



indicators and reporting format will lead to the development of a baseline and database for facilitating more accurate reporting to future sessions of the Forum. A number of specific recommendations for improving the questionnaire/template, mainly in the form of greater clarity of concepts, were proposed by workshop participants and are now reflected in a revised draft appended to this report. Several participants recommended that the UNFF Secretariat and FAO have available technical staff that can upon request provide assistance to countries in the preparation of their national reports.

## **I. Introduction**

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

The UNFF Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations has contracted Latin American Consultants for Sustainable Development and Environmental Management (LAGA) to assist in the organization and facilitation of the workshops. Funded by the Development Account of DESA's Capacity Development Office (CDO), the objective of the project and the workshops is to strengthen and support the capacity of UNFF national focal points in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF10 in 2013, in the context of the overall theme of that session on "forests and economic development", and to strengthen and support their capacity to conduct monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) required for the preparation of national reports. The project will also contribute to prepare countries for the 2015 assessment report of the international arrangement on forests, which calls on countries to provide information on the contribution of forests.

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

**Global objective 1**

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

**Global objective 2**

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

**Global Objective 3**

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests;

**Global objective 4**

Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

Monitoring and assessing progress towards implementation of the forest instrument and achieving its Global Objectives on Forests are critical components of the work of the UNFF. Countries have been requested to submit voluntary national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum. The Forum's 8-year (2007-2015) Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) specifically states that *"Each session will have as a main task the discussion on the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests"*. The successful implementation of the forest instrument requires improved national reporting by countries to help assess progress, identify needs, and to promote a more effective sharing of experiences and best practices.

**III. Objective**

The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of UNFF and FRA focal points in West and Central Africa in reporting to the Forum on progress made in the implementation of the forest instrument at UNFF 10 in April 2013 and UNFF 11 in 2015. The workshop focused on enhancing the focal points' understanding of the forest instrument and of the importance of its implementation at country level. Workshop participants also discussed the proposed monitoring architecture and contributed to the finalization of the format and guidelines for national reports.

**IV. Venue and dates**

The workshop was held at the Alisa Hotel in Accra, Ghana from 6-8 February 2012.

## **V. Participants**

UNFF and FAO national focal points from a selected group of countries in West and Central African participated in the workshop. Twenty-five experts from the following thirteen countries attended: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinée, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Swaziland. Four resource persons from Nicaragua and the Philippines also participated. In addition, eight experts from FAO, two from the UNFF Secretariat and one from



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The representatives from Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines were invited to describe their experiences in implementing the forest instrument. The Ghana pilot project has played an especially important role since it has served as a model for the other pilot projects.

The engagement of all stakeholders during the different phases of analysis, planning, including prioritization of key selected policies and measures, and implementation was important for the successful implementation of the Ghana pilot project, which was the first of the four pilot projects to be launched. The forest instrument led to the establishment of a national platform for dialogue among stakeholders that was crucial in addressing potential conflicts among sectors, for example, forests and mining. To assist in the overall process, a website was established dedicated to disseminating information on the forest instrument and thereby increasing awareness by stakeholders at all levels, particularly those at the local level.

In evaluating the status of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument contained in its paragraph 6, Ghana adopted a scoring system from 0 to 3 for assessing each of these national actions and for subsequently identifying and selecting priority policies to be pursued in the implementation of the forest instrument. Zero meant that the measure had not yet been undertaken; 1, that the measure had just started and needed improvement; 2, that the measure had been initiated and was progressing well; and 3, that the measure had been carried out to full satisfaction. Based on this assessment, stakeholders then agreed on four priority areas to be addressed.

- a. Promote cross-sectoral coordination by enhancing the visibility of forestry sector contributions to national development planning.
- b. Strengthen forest law enforcement by enhancing the watchdog role of the communities in combating corruption and other illegal activities.
- c. Develop financing strategies for SFM by nalc ringyal ioa 0.3( )-0.148696(f)-4.1.ad bry stenanena

6 (d) Develop and implement policies that encourage the sustainable management of forests to provides a wide range of goods and services, and that also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial



In the ensuing discussion, the representatives of Ghana, Nicaragua and the Philippines provided further clarifications on challenges and obstacles faced in the implementation of the forest instrument. Particular attention was given to the importance of effectively engaging stakeholders, especially at the local level, in the selection of priorities, since priorities for national government stakeholders were often not the same as those at the local level where the instrument has to be operationalized to be successful.

In summarizing, Mr. Gondo reiterated the three steps to be undertaken for effectively planning and initiating the implementation of the instrument at the country level: awareness raising, inventory of on-going forest initiatives and assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the instrument. In order to ensure broad stakeholder participation, information materials for awareness raising need to be developed and, through workshops, agreements reached with stakeholders on processes and methods of implementation. In the Nicaragua pilot project, information materials were produced in the principal languages of Spanish, Miskito and English. The inventory of on-going forest initiatives is critical in forming the baseline for the implementation of the forest instrument at the national level and involves a wide range of public and private sector stakeholders. Updating the inventory on a regular, consistent manner is an on-going challenge for countries. In all four pilot project countries, the systematic assessment of the status of implementation of the forest instrument's 25 national policies and measures contributed to the prioritization of the

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management, which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, inter alia with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;

6 (l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) above, into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;

6 (r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

Experts, particularly those from the pilot project countries, emphasized that the successful assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument requires effective engagement of all stakeholders in order to reach agreement on monitoring, assessment and reporting methods, including criteria and indicators.

Based on the outcomes of the assessment of the status of implementation of the 25 national policies and measures of the forest instrument, participants were requested to develop an action plan for



In introducing the subject, he informed the worksho



CBD indicators (in process of being developed) (193 Contracting Parties).

One difficulty that needs to be considered is the timing of the national reports emanating from these processes, given that they are issued according to different time cycles.

In this respect, Mr. Illueca informed the workshop that reference to the CBD indicators in the questionnaire/template was eliminated after the Nairobi workshop for two reasons. First, the timing on their agreement will in all likelihood be too late to be used for the country reports for 2013 and 2015. Second, the CBD working group addressing this issue is inclined to recommend pertinent existing indicators used by FAO, which have already been taken into account in the questionnaire/template.

**E. Proposed indicators needed that are not covered by on-going C & I processes**

Nevertheless, additional information beyond existing criteria and indicators (C & I) processes was wshi













Tuesday 7 February







**Mr. David Kpelle**

NLBI Coordinator

**Mr. Oppon Sasu**

Forestry Commission

sauoppon@yahoo.com

**Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah**

Forestry Commission

Ag Chief Executive

[adu-nsiah@yahoo.com](mailto:adu-nsiah@yahoo.com)

**Guinée**

**Djiramba Diawara**



**Nicaragua**

**Mr. Mario F. Garcia Rosa**

Director de Fomento y Proteccion Forestal

INAFOR

mgarcia@inafor.ni

**Mr. Leonardo Chavez**

NLBI Coordinator for Nicaragua

FAO Nicaragua

Senior Forestry Officer  
[solomon.gamedze@gmail.com](mailto:solomon.gamedze@gmail.com);

**Togo**

**Esso-Wazina Cozi Adom**

Ada Ndeso-Atanga  
FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra  
[Ada.ndesoatanga@fao.org](mailto:Ada.ndesoatanga@fao.org)

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## **Appendix 4**

### **Questionnaire/Template for National Reports to UNFF 10**

**Introduction and guidance for overall preparation:** Reporting to UNFF 10 and 11 will be critical in setting the path forward for the international arrangement on forests, including the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument. These national reports are al





	SIDs	Secretariat
	Emerging economy	
	LLDCs	
	Developed	
<b>Date of submission of national report:</b>		
<b>Contacts</b>		
	<b>Head of forest agency</b>	
	Name:	
	Title:	
	Address:	
	Phone:	
	Fax:	
	e-mail:	
	<b>UNFF national focal point</b> (please fill out if not same as above)	
	Name:	
	Title:	

<b>degradation;</b>			
		2005	2010
1. <b>FRA T.1.1:</b> What is the extent of the country's forests (1000 ha)?			
2. <b>FRA T.1.2:</b> What is the extent of the country's other wooded lands (1000 ha)?			
3. <b>FRA T.2.1:</b> What is the extent of the country's forests under public ownership (1000 ha)? <sup>2</sup>			
4. <b>FRA T.2.2:</b> What is the extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)?			
And what is the extent of privately owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)?			
	Individual		
	Business entities and institutions		
	Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
<b>Global objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;</b>			
5. <b>FRA T.3.1:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)?			
6. <b>FRA T.3.2:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)?			
7. <b>FRA T.3.3:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)?			
8. <b>FRA T.3.4:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)?			
<b>Global objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;</b>			
		2005	2010
9. <b>FRA T.3.10:</b> What is the extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)?			
10. <b>FRA T.3.11:</b> What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)?			
11. <b>ITTO 1.11:</b> What is the extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)? (Will be deleted for non-ITTO reporting countries.)			
<b>Additional questions</b>		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 1. Does your country maintain information on SFM certification programmes for forest products?			
If yes, can you provide information on the value of certified forest products? If not, please respond with NA.		2005 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
<b>Global objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.</b>			
		2005	2010
12. <b>ITTO 1.3:</b> What is the amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000) from the following sources?			
	Government sources		

<sup>2</sup> The 2005 data on ownership of forests was first provided by FRA 2010, which does not provide data for 2010 for FRA T.2.1 and FRA T.2.2.



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International development partners

UNFFS AQ 13. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by the education sector?			
UNFFS AQ 14. How much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by municipal funding?			
UNFFS AQ 15: If applicable, how much funding related to forests, other wooded land and trees outside of forests was provided by other sectors? Please list: 1. 2. 3.			
		Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 16. Has the overall budget for SFM-related science and research increased since 2007?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
If yes, which of the following sources apply?			
	Increased public sector financing		
	Increased funding from private industry		
	Increased funding from other private sector donors, e.g., foundations, NGOs		
	Bilateral cooperation		
	Multilateral cooperation		
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)		
Please check the areas that have been targeted for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research			
	Forests and climate change		
	Forest biodiversity		
	Land management and rehabilitation		
	Forestry		
	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		
	Forest biology		
	Social and cultural values of forests		
	Other (please describe in 50 words or less)		
		2005 (US\$)	
UNFFS AQ 17. If available, how much funding in US\$ was designated for SFM-related scientific research and other relevant research? If figures not available, please respond NA.			

Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this sect205726(s)3.2198.3895(r)69



forest dependent people (number out of 1000)?		
<b>Target 7.A:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.		
23. (7.1.) What is the proportion (%) of land area covered by forest?		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.1.1.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.1.2.</b>		
<b>Target 7.B:</b> Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.		
24. (7.6.) What proportion (%) of total land area with forests is protected?		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.2.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.3.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.4.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.10.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>FRA T.3.11</b> and <b>ITTO 1.11.</b>		
25. (7.7) What is the number of forest species threatened with extinction?		
	Plants	
	Animals	
<b>Target 8.A:</b> Develop further an open-ended, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.		
26. (8.1.) What has been the net ODA received for forestry (US\$)?		
If available, what has been the net ODA received for SFM (US\$)? If not available, please respond NA.		
Repeat here information inputted above for indicator <b>ITTO 1.3.</b>		
Repeat here information inputted above under UNFFS AQ 2.		

	(3)		
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In 500 words or less, please describe the principle developments in your country in applying sustainable forest management to poverty eradication from 2000 to 2012 with special emphasis on the role of your national

	Other (explain in 50 words or less)		
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.3.			
	Government sources		
	International development partners		
	Private sources		
<b>Additional questions</b>		Not applicable	Yes No
UNFFS AQ 20. For countries whose official language is not one of the 6 official UN languages, has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official language? If your country's official language is one of the UN official languages please check "not applicable"			
UNFFS AQ 21. For all countries, has the forest instrument been translated into the principal native language(s) If yes, please list the principal language(s) into			

		Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for global objective 4 under indicator ITTO 1.4.			
Repeat below the information inputted for these additional questions under Global Objective 4.		2005	2010
UNFFS AQ 3. If your country has a consolidated budget for forests rather than a budget spread across different sectors and their respective ministries, how much funding was provided?			

For countries without consolidated budgets for forests, please respond to AQ 4-16. If the information is not available, please respond NA.





appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.


**1E: Enhanced international cooperation**

**Additional questions**

**Yes**

**No**

UNFFS AQ 26. In which of the following areas is your country participating in regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management?

Combating illicit international 

			No. of cases	% prosecuted	No. of cases	% prosecuted
UNFFS AQ 30. What was the total number of cases registered for illicit harvesting of forest products and the percentage that were prosecuted?						

Logs/timber







If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by the private sector and industry in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management?

Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster IC under UNFFS AQ 23.				
	Low interest loans			
	Tax breaks			
	Subsidies			
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
<b>2G: Indigenous and local communities</b>				
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
37. <b>ITTO 7.12.</b> Are tenure and user rights of communities and indigenous peoples over publicly owned forests recognized and practiced?				
If yes, please describe in 500 words or less how they are recognized and practiced.				
38. <b>ITTO 7.13.</b> Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?				
If yes, please explain in 500 words or less how it is used and by whom.				
<b>Additional questions</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
UNFFS AQ 38. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of the forest instrument and sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?				
	Indigenous communities			
	Local communities			

If yes, in 500 words or less, describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role is played by indigenous and/or local communities in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? If you wish to provide additional information, please provide this in an appendix to this report, but please provide a summary in this space.

being implemented that are directed at local and indigenous communities, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?				
			2005	2010
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?				
	Indigenous			
	Local			
			Yes	No
Repeat here information inputted above for forest instrument cluster IC under UNFFS AQ 23.				
	Low interest loans			
	Tax breaks			
	Subsidies			
	Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets			
	Other (describe in 50 words or less)			
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 1, Section III) in 500 words or less.				

<p><b>Part 2. Overall Theme for UNFF 10: forests and economic development, with the following four themes:</b></p> <p>Theme 1: Forest products and services;  Theme 2: National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies;  Theme 3: Reducing risks and impacts of disasters; and  Theme 4: Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.</p>				
<b>Theme 1: Forest products and services<sup>7</sup></b>		Guidance: Most directly related measures of the forest instrument are 6 (d), (e), (j), (r), (x); 7 (f), (g), (h), (i) and (k).		
			2005	2010
39. <b>FRA T.11.1 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )?				
40. <b>FRA T.11.4:</b> What is the total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)?				
41. <b>FRA T.11.5 and ITTO 4.2:</b> What is the total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )?				
42. <b>FRA T.11.8 and ITTO 7.2:</b> What is the total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)?				
43. <b>FRA T.11.4 and ITTO 7.2:</b> What is the total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)?				
<b>Additional questions</b>			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 41. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?				
If yes, in 250 words or less, please describe how the mechanism(s) functions.				

<sup>7</sup> Values of removals given in FRA 2005 were in US1,000, while in FRA 2010 they are in million US\$. Figures should be provided in US\$ million.

			2005	2010
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	Other land		
45. <b>FRA.T.10a:</b> What is the total land area of forests affected by other disturbances (1000 ha)?			
	Insects		
	Diseases		
	Other biotic agents <sup>10</sup>		



please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 46. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)? If information not available, please respond NA.				
UNFFS AQ 47. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country? If information not available, please respond NA.				
			Yes	No
UNFFS AQ 48. Are there tree planting campaigns in your country at the local community level in urban and peri-urban environments?				
If yes, please describe in 250 words or less the tree planting campaigns, the public and private stakeholders involved and the extent of their activities.				
Optional: You may use this space if you wish to qualify any of the information provided for in this section (Part 2 for UNFF 10) in 500 words or less.				