



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

COMMISSION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE

**Guidelines for the preparation of
country reports
for
*The Second Report on the State of the
World's Forest Genetic Resources***

September 2019

**GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS FOR *THE SECOND*
*REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction.....	5
II. Purpose of the guidelines	5
III. Scope, structure and content of country reports.....	5
IV. Submission of the country reports	7
V. Process and timeline	8
<i>Annex 1:</i> Questionnaire for submitting specific data and information on forest genetic resources	9
<i>Annex 2:</i> Recommended outline of the complementary report.....	20
<i>Annex 3:</i> Glossary of technical terms.....	28

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Forest genetic resources refers to the heritable materials maintained within and among trees and other woody plant species that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific or societal value. These species provide wood and non-wood forest products, and they contribute towards sustainable development in many ways. Trees and other woody plants also maintain ecosystem services and fulfil environmental functions. There are approximately 60 000 tree species in the world but only few of them have been studied in any depth for their present and future potential. Globally, around 2 400 species of trees, shrubs, palms and bamboo are actively managed for products and/or services, and approximately 700 tree species are subject to tree improvement.

2. The *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources* (Global Plan of Action)¹ was adopted by the FAO Conference at its Twenty-eighth Session in June 2013.² It was developed in response to the findings of the first report on *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*³ (First Report) and agreed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) at its Fourteenth Regular Session in April 2013⁴ based on the strategic priorities identified by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (the Working Group).

3. At its Sixteenth Regular session in 2017, the Commission adopted targets, indicators and verifiers for forest genetic resources to be used as assessment tools to monitor the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.⁵ The Commission also adopted a schedule for monitoring the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including the main steps required for the preparation of *The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* (Second Report).⁶

4. In January 2018, countries submitted data and information for the First Report on the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action (First Implementation Report). At its Seventeenth Regular Session in February 2019, the Commission took note of the First Implementation Report and invited countries to continue implementing the Global Plan of Action.⁷ The monitoring schedule envisages that the preparation of the Second Implementation Report and the Second Report will be carried out in parallel, and that countries should submit their inputs to these reports by June 2020.

5. In February 2019, the Commission adopted the outline of the Second Report and the guidelines for the preparation of country reports on forest genetic resources.⁸ This document presents the guidelines and provides additional information on the reporting format and process.

II. PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

6. These guidelines constitute the main reference document for the preparation of country reports on forest genetic resources. They have been designed by FAO to assist countries in gathering and submitting relevant data and information for the preparation of the Second Report.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3849e.pdf>

² C 2013/REP, paragraph 77.

³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3825e.pdf>

⁴ CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 52.

⁵ CGRFA-16/17/Report, paragraph 74.

⁶ CGRFA-16/17/20, *Appendix C*.

⁷ CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraph 74.

⁸ CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraph 78.

III. SCOPE, STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF COUNTRY REPORTS

Scope

7. Countries are invited to report on forest genetic resources within their national jurisdictions. They should report on the genetic resources of trees and other woody plants species that are currently managed and/or used in the forestry sector (including agroforestry systems) or that could potentially be used, and that are managed in both natural and planted forests, as well as in other wooded lands not classified as “forests” by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.⁹

8. Countries should not report on the genetic resources of trees and other woody plant species that are used in the agriculture sector and that are included in their reports on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Domesticated fruit trees and their varieties, coffee or oil palm, for example, are not considered as forest genetic resources in the preparation of the Second Report.

9. At its Fourth Session in 2016, the Working Group discussed the scopes of the Implementation Reports and the Second Report. It stressed that the information to be collected for the Second Report should cover the state of the forest genetic resources themselves to provide a more comprehensive assessment.¹⁰ This was considered important as the Implementation Reports mainly focus on the state of conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources. Therefore, countries are expected to cover both scopes in their country reports on forest genetic resources.

Structure

10. A country report consists of two elements: (i) a structured questionnaire; and (ii) a complementary report. The questionnaire was developed in consultation with the National Focal Points (NFPs) and regional networks on forest genetic resources in 2017 and is based on the targets, indicators and verifiers for forest genetic resources. The questionnaire is presented in Annex 1.

11. Annex 2 of the guidelines presents the outline of the complementary report. Following the structure of the Second Report, Annex 2 explains complementary information that is needed for the preparation of the Second Report. It was developed by revising the 2010 guidelines for the preparation of country reports for the First Report.

12. The complementary report should begin with an executive summary presenting its main contents, findings and conclusions. A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the complementary report should also be included. A section acknowledging the contributions of national experts and stakeholders can also be included.

13. The following structure is recommended for the main body of the complementary report:

Chapter 1. Value and importance of forest genetic resources

Chapter 2. State of forests

Chapter 3. State of other wooded lands

Chapter 4. State of diversity between trees and other woody plant species

Chapter 5. State of diversity within trees and other woody plants species

Chapter 6. *In situ* conservation of forest genetic resources

⁹ FAO 2018. *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and Definitions*. Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper 188. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>

¹⁰ CGRFA/WG-FGR-4/16/Report, paragraph 19.

Chapter 7. *Ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources

Chapter 8. The state of use

Chapter 9. The state of genetic improvement and breeding programmes

Chapter 10. Management of forest genetic resources

Chapter 11. Institutional framework for the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources

Chapter 12. International and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources

Chapter 13. Recommended actions for the future

14. A list of references used in the text should be included at the end of the complementary report. Additional data and information can be included as annexes.

Content

15. The questionnaire was designed to track the responses of countries to the Global Plan of Action (see Part A of the questionnaire in Annex 1), as well as the state of conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources (see Part B of the questionnaire in Annex 1). It consists of 31 questions formulated based on the verifiers adopted by the Commission. As part of the questionnaire, countries can also provide, as appropriate, comments and additional information. Countries should aim to answer all questions. If the needed data and/or information are not available for answering a question, there is an option to indicate this situation.

16. A questionnaire pre-filled with the data and information submitted earlier will be made available to those NFPs who contributed to the preparation of the First Implementation Report. They will only need to update changes that have occurred in the data and information since January 2018.

17. Annex 2 of these guidelines provides a chapter-by-chapter guidance on topics and issues that should be covered in the complementary report. It also includes questions that facilitate the writing of different chapters. The purpose of these questions is to guide the preparation of narratives on different topics, and countries are not expected to answer them one by one. A glossary of technical terms is provided in Annex 3.

18. It is recognized that countries may not collect information on forest genetic resources at national level but at sub-national level. Therefore, the country reports can be based on data and information collected at national and/or sub-national levels. However, sub-national data and information should be merged at national level, especially when filling in the questionnaire, so that the country reports reflect the state of forest genetic resources at national level, not at sub-national levels. In the complementary report, case studies or other examples can be presented based on sub-national data as text boxes, for example.

IV. SUBMISSION OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS

19. FAO has created an online reporting system for answering the questionnaire that can be accessed through the following link: <http://www.openforis.org/fgr/login>. It is recommended to only use the Chrome browser for accessing the questionnaire.

20. The online reporting system was created using the Collect tool of Open Foris (see <http://www.openforis.org> for further information). Each NFP will be provided with a username and a password for accessing the reporting system. NFPs can change the password after they have logged into the reporting system for the first time. NFPs and their alternates have access only to the reporting template of their own country. They can contact the Secretariat of the Working Group if they experience any problems in answering the online questionnaire.

21. The list of species that countries reported for the First Report has been incorporated into the online questionnaire as a pull-down list for questions 11-26. If there is a need to add species to the list, the NFPs should contact the Secretariat of the Working Group.

22. It is recommended that the NFPs compile the necessary data and information, and also consult relevant national experts and institutions in their country before filling the online questionnaire and preparing the complementary report. Furthermore, the National Coordinating Mechanism on forest genetic resources, or similar arrangement, may find it useful to establish a specific working group to compile data and information for the country report, and to write the narratives for different chapters.

23. Once the completed questionnaire has been cleared by a relevant authority, the NFPs should submit the questionnaire in the online reporting system. The NFPs are able to view the report after the submission. The completed questionnaire will remain stored in the reporting system for use by the NFPs in the next reporting round.

24. The complementary report must be submitted as an official government document, in one of the FAO official languages. It should be submitted by email to FO-ITWG-FGR@fao.org as a MS-WORD or a PDF document and accompanied by an electronic copy of the submission letter.

V. PROCESS AND TIMELINE

25. In June 2019, FAO invited Members of the Commission to update their nominations of NFPs, and to submit their country progress reports for the preparation of the Second Report. The list of nominated NFPs is available on the FAO website.¹¹ The country reports should be submitted to FAO by 30 June 2020.

26. Subject to the availability of extra-budgetary funds, FAO is planning to organize regional and/or subregional consultations in late 2019 and early 2020 to provide technical support to countries for the preparation of the country reports. After countries have submitted their reports in June 2020, FAO will conduct data and information analyses and syntheses for different chapters of the Second Report. FAO is also planning to organize expert meetings on selected topics in 2021 to gather additional information for the Second Report.

27. In early 2022, FAO will prepare a draft of the Second Report for review by the Working Group at its Seventh Session. Following the comments provided by the Working Group, FAO will finalize the draft Second Report for consideration by the Commission at its Nineteenth Regular Session, which is scheduled to be held in early 2023.

28. The FAO contact for this reporting process is:

Mr Jarkko Koskela
Secretary of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources
Forestry Officer (Forest Genetic Resources & Biodiversity)
Forestry Policy and Resources Division
Forestry Department
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Email: FO-ITWG-FGR@fao.org

¹¹ The list of National Focal Points for forest genetic resources is available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fgr/64583/en/>

ANNEX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBMITTING SPECIFIC DATA AND INFORMATION ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

Part A: Responses of countries to the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources

Target A.1: Availability of data and information on FGR is increased

Indicator A.1.1: Extent of national FGR inventories or similar arrangements
Verifier A.1.1.1: Number and list of countries with operational national FGR inventories or similar arrangements
Question 1: Does your country have an operational national (or sub-national) FGR inventory(-ies)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please indicate the year when it was established: _____ If yes, please indicate the areas of work/activities documented by the national FGR inventory: <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation of FGR <input type="checkbox"/> Production of forest reproductive material <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development efforts (provenance trials, tree breeding etc) <input type="checkbox"/> FGR transferred internationally <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify under Comments) <input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing a national FGR inventory has been initiated <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: This verifier focuses on the existence of a national FGR inventory as a mechanism or process, not on the completeness of the inventory. If the exact establishment year is not known, or if the national FGR inventory was developed over many years, the establishment year can be estimated based on the available information. The establishment of a national FGR inventory can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Indicator A.1.2: Extent of up-to-date national FGR information systems
Verifier A.1.2.1: Number and list of countries with up-to-date national FGR information system(s) or other similar arrangements
Question 2: Does your country have an up-to-date national (or subnational) FGR information system(s)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please indicate the year when it (or the first one) was established: _____ If yes, please indicate the areas of work/activities recorded in the information system(s): <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation of FGR <input type="checkbox"/> Production of forest reproductive material <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development efforts (provenance trials, tree breeding etc) <input type="checkbox"/> FGR transferred internationally <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify under Comments) <input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing a national FGR information system has been initiated <input type="checkbox"/> No

<input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The establishment of a national FGR information system can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Target A.2: National *in situ* and *ex situ* systems for FGR conservation are strengthened

Indicator A.2.1: Extent of national <i>in situ</i> conservation systems
Verifier A.2.1.1: Number and list of countries with operational national <i>in situ</i> conservation systems
<p>Question 3: Does your country have an operational national (or subnational) <i>in situ</i> conservation system(s) for FGR?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the year when it was established: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate different components of the conservation system:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>In situ</i> conservation units of FGR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Protected areas</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Forests managed for production of wood and/or non-wood products</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specific under Comments)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing a national <i>in situ</i> conservation system has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: This verifier focuses on the existence of a national <i>in situ</i> conservation system (or programme) for FGR, not on the completeness of the conservation network.

Indicator A.2.2: Extent of national <i>ex situ</i> conservation systems
Verifier A.2.2.1: Number and list of countries with operational national <i>ex situ</i> conservation systems
<p>Question 4: Does your country have an operational national (or subnational) <i>ex situ</i> conservation system(s) for FGR?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the year when it was established: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate different components of the conservation system:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ex situ</i> conservation stands</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Field collections</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Storage facilities for seed, pollen or other tissue</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specific under Comments)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing a national <i>ex situ</i> conservation system has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:

Notes for reporting: This verifier focuses on the existence of a national *ex situ* conservation system (or programme) for FGR, not on the amount of FGR conserved *ex situ*.

Target A.3: Tree seed and breeding programmes, as well as extension efforts on FGR use, are reinforced, including for conservation collections

Indicator A.3.1: Extent of national tree seed programmes

Verifier A.3.1.1: Number and list of countries with operational national tree seed programmes or similar arrangements

Question 5: Does your country have an operational national (or subnational) tree seed programme(s)?

- Yes
If yes, please indicate the year when it was established: _____
- No, but a process for establishing an operational national tree seed programme has been initiated
- No
- Information not available

Comments / additional information:

Notes for reporting: The establishment of a national tree seed programme can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Indicator A.3.2: Extent of tree breeding programmes

Verifier A.3.2.1: Number and list of countries with operational tree breeding programmes

Question 6: Do public entities, private companies and/or other stakeholders operate a tree breeding programme (or programmes) in your country?

- Yes
If yes, please indicate the main stakeholder group operating tree breeding programme(s)
 - Public entities
 - Private companies
 - Private–public partnerships
 - Other stakeholders (please specify under Comments)
- No, but a process for establishing a tree breeding programme (or programmes) has been initiated
- No
- Information not available

Comments / additional information:

Notes for reporting: If “Other stakeholders” are the main group operating tree breeding programme(s), please identify them under the Comments section. The establishment of a tree breeding programme can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Indicator A.3.3: Extent of extension efforts promoting appropriate use of FGR

Verifier A.3.3.1: Number and list of countries with ongoing extension programmes or activities on FGR use

<p>Question 7: Does your country have an extension programme (or programmes) that organizes extension activities on FGR use on a regular basis?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the year when it (or the first such programme) was established: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the targeted FGR users of the extension programme:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Farmers</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Local communities</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Forest owners</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify under Comments)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing an extension programme (or programmes) on FGR use has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The establishment of an extension programme can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Target A.4: National coordination mechanisms on FGR are created, and national strategies for FGR conservation and use are developed and implemented

Indicator A.4.1: Extent of national coordination mechanisms on FGR
Verifier A.4.1.1: Number and list of countries with national coordination mechanisms on FGR
<p>Question 8: Does your country have a national (or subnational) coordination mechanism(s) on FGR?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the year when it was established: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national FGR coordination mechanism:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Farmers</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Forest owners</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organizations</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Governmental organizations (including state-owned enterprises)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Research organizations (including universities)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Relevant ministries</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify under Comments)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for establishing a national coordination mechanism on FGR has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The establishment of a national coordination mechanism on FGR can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Indicator A.4.2: Extent of national strategies for FGR conservation and use
Verifier A.4.2.1: Number and list of countries implementing national strategies for FGR conservation and use
<p>Question 9: Does your country have a national strategy (or subnational strategies) for FGR conservation and use?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the year when it (or the first such strategy) was prepared: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If yes, please indicate the areas of work covered by the strategy:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation of FGR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Use of FGR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Development of FGR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for preparing a national strategy for FGR conservation and use has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The process for preparing a national strategy for FGR can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented. If the preparation of the national strategy has been initiated, please indicate under Comments if the strategy will cover all areas of work (i.e. conservation, use and development of FGR) or only some of them.

Indicator A.4.3: Extent to which national strategies contribute to the implementation of regional or sub-regional FGR conservation strategies
Verifier A.4.3.1: Number and list of countries whose national strategy contributes to the implementation of regional or subregional FGR conservation strategy
<p>Question 10: If your country has a national strategy for FGR, is it aligned with a regional or subregional FGR conservation strategy(-ies)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for aligning the national FGR strategy with a regional conservation strategy has been initiated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information not available</p>
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: If no regional or sub-regional FGR conservation strategy exists, please indicate this under Comments. The process for aligning the national FGR strategy with a regional conservation strategy can be reported as “initiated” if a project or other action for this purpose has been approved or is being implemented.

Part B: State of conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources

Target B.1: Forest genetic resources are regularly assessed and characterized

Indicator B.1.1: Assessment of FGR
Verifier B.1.1.1: Number and list of species for which an up-to-date national distribution range is available

Question 11: Please indicate those species for which an up-to-date national distribution range is available: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: A distribution map can be considered as up-to-date if less than ten years have passed since the national distribution area of a species was assessed or re-documented.

Indicator B.1.2: Characterization of FGR
Verifier B.1.2.1: Number and list of species that have been characterized based on non-molecular information (e.g. provenance trials, ecological or climatic zonation)
Question 12: Please indicate those species that have been characterized based on non-molecular information: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: A species can be reported here when a large part of its genetic resources has been evaluated; it is not necessary that all populations or provenances of a species within a country have been characterized. Species for which characterization efforts have been started only recently can also be reported here.
Verifier B.1.2.2: Number and list of species that have been characterized based on molecular information (e.g. range-wide sampling of populations for molecular marker studies)
Question 13: Please indicate those species that have been characterized based on molecular information: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: A species can be reported here when a large part of its genetic resources has been evaluated; it is not necessary that all populations or provenances of a species within a country have been characterized. Species for which characterization efforts have been started only recently can also be reported here.

Target B.2: Forest genetic resources are conserved *in situ*, and complementary *ex situ* measures have been implemented

Indicator B.2.1: Amount of FGR conserved <i>in situ</i>
Verifier B.2.1.1: Number and list of species included in <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes
Question 14: Please indicate those species that have been included in <i>in situ</i> conservation programme(s) in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:
Verifier B.2.1.2: Number of <i>in situ</i> conservation units by species
Question 15: Please indicate the number of <i>in situ</i> conservation units for each of the species in your country:

<input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: If the information on the units is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
Verifier B.2.1.3: Area (ha) designated and managed for <i>in situ</i> conservation by species
Question 16: Please indicate the area (in hectares) of <i>in situ</i> conservation units for each of the species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The area by species should be indicated in hectares and with an accuracy of one decimal, e.g. 50.4 ha. In case the information on the units is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.

Indicator B.2.2: Amount of FGR conserved <i>ex situ</i>
Verifier B.2.2.1: Number and list of species included in <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes
Question 17: Please indicate those species that have been included in <i>ex situ</i> conservation programme(s) in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:
Verifier B.2.2.2: Number of <i>ex situ</i> conservation units by species
Question 18: Please indicate the number of <i>ex situ</i> conservation units for each of the species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: If the information on the units is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
Verifier B.2.2.3: Area (ha) designated and managed for <i>ex situ</i> conservation by species
Question 19: Please indicate the area (in hectares) of <i>ex situ</i> conservation units for each of the species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The area by species should be indicated in hectares and with an accuracy of one decimal, e.g. 50.4 ha. If the information on the units is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
Verifier B.2.2.4: Number of <i>ex situ</i> accessions (in seed and clone banks) by species
Question 20: Please indicate the number of <i>ex situ</i> accessions for each of the species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:

Notes for reporting: In case the information on the accessions is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
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Target B.3: Use and development of FGR are enhanced

Indicator B.3.1: Species included in tree seed and breeding programmes (including international breeding cooperation and efforts carried out by the private sector)
Verifier B.3.1.1: Number and list of species included in national tree seed programmes
Question 21: Please indicate those species that have been included in a national (or sub-national) tree seed programme(s) in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:
Verifier B.3.1.2: Number and list of species included in tree breeding programmes
Question 22: Please indicate those species that have been included in a tree breeding programme in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be indicated from the list of species incorporated in the online questionnaire
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:

Indicator B.3.2: Production of forest reproductive material
Verifier B.3.2.1: Area (ha) and number of seed stands by species
Question 23: Please indicate the area and number of seed stands by species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The area of seed stands by species should be indicated in hectares and with an accuracy of one decimal, e.g. 176.3 ha. If the information on the seed stands is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
Verifier B.3.2.2: Area (ha) and number of seed orchards by species
Question 24: Please indicate the area and number of seed orchards by species in your country: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The area of seed orchards by species should be indicated in hectares and with an accuracy of one decimal, e.g. 35.6 ha. If the information on the seed orchards is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.
Verifier B.3.2.3: Amount (average number per year) of planting stock produced through macro and micropropagation by species
Question 25: Please indicate the amount (average number per year) of planting stock produced through macro and/or micropropagation by species in your country:

<input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: If the information on the planting stock produced is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.

Indicator B.3.3: State of tree breeding programmes
Verifier B.3.3.1: Testing and selection cycle by species
Question 26: Please indicate the state of a tree breeding programme by indicating the generation number for species included in breeding programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> To be added to the online table listing all selected species
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting: The generation number should be indicated as 1, 1.5, 2, etc. It should refer to the material that has already been deployed for the establishment of seed orchards or mass propagation using vegetative techniques, not to the material that is still under breeding and/or testing. If the information is not available, “n/a” should be indicated in the table.

Target B.4: Policies and capacities supporting FGR conservation and sustainable use are strengthened

Indicator B.4.1: Integration of FGR conservation and use into relevant national policies
Verifier B.4.1.1: Number of countries that have integrated FGR conservation and use into their national forest programme and/or national forest policy
Question 27: Have FGR conservation and use been integrated into a national (or subnational) forest programme(s) and/or national (or subnational) forest policy(-ies) in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for integrating FGR conservation and use into a national forest programme and/or national forest policy has been initiated <input type="checkbox"/> No, because my country does not have a national forest programme and/or national forest policy <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:
Verifier B.4.1.2: Number of countries that have integrated FGR conservation and use into their national biodiversity action plans and/or related policies
Question 28: Have FGR conservation and use been integrated into a national (or subnational) biodiversity action plan(s) and related polices in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for integrating FGR conservation and use into a national biodiversity action plan has been initiated <input type="checkbox"/> No, because my country does not have a national biodiversity action plan <input type="checkbox"/> No

<input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:
Verifier B.4.1.3: Number of countries that have integrated FGR conservation and use into their national adaptation strategies for climate change
Question 29: Have FGR conservation and use been integrated into a national (or subnational) adaptation strategy(-ies) for climate change in your country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but a process for integrating FGR conservation and use into a national adaptation strategy for climate change has been initiated <input type="checkbox"/> No, because my country does not have a national adaptation strategy for climate change <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:

Indicator B.4.2: Participation in regional/subregional collaboration on FGR
Verifier B.4.2.1: Number of countries participating in regional/subregional networks on FGR
Question 30: Is your country a member of a regional and/or subregional network(s) on FGR? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please indicate in which network(s): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No, but my country is considering joining a regional and/or subregional network(s) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:
Notes for reporting:

Indicator B.4.3: Participation in international research and development cooperation on FGR
Verifier B.4.3.1: Number of countries and national organizations participating in international R&D cooperation on FGR
Question 31: Is your country participating in international R&D collaboration on FGR? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please indicate the number of national organizations currently participating: ____ <input type="checkbox"/> No, but my country and its national organizations have sought opportunities for participating in international R&D cooperation on FGR <input type="checkbox"/> No, my country and its national organizations are currently not participating in international R&D cooperation on FGR but have done so during the past five years <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Information not available
Comments / additional information:

Notes for reporting: The names of the national organizations (including government and non-governmental organizations, universities and other relevant organizations) can be provided under Comments.

RECOMMENDED OUTLINE OF THE COMPLEMENTARY REPORT

**THE SECOND REPORT ON
THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES**

[NAME OF THE COUNTRY]

[MONTH, YEAR]

Preface

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Executive summary

Part 1: The contributions of forest genetic resources to sustainable development

Chapter 1. Value and importance of forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to present a narrative of your country and its economic, environmental, social and cultural conditions as they relate to forests and the forest sector. This chapter should also describe briefly the current and potential contributions of forest genetic resources to sustainable development, and in particular to sustainable forest management, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, food security, nutrition and poverty alleviation in your country, as appropriate. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- The role of forests and the forest sector in the national economy
- Economic, environmental, social and cultural values of forest genetic resources
- The contributions of forest genetic resources towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ What are the main roles of forests in your country (supply of wood and non-wood products, provisioning of ecosystem services, etc)
- ✓ What are the specific economic, environmental, social and cultural values of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ How do forest genetic resources contribute to sustainable development in your country?
- ✓ What are the priorities and needs of your country to enhance these contributions?
- ✓ What are the constraints in your country to increasing awareness on the value and importance of forest genetic resources?

Part 2: State of diversity in forests and woodlands

Chapter 2. State of forests

The objective of this chapter is to present a narrative of the state of forests in your country and explain briefly the trends that are shaping them. It is recommended to focus on the overall situation and its implications on forest genetic resources. There is no need to present extensively the data your country provided to FAO for the 2020 Global Forest Resources Assessment. The chapter should also identify the main drivers of change, and analyse their consequences specifically for forest genetic resources.

Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of forests and trends in their management
- Drivers of change in the forest sector, and their consequences for forest genetic resources
- Challenges and opportunities for forest genetic resources

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ What is the state of forests in your country?
- ✓ What are the trends affecting forests and their management in your country?
- ✓ What are the drivers of change in the forest sector in your country, and what are their consequences for forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What challenges and opportunities these trends and drivers create for the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources?

Chapter 3. State of other wooded lands

The objective of this chapter is to present a narrative of the state of other wooded lands and trees outside of forests in your country and explain briefly the trends that are shaping them. The chapter should also identify the main drivers of change, and analyse their consequences specifically for forest genetic resources. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of other wooded lands and trends in their management
- Drivers of change in other wooded lands, and their consequences for forest genetic resources
- Challenges and opportunities for forest genetic resources in other wooded lands

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ What is the state of other wooded lands?
- ✓ What are the trends affecting other wooded lands and their management in your country?
- ✓ What are the drivers of change in other wooded lands in your country, and what are their consequences for forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What challenges and opportunities do these trends and drivers create for the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources?

Chapter 4. State of diversity between trees and other woody plant species

The objective of this chapter is to provide information on the diversity of tree and other wooded plant species that are considered as “forest genetic resources” and managed or utilized in the forestry context (including agroforestry) in your country. The chapter should also describe trends in the number of these

species in your country and identify the drivers of change in species diversity, including threats (e.g. pests and diseases) to species. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- Number of tree and other woody plant species (shrubs, palms and bamboo) that are considered as “forest genetic resources” and managed or utilized in the forestry context (including agroforestry) in your country
- Number of native and introduced species managed or utilized in the forestry context (including agroforestry) in your country
- Trends in the number of species in your country
- Drivers of change in the number of species and threats to species

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ How many tree and other woody plants species are considered as “forest genetic resources” in your country?
- ✓ How many of these species are native (including naturalized species) and introduced?
- ✓ Is the number of species decreasing, stable or increasing in your country?
- ✓ What are the drivers of change in the number of species and threats to species?

Chapter 5. State of diversity within trees and other woody plants species

The objective of this chapter is to provide information on the current state of genetic diversity in tree and other wooded plant species that are considered as “forest genetic resources” and managed or utilized in the forestry context (including agroforestry) in your country. The chapter should also describe trends in the genetic diversity of these species and in the state of their populations (in terms of health and number of populations). Furthermore, it should describe briefly efforts made to obtain information on the genetic diversity of these species. If no studies on the genetic diversity have been carried out, expert opinions on the state and the trends can be presented. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of genetic diversity in trees and other wooded plant species in the country
- Trends in the genetic diversity of these species and in the state of their populations
- Current and emerging technologies used for assessing and/or monitoring the genetic diversity
- Capacity-building and research needs to increase the availability on information on the genetic diversity

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ What is known about the genetic diversity of trees and other wooded plant species in your country?
- ✓ Is the genetic diversity of these species decreasing, stable or increasing in your country?
- ✓ What are the trends in the state of the populations of the species?
- ✓ What current and emerging technologies have been, or are being, used for assessing and/or monitoring the genetic diversity of these species in your country?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for increasing the availability of information on the genetic diversity of these species in your country?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity building and research in this area?

Part 3: State of forest genetic resources conservation

Chapter 6. *In situ* conservation of forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative of the current state of *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources, and the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving it in your country. The chapter should provide information that complements the species-specific data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of *in situ* conservation efforts in your country
- Approaches used for *in situ* conservation (e.g. specific *in situ* conservation units, conservation of forest genetic resources in forests and other wooded lands managed for multiple uses, conservation of forest genetic resources within protected areas)
- Organization of *in situ* conservation efforts at national (or subnational) level(s), including main players and stakeholders
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for improving *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources in your country
- Priorities for capacity building and research in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ How would you assess the state of *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What approaches are being used for *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ How is *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources organized in your country, and who are the main players/stakeholders in this area?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving *in situ* conservation of forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity building and research in this area?

Chapter 7. *Ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative of the current state of *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources, and the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving it in your country. This chapter should also describe how the *ex situ* conservation efforts complement, or are linked to, the *in situ* conservation efforts. The chapter should provide information that complements the species-specific data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of *ex situ* conservation efforts in your country
- Approaches used for *ex situ* conservation (e.g. *ex situ* conservation stands, provenance and progeny trials, seed banks, clonal collections, etc)
- Organization of *ex situ* conservation efforts at national (or subnational) level(s), including main players and stakeholders
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for improving *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources
- Priorities for capacity building and research in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ How would you assess the state of *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What approaches are being used for *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ How is *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources organized in your country, and who are the main players/stakeholders of *ex situ* conservation?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity building and research in this area?

Part 4: State of use, development and management of forest genetic resources

Chapter 8. The state of use

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative of the state of forest genetic resources use, and the needs, challenges and opportunities in this area in your country. This chapter should also describe briefly how the production of forest reproductive material is organized in your country. The chapter should provide information that complements the species-specific data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- State of forest genetic resources use in your country
- Trends in production of and demand for forest reproductive material
- Certification of forest reproductive material
- Needs, challenges and opportunities related to the use of forest genetic resources
- Priorities for capacity building and research in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ How would you assess the state of forest genetic resources use in your country?
- ✓ Are there national (or subnational) strategies, guidelines and/or recommendations for using forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What are the roles of registered seed stands, seed orchards and other sources in the supply of forest reproductive material?
- ✓ Does the production of forest reproductive material meet the demand of this material in your country?
- ✓ Does your country import or export forest reproductive material?
- ✓ To what extent is the forest reproductive material produced and traded within your country certified by a relevant national (or subnational) authority, and what rules are used for this purpose?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities related to the use of forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity-building and research in this area?

Chapter 9. The state of genetic improvement and breeding programmes

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative on the current state of tree improvement and breeding programmes in your country, as well as the needs, challenges and opportunities in this area. This chapter should also describe how tree improvement and breeding programmes are organized in your country, and who are the main players and stakeholders. The chapter should provide information that

complements the species-specific data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- Approaches used for tree improvement and/or breeding
- Prioritization of uses and traits in tree improvement and/or breeding
- Organization of tree improvement and/or breeding programmes
- Use of current and emerging technologies in tree improvement and/or breeding
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for tree improvement and/or breeding
- Priorities for capacity building and research in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ What are the approaches used for tree improvement and/or breeding in your country?
- ✓ Which uses and traits are prioritized in tree improvement and/or breeding?
- ✓ How are tree improvement and/or breeding programmes organized in your country, and who are the main players and stakeholders?
- ✓ Which current and emerging technologies are used in tree improvement and/or breeding?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for tree improvement and/or breeding?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity building and research in this area?

Chapter 10. Management of forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative on how genetic considerations are taken into account in managing natural and planted forests, as well as other wooded lands, in your country. In this chapter, the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving the management of forest genetic resources should also be identified. Furthermore, the consequences of the changes in the forest sector, as identified in Chapter 1, for forest genetic resources and their management should be reviewed. The chapter should also provide any other relevant information on the management of forest genetic resources in your country. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- Management of forest genetic resources in natural and planted forests, and in other wooded lands
- Consequences of the changes in the forest sector for forest genetic resources and their management
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for improving the management of forest genetic resources
- Priorities for capacity building and research in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ How are genetic considerations taken into account, at the practical level, in managing natural and planted forests, as well as other wooded lands, in your country?
- ✓ What current and emerging technologies are used in the management of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What are the consequences of the trends and/or changes in the forest sector for forest genetic resources and their management in your country?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for improving the management of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity building and research in this area?

Part 5: State of capacities and policies

Chapter 11. Institutional framework for the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative on the current state of capacities, institutions and policies related to the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources in your country. This chapter should also identify needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the national (or subnational) institutions and policies on forest genetic resources. The chapter should provide information that complements the data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- National coordination mechanisms and other institutions dealing with forest genetic resources
- Policies and strategies relevant to forest genetic resources
- Legislation and/or regulations related to forest genetic resources
- State of research and development on forest genetic resources
- State of education and training (including extension efforts) related to forest genetic resources
- Organization of FGR research, development, education and training at national (or subnational) level(s), including main players and stakeholders
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the national (or subnational) institutions and policies on forest genetic resources
- Priorities for capacity building in this area

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ If your country has a national coordination mechanism on forest genetic resources, how does it operate, and what is its structure?
- ✓ Which are the main institutions/stakeholders dealing with forest genetic resources in your country, and what are their responsibilities in this area?
- ✓ Does your country have specific policies and strategies on forest genetic resources?
- ✓ Has your country developed specific legislation and/or regulations on forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What is the state of research and development on forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What is the state of education and training on forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the national (or sub-national) institutional framework on forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What are the priorities for capacity-building in this area?

Chapter 12. International and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources

The objective of this chapter is to provide a narrative on your country's involvement in international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources. It should explain how your country has benefited from the international and regional cooperation, and how your country has contributed to the international and regional cooperation, including possible financial support provided to other countries. This chapter should also identify needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening this cooperation from your country's point of view. The chapter should provide information that complements the data countries submit through the questionnaire. Information on the following topics or issues should be presented:

- International and regional cooperation and/or projects on forest genetic resources your country has been involved in since 2013.
- Benefits and/or results your country has gained from the international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources
- Needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources

The National Focal Points may consider the following guiding questions in preparing the content of this chapter:

- ✓ Please describe the international and regional cooperation and/or projects on forest genetic resources your country has been, or is, involved in since 2013?
- ✓ How has your country benefited from the international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources?
- ✓ What contributions has your country provided to the international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources?
- ✓ How have the benefits and/or results from the international and regional cooperation been applied for the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources in your country?
- ✓ What are the needs, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the international and regional cooperation on forest genetic resources?

Part 6: Challenges and opportunities

Chapter 13. Recommended actions for the future

The objective of this chapter is to summarize the challenges and opportunities for forest genetic resources based on the information presented in the earlier chapters. It should also make recommendations for further actions to strengthen the conservation, use and development of forest genetic resources in your country, as well as to increase the international and regional cooperation. The recommended actions should be structured following the four priority areas of the Global Plan of Action:

- Availability of information on forest genetic resources
- Conservation of forest genetic resources
- Use, development and management of forest genetic resources
- Policies, institutions and capacity building

References

Annexes

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Characterization based on non-molecular information refers to the description and evaluation of forest genetic resources (FGR) based on information obtained from field observations, provenance trials or ecological/climatic zonation of species' distribution range within a country, for example. The characterization of FGR is typically done at the level of populations or provenances. In general, genetic resources are characterized based on traits that are usually heritable, easy to observe by the eye and expressed across different environments.

Characterization based on molecular information refers to the description and evaluation of FGR based on information obtained through molecular markers and/or genomic approaches.

Designated means that an area has been assigned to *in situ* and/or *ex situ* conservation of FGR by law or other arrangement, depending on how a country (or state) has organized its work on FGR.

***Ex situ* accession** refers to a sample of FGR stored in a seed bank or a genotype held in a clonal collection.

***Ex situ* conservation of FGR** refers to the conservation of genetic resources of trees and other woody plant species outside their natural habitats.

***Ex situ* conservation unit** refers to a range of *ex situ* genetic conservation areas of forest trees and other woody plants species (e.g. *ex situ* conservation stands, provenance and progeny trials, and breeding populations).

Extension programmes or activities refers to training and communication efforts targeted to users of FGR (farmers, local communities, forest owners, etc.) with an aim to help them enhance their use of FGR to derive economic and other benefits. Extension activities may include short-term training courses and workshops, field trips, exhibitions, media campaigns and dissemination of information through leaflets, posters and guidelines, or even development of online tools.

Forest genetic resources (FGR) refers to the heritable materials maintained within and among tree and other woody plant species that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific or societal value.

Forest reproductive material refers to any plant tissue that is created by sexual or asexual means (e.g. seeds, pollen and cuttings) and used for the production of new trees or other woody species.

***In situ* conservation of FGR** refers to the maintenance of viable populations of trees and other woody plant species in their natural surroundings, or within the environment to which they are assumed to be adapted.

***In situ* conservation unit** refers to a range of *in situ* genetic conservation areas of forest trees and other woody plants species (e.g. gene reserve forests, genetic conservation units or stands, gene management units or zones, and evolutionary conservation units or stands). Such units can be located in both natural and planted forests.

International research and development cooperation refers to global, regional and subregional research projects (or project proposals), tree breeding programmes and other R&D efforts.

Macropropagation refers to vegetative propagation of planting stock from cuttings, grafting or air-layering.

Micropropagation refers to vegetative propagation of planting stock by *in vitro* technology producing plantlets, micropropagules or somatic embryos.

National adaptation strategy for climate change refers to a national adaptation strategy, action plan and/or programme(s) for climate change.

National biodiversity action plan refers to a national strategy, action plan and/or programme(s) for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

National distribution range of a species refers to area(s) within a country where a species is growing naturally, and where it might have been introduced.

National forest programme refers to a wide range of approaches that are used to develop and/or revise forest policy and related strategy (or strategies) at the national or sub-national levels, and to facilitate their implementation.

National forest policy is typically a government document that presents a vision or goals on forests (and trees) and their use shared by government and other stakeholders.

National (or subnational) coordination mechanism on FGR refers to a range of approaches that are used to coordinate the work on FGR at national or subnational levels. Various stakeholders (e.g. farmers, forest owners, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, research organizations and relevant ministries) are typically represented in such a national coordination mechanism. Examples of national coordination mechanisms include national (or subnational) FGR programmes and national (or subnational) committees or working groups on FGR.

National (or subnational) *ex situ* conservation programme (or system) for FGR refers to an *ex situ* conservation programme of FGR that is undertaken and coordinated by a designated national (or subnational) agency working in collaboration with various stakeholders. An *ex situ* conservation programme is often based on a combination of *ex situ* conservation stands, field collections (e.g. clonal archives and stool beds) and storage facilities for seed, pollen or other tissue.

National (or subnational) FGR information system refers to a database (or databases) and other electronic documentation systems (offline or online) that is used by a national FGR inventory to gather, store and/or make available the data and information on FGR. A national FGR information system is up-to-date when the data and information are updated periodically (e.g. annually) or whenever new data and information have become available.

National (or subnational) FGR inventory(-ies) refers to a mechanism that gathers data and information, often from several data-providers within a country, on areas and facilities managed for the conservation of FGR and the production of forest reproductive material, as well as related research and development (R&D) efforts, for example. A national (or subnational) FGR inventory is operational when the collection of data and information is repeated frequently, and when the data and information are processed, stored and made available to support policy-making, management of FGR and R&D efforts.

National (or subnational) *in situ* conservation programme (or system) for FGR refers to a long-term *in situ* conservation programme of FGR that is undertaken and coordinated by a designated national (or subnational) agency working in collaboration with various stakeholders. Typically, the main aim of such a conservation programme is to establish and maintain a network of *in situ* conservation units for FGR in a country (or state).

National (or subnational) strategy(-ies) for FGR conservation and use presents the country's (or its states') vision and goals for the conservation and use of FGR, and describes how it intends to achieve

these goals. A national (or subnational) strategy for FGR conservation and use typically reflects both binding (e.g. the Convention on Biological Diversity) and non-binding (e.g. the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources) international commitments made by the country.

National (or subnational) tree seed programme refers to a mechanism (or mechanisms) that oversees and/or coordinates the selection, procurement, documentation, storage and testing of forest reproductive material at national or sub-national levels. Such a mechanism typically brings together an official body responsible for approving basic material and maintaining a national or subnational register of this material, as well as other stakeholders (public and private) involved in the selection, procurement, storage and testing of forest productive material.

Operational means that a programme and/or activities are being implemented, and that relevant stakeholders provide inputs and/or meet regularly.

Regional or subregional FGR conservation strategy refers to a vision and goals for the conservation of FGR that a group of countries may have agreed in the context of regional or subregional networks or other collaboration platforms on FGR.

Regional or subregional network on FGR refers to a regional or subregional network, programme or working group that promote international collaboration on forest genetic resources.

Seed stand refers to a delineated population of trees or other woody plant species that is identified and registered by a relevant national (or subnational) authority for producing forest reproductive material.

Seed orchards refers to a plantation of selected individuals of trees or other woody plant species (identified by clone, family or provenance) that is specifically managed for seed production.

Tree breeding programme refers to systematic efforts based on the application of genetic principles and practices to develop improved trees. Tree breeding programmes may be public, private or private–public partnerships, and they may operate at sub-national, national, regional or global scales.