

FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 24th SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY
PROGRESS REPORT

Action item	Action taken
ITEM 4 STATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS 2018: KEY FINDINGS	
9. c. The Committee requested FAO to:	
(i) disseminate and promote key messages of SOFO 2018 in appropriate fora, including relevant governing and statutory bodies of the Organization, as well as in other processes relevant to land use and forests including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF);	SOFO 2018 was presented at the 2018 meeting of the High-Level Political Forum; the UNFF Workshop on Reporting on Global Forest Goals and Targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030; a meeting organized by Members of the European Parliament entitled Forest at the heart of Sustainable Development.
(ii) assist countries in strengthening the role of forests and trees in achieving multiple SDGs and in accelerating progress in this regard in accordance with their national priorities and strategies and the guidance provided by the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development;	<p>FAO is currently supporting 72 countries to strengthen the role of forests and trees in achieving multiple SDGs and in accelerating progress in this regard. As part of a UNGA resolution proclaiming 2021-2030 as the UN Decade on ecosystem Restoration, FAO was invited, together with United Nations Environment Programme, to lead the implementation of the Decade.</p> <p>FAO supported Indonesia to prepare its first ever State of Indonesia's forests report in 2018. The report was launched by Minister Siti Nurbayah at COFO-24. The report provides an overview of Indonesia's forest policies and corrective actions initiated by the Republic of Indonesia, demonstrating how the sustainable management of the world's forests can contribute to achieving global goals and can help countries meet their national commitments for the sustainable development, climate, and various other global agendas.</p>
(iii) promote the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 - including by incorporating it within its Medium-Term Plan and Programme of Work and Budget - and support countries in monitoring progress;	To be addressed at time of planning for next biennium.
(iv) support countries with tools, methodologies and capacity-building for generating better	FAO e-learning courses on national socioeconomic surveys on forestry were launched.

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<p>information and data on forests' contribution to the SDGs, including gender-disaggregated data, as well as for monitoring progress and improving general awareness of forests' contribution to building more sustainable and resilient societies;</p>	<p>FAO has developed innovative solutions for forest and land monitoring under the Open Foris initiative (openforis.org). Under this initiative, SEPAL offers anyone, anywhere unparalleled access to satellite data and supercomputing power from their mobile phone with modules for near-real time land cover disturbance, forest restoration monitoring, peatlands monitoring, and forest degradation monitoring. SEPAL has over 2,000 active users in 85 countries.</p> <p>FAO launched a new on-line reporting platform for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 in early 2018. The platform was developed to make reporting more efficient and to support countries for generating better data on key forest related variables. Many automated functions for estimation and forecasting of forest area and calculation of biomass and carbon stock were introduced. In addition, developed automatic consistency checks helped the work of both the national correspondents and the report reviewers. Through the platform, a number of new geospatial tools, which facilitate generation of forest area and area change information from remote sensing data as well as accessing information on protected areas, fires and mangroves, were also made available to countries.</p> <p>FAO provided the countries with technical assistance and support throughout the FRA reporting process. A global technical meeting was held in Mexico in March 2018 to introduce the FRA 2020 scope and content and to provide training on the use of the new online Platform. It was followed by the ten regional and sub-regional workshops, which provided the FRA National Correspondents with the opportunity to address specific technical issues related to the use of the Platform and the compilation of the country reports and to review data and information already entered in the Platform. FRA 2020 collected gender disaggregated data on employment and forest education.</p> <p>FAO has initiated an assessment of the global availability of new data on wood fuels and the update of statistical models to estimate wood fuel production where official data do not exist.</p>
<p>(v) strengthen its role as coordinator of forest data reporting, including at regional level, in order to maintain consistency in the data provided and to avoid duplication of efforts and promote alignment and harmonization with other global forest reporting processes;</p>	<p>FAO has worked in close collaboration with the regional partners to further reduce the reporting burden on countries and to enhance the consistency and harmonization of forest related reports. More specifically, FAO has worked close collaboration with FOREST EUROPE and UN ECE to jointly collect and review the data for pan-European reporting through the FRA reporting platform. Furthermore, FAO has initiated strengthening of the collaboration with UNFCCC and is exploring possibilities to further enhance the transparency of forest related reporting.</p> <p>FAO, in collaboration with Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE, continued joint collection and dissemination of annual statistics on production, trade and consumption of forest products. Global data are disseminated in FAOSTAT database and Yearbook of Forest Products.</p>

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(vi) promote FAO's global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) as the main reference data source on forest resources at the global level.	FAO has initiated the design of a new analysis and dissemination platform for which will used to share the FRA 2020 reports and results with the general public. Furthermore, FAO has initiated a participatory Global Remote Sensing Survey to produce an independent global data asset on forest area and its changes at regional, global and eco-zone levels. This has been field tested in collaboration with a number of countries including Argentina, Indonesia to ensure data is high quality and that countries are engaged and to help develop capacity in using these latest online methods for forest monitoring including FAO OpenFORIS tools.
ITEM 5.1 ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 15	
12. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to: a) continue to promote action to halt deforestation and increase forest cover in order to achieve SDG Target 15.2, to promote sustainable management of all types of forests worldwide and to combat desertification;	FAO supports over 60 countries reduce levels of deforestation under the UN-REDD Programme. In 2018, FAO was selected to lead the GEF-7 SFM Impact Programme on Drylands. The Action Against Desertification programme is being carried out in nine African countries, Fiji and Haiti and has helped bring 50 000 hectares of land under restoration, planting around 8 million seedlings and working with 500 000 people in low-income communities to increase their resilience to land degradation and desertification.
b) ensure more effective cooperation between COFO, COAG, COFI, CCP and the CFS, and consider organising intersessional joint activities;	The first coordination meeting took place in December 2018. Four others followed of which 3 took place in January, February and March 2020 with a view to develop a joint approach to the technical committees and to define common elements to their agendas in order to create more synergy between them. Themes of common interest were identified: biodiversity strategy, UN System Decades of SDG action, ecosystem restoration and family farming. "Ecosystem restoration across the agricultural sectors" was designated as a possible topic for a side event during the 164th Session of the Council that was due take place in June 2020. However, the virtual format of the Council session did not allow for the organization of such side event.
c) support countries in promoting and developing policies and measures that lead to sustainable value chains for forest products;	Using data and information collected in late 2018, a pilot project was initiated in Uganda to develop sustainable and nutrition-sensitive value chains for wild forest foods, in cooperation with ICRAF. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions have taken place to inform the selection of priority products for capacity development and training in value addition: Shea (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>), <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> , grasshoppers (<i>Ruspolia differens</i>) and honey were selected for the pilot. Market and nutritional assessments were carried out, in addition to participatory identification of NWFPs suitable for domestication to alleviate pressure on wild populations. In addition to improving prospects for nutritious and healthy lives and sustainable livelihoods based on NWFPs, the project's final workshop gathered specialists and government representatives from different sectors (forestry, health, education) to raise awareness about the important contribution NWFPs can make to building resilience. The project also

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	<p>provides a model for developing NWFP value chains that contribute to both nutrition and sustainable livelihoods that is replicable and scalable.</p> <p>Data collection to quantify consumption and collection of wild forest foods was completed in Zambia. The work took an initial step toward creating national estimates, demonstrated the value of regionally disaggregated data, and can provide the foundational information for developing value chains on forest foods. The work is being followed by estimation of the nutritional value of these foods in local diets.</p> <p>The ACSFI identified and documented examples of innovative forest product value chains from different geographical contexts, including in Africa, Europe, Asia-Pacific, North and South America. The case studies showcase the broad range of impacts that the forest sector has on sustainable development.</p> <p>Supported development of enterprises for women and men, members of Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in Ecuador, Bolivia, Ghana, Togo, Kenya, Zambia, Madagascar, Nepal and Vietnam. Regional trainings were held in Africa and Asia, which included all countries above as Myanmar and Indonesia for development of business incubation and services capacity within major FFPOs. Promoted the development of portfolios of bankable business for “basket of products value chains”. Major global exchange in Mexico on basket of products value chains from traditionally territorial production systems looked at wild cacao, coffee, vanilla and landscape scale branding systems attracted 80 participants from 11 countries.</p> <p>Supported development of beekeeping and other sustainable forestry value chains in four districts in Mozambique through GCP/MOZ/117/GFF. Worked in Mozambique with honey value chains and exploration of linking edible forest products to public procurement options (school feeding programs).</p> <p>Training programme on business development for smallholders following a value chain approach to forest restoration were carried out in Kenya and Uganda.</p> <p>A self-assessment of FAO’s voluntary guidelines for forest concessions was carried out in Guatemala, Peru and Mozambique.</p>
<p>d) support countries with a view to strengthening capacities in implementation and innovation in the private sector and smallholders and their organizations, including women’s organizations, as appropriate;</p>	<p>FAO finalized and published a community-based forestry (CBF) assessment framework to provide for a comprehensive review of various CBF tenure regimes existing in countries (including community and smallholder forestry), the enabling conditions associated with them, and the effectiveness for improving forest governance and livelihoods.</p>

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	<p>FAO through FFF, supported 32 women-led FFPOs, some of these were women groups, for enhanced entrepreneurship and business capacity. Out of the 2,183 FFPO staff members trained in climate change and restoration practices, 55% were female. Though FFF seeks to mainstream a balanced benefit to both men and women in all of our programmes, we initiated a minimum allocation of at least 12% of each annual country budget to explicitly address gender issues, and support women’s empowerment. FFF supported the development Forests, Farmers and Agriculture, Sustainable Together – an Alliance for Action (FFAST-AAA) at a global level with Ministry Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality in the Netherlands, Sida from Sweden, and multi-stakeholder partners including Rabobank, Tropenbos and Agriterra along with partners from governments, private sector, investors and FFPOs in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia to increase the pipeline of sustainable businesses which enhance food security and conserve and restore forests.</p> <p>FAO finalized and published a complementary forest tenure assessment framework to strengthen understanding of government and non-government stakeholders into the tenure related strengths and limitations to sustainable forestry (particularly CBF) regimes in country.</p> <p>FAO is developing training modules for using the national assessment frameworks for Community-based Forestry and Forest Tenure which are due to be completed by the end of 2020</p> <p>FAO developed four country briefs (Honduras, Mongolia, Tanzania, Uganda) based on recent CBF and tenure assessments conducted in these countries. The briefs will be used to make findings of the two full assessments accessible to the policy makers, donors, implementing organizations, academia and others towards strengthening community and smallholder forestry in these countries.</p> <p>In China, FAO held an international conference on “Smallholder forestry and forestland fragmentation: Sharing lessons and experience between East Asia and Europe” in Sept 2018. The conference was organized jointly by FAO Rome, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China (NFGA), the Asia-Pacific Network on Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), and Renmin University. It brought together participants from the national and provincial NFGA officials, as well as presenters and participants from five European countries and selected East Asian countries to identify better policies and practices to address forest fragmentation affecting smallholder forestry globally and in China in particular.</p> <p>In Peru, Indonesia and Uganda, a GEF/FAO/CIFOR project on securing tenure rights for forest dependent communities worked with government and non-government stakeholders (local communities, CSOs, NGOs, Universities) in countries to strengthen understanding of tenure security and insecurities associated with community forestry and other participatory forestry regimes in these countries through field based research, preparation of policy briefs and videos shared through national and regional workshops, legal</p>

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	<p>literacy trainings, trainings on titling process/climate change/forest management, radio spots and handbooks on processes for formalization of community tenure rights. Non-government stakeholders are continuing this work to further advocate for formalization and strengthening of community including indigenous people's and women's rights.</p> <p>In Algeria, technical and financial support was provided to develop a national strategy for strengthening NWFP value chains, and empowering smallholders and local communities, improving their managerial skills of small-scale enterprises for improved rural livelihoods and sustainable use of forest resources, in line with government economic diversification objectives.</p>
<p>e) support countries in developing technical skills to control transboundary forest pests and diseases;</p>	<p>Through the Regional Forest Invasive Species networks in Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and Africa, FAO has conducted three regional capacity building workshops on control of transboundary forest pest and diseases (South Korea June 2019, Turkey November 2019, South Africa November 2019). In November 2019, a panel discussion was held in Geneva as part of EFC sessions to increase the awareness of impact of Forest Invasive species outbreaks in the changing climate. The networks published 5 newsletters on emerging forest pests and diseases. The Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia has completed a survey to identify the status of forest invasive species issues in the region.</p> <p>Published the forestry paper 182 on Guide to the classical biological control of insect pests in natural and planted forests in July 2019. Contributed to quarterly Food Chain Crisis (FCC) early warning bulletin on forest pests. Produced three forest pest information sheets in collaboration with FCC.</p> <p>A survey on characterization of the chestnut blight in selected countries of the Western Balkans and Central Asia countries has been initiated in January 2020.</p> <p>A capacity building workshops for Asia Pacific through APFISN on Pine wood nematode implication in changing climate and development of a training programme on the formulation and implementation of the contingency plans for the forest pest outbreak emergencies for Europe and Central Asia through the REUFIS are planned in 2020. An expert meeting and a COFO side session is planned to develop a guide to development of framework for forest biosecurity.</p>
<p>f) support the capacity development for relevant country stakeholders to collect and analyse data for the Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators;</p>	<p>Under the Open Foris initiative, many countries are receiving capacity development support for the collection and analysis of forest data.</p>

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	FAO FRA Global Remote Sensing Survey will be implemented in a participatory manner through a series of national, sub-regional and regional workshops which will train approximately 600 country experts on remote sensing and use of latest tools and technology for assessing forest area and its changes.
<p>g) continue working with CPF members on further development of the “Tier 2”, “Tier 3” and “candidate” indicators of the Global Core Set; request FAO to continue to report on progress on the Global Core Set, including at UNFF.</p>	<p>FAO has led the CPF Global Core Set Task Force and has actively participated in further development of the Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators. This includes collection of data on existing definition of forest degradation and related monitoring systems as well as on traceability systems for wood products. Furthermore, FAO has worked together with the UNFF to support further development of the Tier 3 indicators of the Global Core Set.</p> <p>Progress was reported to UNFF in 2019 and an expert group meeting was held jointly with UNFF in October 2019 to continue the work on Tier 2 and 3 indicators. The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) was held at FAO to review progress on the GCS of forest indicators and develop recommendations for further improving methodology and data availability of “Tier 2” and “Tier 3” indicators. The EGM discussed challenges and opportunities in data availability, shared case studies from country representatives and developed recommendations to improve data availability and national approaches for data collection.</p>
ITEM 5.2 URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY	
<p>13. c) requested FAO to support countries by:</p> <p>(i) continuing to develop planning and management tools for urban and peri-urban forests, including through the implementation, collection and dissemination of case studies and good practices;</p>	<p>FAO signed a memorandum of understanding with the Arbor Day Foundation to jointly develop and manage the Tree Cities of the World programme, to stimulate cities to take action towards being greener and healthier. This recognition scheme is managed through an online platform that went live in July 2019 and enables participating cities to share case studies and good practices on urban forestry management. The first cohort of Tree Cities of the World was announced in February 2020 and includes 60 cities from around the world. The publication on Forests and Sustainable Cities that contained a number of inspiring stories from around the world was widely disseminated.</p>
<p>(ii) supporting dialogue and exchange through international networks and events and through South-North, South-South and North-North cooperation;</p>	<p>In November 2018, FAO co-organized the World Forum on Urban Forests (WFUF) in Mantova, Italy. This 3-day event attracted almost 700 participants from 70 countries. Foresters, architects, urban planners, medical professionals and many others exchange knowledge and discussed the latest developments on urban forestry. The next WFUF is planned for 2022. Interim, a regional forum for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in November 2019. A regional event for the Asia Pacific that was scheduled for October 2020 has now been postponed to February 2021. In order to keep the momentum, it was decided to hold 1-2 webinars with high-level experts. A similar event for Africa is tentatively planned for late 2021.</p>

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(iii) developing capacity-building programmes on urban forestry in collaboration with national and regional centres of excellence;	At the occasion of the World Forum on Urban Forests FAO, the Politecnico di Milano and other partners organized a training event on urban forestry planning for young professionals which was attended by around 100 participants. A training session on tree management, to be held in collaboration with the International Society of Arboriculture, will be included in the regional urban forestry event in Asia.
(iv) providing assistance in the use of inventory, monitoring and evaluation technologies for urban and peri-urban forests and for the quantification and valuation of their environmental services;	<p>FAO Forestry Working paper 11 (Valuing forest ecosystem services: a training manual for planners and project developers) was released.</p> <p>A study on the valuation of environmental service from urban forests and how to optimize them at the local level is ongoing, in collaboration with the Università la Sapienza (Rome).</p>
(v) providing policy and technical support on the planning, design and management of urban and peri-urban forests.	Support has been provided to the development of a project proposal on urban greening at the request of the Government of Oman. Activities to support cities in the promotion of healthy lifestyles through access to healthy food and green environments are ongoing in Tanzania, Tunisia and Peru.
ITEM 5.3 MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	
<p>14. d) requested FAO to:</p> <p>(i) contribute to an improved understanding of the implications of forest biodiversity loss for forestry, fisheries and agriculture, and of responses addressing threats to forest biodiversity as well as the important role of sustainable forest management, through the development and dissemination of knowledge and tools, including the Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox;</p>	<p>In collaboration with the Alliance of Biodiversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), as well as other FAO divisions and international renown experts, FAO has conducted a technical review to highlight how forest management practices can contribute to enhancing pollination services from forests and introduce landscape-scale benefits across different sectors. The report is expected to be launched in June 2020.</p> <p>FOA in collaboration with RAF organized a Multisectoral Dialogue in Ghana in October 2019 to address issues at the human-wildlife-livestock-ecosystem interface, incl. human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and to strengthen the integration of forest biodiversity considerations into other relevant sectors. The Dialogue took stock of current efforts, enabling environment, and experiences with cross-sectoral coordination to HWC resolution and identify country-specific needs for follow up action. The Dialogue featured 45 participants from 11 countries, and highlighted FAO's role in facilitating cross-sectoral collaboration among government sectors to effectively manage the human-wildlife-livestock-ecosystem interface. This approach contributes to the sustainable use of biodiversity, the achievement of food security and improved nutrition. The outcomes of the Dialogue were presented at the 22nd Session of the AFWC in South Africa, in March 2020 and are available in the AFWC Information Document</p> <p>A systematic review of the available evidence linking forests to fish abundance and diversity in the tropics was published in collaboration with CIFOR and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.</p>

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<p>(ii) continue coordinating and supporting the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, in collaboration with the regional networks on forest genetic resources and relevant international organizations, bodies and processes, and regularly report on progress made in its implementation to the Committee;</p>	<p>FAO prepared the First Report on the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the 17th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (18-22 Feb 2019); CGRFA-17 took note of the report and invited countries to continue implementing the GPA; CGRFA-17 also adopted a funding strategy for the implementation of the GPA and endorsed voluntary guidelines for preparing a national strategy for FGR (both documents were prepared by FAO and reviewed by the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on FGR on 8-10 May 2018); CGRFA-17 further adopted the outline and timeline for the preparation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>, as well as the reporting guidelines for preparing country reports; CGRFA-17 requested FAO to initiate the development of a new global information system on FGR and FAO is currently mobilizing extra-budgetary resources for this work as well as for the preparation of SoW-FGR-2; A regional workshop on the conservation and use of FGR in sub-Saharan Africa was held in Kumasi, Ghana on 9-11 April 2019 in collaboration with Bioversity International, the Forest Research Institute of Ghana and the SAFORGEN network; In June 2019, the reporting process for the SoW-FGR-2 was initiated; A regional training workshop on the preparation of country reports for the SoW-FGR-2 was organized in Beijing, China on 23-24 October 2019 in collaboration with Bioversity International, the Chinese Academy of Forestry and the APFORGEN network; Subject to the confirmation of extrabudgetary resources, additional regional training events on the preparation of country reports for the SoW-FGR-2 will be organized in late 2020.</p>
<p>(iii) provide more clarification on the work of this platform, especially in its financial and institutional implications, as well as potential activities including sharing of best practices, knowledge management, development of metrics, and development of technical studies;</p>	<p>The Platform is hosted and managed by the Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department in FAO and is currently funded through the regular-budget and by a multi-trust fund, with financial contributions from the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands and Switzerland.</p> <p>As identified by the Global Multi-Stakeholder dialogue held in Rome in 2018¹ (see summary reports in French and Spanish), the work of the Platform include: providing a neutral forum for policy dialogue; facilitating the sharing of information with emphasis on case studies, communities of practice, policies and legislation; promoting learning among different stakeholders; collecting data and developing metrics and indicators to measure the impact and performance of biodiversity-friendly practices; and supporting the preparation and implementation of an institutional biodiversity mainstreaming strategy. Likewise, the Platform has been actively engaging with and providing inputs to the UN CBD Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity (IAG), whose role is to advise the UN CBD Executive Secretary and the Bureau on the further development of the proposal for a long-term approach (LTAM), including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,</p> <p>Since COFO24, major activities of the platform included supporting the development of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across agricultural Sectors and the organization of Regional Dialogues in partnership with the UN CBD in Latin America (Mexico City, 29-30 October 2018), Asia & the Pacific (Bangkok, 17-19 July, 2019), Near East and North Africa (Amman, 03-05 November 2019)), and Africa</p>

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	<p>(Kigali, 04-05 November, 2019). A common goal of these events was promoting a cross-sectoral exchange between various stakeholders engaged in biodiversity mainstreaming, especially among ministries of agriculture and environment, and consulting participants on the draft FAO Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors. The Platform has also been promoting the work on mainstreaming in a wide set of activities, including the organization of side events such as SBSTTA-26 as well as at FAO governing bodies such as FAO Council 163rd Session.</p> <p>The Platform published a series of documents related to its mandate and meetings, which are available here. Forthcoming publications are the final reports, meeting notes and stocktaking exercises from the regional consultations for Asia and the Pacific and Africa, and the policy guidance note on “Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results: Nexus between biodiversity, food security and nutrition, and food diversity” developed in partnership with Bioversity International.</p> <p>Besides the ongoing activities mentioned above, future activities of the Platform include following-up on the priority areas and initiatives identified/requested by the regional dialogues and consultations – which include actions on forestry, and supporting the implementation of the Strategy’s Action Plan.</p>
<p>(iv) Develop a biodiversity strategy which will include a plan to mainstream biodiversity in the forest sector, and bring to COFO’s consideration.</p>	<p>The FAO strategy on biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors was adopted by the FAO Council in December 2019. The draft Action Plan supporting the implementation of the strategy is expected to be presented at the upcoming Programme Committee meeting in May 2020, before its presentation at FAO’s Technical Committees, including COFO. The Draft Action Plan includes proposed action on forestry.</p>
<p>ITEM 5.4 FORESTS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: FOLLOW-UP TO THE 44TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY</p>	
<p>17. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <p>a) further promote the use of existing operative guidelines for integrated land management optimising forests’ and agriculture’s contribution to food security and nutrition, and to update them if needed;</p>	<p>Building on the CFS 44 policy recommendations on Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition which promotes integrated land management among other key elements to enhance the contribution of forests and agriculture to FSN, the policy recommendations were further disseminated and promoted at the Committee on Agriculture (COAG 26) and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS 45) in 2018. The use of CFS44 policy recommendations as well as relevant policy guidance notes were promoted at various occasions at national (Equatorial Guinea, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Peru) and regional levels (through regional network meetings, FAO Commission meetings, regional training workshops etc.) including at a workshop for ASEAN country Forestry Officials held in Myanmar in February 2020.</p>
<p>b) compile and disseminate best practices on achieving policy coherence for mainstreaming</p>	<p>Supported 3 countries (Equatorial Guinea, Sri Lanka and Peru) with their National Cross-sectorial Forestry and Food Security Policy assessment in 2018. The findings which included a set of key recommendations</p>

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the contributions of forests and trees to food security and nutrition;	were disseminated to national key stakeholders for possible follow-up actions. Best practices of Sri Lanka as well as the case of Myanmar (study conducted in 2016) were shared with other countries. (e.g. with the 10 country government representatives who were attending the FAO-AFoCO Regional Workshop held in May 2019 in Myanmar).
c) support countries to develop cross-sectoral policies that integrate forests, agriculture and food security and nutrition objectives;	<p>Many studies have indicated that use of harvested wood products can reduce carbon emissions in both the long and short term. A background paper on Carbon Storage and Climate Mitigation Potential of Harvested Wood Products, was prepared for the ACSFI. To meet IPCC good practice guidelines, this work is also aiming to quantify and communicate uncertainties, including uncertainties in input values, methods, and end of life pathways.</p> <p><u>In Tanzania</u>, as a result of the National Cross-sectorial Forestry and Food Security Policy assessment in 2017, a recommendation was received by the government to develop a training manual to strengthen the cross-sectoral policies integrating forests, agriculture, food security and nutrition. The manual is being developed through a TCPF and the full development is being expected by the end of 2020. Planning for a TCP is in development for potential funding in 2020/2021 to improve implementation of policies.</p> <p><u>In Myanmar (2019)</u>, Regional Training Workshop for Policy Makers on “Beyond Planting Trees: Forest Pathways to No Poverty (SDG1) and Zero Hunger (SDG2)” took place with the government officials across 10 member countries, resulting in improved understanding of the contribution of forests to SDG1 and SDG2 and enhanced cross-sectoral policy development capacities.</p>
d) support countries to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and of local communities to integrate food security and nutrition objectives into their sustainable forest management practices;	<p>At the request of the African Union (AU), for the finalization of the regional forestry strategy, FAO is providing technical support to revise the AU SFM Framework for FSN objectives to be fully integrated. The AU SFM Framework has now been completed and adopted.</p> <p>Work in Mozambique with honey value chains and exploration of public procurement options (school feeding).</p> <p>FFPO partners of the FFF are collectively managing significantly more than 12.3 million has of natural forests and farm forestry plantations. In fact this number comes just from three countries (Bolivia with 8 million hectares managed by through FFPOs of Indigenous peoples; Nepal with 1.3 million hectares managed by community forest user groups; and Vietnam with over 3 million hectares of smallholder tree plantations).</p>

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<p>e) support countries to monitor and collect data and information on the contribution of forests to improving food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>Lessons from socioeconomic surveys in National Forest Inventories were compiled and integrated into discussion on socioeconomic indicators on forestry and methods to improve data collection and availability at global and national level. This work informed the discussion to advance tier 2 and tier 3 indicators within the Global Core Set of Indicators of the Global Forest Goals.</p> <p>Projects on quantifying consumption and collection of wild forest foods were carried out in Uganda and in Zambia. In Uganda, the assessment focused on wild food collection and consumption in the upper West-Nile region, and relative contributions to diets and livelihoods. In Zambia, a successful data collection effort across Zambia quantified the amount of wild foods collected and consumed across five areas that represent differing agro-ecological regions.</p> <p>In-country, these projects raised awareness about the important contribution of forests to diet and nutrition, provided data that can support national policy-making, and improved collaboration across forestry, fisheries, health, and education. The final outputs also aimed to support the development of methods guidance on quantifying consumption and collection of wild foods that can lead to data which are comparable across agro-ecological regions within countries and across countries.</p> <p>As a result of the National Cross-sectoral Forestry and Food Security Policy assessment undertaken <u>in Sri Lanka (2018)</u>, the government requested FAO to provide support to review the contribution of national forestry initiatives to the food security and nutritional improvement of rural communities. The follow-up action is being taken together with FAO-Sri Lanka to implement a TCPF in 2020/2021.</p> <p><u>In Zambia (2018)</u>, through a TCP Project "Sustainable Forest and Woodland Management for Food and Nutrition Security in Western Province of Zambia", some preliminary information and data were collected on "Forest Foods and Local Edible Non-Woody Forest Products Collected and Consumed in Local Diets in Western Province, Zambia" to improve the understanding of their FSN benefits and greater potentials.</p> <p>Under the Open Foris initiative, many countries are receiving capacity development support for the collection and analysis of forest data, which may contribute to efforts to improve food security and nutrition.</p> <p>FAO FRA continues collecting data on non-wood forest products. NWFP data in FRA was reviewed by the Office of Chief Statistician and recommendations made to improve this data. Production, trade and consumption data (where available) was also analyzed for key NWFPs in partnership with TRAFFIC's wild plants programme, including brazil nuts, <i>Prunus Africana</i>, cork, Arabic gum, shea and bamboo, among others. FAO also proposed new codes for the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) on NWFPs among other forest products, which were accepted by the Council of the World</p>

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	<p>Customs Organization in 2019. As a result, the HS2022 includes 49 new subheadings (six-digit codes) and nine improved subheadings for forest products. The new codes will allow a more accurate identification and monitoring trade flows of edible insects, several mushrooms, pine nuts and the bark of African cherry (<i>Prunus africana</i>).</p>
<p>ITEM 6.2 REPORT ON PROGRESS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MYPOW</p>	
<p>22. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to continue to:</p> <p>a) support the work of the Forest and Farm Facility;</p>	<p>See # 17, 32 and 36.</p>
<p>b) assist countries in addressing the problem of illegal logging and related trade, and improving forest governance including through Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and other relevant bodies;</p>	<p>The FAO-EU FLEGT team is providing support to national partners in 25 tropical timber producing countries to address illegal logging and strengthen governance. Over 280 projects are funded by FAO, providing direct support to government institutions, civil society and private sector associations in each country, to mobilize beneficiaries in implementation of national commitments to legality in the forest sector. 15 countries are negotiating or implementing a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union, and one country (Indonesia) is now issuing FLEGT licenses demonstrating legality on all timber exports.</p> <p>Through the initiative SW4SW, FAO has supported policy dialogues to promote sustainable wood value chains and legality. In regional dialogues in Cameroon and China dedicated sessions on legality and on efforts to build a timber legality database advanced understanding on the how illegality is an important transaction cost which harms the generation of socioeconomic and environmental benefits, as well as the importance of responsible international trade and respect of national legislations in both import and export countries.</p>
<p>c) support efforts on Forest and Landscape Restoration, including by working together with other efforts such as the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR);</p>	<p>FAO's restoration efforts have gained strength through Action Against Desertification programme in support of the implementation of the Great Green Wall in 9 countries in Africa and the UNCCD national action plans in Fiji and Haiti. In addition to the eight countries funded by EU, Turkey is supporting three other countries for direct implementation of restoration on the ground. The restoration work on degraded agro-sylvo-pastoral lands has now tally to 60 000 hectares, planting 25 million trees and reaching out over 700 000 people in rural communities (2015-2020).</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>Through the AAD programme, FAO contributed to the Global Landscape Forum's regional conference organized specific on AFR100 (NEPAD) in August 2018 in Nairobi, with contributions from GPFLR.</p> <p>FAO is supporting national and international stakeholders for an enhanced identification and understanding of the linkages and synergies among restoration efforts (e.g. Bonn Challenge) and national efforts to combat climate change (e.g. REDD+ and NDCS). The work started in 2018 and 2019 (e.g. international dialogue at the AP rainforest summit (2018); national work in Guinea (2019)) will increase constantly towards the start up and the implementation of the UN Decade on ecosystem restoration.</p>
<p>d) report on the activities of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources during future sessions;</p>	<p>The Sixth Session of the ITWG-FGR is scheduled for 12-14 May 2020.</p>
<p>e) support countries, upon their request and within available resources, in their process to develop national strategies and planning documents, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, and national adaptation plans, in order to address forest related emission reduction and adaptation actions;</p>	<p>FAO, in collaboration with other UN partners in the UN-REDD Programme and CAFI, provided support to several countries to advance their efforts in establishing REDD+ architecture at the national level. For the reporting period, these include: Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Ivory Coast, Zambia; Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia; Argentina, Mexico, Colombia and Peru. FAO provided specific technical support to the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture of Ecuador to update its NDCs for the Agriculture and Forest and land use sectors that was officially endorsed by the Government. The Argentina National Plan on Forests and Climate Change was constructed, with the support of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, in full alignment with the NDC, and each pillars of the Plan is linked to an NDC-related mitigation measure. In Equatorial Guinea, besides the REDD+ strategy FAO also supported the development of the REDD+ Investment Plan, finalized in 2020.</p>
<p>f) support countries to develop monitoring systems for forest degradation.</p>	<p>FAO provided technical backstopping for the improvement plan of National Forest Inventories, based on country needs assessment of Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras. FAO provided technical assistance to develop monitoring systems for forest degradation in Ecuador, Peru and Honduras, as part of their efforts to operationalize REDD+.</p> <p>Equatorial Guinea study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was published in 2018 with technical support from FAO.</p> <p>In PNG and Solomon Islands, FAO in collaboration with partners has established forest monitoring laboratories to assist Measurement, Reporting and Verification work.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	As a part of Open Foris, SEPAL offers capability for degradation monitoring using innovative technical solutions: fragmentation analysis of forest maps, direct break detection in dense time series analysis (implemented in Congo. DRC, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire), spatial aggregation (Equatorial Guinea), near real time alert systems (Ecuador)-
23. The Committee <u>invited</u> FAO to consider future MYPOWs to cover at least three biennia, also taking into account the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests.	This matter will be addressed in the light of the relevant decisions by FAO governing bodies.
24. The Committee <u>invited</u> FAO to provide the next COFO session with more detailed information on the results of project activities on FLEGT and how experiences and best practices are being mainstreamed in other relevant activities.	The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme is designing a series of Lessons Learnt from support to date to partners in tropical timber producing countries to address illegal logging and strengthen governance (FLEGT-related activities). Experience from projects are being synthesized into key thematic areas during the remainder of Phase III (up to Dec 2021) – relevant experiences will be prepared at the next COFO meeting.
25. The Committee <u>encouraged</u> FAO to explore options for operationalizing the Working Group on Forests and Drylands Agrosilvopastoral Systems, including virtual meetings and involvement of decentralized offices.	FAO secured funds and conducted the inaugural session July 16-17, 2019 in Rome Italy. 20 member countries attended the meeting, in addition to 5 international organizations. A virtual meeting was conducted with the Working Group Members on December 16, 2019 to discuss one of its workplan items. Two virtual meetings were conducted with its steering committee to follow up on work plan. This meeting is organized every 3 months.
ITEM 6.3 DIALOGUE WITH STATUTORY BODIES	
26. b) <u>encouraged</u> FAO to explore options for linking the work of the regional forestry commissions to other policy areas and working groups, in order to increase relevance and effectiveness, create synergies, and strengthen attention to forest issues in FAO Regional Conferences;	A common document has been prepared for consideration of all RFCs where the contribution to the RCs is discussed specifically. The related discussion of COFO is being brought to the attention of the RC secretariats.

Action item	Action taken
<p>27. c) requested FAO to give adequate attention to forestry in its work on biotechnology and bioeconomy and <u>invited</u> ACSFI to continue to provide advice to FAO in this regard;</p>	<p>Forest-based bioeconomy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three regional policy dialogues on sustainable wood value chains took place in 2018 (SW4SW Dialogues in Cameroon, South Africa and China), discussed how sustainable wood products can integrate the bioeconomy, in particular through developing cross-sectoral policies to promote responsible production and consumption of wood products at national and regional level (http://www.fao.org/forestry/sustainable-wood/en/) • A SW4SW workshop on “Wood products in the sustainable bioeconomy”, at FAO HQ, Rome, in December 2019, discussed opportunities and challenges for advancing contributions from wood products to bioeconomy strategies : www.fao.org/forestry/sustainable-wood/93842/en; • An Expert meeting and launch of a working group on sustainable forest-based bioeconomy in 2019; • A webinar on “Cascading and circularity in wood value chains” in November 2018; • presentation of FAO work to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual general assembly of French wood national federation in December 2018; ○ International congress “Eco-innovations with biomass” in Germany (Papenburg) in March 2019; ○ Congress “Carrefour des forêts” in Canada/Québec in April 2019; ○ 2019 IUFRO congress in Curitiba; ○ 2019 UNECE/FAO European Forest Week in Geneva; ○ 2019 Encounter of New Generation Plantations Platform, in Maputo, Mozambique, on “Africa’s social prosperity and landscape resilience”, FAO organized a session on forest-based bioeconomy. <p>Forestry and biotechnology are addressed in the framework of FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (www.fao.org/cgrfa/en) and its International Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources, as well as FAO’s cross-sectoral work on biotechnology (www.fao.org/biotechnology/en).</p> <p>The ACSFI has integrated considerations for transitioning towards a sustainable circular bioeconomy in several elements of its recent work. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcasing the full potential of sustainable forest product value chains to contribute to the transition from fossil economies towards a sustainable circular bioeconomy; • Providing ACSFI members with an analysis of examples of public policies at the national and decentralized level, promoting the use of wood as a construction material, an important transition for the GHG intensive construction sector;

Action item	Action taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing a synthesis of current practices for accounting for the carbon mitigation potential of HWP; • Initiating a project focused on the substitution of a range of forest renewables replacing fossil-based and GHG-intensive products.
<p>28. e) encouraged FAO to enhance coordination with the IPC ensuring timely distribution of relevant documents and enabling member countries to be more informed about IPC progress.</p>	<p>The IPC Secretariat has supported two main sets of actions in 2018-2019. First, it organized a Special Session of the IPC in FAO. Second, it is coordinating the organization of the next full session of the IPC in FAO headquarters.</p> <p>The purpose of the IPC Special Session was a vote on proposed reforms to the IPC Convention. The session was held on 6 February 2019. Of the 38 Member Nations of the IPC, 28 were present. Coordination in preparation for the session included organizing a comment period on the IPC Convention in August of 2019; distribution of the meeting documents and IPC Convention four months in advance of the Special Session; and the normal organization of the meeting. The meeting report may be reviewed at www.fao.org/forestry/ipc/69644/en.</p> <p>The next full Session of the IPC was scheduled to take place at FAO headquarters 5-9 October 2020 and was postponed to 4-8 October 2021. The Secretariat and the organizing committee have released several announcements and are making the necessary arrangements for the meeting within FAO. Details may be found on the webpage for the meeting at www.fao.org/forestry/ipc/96627/en.</p>
<p>ITEM 6.4 ENHANCING WORK ON BOREAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS</p>	
<p>29. e) recommended FAO to:</p> <p>(i) continue its work on boreal forests within its existing programs and available resources and through existing mechanisms;</p>	<p>Contacts have been established with the International Boreal Forest Research Association (IBFRA) and the circumboreal cooperation group to facilitate FAO's engagement in work related to boreal forests.</p> <p>Through the Regional Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia FAO completed a survey to identify the status of forest invasive species issues in the region including boreal forests. FAO provided technical assistance to develop newsletters on emerging forest invasive species and remains in contact with countries of the boreal zone on issues of fire management including in relation to the Arctic Region fires in 2019.</p>
<p>(ii) maintain collaboration with UNECE and other relevant processes to explore opportunities on joint work on boreal forests;</p>	<p>There is an ongoing collaboration with UNECE and contacts have been established with IBFRA and the circumboreal cooperation group to explore future opportunities for joint work on boreal forests. The first meeting of the Team of Specialists on Boreal Forests was planned to be organized during the UNECE/FAO Joint Working party session in Geneva in March 2020. This meeting has been postponed to October 2020.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>UNECE and FAO jointly published the document titled, “Forest and Water: Valuation and Payments for Forest Ecosystem Services” (2018).</p> <p>The European Forestry Commission Working Party on the Management of Mountain Forests (WPMMW) led a side event on “Protective Functions of Forests in a Changing Climate: the European Experience” during the joint 77th session of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI) and the 40th session of the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) held from 4 to 7 November 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>UNECE and FAO jointly published with ITTO the report on “Forest Products Conversion Factors” (2020).</p> <p>UNECE actively participated in the Expert Workshop in support of the CPF Joint Initiative on “Strengthening the Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests” and co-led with FAO the session on indicator 10 “Wood based energy share of total final energy consumption”.</p>
<p>(iii) include further work on boreal and temperate forests in the next Programme of Work and Budget and the Medium Term Plan.</p>	<p>To be addressed at time of planning for next biennium.</p>
<p>ITEM 6.5 BIENNIAL THEME: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE WORK AND ACTIVITIES OF FAO</p>	
<p>32. The Committee requested FAO to:</p> <p>a) continue to work in close collaboration with governments to facilitate inter-sectoral dialogues among agricultural sector ministries, other ministries and relevant stakeholders in order to address the vulnerabilities and mitigation potential of forests and to promote more holistic landscape-based approaches in the face of climate change, including measures to reduce risks of natural disasters;</p>	<p>A draft “Handbook on Resilient Watershed Management” and accompanying eLearning is being prepared on how to mainstream the landscape approach to risk management into integrated watershed management.</p> <p>Guidance on the systematic approach to risk reduction for forest fires through cross-sectoral integrated fire management has been provided to Sudan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Timor Leste and in the context of fires in the Amazon Region and Indonesia.</p> <p>Piloted in countries in Africa and Asia in collaboration of the International Model Forest Network and in FLR projects with the NGO WeForest, Advancing the forest and water nexus: A capacity development facilitation guide supports building capacity of stakeholders (technical and political, local to governmental) in the importance of forests for water and how to address trade-offs and synergies in SFM and landscape-based approaches.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>Through Action Against Desertification programme, continued support and capacity strengthening (both technical and functional) have been provided to GGW agencies/Ministry of Environment and also inter-sectoral dialogues with Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, in 11 countries in Africa, as well as Fiji and Haiti.</p> <p>FAO contributed to the Climate Action Agenda at UNFCCC COP25 through numerous technical events and dialogues on forests and their mitigation potential, including the UN System Side Event on SDG15.</p> <p>Framework Methodology for Vulnerability Assessments for Forests and Forest-dependent People launched at COP 25.</p> <p>FAO, in partnership with CIFOR, has conducted a study to develop guidelines for the assessment of transformational change in the land use sector. This study considers the triggers and drivers of, and resistance to, transformational change across landscapes. To develop this research, expert workshops with representatives from academia, civil society, indigenous peoples groups, UN agencies, governments and the private sector were conducted. The results of this phase will be published in 2020.</p> <p>FAO contributed to stressing the importance of agroforestry as the untapped link between agriculture and forests; preliminary results of the ongoing desk study were presented at the 4th World Congress on Agroforestry (May 2019) and received high attention from the organizers and public. The Forestry Module of Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook was produced.</p> <p>FAO, through the UN-REDD Programme in collaboration with partners, has supported several countries in the establishment and facilitation of multistakeholders' platforms, integrating multiple ministers and stakeholders (including ministries of environment, agriculture, planning), to enhance a dialogues on addressing deforestation and identifying options for deforestation-free investments in land-use, in the revision of their legal frameworks to promote intersectoral collaboration, both in the context of REDD+ national processes and of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (for example. Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Lao PDR, Nepal, Argentina).</p>
<p>b) provide additional technical and capacity-building support, including through South-South collaboration, to countries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set up forest measurement, reporting and verification systems; 	<p>FAO continues to support countries on establishing forest measurement, reporting and verification systems for REDD+, using targeted capacity development, south-south collaboration and innovative technical solutions under the Open Foris initiative. FAO has supported work on forests and peatlands through the Global Peatlands Initiative which has facilitated South-South knowledge exchange and collaboration among Indonesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo and Peru.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>With support of FAO, Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Honduras advanced to establish institutional and legal arrangements to guarantee financial sustainability, national ownership, and interoperability of NFMS; south-south exchanges were organized to boost the dialogue among countries advancing in this direction.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer capacity development /South-South exchanges on community-based forest monitoring have been facilitated between Panama and Paraguay.</p> <p>As of early 2020, FAO has supported 37 of the 50 countries (70%) who have submitted a Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) for REED+, and participated or were participating in the associated technical assessment processes. Specifically, FAO supported the completion of Forest Reference Level (FRL) documents and their submission to UNFCCC for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC, Nigeria (subnational), Mongolia, Myanmar in 2018. • Nigeria (national), Bangladesh, Solomon Islands in 2019. • Equatorial Guinea, Sudan and Liberia in 2020. • And the technical annex of the REDD+ Mitigation results of Colombia and Chile. <p>Technical Assistance provided to AMEXCID (Cooperation Agency of the Government of Mexico) to update the work plan and strengthen south - south cooperation on forest monitoring, in the context of the Mesoamerican Environmental Sustainability Strategy (EMSA) for 2018 - 2019.</p> <p>FAO supported Equatorial Guinea in the formulation of its NFMS action plan, including the design of its national forest inventory (NFI) and the development of its Forest Reference (Emission) Levels, which was submitted to UNFCCC in January 2020.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address deforestation and climate change; 	<p>Through the UN-REDD Programme, FAO continues supporting countries in their efforts to address deforestation and climate change mitigation. In the reporting period, UN-REDD Programme actively operated in over 20 countries. The UN-REDD Programme is an inter-agency UN flagship partnership launched in 2008 by FAO, UNDP and UNEP. In 2019, the Programme has developed draft strategy for the next phase 2020-2030, to continue the provision of technical assistance to countries and acting as catalyst for the development of REDD+ actions in developing countries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement REDD+ and alternative strategies; 	<p>As mentioned in 22 (e), FAO continued supporting countries in the development and update of national REDD+ strategies / action plans, through UN-REDD National Programmes or Technical Assistance, as well as through other initiatives such as the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI). In addition, FAO,</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>through the REDD+ team and with various units and departments, is also supporting countries in moving from development of the plans to their implementation on the ground, towards achieving REDD+ results and unlocking results-based payments (RBPs), mainly from the GCF. Work on this domain is ongoing in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Mexico, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Peru, implementing a variety of activities ranging from forest-based climate change mitigation actions (i.e. community-based forestry) to land-use planning and approaches to promoting deforestation-free agriculture production.</p> <p>To strengthen the enabling environment for successful and long-term deforestation reduction results, FAO supported enhanced forest governance to enable implementation of certain REDD+ actions: legal clarification of forest and carbon rights (also boosting south-south exchanges among countries through the REDD+ and forest governance discussion group); support to the Latin-American Parliament (Parlatino) to prepare a draft climate change law within its Agricultural Commission that would guide many countries in the region to conciliate the forest-farm-climate linkages; a combination of cross-sectorial and policy reform efforts coming from forest, land and agriculture actions alike (e.g. Peru). Legal technical support on revision of decrees and laws on climate change to ensure inclusion of REDD+ has been provided especially in Latin America. Initial support and conceptualization of benefit sharing and carbon credits rights are also being addressed (for example Chile, Cote d'Ivoire and Zambia). Lastly the “Global Transformation of Forests for People and Climate: a focus on West Africa” – aimed at strengthening decision-making on forests and land management in 15 countries - was kicked off an important start-up phase on gender analysis.</p> <p>FAO supports countries in mobilizing REDD+ resources and in the implementation of REDD+ strategies. Some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated REDD+ programme with financial support from CAFI is implemented by FAO in DRC (Equateur province) ; • The Lower Mekong Initiative, funded by Norway under the UN-REDD Programme, which aims to address forest crime through improved governance in the sub region. • In the frame the operationalization of the GCF REDD+ Pilot Programme for Results-based payments (RBP), FAO supported Chile in the formulation of a USD 63M project, which will be invested in the restoration and conservation of native forest across five regions in the country and to enhance livelihoods in vulnerable areas. • FAO also supports Colombia to present its RBP project for the approval of the GCF Board 26, as well as Argentina (Board 27) and Papua New Guinea (Board 28). • A GCF full project proposal was developed for Nepal, on ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation in the Churia range, as a part contribution to Nepal's REDD+ strategy implementation. This proposal was approved in November 2019 for USD 40M.

Action item	Action taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based forestry project in Equatorial Guinea (Formulation of a GEF6 project) and Nepal (UN-REDD); • Sustainable forest management (SFM) in Ethiopia (in collaboration with CIFOR) and Lao; advance sustainable and low-impact forest management practices (Chile, Panama); • Integrated fire management in Sudan and Chile; • Empowerment of rural woman for climate action in the forestry sector in Honduras (project funded by Canada); • Landscape restoration (as indicated in other sections. Chile, Guinea); • Inclusion of "value chain" concepts (Zambia) or climate-smart agriculture (Congo) in REDD+ investment plans; • Indonesia has progressed from REDD+ readiness to finally achieving an agreement for results-based payments from Norway for the first time in 2019.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement forest financing strategies and investment plans. 	<p>Revision to Ministerial Decree including improvements of the revenue sharing mechanisms submitted to the Government of Mozambique for review and approval.</p> <p>REDD+ Investment Plan being supported in Equatorial Guinea in the framework of a CAFI project (2018-2019).</p>
<p>c) further assist countries to integrate forestry into national plans and action to address climate change, including, as appropriate, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Adaptation Communications, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and NDCs, and to develop and implement integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to climate action, using funding opportunities under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the 7th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7);</p>	<p>Through contributions from Action Against Desertification programme, 5 concept notes derived from its Great Green Wall restoration approach have been written and submitted to the GCF secretariat for Readiness funding – two are successful (Burkina Faso and Senegal) while awaiting the outcome of the remaining 3 others (Chad, Nigeria and Algeria). In addition, several GGW countries participated in the training on GCF processes and proposal writing organized in Accra, RAF. AAD has also been instrumental and contributed to the success of FAO obtaining the Leadership of the GEF-7 dryland Impact Programme.</p> <p>The COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral System’s Steering Committee is coordinating closely with the Steering Committee of the Global Program on the Sustainable Forest Management of the Dryland Landscape Impact Program, of which FAO is the lead agency with country projects in Africa and Central Asia.</p> <p>Eleven full proposals are about to be finalized to be submitted to GEF by August 2020 with the aim of creating conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to be applied to dryland forest management.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>In the context of the Paris Agreements, technical expertise is provided to prepare GEF-CBIT project grants (Cuba and Nicaragua, Cote d'Ivoire and Uganda) to strength MRV capacities for the transparency framework.</p> <p>FAO is supporting countries in the development and implementation of REDD+ strategies, moving towards achieving results and unlocking climate finance.</p> <p>In addition to what mention in 22 (e) and 32 (b), FAO supports countries to access the GCF funds and is currently involved in 35 proposals, 13 of which have been approved for a total of USD 209 M. In the specific, 28 of these are REDD+ projects, for a total of USD 110 M approved funds and USD 282M in the pipeline. Main GCF projects are the RBPs in Chile (approved), Colombia, Argentina and PNG, the full-size in Nepal (approved) and Congo, and the SAP proposal for Côte d'Ivoire. The use of proceeds of the RBP programmes are planned to be used to strengthen the implementation of the country specific REDD+ Strategies or Action Plans.</p> <p>FAO provided technical support to Equatorial Guinea in the development of its GCF country programme-including forestry as one of the priorities for climate change action.</p>
<p>d) assist countries to promote actions preventing deforestation and forest degradation as well as actions promoting the enhancement of forest sinks in particular through afforestation and long-lived harvested wood products, in accordance with their national priorities;</p>	<p>In addition, to what indicated in section 32 (b), the REDD+ team supported the Ministry of Environment of Colombia from 2018 to 2019 the starting phase of the community forestry approach as part of the main strategy to increase the economic value of natural forest as mean to halt deforestation in the frame of the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>FAO, through the FLRM and REDD+ teams, started the support to Guinea in forest restoration efforts and in the preparation of a clear REDD+ roadmap (including enhancement of forest sinks).</p> <p>FAO, through the UN-REDD National Programme also supported Chile in its restoration efforts in <i>Araucania</i> region and the government of Myanmar in raising awareness on the importance of mangroves – as carbon-rich ecosystems and potential “low-hanging fruit” to boost mitigation and carbon drawdown.</p> <p>FAO strengthened normative and technical work on finance for sustainable landscapes, with particular emphasis on private and blended finance for smallholders and producer associations (forest finance information hub expert meeting in Rome on 2-3 May 2019 “Catalyzing private finance for inclusive and sustainable forest value chains”).</p> <p>Publication “Access to Finance” finalized with IIED and disseminated.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>In the context of the ACSFI, FAO analyzed i) the carbon storage and climate mitigation potential of Harvested Wood Products; ii) policies to encourage the use of sustainable wood products in construction; iii) case studies on sustainable forest product value chains from all over the world and their contribution to the bioeconomy; and initiated an assessment with the European Forest Institute on the substituting potential of a range of forest renewables replacing fossil-based and GHG-intensive products.</p> <p>Support organization of Africa-wide meeting on sustainable charcoal (with FFF, CIFOR and other partners).</p> <p>FFF collaborated with FFPOs to develop assessments for potential carbon sequestration and even total numbers of trees in some organizations. One county tree growers association in Kenya with 2000 members is likely to have around 1.6 million trees with a combined market value of USD 1.9 million at 8 years of age, sequestering 129,000 tonnes of carbon (not yet included in the value estimate). The groundwork is being laid for more significant linkages to national targets for forest restoration</p> <p>FAO promoted long-lived harvested wood products and launched works for publication of studies dealing with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a collection of 13 case studies on sustainable wood value chains “Building sustainable forest-based value chains: inspiring stories from all over the world; • promotion of use of sustainable wood products in construction (“Wood first policies”); • support to developing countries on estimation of carbon storage in harvested wood products; • promotion of sustainable wood value chains (non-wood and wood products) to increase the value of standing forests and reconcile forest conservation with enhancement of socioeconomic benefits. <p>FAO enhanced sustainable wood value chains as contribution to climate change mitigation (plantations and use of harvested wood products) through “Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World” regional dialogues (Cameroon in June 2019 for western and central Africa; South-Africa in October 2019 for eastern and southern Africa; China in November 2019 for Asia).</p> <p>FAO organized a bioeconomy session during the 2019 Encounter of New Generation Plantations Platform, in Maputo, Mozambique, on “Africa’s social prosperity and landscape resilience”. FAO promoted sustainable wood products’ use through a workshop organized on “Wood products in the sustainable bioeconomy”, in FAO/Rome in December 2019: www.fao.org/forestry/sustainable-wood/93842/en.</p>

Action item	Action taken
	FAO highlighted the contributions of sustainable wood value chains to SDG's through cross-sectoral dialogues, in particular with the construction sector.
<p>e) continue exploring synergies with other organizations, relevant processes and across programmes that support mitigation and adaptation action, including strengthening coordination of relevant ongoing initiatives at the country level, for example FLEGT;</p>	<p>REDD+ and FLEGT teams cooperate with the view to support countries in strengthening forest governance to address climate change policies, displacement of emissions and FLEGT VPA processes. The two programmes are working together to reduce illegal practices and increase compliance across the Mekong region, including strengthening of CITES protection requirements and building capacity for voluntary certification. These measures provide the foundation for sustainable forest management across the region. An example of the UN-REDD and FAO-EU FLEGT Programmes collaboration working side by side to protect the country's forest is Colombia (see https://www.un-redd.org/post/2019/08/22/un-redd-and-fao-eu-flegt-programmes-in-colombia-working-side-by-side-to-protect-the-count)</p> <p>CCR has worked with CBS on ecosystem based adaptation and NBS work and related activities and support to ongoing UNFCCC adaption work and UN Climate Summit on NBS and contributed to the development of 2 project programme proposals: 1) Programme proposal title: 360° Adaptation to Climate Change Platform for Central and Western Africa (360° APCWA) was developed in collaboration with FAO (FOA AND CBC NAP-Ag team), Ernst and Young, COMIFAC, FOKABs and CIFOR, submitted under IKI call for proposals 2) Programme proposal title: Unlocking the Potential of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Climate Risks in Central Africa. Developed in collaboration with the social forestry team as part of the GEF Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation.</p>
<p>f) contribute to a well-informed international dialogue and to evidence-based decision-making on forest and climate change mitigation and adaptation, through its work in capacity-building, forest health monitoring and knowledge-sharing initiatives;</p>	<p>Through the Asia Pacific Forest Invasive species Network (APFISN) a research consortium was established on pine wilt disease and a training workshop on Pine wood nematode and invasive plant species was conducted in collaboration with USDA forest service and Chinese Academy of science in June 2019 at the Asia pacific Forestry week.</p> <p>Provided technical assistance to conduct a workshop/ seminar in Kiev, Ukraine in June 2019 on management of bark beetle outbreaks and other forest pests associated with climate change. Facilitated a Forest Invasive Species Network for Europe and Central Asia (REUFIS) workshop on prevention and management of pests and diseases of nut trees in November 2019 in Turkey. A practical workshop on application of classical biological control in natural and planted forests were held through the Forest Invasive species network for Africa in November 2019.</p> <p>An update of training resources on ecosystem and community-based adaptation was prepared, NBS as appropriate and support to ongoing UNFCCC adaption work and UN Climate Summit on NBS including</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>an ecosystem and community-based adaptation E-learning tool. Framework Methodology for Vulnerability Assessments for Forests and Forest-dependent People was launched at COP 25.</p> <p>Linkages between forest monitoring systems and evidence-based decision-making are being strengthened through a new publication on the topic expected during 2019 “Better data, better decisions – How forest information can co-create change”.</p> <p>The REDD+ team has been working with the World Bank the Basque Center for Climate Change to produce an infographic that provide information on the Katowice Climate Package, agreed during the Katowice Climate Conference held in 2018. This material seeks to serve as a resource for developing countries for the update, review and communication of NDCs, as well as for the reporting and accounting of their NDC commitments.</p> <p>Through the UN-REDD Programme, CAFI and cooperation with the WB FCPF, capacity building on NFI, NFMS and other elements of the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework is ongoing in Zambia, Ivory Coast, DRC, Ro Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Indonesia Peru, Colombia.</p>
<p>g) promote the involvement of stakeholders, including rural and indigenous communities, which depend on forests for food and survival, in climate actions;</p>	<p>FAO is developing a toolbox to enable Forest and Farm Producer Organizations to better access climate finance to implement climate smart use of forest resources for their livelihoods as well as nature-based adaptation actions.</p> <p>In REDD+ countries, FAO has advocated and supported the involvement of rural and indigenous communities in (i) Forest monitoring, particularly community-based forest monitoring and participatory mapping using remote sensing tools; (ii) Participatory development of Climate change and REDD+ national strategic documents; (iii) Implementation of REDD+ actions, including Community-based forest management (CbFM), governance, integrated land management, tenure reforms etc. (MRV) In UN-REDD Phase 2 (2018-2020) FAO is co-leading with UNDP the “REDD+, forest tenure and the rights of indigenous peoples” area of work. This joint effort brought to light encouraging progress and highlighted challenging gaps that still remains (see perspective piece). Capacities of local communities and Indigenous Peoples was strengthened, especially in Latin America, on community forestry (e.g. Colombia, Peru, Paraguay), including through south-south cooperation. In Honduras, FAO is working with women and rural and indigenous youth to promote conservation and responsible use of forests by enhancing productive, entrepreneurial and technical capacities. Analysis and development of market for forest farm producers, with an emphasis on women, were undertaken.</p> <p>Responding to needs identified in different national and international fora (including the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) FAO published the Information Brief “Collective Tenure Rights: Realizing</p>

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	<p>the Potential for REDD+ and Sustainable Development” which was launched at the Climate Summit in New York (September 2019) and facilitated the REDD+ and Forest Governance discussion group collective tenure rights webinar.</p> <p>FFPO partners of the FFF are collectively managing significantly more than 12.3 million has of natural forests and farm forestry plantations. In fact this number comes just from three countries (Bolivia with 8 million hectares managed by through FFPOs of Indigenous peoples; With support from FFF regional forest and farmer producer organizations including the Asian Farmers Association (AFA), The West African Farmers Association (ROPPA) and the Mesoamerican Alliance for People and Forests are supporting their member associations in over 50 countries to advocate on behalf of forests and trees on farms, and combining food security and sustainable forest management as an important component of climate resilience raising these issues at also major global events such as IFAD’s Farmers Forum, the UNFCCC and UNCBD.</p> <p>Considerable collaboration continues on enhancing the inclusion of forest and farm producers and their organizations, including women and indigenous peoples around issues of climate resilience with other teams within the Forestry Department including the Social Forestry Team, the REDD+ and FLEGT teams, the Governance and Policy team and the FAO’s Indigenous Peoples team and the groups working on Bioenergy, Agro ecology and Landscapes.</p> <p>At national level so far, the majority of the efforts led to good results and examples from Latin American countries (Colombia, Panama, Peru) however increasing efforts are ongoing and planned for 2019 also in other regions (e.g. Nepal, Myanmar; Tunisia, Ivory Coast and West African countries). Of the most recent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of community monitoring and community forestry practices as a contribution to sustainable land use management and food security in Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru; • Implementation of the national forest inventory of Brazil in indigenous territories in collaboration with IPs; • Community-based forest monitoring strategy developed in Ivory Coast; • Participatory development of provincial REDD+ action plans in Nepal; • Promotion of CbFM as a climate change mitigation action in Equatorial Guinea, Nepal, Colombia.
<p>h)continue to strengthen coordination efforts internally to integrate work across FAO’s Departments and externally with other initiatives</p>	<p>Hand-in-Hand initiative:</p>

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<p>and organizations, including the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Green Climate Fund and relevant multilateral and bilateral programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FO has facilitated the integration of national forest monitoring data into FAO’s Hand-In-Hand (HIH) geospatial platform for pilot countries. FO is collaborating with HiH on linking FO’s forest monitoring platforms under the open foris initiative. <p>Halting Deforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by El Salvador and together with over 70 countries, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2021–2030 the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and tasked the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and FAO to lead the implementation. • FO developed a monitoring framework for the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration in collaboration with technical divisions (NFO, OCB, NFI) under FAO’s natural resources stream, and 60 external organizations. <p>UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint FAO/UNEP team worked on the development of the Strategy of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021 – 2030. • A draft Strategy document went through an open review process launched earlier this year. • The process generated more than 2,000 comments on the draft strategy from a wide range of stakeholders globally. • The final strategy, based on all the feedback received, was released on 15 September 2020. • More details on the release is available on the UN Decade website • FO is developing a monitoring framework for the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration in collaboration with technical divisions (NFO, OCB, NFI) under FAO’s natural resources stream, and 60 external organizations. <p>REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the framework of the UN-REDD programme, FAO has continued its close collaboration and partnership with UNEP and UNDP, taking advantage of each organization’s expertise. • FAO’s support to countries on REDD+ has further been coordinated with multiple international partners such as World Bank-FCPF, BioCarbon Fund, JICA, GIZ, WWF Agence française de développement (AFD), and the European Forest Institute (EFI). Extensive collaboration has been also developed with national institutions and NGOs.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FO has also strengthened internal FAO collaboration to enhance cross-sectorial support to national REDD+ process, including with AG, CB, ES, PSE. <p>Green Climate Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FO currently supports 35 forestry-related Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects worldwide, of which 13 projects have been already approved (200 million USD). The formulation and implementation of GCF projects rely on a strong collaboration with different FAO departments, country and subregional offices, as well as external partners at country level. <p>Global Environment Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COFO Working Group's Steering Committee is coordinating closely with the Steering Committee of the GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (SFM-DSL), of which FAO is the lead agency. FAO is collaborating with the World Bank regarding the development of the Global Platform for the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program Impact Program. <p>Wildlife management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme prepared a joint vision (in the form of a white paper and policy brief – release date: July 2020) on how to build back better in a post-COVID world to reduce the risk of future wildlife-born spillover of disease to humans. The European Commission pledged an additional USD 2 million financial contribution to the Programme to strengthen activities to prevent future disease risk within the scope of the One Health approach. • Additional FAO Forestry activities included the publication of a FAO COVID-19 Policy Brief on Wildlife (http://www.fao.org/3/ca9456en/ca9456en.pdf), an editorial on forests and health (https://news.globallandscapesforum.org/viewpoint/saving-forests-can-protect-public-health/) and the organization of a webinar on One Health and Forestry within the scope of the COVID-19 Forestry Webinar Week (http://foris.fao.org/cofo/programme/COVID-19/session/5ee745830f94210982673f2c). Finally, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) produced joint messages on COVID-19 (release date: tbc). <p>Collaborative Partnership on Forests</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO organized with the support of the CPF the COVID-19 Forestry Webinar Week, featuring seven technical sessions and two high-level dialogues, focusing on the forest sectors contributions to build back better after the pandemic (http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cofo/covid-19-forestry-webinar-week/en/). CPF members have released various products to respond to the pandemic and produced a joint statement (release date: World Forest Week event on COVID-19, 12. October 2020).
<p>i) contribute to enhancing the role of private sector in forest related actions, including the promotion of responsible investments that are consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of forests, including those in agriculture;</p>	<p>Organized expert meeting on “catalyzing private finance for inclusive and sustainable forest value chains”. A meeting report was produced, and findings were shared at UNFF14.</p> <p>A learning guide to support producer organizations and SMEs in the development of bankable business plans has been prepared and piloted in Uganda (through in person training), Zambia (through ad-hoc support), and Kenya (through structure mentoring and coaching). The purpose of the guide is to support the development of sustainable forestry value chains. It aims at facilitating access to finance by producer organizations and SMEs. An e-learning course will be prepared, based on the guide, to be completed by the end of 2020/early 2021.</p> <p>FAO finalized agreement for a GCF Readiness project in Lao PDR, on private sector engagement in REDD+ strategy implementation. This project was initiated in 2018 and recently closed.</p> <p>FAO is exploring possibilities to mobilize private sector finance (blended finance) to support zero – deforestation commodities, in the context of REDD+ implementation and other processes. Progress were made in the design of a blended finance and technical assistance vehicle (The Green Impact Facility) that supports small and medium-sized producer organizations to adopt deforestation-free commodity value chains and mitigate climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors. Piloting in countries is being planned, through the UN-REDD and in collaboration with Ecotierra.</p> <p>The ACSFI, FAO’s only statutory body consisting of leading private sector experts from around the world, meets yearly to provide guidance and advice to FAO. At the 2020 ACSFI Annual Meeting members validated the key elements of its new Strategic Framework 2020-2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this context, the ACSFI defined its purpose to provide a forum for dialogue between FAO and the private sector to enhance the understanding of emerging opportunities and to identify and stimulate strategic actions by FAO, the private sector and other stakeholders that promote sustainable consumption and production patterns related to forest products.</p> <p>Of critical current importance is the impact that COVID-19 is having on the forest sector and livelihoods around the world. The ACSFI provides FAO with important insights into how the industry is responding to</p>

Action item	Action taken
	<p>the pandemic including which includes providing a range of forest products being used to address the critical health and safety needs caused by the pandemic.</p> <p>FFF works to link FFPOs and small scale forest and farm enterprises with other private sector actors along the value chain, including finance institutions. FFF supports FFPOs in identifying the most practical investment options from personal and community savings and loans, through micro credit, to banks, direct investment by other businesses in the value chain, up to blended finance and government incentives.</p> <p>Relationship with government is vital for FFPOs and the FFF programme can help to make this strategic connection. Where the fit is good and the government sees a direct link to policies it is seeking to achieve significant results are possible – such as in the Bolivian case where FFF was instrumental in helping to channel an investment of USD 21 million to ecological cacao production.</p>
<p>j) further support multi-country technical and policy exchanges to address emerging issues relating to climate change and advance understanding and adoption of best practices for climate change adaptation measures among Member Nations;</p>	<p>Follow up was made on ecosystem-based adaptation and NBS work and related activities and project development with an update of training resources on ecosystem and community-based adaptation, NBS as appropriate and support to ongoing UNFCCC adaption work and UN Climate Summit on NBS. Forestry Module of Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook was produced. Framework Methodology for Vulnerability Assessments for Forests and Forest-dependent People that was published then launched at COP 25.</p>
<p>ITEM 7.1 FAO’S WORK IN FORESTRY UNDER THE REVIEWED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK</p>	
<p>33. The Committee: c) encouraged FAO to continue strengthening its contribution to global forest goals and targets, and to integrate them explicitly into its forest-related plans and programmes;</p>	<p>The contribution of FAO to the Global Forest Goals is covered in document COFO/2020/8.2 “Report on Progress including the Implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests”. The integration of the Global Forest Goals in the reviewed Strategic Framework and efforts to integrate forestry in the new Strategic Framework of FAO, currently under development, is covered in document COFO/2020/9.5 “FAO’s Programme of Work in Forestry under the reviewed Strategic Framework”.</p>
<p>e) requested FAO to:</p> <p>(i) include sustainable integrated land use as well as forest degradation among the thematic</p>	<p>Consideration of the agenda of the next session of COFO has started in the concept note prepared for the 2nd meeting of the Steering Committee.</p>

Action item	Action taken
<p>priority areas under the Strategic Framework, and to address them at the next meeting;</p>	
<p>(ii) continue to place a high priority on its work on global forest data and capacity-building for countries to gather and manage forest-related information;</p>	<p>FAO completed and published three guideline documents for countries to improve collection of data on forest products: (1) Guidelines for the incorporation of a woodfuel supplementary module into existing household surveys in developing countries; (2) Guidelines on data collection for national statistics on forest products; and (3) Forest product conversion factors (with ITTO and UNECE).</p> <p>FAO with ITTO conducted a national capacity building workshop on forest product statistics in Viet Nam in April 2019.</p> <p>FAO, in collaboration with Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE, submitted a proposal to the World Customs Organization (WCO) for creating new codes for forest products in the new 2022 Edition of Harmonized System nomenclature (HS2022). WCO accepted the proposal and 49 new HS codes for wood and non-wood forest products will enhance better tracking and comparability of international forest product trade statistics from 1 January 2022.</p>
<p>(iii) better articulate its work related to forest fire management;</p>	<p>The FAO Fire Management Strategy has been prepared and circulated internally and is being reflected in the current biennium and included in the work planning for the next biennium. The Forest Officer Fire Management has presented the Fire Management Strategy at the NAFC Fire Management Working Group in November 2018 and to the EC Expert Group on Forest Fires in October 2018, updated in May 2019.</p> <p>In 2019 the FAO approach to Integrated Fire Management was applied for support on fire management to Sudan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Timor Leste and in the preparation of proposals for Trinidad and Tobago. Support was provided to Paraguay for planning an assessment of Damage and Loss in collaboration with SP5, updated in May 2019. The Forest Officer Fire Management presented on behalf of FAO at the International Wildland Fire Conference in Brazil, the European Climate Change Adaptation Conference, the International Workshop on Resilient landscapes and the European Week of Cities and the 4th Global Wildfire Information System and Global Observations of Forest Cover Fire Implementation Team meeting.</p> <p>FAO, in collaboration with Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE, continued joint collection and dissemination of annual statistics on production, trade and consumption of forest products, which are disseminated in the FAOSTAT database and Yearbook of Forest Products and which can be used as basis to further develop long-term scenarios. FAO has initiated an assessment of the global availability of new data on wood fuels and the update of statistical models to estimate wood fuel production where official data do not exist.</p>

Action item	Action taken
<p>(iv) further develop long-term scenarios and solutions for sustainable supply and demand of forest products, especially wood, in collaboration with CPF partners.</p>	<p>FAO led the development of the Asia-Pacific Outlook Study launched in 2019, with assessments of the drivers of change in the forest sector in the Asia Pacific region and analysis of three scenarios forestry development for 2030-2050.</p>
<p>ITEM 7.2 SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTS</p>	
<p>36. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p> <p>a) continue to support the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW and align its activities with the Programme of Work in Forestry under the Strategic Framework;</p>	<p>The support to the implementation of the UNSPF and the 4POW is covered in document COFO/2020/8.2 “Report on Progress including the Implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests”. The integration of the Global Forest Goals in the reviewed Strategic Framework and efforts to integrate forestry in the new Strategic Framework of FAO, currently under development, is covered in document COFO/2020/9.5 “FAO’s Programme of Work in Forestry under the reviewed Strategic Framework”.</p>
<p>b) continue and strengthen its leadership role in the CPF and initiate new activities, including, inter alia, on forest education and support to small-holders;</p>	<p>FODI prepared a three-year project in Tanzania and the Philippines to increase awareness of forests and the need to manage them sustainably among children aged 9-12. The project is funded by the Government of Germany.</p> <p>FODI also prepared a project with ITTO and IUFRO funded by the Government of Germany to assess current and emerging needs and challenges in forest education and, within the CPF, develop recommendations, and create a platform for capacity development and international collaboration. This project was initiated in November 2019 and is due to be completed by the end of 2020. Regional and global assessments of the status, gaps and needs in forestry education are being undertaken, an international conference on forestry education will be held, and a vision and framework for action will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders.</p> <p>FFF continues to work to actively promote the Decade of family farming, and has actively supported work policy briefs and the development of tools related to collective action and to creating greater opportunities for small holders within forested landscape as partners.</p>
<p>c) recognize the contribution to the UNSPF as a core function of the organization and include it in</p>	<p>The Medium Term Plan and the Programme of Work and Budget following COFO24 in 2018 is part of the development of the new Strategic Framework of FAO now under way, and an Agenda item of COFO25</p>

Action item	Action taken
the Medium Term Plan and the Programme of Work and Budget.	(Item 9.5). See document COFO/2020/9.5 “FAO's Programme of Work in Forestry under the reviewed Strategic Framework”.

Climate Change & Resilience **CCR**

Global Forest Resources Assessment **FRA**

Forest Resources Management **FRM**

Forest Governance & Economics **FGE**

Forest Products & Statistics **FPS**

FLEGT Programme **FLEGT**

Water & Mountains **WM**

REDD+ Programme **REDD+**

National Forest Monitoring **NFM**

Forests & Farm Facility **FFF**

Social Forestry **SF**

Programme Coordination Unit **FODP**

Statutory Bodies, CPF and Outreach **FODI**