climate change is also promoted by the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests, whose work is supported by Germany, France and many regional organizations in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>FAO provided assistance, with Belgian financial support, for community-based forests and climate change action plans in Peru. A publication entitled "Los bosques y el cambio climático en el Perú" was released in 2015.</p> <p>The UNREDD Programme had by May 2015: 60 partner countries; six new national programmes are starting; 21 National Programmes are finalized or ongoing; and up to 37 countries receive Targeted Support where FAO support is provided for a wide range of REDD+ issues including forest monitoring and MRV, governance, legal preparedness, safeguards, and land tenure.</p> <p>During 2015, the new strategic framework for 2016-20 was developed and presented to its Policy Board for endorsement.</p> <p>Development of guidance on undertaking vulnerability assessments in the forestry sector is currently underway. This is intended to assist countries develop adaptation plans.</p> <p>FAO attended and supported the launch of the forest initiative at the UNSG's Climate Summit on 23 September 2014.</p> <p>FAO is currently developing and seeking financing for a global programme on "Building climate resilience in upland watersheds". FAO, with the collaboration of The Mountain Partnership, is organizing a workshop in May 2016 for countries interested to participate in the programme to elaborate the concept note and plan for resource mobilization.</p>
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## FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS

Action item	Actions taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contribute to clarifying the inter-relation between Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+;</li> <li>• continue to support regional approaches and to foster regional collaboration on forests and climate change adaptation and mitigation, including related forest monitoring efforts;</li> <li>• assist countries to strengthen links between agriculture, forestry and fisheries to foster comprehensive approaches to achieve food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</li> </ul>	<p>The forthcoming forestry paper on the economics of climate change mitigation options in the forest sector is expected to provide data and information on land-based and wood use based mitigation options for policy makers.</p> <p>Following up on regional workshops held between 2011 and 2014, FAO has been seeking financing for projects on forests and climate change adaptation in southern Africa, the Nile Basin, Central Asian and Caribbean countries.</p> <p>FAO and the Government of Poland jointly organized the workshop on “Forests Management and Climate Change in Europe” in Poland in April 2015, where representatives from nine countries and two regional bodies met to discuss common needs and identify priority areas in which they requested FAO support.</p> <p>Through the FAO’s Major Area of Work on Climate Smart Agriculture and the Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change, FAO is promoting and supporting integrated approaches to climate change in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. Activities in which the Forestry Department is involved include: development of guidance on integrating the agricultural sectors into countries’ National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); assessing the agricultural sectors’ inclusion in countries’ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs); updating FAO’s CSA Sourcebook; preparation of the State of Food and Agriculture 2016 entitled “Climate change, agriculture and food security”.</p>
<b>ITEM 7.3 ENHANCING WORK ON BOREAL FORESTS AND DRYLAND FORESTS</b>	
<p>99. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scale up its support to countries on boreal forests, in accordance with its new Strategic Objectives and subject to available resources;</li> <li>• address the specificities of boreal forests in the normative and field work of FAO, especially those related to forest protection, forest fires, wildlife management and carbon monitoring;</li> <li>• continue exploring further possibilities for enhancing interdisciplinary work on boreal forests for consideration by the Committee at the next session.</li> </ul>	<p>The Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU), in collaboration with the forestry department, is developing a GEF project on “Russian Forests +: Enabling the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and forest biodiversity conservation through sustainable forest management”. The project covers boreal forests in Russia and aims to build the capacity of stakeholders to mitigate climate change, protect forest biodiversity, and improve land condition and productivity by adopting climate smart forest inventory, monitoring, and forest zoning and management, promoting sustainable forest management policies and practices.</p>
<p>102. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• undertake, within the framework of the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and contingent upon the availability of extra-budgetary funding, a global assessment of the extent and status of drylands forests, rangelands and agrosilvopastoral systems to inform the countries and the working group proposed in the next paragraph about the identification of priority areas of work;</li> <li>• undertake, in collaboration with partners and interested countries, an analysis of resilience strategies and practices in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, contributing to the achievement of FAO Strategic Objectives 2 and 5, and to a lesser extent, to FAO Strategic Objectives 3 and 1.</li> </ul>	<p>- FRA P4 Remote Sensing position has been filled                      - EU 3.5 M of extra budgetary EC funding has been mobilized                      - Global Forest Observation Initiative office has been established</p> <p>Drylands Monitoring Week was organized at FAO Headquarters in January 2015. It included a workshop on “Monitoring and Assessment of Drylands: Forests, Rangelands, Trees and Agrosilvopastoral Systems” held to:</p> <p>(i) assess the gap between the need and the current state of drylands monitoring;                      (ii) explore the opportunities offered by new technology and policy commitment; and                      (iii) initiate a collaborative process to promote large-scale, comprehensive monitoring of drylands.</p> <p>The week led to the launch of a global partnership called “A Rome promise on Monitoring and Assessment of Drylands for Sustainable Management and Restoration”. A road map and TORs for the partnership are being prepared. A global drylands Assessment was then undertaken by FAO in collaboration with over 20 partners in different dryland regions, using Collect Earth Tools. The report is to be presented in June/July 2016. Preliminary results of the assessment and Rome Promise road map were presented at a side event during XIV WFC. A second monitoring week is organized with partners in April 2016, to update on the implementation of the Rome Promise and to agree on a consolidated map for monitoring of forest and landscape restoration.</p> <p>Other work:</p>

**FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY AND RFCS**

Action item	Actions taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Case studies and “Global guidelines for the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands: Building resilience and benefitting livelihoods” were finalized and launched at a side event at the UNCCD COP12 in October 2015.</li> <li>- Different tools, case studies and practices were analyzed and compiled through the organization of the XIV WFC sub-theme 2: Building Resilience with Forests.</li> <li>- As part of the drylands programme, efforts to continue compiling good practices and lessons learned, as well as a monitoring and reporting tool for FLR were also developed and are being published online.</li> </ul>
<p>103. The Committee considered the relevance and benefits of establishing a working group on dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems and <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collaborate with other partners and stakeholders including the Teheran Process Secretariat for Low Forest Cover Countries the work on dryland forests agro-silvopastoral systems;</li> <li>• organize an ad hoc preparatory meeting to consider the draft terms of reference, modalities and other relevant arrangements for a working group on dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems;</li> <li>• present a recommendation to the Committee for the establishment of the working group on dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, for consideration and possible adoption at its next session.</li> </ul>	<p>As a follow-up to the Rome Promise agreed collaborative actions, a draft concept (including TORs, composition and modalities) for the establishment of a working group on dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems was developed. The draft concept was presented for further discussion and inputs at the drylands monitoring week in Rome, in April 2016.</p> <p>The draft proposal will be submitted to COFO23 for further review and decision.</p>