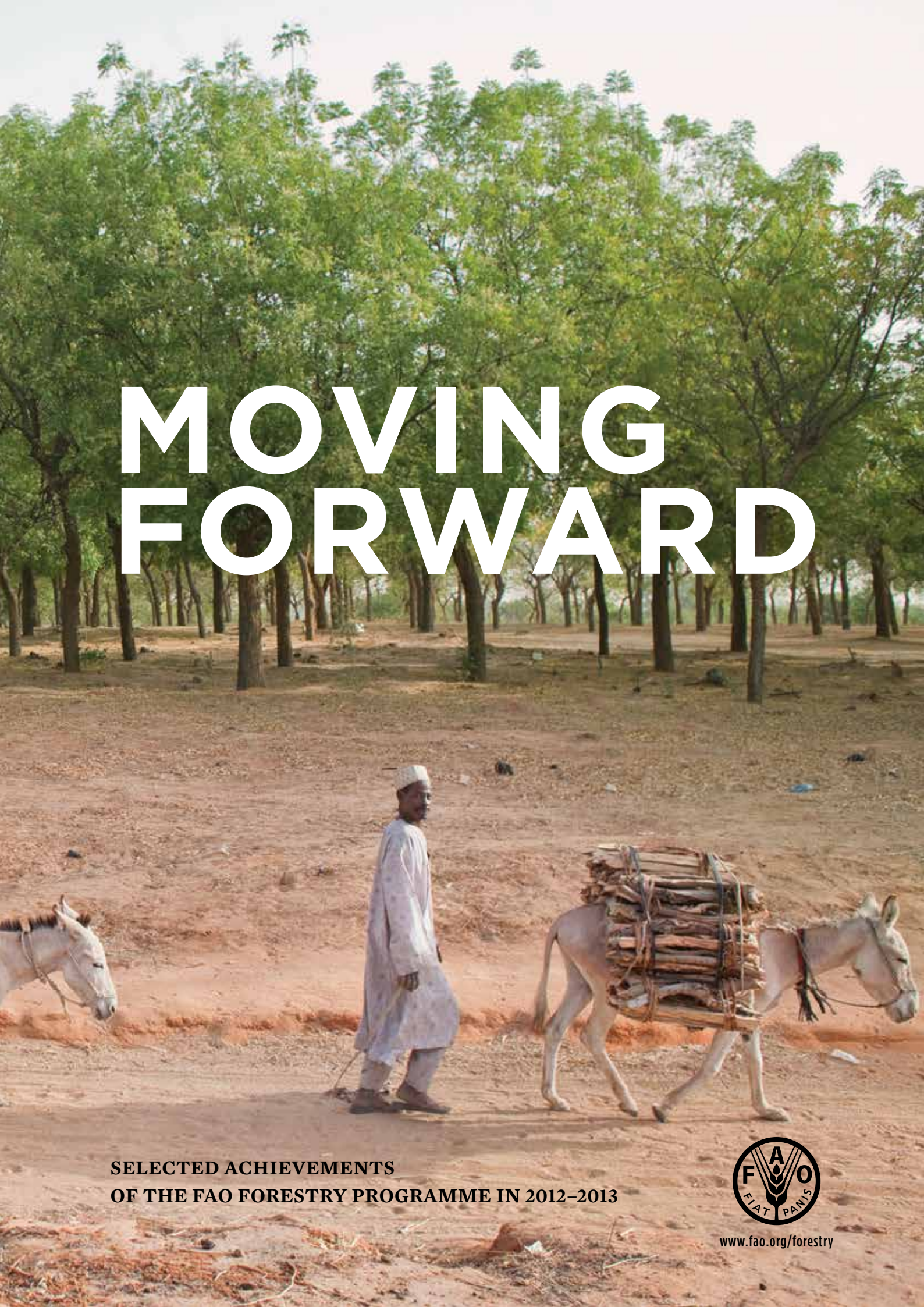

MOVING FORWARD

SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FAO FORESTRY PROGRAMME IN 2012–2013

www.fao.org/forestry

Cover image:
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Farmers transport fuelwood by donkey along a road in Niger. Through the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, FAO and its partners are assisting local people to adopt or upscale sustainable landscape management practices, such as forest establishment and management, to fight desertification and produce essential goods and environmental services.

MOVING FORWARD

SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FAO FORESTRY PROGRAMME IN 2012–2013

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME, 2014

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

Within the framework of modern governance, accountability means acknowledging responsibility for delivery. The UN system, as a global public service, needs to set an example by providing information to its member countries, governing bodies, partners and other stakeholders on its major achievements and resources in an easy-to-read format. Yet many of the activities carried out by the UN system in general, and FAO in particular, are not well known.

For this reason, FAO Forestry decided in early 2010 to create an attractive biennial publication that would showcase its main achievements and corresponding resources. This publication informs discussions during plenary sessions of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) when reporting on activities, and is also a resource for new staff, partners and the media to better understand FAO's Forestry programme.

During the past biennium, through its dense network of regional, subregional and country offices and from its headquarters in Rome, Italy, FAO has implemented projects that amount to a total of US$81.5 million, and regular programme normative activities corresponding to approximately US$40 million. The bulk of the project budget is related to Global Environment Facility and UN-REDD projects.

2012–13 has been a transitional biennium for FAO, with the definition of a new strategic framework that revised the number of Strategic Objectives from 11 to 5. FAO's Forestry programme has provided evidence that forests contribute substantively to all the new Strategic Objectives: from food security to the increased sustainable provision of goods and services, the fight against rural poverty, the value chain, and resilience. The new framework enables us to face crosscutting challenges in a more effective way, drawing on the experience of each unit.

In the past biennium, the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition was undoubtedly a milestone. It brought together 400 participants and generated incredible momentum for this innovative approach to food security. SOFO 2012 focused on forests and the green economy, whereas COFO 21 focused on forests' role in FAO's new strategic framework and on the independent evaluation of the FAO Forestry programme.

At the international level, the review of the international arrangements on forests is moving forward in preparation for United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) 11, which will take place in early 2015. FAO also coordinated an organization-led initiative on forest funding in September 2012 in response to a request from UNFF 10. In addition to this, FAO's role in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests continues to be appreciated.

The FAO Forestry programme has invested significantly in strengthening its communication capacity through ongoing efforts, a comprehensive online communication toolkit, and strong support to the regional Forest Communicators' Networks.

On 21 March 2013, the world celebrated the first ever International Day of Forests, the fruit of concerted efforts by FAO since 2010 to ensure its adoption at the UN system level. On that occasion, FAO launched the Zero Illegal Deforestation Challenge to strengthen the fight against deforestation, consistent with the Zero Hunger Challenge.

During the biennium, eight Regional Forestry Commissions as well as *Silva Mediterranea* met. The reform of the International Poplar Commission, aimed at broadening its geographical scope, was launched as well as that of the Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries. The Mountain Partnership agreed on its new strategy and governance at its 4th

global meeting in Erzurum, Turkey, in September 2013. Finally, under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management was established, with FAO serving as its secretariat.

There are undoubtedly numerous opportunities and challenges ahead, including the post-2015 agenda, the XIV World Forestry Congress in 2015 and the implementation of FAO's new strategic framework. On the basis of the broad experience highlighted in this publication, we are confident that we will be able to respond optimally, in partnership with governments, academia, civil society and the private sector.

I hope you will draw inspiration from reading this publication.

EDUARDO ROJAS-BRIALES

Assistant Director-General, FAO Forestry Department

FRAMEWORK

THE FAO FORESTRY STRATEGY

FAO's Strategy for Forests and Forestry was endorsed by the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2009 and aligned with ongoing FAO reforms, in particular the Organization's framework for results-based management. The strategy outlined three global goals for society and six organizational results, and it provided the structure for FAO Forestry's normative and operational work up to the end of 2013. With the revised FAO Strategic Framework in effect from 2014, FAO Forestry has embedded the priorities established in the Strategy for Forests and Forestry across FAO's five new Strategic Objectives.

GLOBAL GOALS FOR FORESTS AND FORESTRY

- Decision-making across sectors is informed, better coordinated, transparent and participatory.
- The benefits from trees, forests and forestry are increasingly recognized and appreciated.
- Forest resources are increasing in a majority of countries, and ecosystem services are increasingly recognized and valued.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESULTS

1. Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information.
2. Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate.
3. Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into national development plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses.
4. Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate-change mitigation and adaptation.
5. Social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and trees are enhanced, and markets for forest products and services contribute to making forestry a more economically viable land-use option.

6. Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests, and forestry are better realized; strategies for the conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate-change mitigation and adaptation, the rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are implemented effectively.

FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In 2012, to meet the demands posed by major global trends in agricultural development and the challenges faced by member nations, FAO identified key priorities on which it was best placed to intervene. A comprehensive review of the Organization's comparative advantages enabled Strategic Objectives (SOs) to be set, representing the main areas of work on which FAO will concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its vision and global goals.

The five SOs are:

SO1 – Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

SO2 – Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable.

SO3 – Reduce rural poverty.

SO4 – Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.

SO5 – Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters.

A sixth Objective covers the provision of technical knowledge, quality and services for the work of the Organization, encompassing core normative work.

More information

www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so1
www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so2
www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so3
www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so4
www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so5

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and the Pacific
APFC	Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CFRQ	Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire
CIRAD	International Cooperation Centre of Agricultural Research for Development
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COFO	FAO Committee on Forestry
COMIFAC	Central African Forests Commission
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFF	Forest and Farm Facility
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	Global Forest Resources Assessment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGWSSI	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
HWC	human–wildlife conflict
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAFORMA	National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment project (United Republic of Tanzania)
NFMS	national forest monitoring system
NFP	national forest programme
NWFP	non-wood forest product
PERFOR	Central American Regional Strategic Programme for Forest Ecosystems Management
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, plus the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest stocks in developing countries
REDPARQUES	Latin American Technical Cooperation on National Parks, other Protected Areas, Wild Flora and Fauna
RFE	Russian Far East
SFM	sustainable forest management
SLMS	satellite land monitoring system
SO	Strategic Objective
SOFO	*State of the World's Forests*
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

PROVIDING TIMELY AND RELIABLE INFORMATION

1 FIRST GLOBAL REPORT ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

Forest genetic resources are the heritable materials maintained within and among trees and other woody plant species that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific and societal value. They are essential for the adaptation and evolutionary processes of forest and trees and for improving forest and tree productivity.

In 2009, the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested the preparation of a global assessment of forest genetic resources important for sustainable forest management, food security, poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability.

For the preparation of the first edition of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, FAO collaborated with member countries, resource partners and other international organizations to obtain and provide financial and technical support for in-country data compilation exercises overseen by national focal points. Training workshops were held in more than 30 countries to help build capacity in assessing the status of forest genetic resources. By June 2013, 86 countries had submitted reports, representing more than 85 percent of the global forest area. Eight regional and subregional consultations were organized to help share the key findings of the country reports.

> **"THE PREPARATION OF THE FIRST GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES DEEPENED UNDERSTANDING AND INCREASED AWARENESS AMONG COMMUNITIES AND POLICYMAKERS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREST GENETIC RESOURCE CONSERVATION, AND IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FOR ACTION."**

In June 2013, the FAO Conference adopted the first Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, which sets out four priority areas and 27 strategic priorities for the conservation, sustainable use and development of forest genetic resources.

The preparation of the first global assessment of forest genetic resources enabled the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. It also deepened understanding and increased awareness among communities and policymakers of the importance of forest genetic resource conservation; identified

> ***STATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS 2014*** **IS AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE KEY SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FORESTS AND THE POLICY MEASURES COUNTRIES UNDERTAKE TO GOVERN PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH FORESTS.**

ways of improving the assessment and sustainable management of forest genetics, as well as needs and priorities for action; and is helping to better integrate forest genetic conservation into broader national policies and programmes.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/fgr/64582
www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf986e.pdf
www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cthemes/forest

STATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS IN 2014

The 2014 edition of the FAO Forestry flagship publication, *State of the World's Forests* (SOFO), focuses on the socioeconomic benefits of forests. Compared with information on biophysical resources and environmental aspects, which is compiled regularly in exercises such as the Global Forest Resources Assessment and criteria and indicator processes, available information on the socioeconomic benefits of forests remains weak. For SOFO 2014, data were obtained from a wide variety of sources, such as national censuses and other large-scale surveys, to show how forests contribute to human well-being.

SOFO 2014 is an in-depth analysis of the key socioeconomic benefits of forests and the policy measures countries undertake to govern people's relationships with forests. It shows that a significant proportion of the world's population relies to an often very high degree on forest products to meet basic needs for energy, shelter and some aspects of primary healthcare. SOFO 2014 also expands what is known about the income and employment generated in forestry by estimating how many people are employed in the informal production of woodfuel and some non-wood forest products.

SOFO 2014 reviews the policies and other measures introduced in the last seven years to enhance socioeconomic benefits. It shows that countries have made significant progress in recognizing such benefits and enabling people to enjoy them more freely, but that limitations still exist.

SOFO 2014 will be followed up by activities to generate data and other information on the socioeconomic roles of forests.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/sofo

IMPROVING DATA ON THE WORLD'S FORESTS THROUGH JOINT COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

There is widespread interest among countries and international organizations in generating consistent forest information using common definitions through a shared effort. The Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ) is an initiative of FAO and its data-collection partners to jointly collect, analyse and report forest data that respond to this interest.

Instigated in 2011 and linked directly to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), which FAO has conducted periodically since 1948, the CFRQ covers 104 countries that together represent 88 percent of the

world's forests. The CFRQ is the successful outcome of a joint commitment by partner organizations to simplify and harmonize forest-related reporting and reduce the reporting requirements for the national correspondents of those organizations' member countries.

Data collected through the CFRQ are requested once but used many times. Through the use of common definitions, the approach provides a sound basis for the improved sharing of forest statistics and will also lead to greater consistency in published data. The CFRQ is complementary to the FRA country-reporting template but does not overlap with it. Contained within the CFRQ is a subset of those FRA 2015 variables that are also of interest to at least one other of the partner organizations.

Six partners have been working to implement the CFRQ: FAO Forestry (specifically the FRA team), the International Tropical Timber Organization, FOREST EUROPE, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Observatory for Central African Forests, and the Montréal Process. Data submitted for the CFRQ by countries in Europe, for example, are used in both the FRA and FOREST EUROPE reporting processes. In addition, the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and FOREST EUROPE jointly developed, for the pan-European region, the Joint FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO Questionnaire on Quantitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. As a result, pan-European reporting will, for the first time, be complementary to global data collection, maximizing consistency between classifications and definitions.

In the 2012–13 biennium, CFRQ activities focused on planning, coordination, data collection and review. Data were entered and stored in the Forest Resources Information Management System (known as FRIMS), an online system designed to link country reports, data summaries and analytical tools for use by member countries, CFRQ partners and the general public.

In the 2014–15 biennium, the results of the CFRQ will be applied in the preparation of FRA 2015, which will be released in September 2015 at the XIV World Forestry Congress in Durban, South Africa.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/fra/76871

"THE COLLABORATIVE FOREST RESOURCES QUESTIONNAIRE IS THE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF A JOINT COMMITMENT BY PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS TO SIMPLIFY AND HARMONIZE FOREST-RELATED REPORTING AND REDUCE THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS' MEMBER COUNTRIES."

GlobAllomeTree: improving estimates of forest volume and biomass

With the aim of supporting countries in assessing their forest resources and climate-change mitigation policy initiatives, FAO, Tuscia University's Department for Innovation in Biological, Agro-food and Forest Systems, and CIRAD (the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) jointly launched the GlobAllomeTree web platform in July 2013. GlobAllomeTree is the first international web-based platform designed to facilitate access to tree allometric equations and their use for the assessment of volume, biomass and carbon. It targets forest and climate-change project developers, researchers, scientists and foresters and aims to improve the evaluation of forest resources.

In the past, most tree allometric equations and related documentation have been difficult to access or completely unavailable, hindering efforts to estimate forest volume accurately. GlobAllomeTree makes such information open-access and transparent and provides users with tools – such as manuals, data, tutorials and links to thematic literature and other relevant websites – that support the assessment of forest biomass and carbon stocks.

Estimates of forest resources often have significant uncertainties, limiting their credibility. Since 2008, the UN-REDD Programme has supported countries in assessing their forest resources, including by developing national-scale allometric functions to improve forest biomass estimates and the accuracy of greenhouse gas emissions factors. Among other things, the UN-REDD Programme has supported: coordination and collaboration among institutions and the exchange of data and expertise in forest measurement; field measurements in different forest types using country-specific guidelines and methodologies; workshops and other training activities to support the engagement of stakeholders in the process;

> GLOBALLOMETREE PROVIDES AN ONLINE SPACE FOR THE GLOBAL SHARING OF DATA ON TREE AND FOREST ASSESSMENTS.

and research by national scientists on forest biomass allocations.

GlobAllomeTree provides an online space for the global sharing of data on tree and forest assessments. It thereby facilitates the transfer of scientific and technical information and knowledge, supports the development of national capacities, and brings greater transparency to calculations of forest volume and biomass, which is essential for REDD+[1] and other climate-change mitigation initiatives.

More information

www.globallometree.org

EMPLOYING SATELLITE MONITORING TO MEET REDD+ SPECIFICATIONS

Satellite land monitoring systems (SLMSs) and national forest inventories are two pillars of national forest monitoring systems (NFMSs) designed to fulfil the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements of REDD+. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), these tools are being deployed in the world's second-largest tropical forest with the assistance of the UN-REDD Programme.

The implementation of national REDD+ policies and measures includes an obligation by recipient countries to establish an NFMS. This is to ensure that all actions are structured to meet the specifications of national REDD+ strategies and to enable NFMSs to serve as interactive platforms through which countries can access and share data pertaining to REDD+ and for other purposes. The UN-REDD Programme has facilitated DRC's engagement with REDD+ by supporting capacity building and knowledge transfer, including for the development of a wall-to-wall national SLMS.

The DRC SLMS is used to compare national forest cover between two or more years, thereby calculating deforestation rates. In 2012 and 2013, staff in the geomatics laboratory of DRC's Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning, supported by experts from the UN-REDD Programme, developed a methodology called Terracongo based on the spectral responses of different forest types. An advantage of Terracongo is that it uses freely available open-source software and satellite imagery (e.g. Landsat). With these tools, any user can track changes in Congo Basin forests, increasing the transparency of REDD+ MRV.

The DRC SLMS incorporates work undertaken by various partners as well as tools developed and applied by teams at FAO headquarters and the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research.

More information

www.rdc-snsf.org
www.un-redd.org

> AN ADVANTAGE OF TERRACONGO IS THAT IT USES FREELY AVAILABLE OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE AND SATELLITE IMAGERY. WITH THESE TOOLS, ANY USER CAN TRACK CHANGES IN CONGO BASIN FORESTS, INCREASING THE TRANSPARENCY OF REDD+ MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION.

[1] Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, plus the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest stocks in developing countries.

“THE REGIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSIONS AND THE FAO COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY HAD AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO HELP SHAPE THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, WHICH NOW PROVIDE THE OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY THROUGHOUT FAO.”

REINFORCING POLICY AND PRACTICE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2

ADVANCING THE FORESTRY AGENDA THROUGH FAO STATUTORY BODIES

Meetings of the regional forestry commissions and the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) in 2012 and 2013 coincided with a crucial phase of the FAO reform process, in which five new Strategic Objectives (SOs) were formulated. These forestry statutory bodies therefore had an exceptional opportunity to help shape the SOs, which now provide the overarching framework for programme delivery throughout FAO.

In 2012, the 21st Session of COFO and the Third World Forest Week attracted over 600 participants from 130 FAO member countries and comprised more than 60 events. COFO made important recommendations to help incorporate forests and forestry in all five SOs. These and other recommendations were subsequently endorsed by the 38th Session of the FAO Conference, which "suggested the allocation of adequate resources for the Forestry programme reflecting the important role of forests in FAO's mandate".

COFO provided guidance for translating into action the outcomes of the Rio+20 Summit and requested FAO to work on cross-sectoral communication and collaboration and to proactively perform its role as chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. COFO also encouraged FAO and member countries to engage actively in the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition, the first of its kind, which was convened successfully in May 2013.

Five of the six regional forestry commissions met between September 2013 and January 2014, with those in Africa, Europe and the Near East holding well-attended parallel forest weeks as platforms for discussing and showcasing forest issues relevant to those regions. The regional forestry commissions were able to provide timely inputs to the FAO regional conferences and they also helped shape the agenda of the 22nd Session of COFO.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/cofo2014

PARTNERSHIPS FOR PRODUCTIVE AND RESILIENT DRYLANDS

Regional partnerships that promote south–south cooperation to improve the management of forests and drylands in the Sahara and the Sahel and Mediterranean regions are the hallmarks of two FAO Forestry-supported programmes – the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI), and *Silva Mediterranea*.

FAO's support as an implementing partner in the GGWSSI, an initiative of the African Union, is helping increase the resilience of human and natural systems in dryland countries in the Sahara and the Sahel through a multistakeholder, landscape-based approach to finding long-term solutions to desertification, land degradation, drought, climate change and biodiversity loss. With funding from the European Union (EU), FAO and the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and FAO technical support, an enabling environment for implementing the GGWSSI has been created in 13 partner countries. Results to date include:

- the validation of a harmonized regional strategy by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in September 2012 and the African Union Assembly in 2013, reflecting a shared vision of the GGWSSI and the approach, means and capacities needed to implement it successfully;
- the validation of Great Green Wall

national action plans in 11 countries and the development of supporting strategies and plans for capacity development and communications, as well as project proposals at national and transboundary levels; and

- increased coordination between financial and technical partners.

A project recently approved under the EU–ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) cooperation programme will support the implementation of Great Green Wall national action plans in six countries and expand activities in the Caribbean and Pacific regions. The cooperation programme will build on the positive results obtained to date in the GGWSSI and further promote south–south cooperation among African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

In the Mediterranean, the FAO Committee on Mediterranean forestry Questions–*Silva Mediterranea* led the preparation and launch of the first edition of the *State of Mediterranean Forests* as well as the new Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests. Endorsed at a high-level segment of the Third Mediterranean Forest Week in Algeria in March 2013, the Framework identifies strategic priorities to advance the sustainable management and restoration of forests and other wooded lands in the Mediterranean region, with three main objectives:

- developing and promoting goods and services in forests and other wooded lands;
- promoting the resilience of forests and other wooded lands in the face of global change; and
- increasing the capacity of stakeholders and resource mobilization for sustainable management.

The envisaged results and recommendations for decision-makers are expected to underpin the sustainable management of forests and other wooded lands in the Mediterranean.

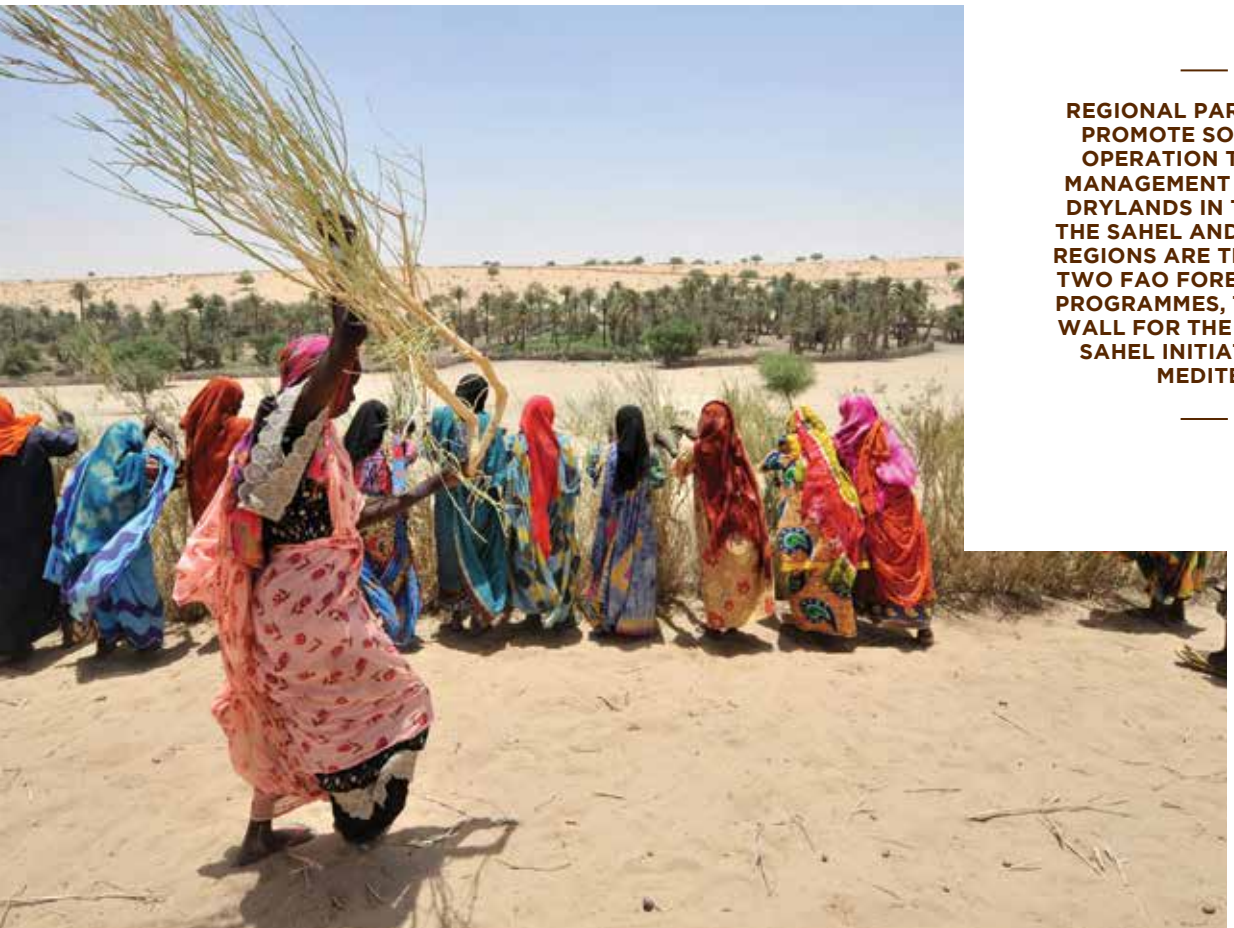
More information

www.fao.org/partnerships/great-green-wall
www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF FORESTS

In December 2012, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) proclaimed 21 March as the International Day of Forests. FAO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests were requested to coordinate the celebrations, in partnership with governments, international, regional and subregional organizations, and other major groups.

Each year on 21 March, countries are encouraged to engage with local and national communities and to participate in international activities that place forests



“REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS THAT PROMOTE SOUTH–SOUTH CO-OPERATION TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AND DRYLANDS IN THE SAHARA AND THE SAHEL AND MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS ARE THE HALLMARKS OF TWO FAO FORESTRY-SUPPORTED PROGRAMMES, THE GREAT GREEN WALL FOR THE SAHARA AND THE SAHEL INITIATIVE, AND SILVA MEDITERRANEA.”

> **FOR THE 2013 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF FORESTS, FAO PRODUCED A SHORT VIDEO "SPOT" TO PROMOTE TREE-PLANTING THAT WAS BROADCAST WIDELY, INCLUDING BY ALL REGIONAL CNN CHANNELS, TWO GLOBAL BROADCASTERS AND MANY NATIONAL NETWORKS.**

and trees centre stage. In 2013, FAO initiated coordination through the Communicators Group of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; designed a logo for the International Day of Forests; and created a dedicated website, which, among other things, hosts an online platform where the public can post photos of forests, tree-planting and other events to mark the International Day of Forests.

On the inaugural International Day of Forests in 2013, FAO held an international event at its headquarters in Rome, Italy, and supported a regional event hosted by the Government of Algeria, which was the key country sponsor of the UNGA resolution. FAO also produced a video "spot" to promote tree-planting that was broadcast widely, including by all regional CNN channels, two global broadcasters and many national networks.

FAO maintained its support for the International Day of Forests in 2014. A new spot was produced, which was again aired on a wide range of international media channels. FAO headquarters hosted a seminar on forest monitoring, which was webcast live. Opened by the FAO Director-General, the seminar featured the updated findings of an FAO Forestry remote-sensing survey and provided an opportunity for major forestry donors and partners to express their key priorities on forests. The Forest Communicators Toolkit was also launched, thereby making freely available online a huge array of key communication materials, such as forestry messages, videos, graphics and photos.

The return on investment on communication and outreach to promote the International Day of Forests is immense. For example, metrics for the 2013 International Day of Forests revealed a 1:150 return, with a global audience of hundreds of millions of people. The public's response in the form of uploaded photos and congratulatory emails is also testimony to the high level of interest in the International Day of Forests and appreciation for FAO's efforts.

Based on these positive communication and outreach experiences, FAO will continue to use the celebration of the International Day of Forests as a key medium for promoting forests worldwide.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/international-day-of-forests

THE ROVANIEMI ACTION PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY

On 13 December 2013 in Rovaniemi, Finland, a major strategic decision was taken on the course to be charted by the forest sector in Europe, North America, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy is a blueprint by which the forest sector can take a leading role in the transformation to a green, bio-based economy in these regions. The Action Plan provides an

overall vision, objectives and specific activities to promote this role and identifies actors who might contribute to it. The Action Plan outlines concrete steps that would help countries in the regional grouping deliver a steady, secure and sustainable future for forests in the following five key areas:

- sustainable production and consumption of forest products;
- a low-carbon forest sector;
- decent green jobs in the forest sector;
- the long-term provision of forest environmental services; and
- policy development and monitoring of the forest sector.

The Rovaniemi Action Plan was developed through an open and participatory consultative process involving many stakeholders. A total of 28 governments and 84 international and national organizations made direct contributions through submissions at meetings or in response to email consultations.

“THE ROVANIEMI ACTION PLAN PLAN FOR THE FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY IS A BLUEPRINT BY WHICH THE FOREST SECTOR CAN TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN THE TRANSFORMATION TO A GREEN, BIO-BASED ECONOMY IN THESE REGIONS.”

Conceptualized and prepared under the auspices of the FAO European Forestry Commission and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry, the Rovaniemi Action Plan was consolidated by the Joint UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section between 2011 and 2013 and reviewed at four intergovernmental meetings, two stakeholder meetings and a subregional workshop.

The Rovaniemi Action Plan is not a binding document and does not contain prescriptive recommendations for governments, international organizations or stakeholders, who are free to adopt, adapt, in full or in part, or to not implement the Action Plan, as they wish.

The UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section will monitor implementation of the Rovaniemi Action Plan and will also identify tools and indicators to measure the forest sector’s contributions to, and progress in, the move to a green economy.

More information

www.unece.org/forests/greeneconomy.html

THE WEST AFRICA FOREST CONVERGENCE PLAN

In 2006, West African forestry and wildlife institutions, supported by intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations, including FAO, initiated the West Africa Forest Dialogue to increase cooperation in forest and wildlife management between the countries and institutions of the subregion.

“THE WEST AFRICA CONVERGENCE PLAN PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR STRENGTHENING SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION IN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, AND IT PROPOSES MEASURES TO MOBILIZE THE NECESSARY POLITICAL, INSTITUTIONAL, FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO OVERCOME COMMON OR TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS.”

This led to the development, in 2011–2013, of the West Africa Forest Convergence Plan.

Forest and woodlands in West Africa cover about 72 million hectares (14 percent of the land surface area), comprising primary forests (6 percent), secondary forests (92 percent), and forest plantations and agroforestry parklands (2 percent). Deforestation in the subregion occurred at the alarming rate of 870 000 hectares per year in the period 2000–2010, caused by uncontrolled logging, bushfires, the expansion of agriculture, and conflicts over land-use, compounded by institutional, legal, technical and economic challenges.

FAO provided technical support in the development of the West Africa Forest Convergence Plan, which was adopted by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ministerial technical committee in charge of forests and wildlife in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, on 12 September 2013. The Plan provides a framework for strengthening subregional cooperation in forestry and wildlife management, and it proposes measures to mobilize the necessary political, institutional, financial and technical support to overcome common or transboundary problems. Implementation will be in seven priority intervention areas:

1. harmonization of legislative and regulatory frameworks and forest policies;
2. knowledge of the dynamics of forest ecosystems;
3. forest ecosystem management and reforestation;

4. biodiversity conservation;
5. enhancement of ecosystem goods and services for food security, economic stability and environmental stability;
6. forest research and development; and
7. information, education and communication.

FAO will continue to cooperate with ECOWAS, other partners and member countries towards the successful implementation of the Plan.

More information

http://fao.org/2/HDdqv

REDPARQUES: BUILDING CAPACITY IN PROTECTED-AREA MANAGEMENT

REDPARQUES (Latin American Technical Cooperation on National Parks, other Protected Areas, Wild Flora and Fauna) is a forum in which national institutions, private and non-governmental organizations and specialists can increase their knowledge and capacities in protected-area management through training courses, workshops, meetings, the exchange of experiences and information, and other activities. The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, Chile, which created the forum, serves as its secretariat.

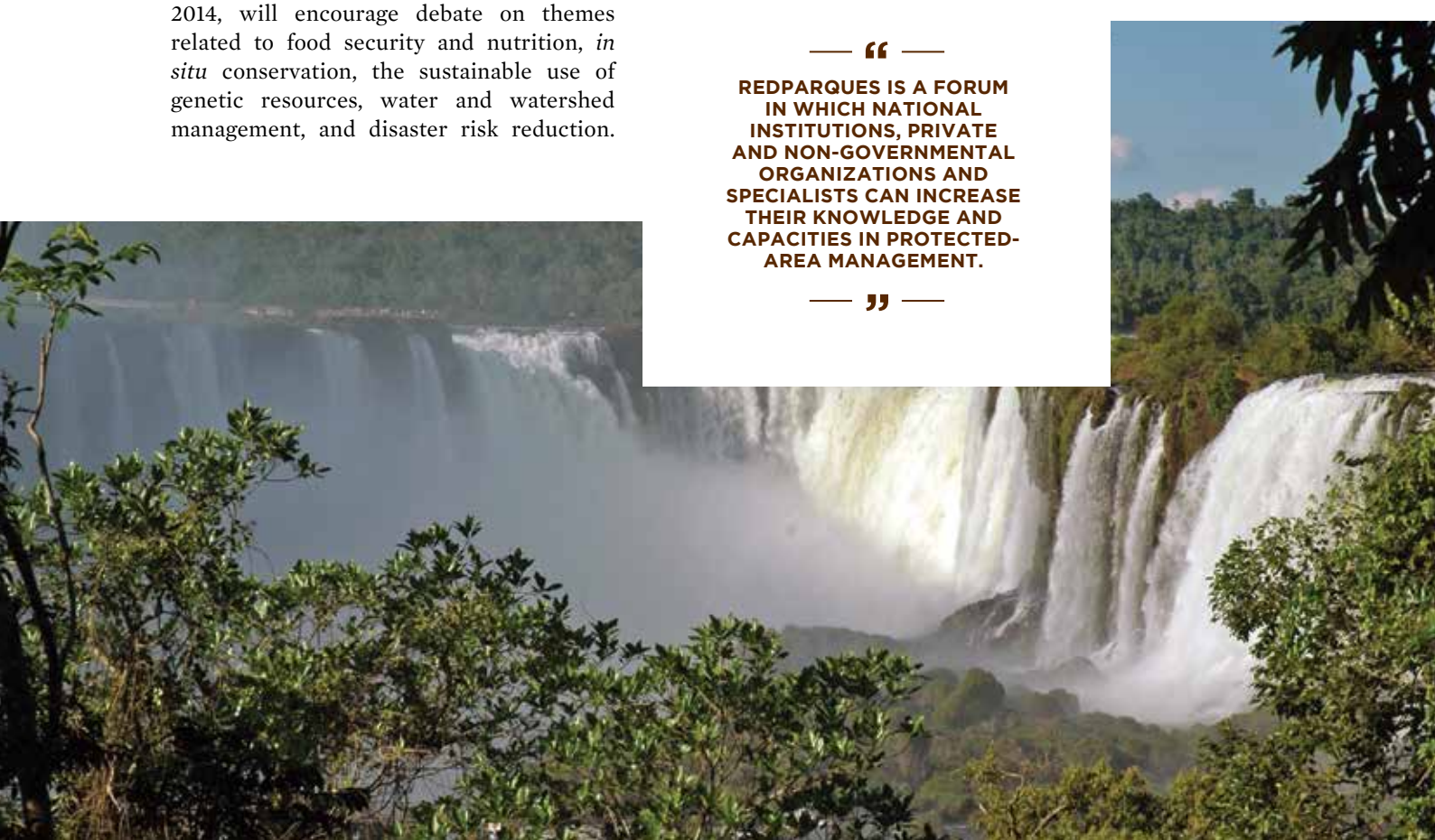
REDPARQUES and its strategic partners are supporting two major initiatives. The first, the World Parks Congress, which will be held in Sydney, Australia, in November 2014, will encourage debate on themes related to food security and nutrition, *in situ* conservation, the sustainable use of genetic resources, water and watershed management, and disaster risk reduction. FAO, Japan's Ministry of Environment, and the World Commission on Protected Areas, supported by REDPARQUES, are taking the lead on Stream 4 of the Congress, "Supporting human life", the aim of which is to demonstrate the socioeconomic contributions and environmental benefits of protected areas for sustainable human development.

In the second REDPARQUES-supported initiative, eight Amazonian countries are collaborating on a regional project to strengthen capacity in the administration and management of protected areas. Called the Amazon Ecosystem-based Conservation Vision and supported by the European Union, the project focuses on maintaining ecosystem goods and services and the integrity, functionality and resilience of the Amazon biome in the face of climate change, with the aim of contributing to the economies of local communities and conserving biodiversity. FAO, REDPARQUES, WWF, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature are supporting the implementation of the project's four key components: conservation opportunities; the integration of the vision of indigenous and local communities; the effective management of protected areas; and sustainable financing strategies for protected areas.

More information

www.worldparkscongress.org

"REDPARQUES IS A FORUM IN WHICH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SPECIALISTS CAN INCREASE THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITIES IN PROTECTED-AREA MANAGEMENT."



> THE FOREST AND FARM FACILITY HAS BEEN CREATED AT A TIME WHEN FAMILY FARMERS AND LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS AND PRODUCERS IN THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURAL SECTORS ARE FINALLY BEING RECOGNIZED AS THE "LARGEST PRIVATE SECTOR".

3 CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FORESTRY AND FOREST INDUSTRIES

SUPPORTING FOREST-AND-FARM PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

Strengthening the capacity of smallholders, women, communities and indigenous peoples to form forest-and-farm producer organizations is key to ensuring sustainable forest and farm management, building stronger livelihoods and enterprises, and ensuring that policies and decision-making reflect the voices of the people living in and around the world's forests. Linking these organizations together endows them with "strength in numbers" and helps make their role visible in important international processes and programmes, such as REDD+.

Helping smallholders find strength in numbers is one of the three pillars of work of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), a multidonor-funded partnership based at FAO between FAO, the International Institute for Environment and Development and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The FFF has been created at a time when family farmers and local entrepreneurs and producers in the natural resources and agricultural sectors are finally being recognized as the "largest private sector".

The FFF is fully operational in six countries: the Gambia, Guatemala, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal and Nicaragua. Country-level work plans and training activities have been developed, and direct support has been provided to producer organizations. Exchange visits within and between countries, such as between women's forest-and-farm producer organizations in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and a national-level exchange among Myanmar producer organizations, are enabling producer organizations to learn from each other and build networks to mobilize resources and skills. Regional training programmes have commenced: for example, in collaboration with the FAO Forestry team on small and medium-sized forest enterprises, the FFF recently gathered together trainers from nine countries in Central and South America to initiate a three-part capacity-building process on market analysis and development.

> **THE PROJECTS AND LEARNING FORA SUPPORTED BY THE EU FAO FLEGT PROGRAMME ARE ENABLING PARTNER COUNTRIES TO DEVELOP SYSTEMS THAT MEET INCREASING INTERNATIONAL EXPECTATIONS THAT TIMBER TRADED ON THE GLOBAL MARKET HAS BEEN OBTAINED LEGALLY.**

The FFF is also focusing on connecting forest-and-farm producer organizations with multisectoral stakeholder platforms at the national and local levels in each of its partner countries as the second pillar of its work – increasing coordination between government agencies and increasing opportunities for direct engagement in policymaking.

At the global level, a major international conference on supporting forest producer groups was convened in China in collaboration with China's State Forest Administration and many other partners in November 2013. The conference highlighted the importance of forest-and-farm producer organizations as private-sector actors playing a vital role in poverty reduction, rural development and sustainable forest management. A call for proposals has been issued for regional and global associations of forest-and-farm producer organizations to help them develop and engage strategically in policymaking.

The FFF will continue to stress the important links between forests and farms, including in connection with the International Year on Family Farming, through events and outreach.

More information

www.fao.org/partnerships/forest-farm-facility

EU FAO FLEGT: PROMOTING CAPACITY AND INTEGRITY IN THE FOREST SECTOR

The European Union (EU) FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme is helping improve forest-sector governance and trade in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Managed by FAO and funded by the European Commission, the EU FAO FLEGT Programme supports governments and local stakeholders to implement projects, including with grants of up to euros 100 000 per project. Projects address the following thematic areas: information and knowledge sharing; policy and legal frameworks; improving transparency and independent monitoring; and timber movement monitoring systems.

Since its inception in May 2012, the EU FAO FLEGT Programme has supported over 60 projects in 27 countries across the three regions. In Indonesia, for example, it is assisting the subregional forestry office in Kutai to train private-sector, small-scale and community foresters to comply with the new timber traceability and legality assurance process (known as SVLK), which assures the legality of timber traded from Indonesia.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Programme is supporting the government to issue, within the framework of CITES[2] commitments, a credible non-detriment finding on the export of afrormosia (*Pericopsis*

[2] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

elata), a high-value tropical timber species. This effort is part of preparatory work for a legality assurance system under the voluntary partnership agreement between the EU and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In Latin America, the Programme is supporting the Government of Guatemala to conduct stakeholder consultations for updating and implementing its strategy against illegal timber.

The projects and learning fora supported by the EU FAO FLEGT Programme are enabling partner countries to develop systems that meet increasing international expectations that timber traded on the global market has been obtained legally, while also assisting their more general efforts to improve forest governance.

The EU FAO FLEGT Programme benefits from the diverse knowledge, experience and activities of the FAO Forestry Department and is contributing to improving governance and international trade agreements.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/eu-flegt

TRAINING SENIOR FOREST POLICY-MAKERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

In 2007, in response to the recommendation of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission to improve capacity in forest policy analysis, development and implementation, FAO initiated a programme of executive forest policy courses for senior policymakers in Asia and the Pacific. To date, seven such courses have been organized – in Bhutan, China, Fiji (2), Thailand (2) and Viet Nam – involving more than 100 senior officials and forest managers from 25 countries.

> **“PARTICIPANTS IN THE EXECUTIVE FOREST POLICY COURSE ARE ENCOURAGED TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN PLANS TO TACKLE SPECIFIC POLICY ISSUES IN THEIR COUNTRIES USING THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING THEY GAIN IN THE COURSE, INCLUDING FROM THEIR PEERS.”**

Lasting 10–12 days, including a field visit, each course involves a variety of learning tools and methods. Courses are tailored to address the policy issues and emerging global, national and local challenges most relevant to the particular subregion. Key topics covered in the courses include: drivers of change affecting forests and forestry; climate change; payments for environmental services; sociocultural aspects of forestry; governance; effective communication; and policy processes and evaluation.

The Executive Forest Policy Course programme takes an innovative approach to training. For example, leading international experts and resource persons deliver modules interactively, thereby allowing maximum learning opportunities for participants. Participants are encouraged to develop their own plans to tackle specific policy issues in their countries using the knowledge and understanding they gain in the course, including from their peers. Coaching is provided throughout the process.

Evaluations of the courses are invariably very positive, with participants expressing great appreciation for the course content and outputs. There is strong interest and support from member governments and global and regional institutions to enrol senior staff in future courses.

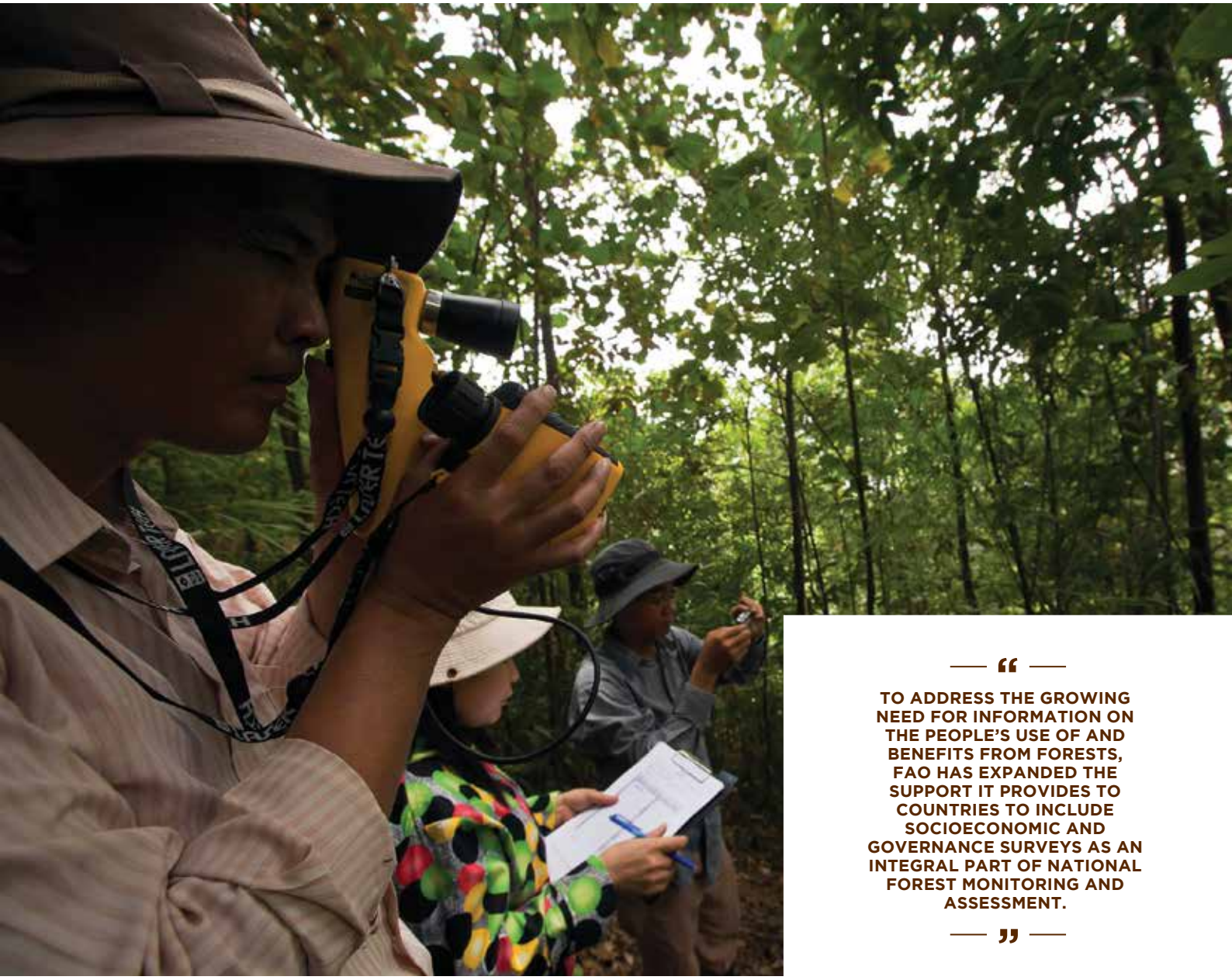
More information

www.fao.org/2/gstle

PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED FOREST POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Policymakers need robust evidence to formulate policies that optimize the benefits of forests to society and minimize adverse impacts of forest use. FAO, therefore, has supported more than 50 countries worldwide to develop national forest information systems and strengthen their related capacities, and now it is responding to new demands.

Forest policymakers need more evidence to answer questions like the following: For whom are forests important for food and energy security? To what extent do forests contribute to livelihoods and poverty reduction? What income and employment opportunities do forests provide, and how can these be increased? What services do forests provide, and for whom? Who is converting forests to other uses, and why? Such questions focus on the use, benefits and value of forests to people; convincing evidence on each would strengthen the case for protecting and managing forests sustainably.



> **TO ADDRESS THE GROWING NEED FOR INFORMATION ON THE PEOPLE'S USE OF AND BENEFITS FROM FORESTS, FAO HAS EXPANDED THE SUPPORT IT PROVIDES TO COUNTRIES TO INCLUDE SOCIOECONOMIC AND GOVERNANCE SURVEYS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT.**

To address the growing need for information on people's use of and benefits from forests, FAO has expanded the support it provides to countries to include socioeconomic and governance surveys as an integral part of national forest monitoring and assessment. In 2012–13, for example, with funding from the FAO-Finland Programme, FAO supported the design, piloting and implementation of such surveys in Ecuador, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Evidence on the socioeconomic benefits of forests, and data on forest governance, provide a powerful basis on which to design and strengthen forest policies and national forest programmes (NFPs). In the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, the 2001–2010 NFP identified the need for the multipurpose National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment project (NAFORMA). NAFORMA was completed in 2013, with FAO support, and the data it produced have been used in a review of the 2001–2010 NFP. The revised NFP for 2015–2024 will thus be based on strong evidence of biophysical, socioeconomic and governance factors and projections of future trends.

The work of FAO Forestry to promote evidence-based and future-oriented forest policies and NFPs strengthens the provision of forest benefits in an integrated and sustainable way.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/17847/en/tza

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC-SECTOR CAPACITY IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Local communities and other producers are often the main implementers of sustainable forest management, but a lack of access to finance can prevent them from harnessing the full potential of forests to contribute to livelihoods and rural development. In 2012–2013, FAO and other partners worked to improve communication and interaction between forest communities and the finance sector and to develop capacities for more effective collaboration between these two stakeholder groups.

> **IN NICARAGUA, BANCO PRODUZCAMOS REVISED ITS FOREST FINANCING PROGRAMME AND CREATED A UNIT TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SMALL-SCALE FORESTRY PRODUCERS AND THE ACCESS OF SUCH PRODUCERS TO THOSE INSTRUMENTS.**

In 2012, two regional knowledge-sharing meetings between representatives of forest communities and financial organizations were organized in Santiago, Chile, and Managua, Nicaragua. Forestry officials met with bankers and representatives of finance ministries to discuss obstacles to the development and implementation of effective financing programmes for sustainable forestry. They identified the following challenges: inadequate governance, such as a lack of transparency and accountability; insufficient information; and limited cross-sectoral expertise.

The two meetings provided valuable opportunities to learn from the lessons and experiences of financial institutions in various countries, such as Banco do Brazil, Chile's Banco del Estado, and Guatemala's Forest Finance Intelligence Unit. The meetings also helped bring about concrete actions: in Nicaragua, for example, Banco Produzcamos revised its forest financing programme and created a unit to support the development of financial instruments for small-scale forestry producers and the access of such producers to those instruments. Credit is already being made available to small-scale producers to support sustainable forestry activities. In Paraguay, the Ministry of Finance created the Forest Economics Unit, which is mandated to coordinate and promote measures to stimulate national and international investment in the forest sector.

In FAO's new Strategic Framework, specific activities are envisaged to support governments in their efforts to improve the enabling environment for finance and investment. Support and capacity development will be provided to countries to help identify, formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate investment strategies, programmes and projects to facilitate the transition to more sustainable production systems.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/finance

WHITE PAPER FOR DEVELOPING THE CONGO BASIN FOREST SECTOR

Wood processing in the Congo Basin is a major economic activity in which large-scale forest enterprises in the international wood value chain coexist with small and medium-sized enterprises. In 2013, FAO led a multistakeholder process to produce a "white paper" aimed at promoting a coherent development strategy for the wood-processing industry in the Congo Basin. Dynamic in nature, the white paper will be revised over time to incorporate new developments in the subregion.

Primary wood processing is by far the most widespread forestry activity in the Congo Basin, but yields are often low and residues and byproducts are underused. Local communities have access to only rudimentary facilities for producing finished products, and they operate in an informal sector that is not governed by the same regulations that apply to the formal industrial sector. There is unfair competition, therefore, between the formal and informal sectors, particularly regarding the supply of local markets. The forest sector in the Congo Basin is also affected by a range of other factors, such as weak local markets, regulatory changes in traditional export markets, and a lack of a strategic approach to developing the sector.

The white paper was developed between September 2010 and June 2011 through workshops held in Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon as part of a multistakeholder dialogue launched by the region's governments to promote sustainable forest development. The white paper is an outcome of the Convergence Plan of the Central African Forests Commission

> **IN 2013, FAO LED A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESS TO PRODUCE A "WHITE PAPER" AIMED AT PROMOTING A COHERENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE WOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE CONGO BASIN.**

(usually known as COMIFAC), especially its fifth strategic objective concerning the sustainable development of forest resources and the economic development of value chains.

The white paper sets out four main strategic elements for developing further wood processing in the subregion: firm political will and a favourable business climate; facilitated access to inputs and production means; the creation of a structured wood value chain; and the building up of profitable formal markets. The white paper also presents the views of stakeholders – as expressed in the workshops – on measures to improve the political, legislative and institutional enabling environment and address capacity building, trade, finance and investment.

The development of the white paper contributes to improving the forest product market value chain.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/39002-010ec7dd5c210472033dbaed89c73abb9.pdf

A ROADMAP FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST INDUSTRIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and FAO joined forces in 2013 to promote the sustainable use of forest resources in the Russian Far East (RFE) through viable forestry investment and innovation. The course to be charted was defined in a document called the Forest Sector Study of the Russian Far East – a Roadmap for Value-added Investment in the Forest Industry (the "Investment Roadmap").

The RFE accounts for one-third of the territory of the Russian Federation and contains more than nine percent of the world's forests. Rural livelihoods, biodiversity, the regional and national economies, and international wood products markets are intricately linked in this region, which also has an important role in global climate stabilization.

A wide range of local and international experts and representatives of the Government of the Russian Federation

and non-governmental, private-sector and academic organizations contributed to the development of the Investment Roadmap, which was validated at an investment forum in Vladivostok in October 2013.

The Investment Roadmap's key recommendations are to:

- improve legal frameworks and the inventory of forest resources;
- develop modern forestry infrastructure and supporting services;
- introduce modern logging, as well as harvesting and wood-processing technologies;
- provide adequate training at the local level; and
- clearly designate and protect forest areas of high biodiversity value.

The Investment Roadmap highlights the importance of capitalizing on the availability of low-quality wood and wood waste to produce bioenergy as a way of making production more efficient and creating new jobs.

The Investment Roadmap entered a key phase in 2014 with the dissemination of its results by FAO and the EBRD. This phase includes follow-up with high-level policymakers in key ministries, national and regional agencies, and other RFE authorities.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/86126

"THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND FAO JOINED FORCES IN 2013 TO PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST RESOURCES IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST THROUGH VIABLE FORESTRY INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION."

> THE SFM TOOLBOX HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS A USER-FRIENDLY, INTERACTIVE, WEB-BASED PLATFORM THAT CAN RESPOND TO THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF PEOPLE INTERESTED IN PUTTING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT INTO PRACTICE.

FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AND TREES

4

THE SFM TOOLBOX

The implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) is an ongoing challenge worldwide, due largely to limited capacity and a lack of enabling conditions. Another hurdle is the inaccessibility (or a lack of awareness) of the considerable body of existing knowledge on, and experiences in, the implementation of SFM. To help overcome this latter problem, FAO is developing the SFM Toolbox.

The SFM Toolbox is a comprehensive package of tools, best practices and examples of their application. It will be a valuable resource for a wide range of users, especially public and private forest and land managers, as well as the staff of extension services and civil-society, non-governmental and private-sector organizations with roles in promoting SFM.

The SFM Toolbox has been designed as a user-friendly, interactive, web-based platform that can respond to the diverse needs of people interested in putting SFM into practice. It includes:

- modules on SFM thematic areas, which draw on the extensive technical knowledge of experts in FAO Forestry and elsewhere. The modules comprise an overview, in-depth information, and links to related tools, case studies and other references;
- a database of SFM tools and case studies in an easy-to-access format; and
- a discussion forum.

The SFM Toolbox brings together a wide range of guidelines, manuals, knowledge products, case studies and other tools produced by FAO and its partners in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as by other organizations and by member countries. The SFM Toolbox is global in scope, covers all kinds of forests, and is designed to be "scaled up" – increasingly it will include tools that are specific to regions, countries and landscapes.

More information

www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox

IMPROVING FOREST ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

A strategic review of the Central American Regional Strategic Programme for Forest Ecosystems Management (PERFOR) in 2012–13, supported by FAO and others, resulted in the development of a second phase of the Programme spanning 2013 to 2017.

> **PERFOR FEATURES ACTION TO PROMOTE THE SYSTEMATIC INTEGRATION OF FORESTS INTO OTHER REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES THAT ENJOY GREATER POLITICAL SUPPORT THAN THE FOREST SECTOR.**

The new phase, which is wider in scope than the first (which spanned 2008 to 2012), focuses on the interaction of forests with other important thematic areas such as food security, the environment, agriculture, energy, climate change and rural development. It also features action to promote the systematic integration of forests into other regional strategies and programmes that enjoy greater political support than the forest sector, with the aim of increasing the visibility of, and funding for, the forest sector.

PERFOR is an important framework for the development of national forest programmes, strategies and policies. It involves establishing defined targets and indicators for monitoring progress towards those targets, with the monitoring to be carried out by the Technical Working Group on Forests created under the Central American Commission for Environment and Development. Negotiations on the revised draft of the PERFOR strategy concluded in 2013, and the Councils of Ministers of Agriculture and Environment are scheduled to ratify the document in 2014, prior to its dissemination to ministries and agencies in the region.

FAO provided technical assistance in the formulation of the PERFOR strategy and was a key participant in the policy dialogue with the Technical Working Group on Forests. FAO will continue to support the implementation of PERFOR as a regional policy instrument for improving sustainable forest management, as well as complementary processes that increase intersectoral integration in Central America.

More information

www.reddccadgiz.org

PROMOTING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES AND LIVELIHOOD BENEFITS OF FORESTS AND TREES

5

FORESTS IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Forests and trees outside forests contribute to food security and nutrition in many ways. They provide a diverse range of highly nutritious forest foods and tree products that are important sources of protein, vitamins, iron and micronutrients. Forest-based enterprises generate income that contributes to the food security and nutrition of millions of forest-dependent people. An estimated 2.4 billion people worldwide use the fuelwood provided by forests and trees outside forests for cooking.

> **THESE REGIONAL FIELD PROJECTS WILL HELP CONSOLIDATE THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS TO FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE CONGO BASIN AND ESTABLISH THEM AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT.**

In 2012–2013, FAO Forestry assisted countries in Central Africa to strengthen their non-wood forest product (NWFP) sectors through a series of regional field projects funded by Germany, the European Union and the Congo Basin Forest Fund. Regulatory frameworks and policies were drawn up and implemented to govern the development of NWFP enterprises. Communities in the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon were trained in techniques for domesticating *Gnetum* species and *Irvingia gabonensis*, and several nurseries were created and equipped to enable communities to produce high-quality planting materials. These regional field projects will help consolidate the contribution of NWFPs to food security and poverty alleviation in the Congo Basin and establish them as an integral part of sustainable forest management.

In May 2013, FAO, in partnership with Bioversity International, the Center for International Forestry Research, the World Agroforestry Centre and the World Bank, hosted the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition. The conference was attended by 400 participants from more than 100 countries, comprising experts from governments, civil-society organizations, indigenous and other local communities, donors and international organizations. The conference and its associated outreach increased understanding of the important role of forests, trees on farms and agroforestry systems in improving the food security and nutrition of rural people, especially in developing countries, and it proposed ways to integrate this knowledge in policymaking and innovative practices at the national and international levels.

The conference's key messages and recommendations have been disseminated widely through publications and presentations at various fora, including FAO's recent round of regional forestry commission meetings. The key messages and recommendations will also be promoted at forthcoming global events, such as the 2nd International Conference on Nutrition (2014), the 14th World Forestry Congress (2015), and the Milan Expo (2015). They have been integrated into FAO's new strategic framework, which takes a cross-cutting and interdisciplinary approach to addressing hunger and malnutrition.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/food-security
www.fao.org/forestry/nwfp/85266

RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

The Government of Uzbekistan wants to promote development and reduce poverty in rural areas. It identified the non-wood forest product (NWFP) subsector as a key element of this plan and, in 2010, it asked FAO to support its efforts by formulating a national strategy on NWFPs. In response, FAO implemented a project in 2011–13, with the Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources as the national co-implementing agency.

The project's main outputs were a series of recommendations for regulatory frameworks governing the production and commercialization of two categories of NWFP (beekeeping and bee products, and medicinal and aromatic plants), and a comprehensive multistakeholder strategy for the sustainable expansion of the NWFP subsector. Specifically, the project identified the actions needed to increase the subsector's contributions to rural livelihoods and forest conservation.

> "SPECIFICALLY, THE NWFP PROJECT IDENTIFIED THE ACTIONS NEEDED TO INCREASE THE SUBSECTOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOREST CONSERVATION."

The project achieved its strategic goals, which were: a diagnostic analysis of the subsector, focusing on two government-identified NWFP priority products; the provision of institutional support and capacity building, including training in the formulation and implementation of the strategy and in updating the regulatory framework; and NWFP product development through improved processing and trade at two pilot sites. A final objective was the dissemination of the findings and recommendations of the national NWFP strategy and the development of concept notes for a follow-up project that will further encourage investment in the subsector.

More information

www.fao.org/europe/sec/activity-areas/forestry

REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH MARKET-ORIENTED AGROFORESTRY

A market-oriented agroforestry project in Quang Nam Province, Viet Nam, has helped improve the livelihoods of local farmers and contributed to the sustainable management of the province's natural resources.

In its first phase (2004–2007), the Government of Italy-funded, FAO-implemented project promoted capacity building, extension and demonstration. In its second phase (2008 to 2013), farmers were encouraged to apply their acquired knowledge and skills in developing sustainable and profitable agroforestry systems. The high level of participation in the project by farmers was aided by the issuance of land-use certificates by the local government. The project helped increase the knowledge of local government staff and farmers on various aspects of agroforestry, combining the traditional knowledge and practices of farmers with new technologies to increase productivity and sustainability.

> "THE QUAN NAM AGROFORESTRY PROJECT HELPED INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF AND FARMERS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF AGROFORESTRY, COMBINING THE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF FARMERS WITH NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY."

The practical outcomes of the project were many: for example, 16 village nurseries were established to raise high-quality seedlings. Thousands of hectares of home and forest gardens were established and improvements were made to existing gardens through the use of high-value planting material and the application of improved management practices. A range of forest trees, agroforestry crops and non-wood forest products, notably herbs and spices, are now being produced for local and tourist markets. New microenterprises have emerged, and a savings and credit group has been established in each participating commune to provide farmers with access to capital.

The Government of Viet Nam has recognized the project's significant contributions to its poverty-reduction programme in rural areas and in improving natural resource management.

More information

www.fao.org/tc/faoitaly/projects-detail/en/c/135062

MENTORING TO PROMOTE FOREST-BASED LIVELIHOODS IN THE CARIBBEAN

FAO is helping local communities in the Caribbean develop business skills that will enable them to earn more from their forests. Experience has shown that forest-based communities who depend on forests for their livelihoods will be the most committed custodians of those forests and are best placed to manage them sustainably.

The Caribbean islands have limited forest resources. Many of the islands are densely populated, and most of their forests have been cleared for agriculture and human settlements. Despite their reduced area, however, the remaining forests still provide important livelihood opportunities for local people, including the artisanal production of lumber; the gathering of non-wood forest products for food and handicrafts; and ecotourism.

Caribbean islands are favourite destinations for tourists, but an increasing number of visitors want to see more than sand and sea and are attracted by opportunities to venture into the interior and to purchase local produce, opening up new possibilities for forest communities. For example, it would benefit both forest communities and tour operators to combine ecotourism with the sale of organically grown cacao. But turning ideas into successful enterprises requires appropriate training to upgrade skills and develop business acumen.

To meet this need for training to encourage the development of forest-based enterprises, FAO and a regional non-governmental organization, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), are piloting a mentoring programme for forest-based communities to assist them in transforming their ideas into successful business models.

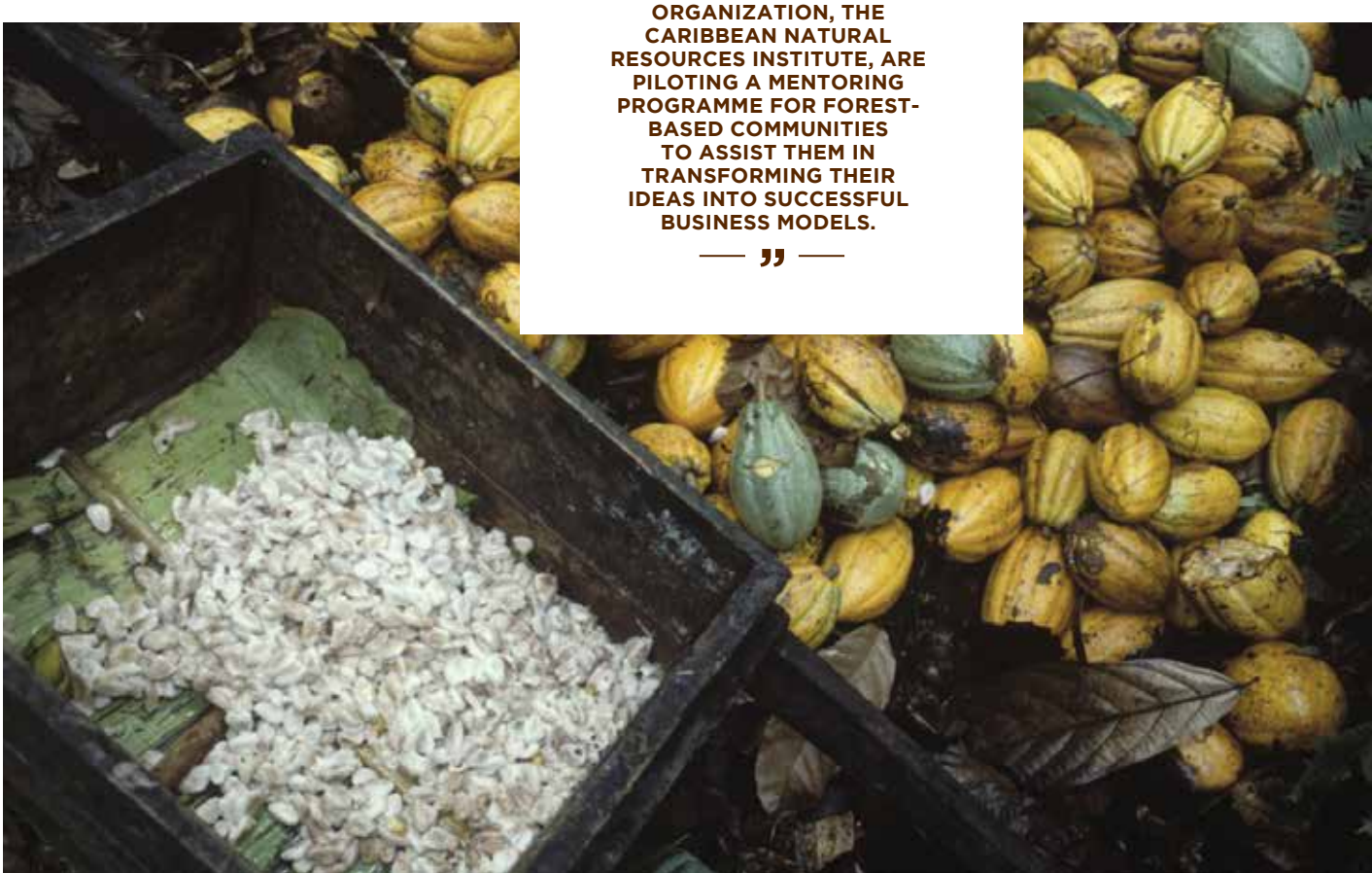
In Trinidad, CANARI is supporting the Brasso Seco Tourism Action Committee, a local forest-user group, to process and package organic cacao to sell to local and foreign tourists and to selected stores throughout the island. A mentor assists the group in developing a detailed business model; this is a learning process that builds capacity and strengthens group cohesion while also identifying the challenges and knowledge gaps that need to be overcome to run a viable business. The process also improves the technical production skills of group members and increases their expertise in marketing and product placement in local outlets.

Similar initiatives are being implemented to support honey production in Jamaica and bamboo basket-weaving and community-based ecotourism in St Vincent and the Grenadines.

More information

www.canari.org/forests.asp

“FAO AND A REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, THE CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE, ARE PILOTING A MENTORING PROGRAMME FOR FOREST-BASED COMMUNITIES TO ASSIST THEM IN TRANSFORMING THEIR IDEAS INTO SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MODELS.”



NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS: SUSTAINING NEAR EAST FOREST AND RANGELAND COMMUNITIES

Forests and rangelands in general and their non-wood forest products (NWFPs) in particular are of significant socioeconomic and environmental value to the people and economies of the Near East. Increasing recognition among policymakers of this value is important for sustainably managing such resources and therefore for safeguarding the livelihoods of rural people.

The results of a comprehensive study commissioned by the FAO Regional Office for the Near East were published in 2012. *Experiences of Near East countries in the utilization and processing of non-wood forest products* documents the contributions to socioeconomic well-being of five NWFPs harvested in forests and rangelands in Sudan (gum arabic), Yemen (bee honey), the Islamic Republic of Iran (pistachios), Tunisia (rosemary) and Lebanon (stone pine). The wealth of information contained in this publication provides a sound basis for future actions for conserving and sustainably managing these important resources.

The study defines each product and the species from which it is derived, provides a history of the given country's use of the product, and describes the main production areas. It also sets out the roles of community organizations and small- and large-scale producers and presents information on, among other things, resource ownership, the sustainability of production, institutional, legislative and socioeconomic aspects, environmental and other benefits, and marketing and trade.

The study will assist local communities in their efforts to capitalize on the socioeconomic potential of their NWFPs. By demonstrating the vital role of forests and rangelands and the NWFPs they sustain in rural livelihoods and food security, the publication will broaden debate on appropriate models of governance for forest and rangelands and the necessary technologies, policies and practices.

More information

neareast.fao.org/pages/forestry/publications.aspx

> **"THE WEALTH OF INFORMATION CONTAINED *IN EXPERIENCES OF NEAR EAST COUNTRIES IN THE UTILIZATION AND PROCESSING OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS* PROVIDES A SOUND BASIS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS FOR CONSERVING AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGING THESE IMPORTANT RESOURCES."**

ENHANCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ROLES OF FORESTS, TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS, AND FORESTRY

6 THE ROLE OF FORESTS IN MITIGATING NATURAL DISASTERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as floods, landslides, storm surges, cyclonic winds and wildfires, has drawn attention to the need for a more holistic approach to their mitigation.

Forests and forestry can play crucial roles in mitigating the impacts of natural disasters, as well as in post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. Experiences in Asia and the Pacific have shown that, when appropriately planned and managed, forests can withstand and reduce the effects of certain natural disasters, although they also have limitations.

In November 2013, the International Seminar on Forests and Natural Disasters was held as a pre-session event to the 25th Session of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission. Several international experts gave state-of-the-art presentations on how forests have been used successfully to protect against and mitigate the impacts of floods, cyclones, landslides, tsunamis and wildfires. Participants also learned of the ways in which wood can be used in post-earthquake rebuilding.

> **“FORESTS AND FORESTRY CAN PLAY CRUCIAL ROLES IN MITIGATING THE IMPACTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS, AS WELL AS IN POST-DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY.”**

The seminar examined the human dimensions of natural disasters and how forests and forestry can be integrated into disaster-management strategies and plans at the local, national and regional levels. The development of a framework for a regional action plan on forests for natural disasters was also discussed.

The urgency and importance of developing and advancing key elements of strategies on forests and natural disasters, covering research, risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery, became tragically clear less than one week after the seminar, when Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines, with a devastating loss of life and assets.

More information

www.fao.org/2/DBFFp

> **USING SMS-FED MOBILE TECHNOLOGY, NATIONAL DATABASES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR EARLY DETECTION, REPORTING, ACTION AND ANALYSIS OF HUMAN–WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.**

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS IN SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Human–wildlife conflicts (HWCs) can arise anywhere, but invariably they occur when wildlife and people coexist but are forced to share limited resources. In many developing countries, population growth is leading to an expansion of agriculture into marginal rangelands. Combined with the success of conservation programmes for some wildlife species and the impacts of climate change, this is leading to an increase in HWCs.

The incidence of HWCs is particularly pronounced in Africa, where large numbers of big mammals, such as elephants and lions, still roam freely, particularly in rangelands. In many rural communities, wildlife is damaging crops, competing for grazing land and water, predating on livestock, spreading livestock diseases, and directly threatening human life.

In response to a request for action on HWC by the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, FAO has produced a series of educational technical publications, including an overview of HWC in Africa and a field toolkit for reducing HWCs in Southern Africa. The toolkit, which comprises a range of resources designed for use by rural farmers and local communities, addresses all the dimensions of HWC. It has been field-tested in Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects in Zimbabwe and Mozambique and backed up by training workshops in the Southern, Central and Eastern Africa subregions.

FAO also commissioned the development of appropriate technology to help improve the reporting of HWC incidents in remote areas. Using SMS-fed mobile technology, national databases have been established for early detection, reporting, action and analysis. This technology is now an integral part of the TCP projects and is expected to prompt timely interventions by national, provincial and local services.

To raise awareness In Zimbabwe, an HWC management interpretation centre – funded by FAO and partners – was established in the Mukuvisi woodlands and officially opened by the Minister of Environment, Water and Climate on World Wildlife Day (3 March) in 2014.

In Central Africa, a national strategy and action plan was developed in Gabon and has received government approval, and a subregional workshop was held to adapt the HWC toolkit produced for Southern Africa. This led to the production of a prototype for the Central African subregion in collaboration with the French Centre for Agricultural Research for Development and the Network of Protected Areas of Central Africa. A training workshop was convened and the prototype is set to be piloted at ten sites in Angola, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife/67288

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

As part of its efforts to promote sustainable wildlife management, FAO hosts and provides technical and operational support to the secretariat of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), which held its third meeting on the margins of the 61st General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation in Milan, Italy, in April 2014.

> "THE CPW HAS ENGAGED IN A WIDE RANGE OF INITIATIVES, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT TERMINOLOGY, A BUSHMEAT SOURCEBOOK, THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT (SWM), A WILDLIFE LEGISLATION DATABASE AND A SERIES OF SWM FACT SHEETS."

Established in March 2013, the CPW is a voluntary partnership of 13 international organizations and secretariats with global interests in sustainable wildlife management (SWM). The CPW's mission is to increase cooperation and coordination among its members with the aim of promoting the sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas; contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to human health, food security, livelihoods and well-being; and providing a platform for addressing wildlife management issues that require a supra-national response.

Since its establishment, the CPW has engaged in a wide range of initiatives , including the development of wildlife management terminology validated to international standards; the compilation of a resource book on the multiple dimensions of bushmeat; the socioeconomic contributions of SWM; a collection of wildlife databases to gather country-based information on wildlife for dissemination to the public; and a series of fact sheets on SWM to clarify the multiple and cross-sectoral dimensions of wildlife management and promulgate common messages on SWM and other related key issues. The fact sheets will also generate a better understanding of SWM among practitioners in different sectors, stakeholders and the media on wildlife and the sustainable use of their resources.

Wildlife is an important renewable natural resource. If sustainably managed, it can be a sustainable source of nutrition and income and contribute considerably to the reduction of poverty as well as to safeguarding animal, human and environmental health.

More information

www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership

REVERSING DESERTIFICATION AND DEGRADATION THROUGH WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

A recently completed FAO interregional project in three micro watersheds in Ecuador, Mauritania and Morocco helped in the fight against desertification and poverty in those countries.

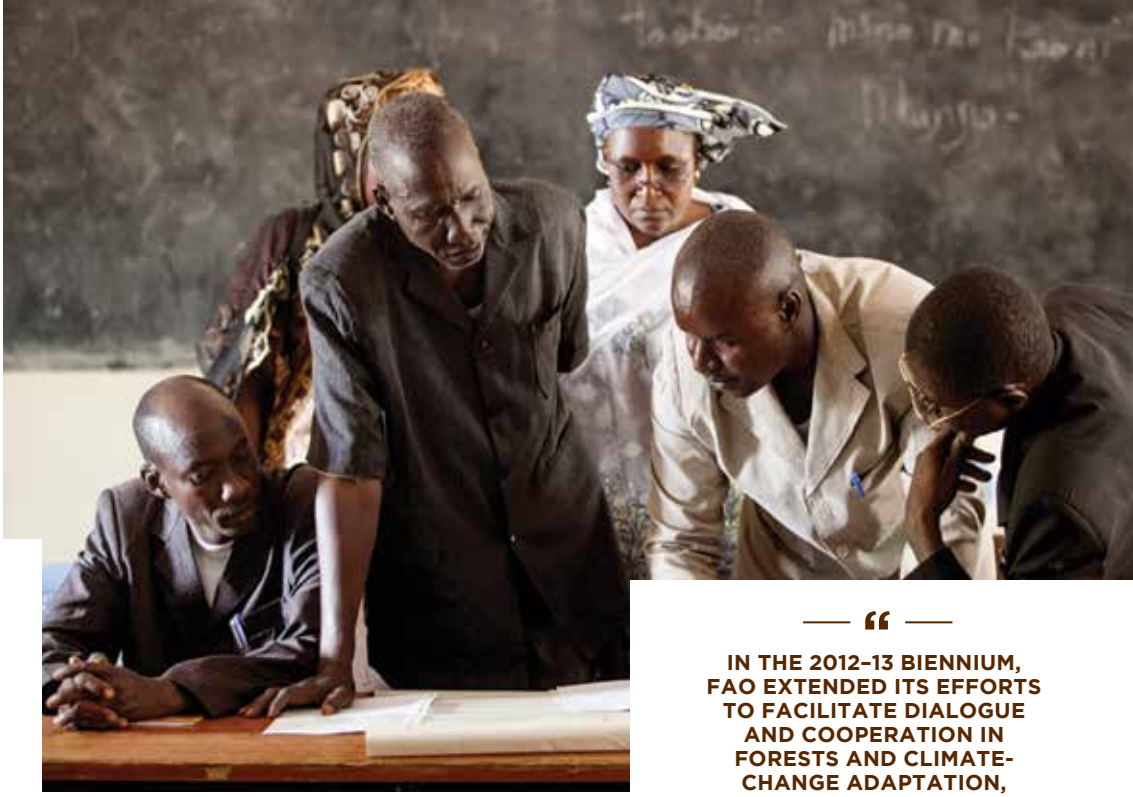
The four-year project (2010–2013), which was funded by the Spanish Cooperation Agency, achieved significant results. At the local level, demonstration activities were carried out with the active participation of stakeholders and project partners, collaborative watershed management plans were formulated, and stakeholders obtained new skills. At the provincial, national and interregional levels, institutional and technical capacities to fight desertification, reinforce climate-change coping measures and reduce poverty were strengthened and a coordination mechanism for sharing and disseminating experiences was established.

Project implementation was aligned with principles developed by FAO for a new generation of collaborative watershed management programmes and projects. The project took a landscape management approach; established partnerships among farmers' associations, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector; sought to foster a green economy and sustainable natural resource management and conservation at the landscape scale through experimentation and innovation; and addressed upstream–downstream relations and medium-to-long-term impacts by coordinating actions in entire watersheds. The project also ensured that negotiation processes were multistakeholder in nature and that vulnerable groups – such as women, youth and landless farmers – were able to participate. Fostering interaction among local and scientific knowledge-holders through "research and action" approaches was another contributing factor to the project's success.

Encouraged by the significant impacts of this interregional project, several governments have expressed interest in expanding its application to other countries as an exemplary model of joint watershed management. FAO has committed to funding a bridging phase that will also include Peru, prior to the envisaged implementation of a four-year follow-up project.

More information

www.mountainpartnership.org/home



> **INTERACTION AMONG LOCAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE-HOLDERS THROUGH "RESEARCH AND ACTION" APPROACHES WAS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE PROJECT'S SUCCESS.**

> **IN THE 2012–13 BIENNIUM, FAO EXTENDED ITS EFFORTS TO FACILITATE DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION IN FORESTS AND CLIMATE-CHANGE ADAPTATION, PRINCIPALLY BY SUPPORTING SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND A REGIONAL PROJECT.**

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH FOREST AND TREE MANAGEMENT

A key dimension of FAO's work is to develop tools that assist countries in incorporating climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures into the forest sector, at both the policy and field levels. In 2013, FAO published *Climate change guidelines for forest managers* as a companion document to the 2011 publication *Climate change for forest policymakers*.

Climate change guidelines for forest managers was validated in Kenya, Nepal and Peru in 2013 and subsequently used by national authorities in those countries to increase local knowledge and capacity and stimulate national- and local-level stakeholder dialogues. These dialogues enabled the development of action plans for climate-change adaptation and mitigation by forest managers; the implementation of one such action plan is now under way in Kenya.

In the 2012–13 biennium, FAO extended its efforts to facilitate subregional dialogue and cooperation in forests and climate-change adaptation, principally by supporting subregional workshops for: Southern Africa (South Africa, June 2013); Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Turkey, November 2013); the Nile Basin countries (Ethiopia, December 2013); and the Caribbean (Grenada, March 2014). FAO is now assisting with the development of project documents and resource mobilization for implementing subregional climate-change adaptation programmes.

In the Mediterranean region, FAO's support continues through the regional project "Maximizing the production of goods and services of Mediterranean forest ecosystems in the context of global changes". This project is coordinated by FAO as the secretariat of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions–*Silva Mediterranea* and supported by the French Government. FAO is also servicing the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests, which is promoting measures to support the adaptation of Mediterranean forests to climate change, including through the creation of a regional interactive platform between Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

More information

Climate change guidelines for forest managers
www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3383e/i3383e.pdf

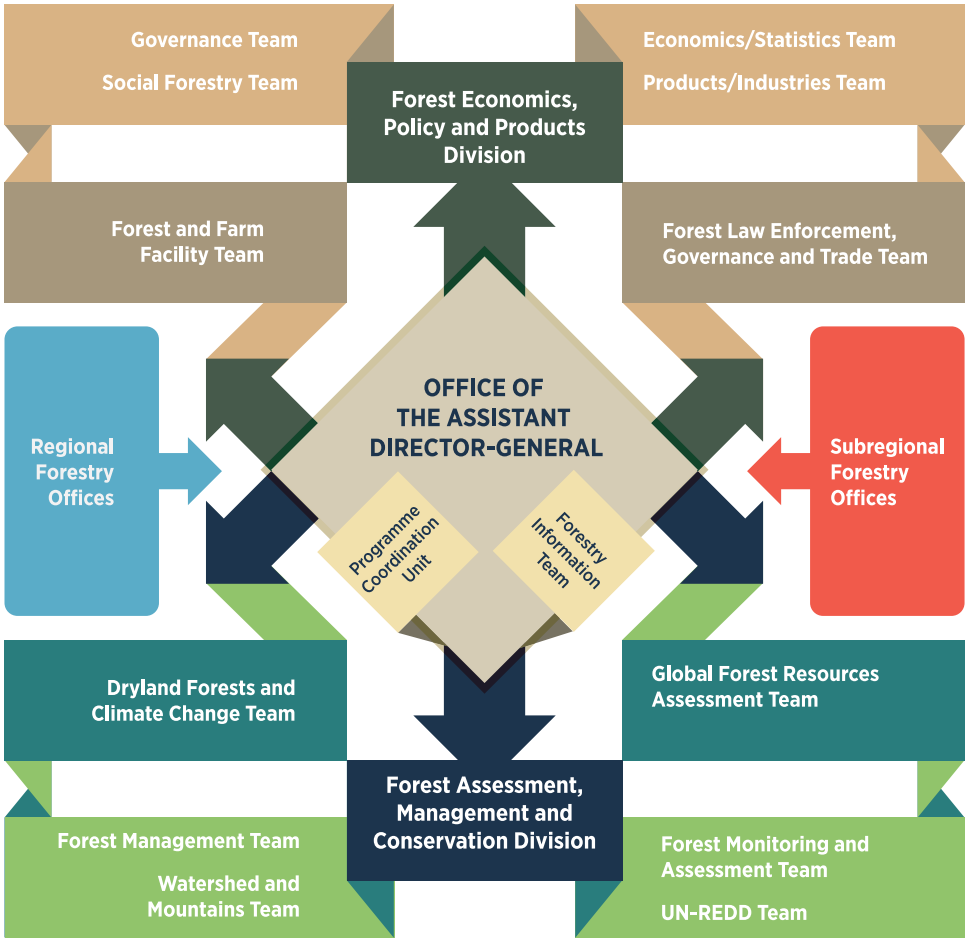
Climate change for forest policymakers
www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2429e/i2429e00.pdf

FAO FORESTRY PROGRAMME IN FIGURES

HUMAN RESOURCES

At the end of the 2012–13 biennium, the FAO Forestry Department had 83 professional and director-level staff at headquarters and an additional 38 professional staff in decentralized offices. The Department also had 32 general service staff and 59 short-term consultants and other non-staff human resources at headquarters.

FAO FORESTRY DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE, AS OF 1 JANUARY 2014[1]



[i] Structure and titles and their relevant translations are pending finalization and may vary subject to the final approval of the Office of Human Resources.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

FAO Forestry Programme funding from the FAO Regular Programme for the 2012–13 biennium was US$40 million, which was roughly four percent of the total FAO Regular Programme budget. Added to this were voluntary contributions by bilateral and multilateral donors and trust funds, which delivered about US$81 million in the biennium.

In the 2012–13 biennium, the FAO Forestry programme had more than 240 ongoing projects in over 80 countries, with a total project budget of US$410 million; the increase vis-à-vis the 2010–11 biennium was due mostly to UN-REDD and Global Environment Facility (GEF) programme activities. The FAO Forestry Department at headquarters led the implementation of 45 of these projects; eight were led by the FAO Department for Technical Cooperation; and the remaining projects were led by FAO decentralized offices.

Of the regions, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest share of projects by value, followed by Asia. Just over half the total project budget was allocated to interregional or global projects, which were implemented mainly from FAO headquarters for the benefit of all countries.

Activity title/ Organizational Result (OR)	FAO Medium-Term Plan 2010-13 Strategic Objective (SO[i])	FAO Medium-Term Plan 2014–17 Strategic Objective (SO[ii])
CHAPTER 1/OR1: Providing timely and reliable information		
The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources	SOE	SO2
State of the World's Forests in 2014	SOE	SO2, SO6
Improving data on the world's forests through joint collection, analysis and reporting	SOE	SO2
GlobAllomeTree: improving estimates of forest volume and biomass	SOE	SO2
Employing satellite monitoring to meet REDD+ specifications	SOE	SO2
CHAPTER 2/OR2: Reinforcing policy and practice through international cooperation		
Advancing the forestry agenda through FAO statutory bodies	SOE	All five SOs and Objective 6
Partnerships for productive and resilient drylands	SOI	SO2, SO5
The International Year of Forests	SOE	All five SOs and Objective 6
The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the forest sector in a green economy	SOE	SO2
The West Africa Forest Convergence Plan	SOE	SO2
REDPARQUES: building capacity in protected-area management	SOE	SO2
CHAPTER 3/OR3: Creating an enabling environment for forestry and forest industries		
Supporting forest-and-farm producer organizations	SOE	SO2, SO3
EU FAO FLEGT: promoting capacity and integrity in the forest sector	SOE	SO2, SO4
Training senior forest policymakers in Asia and the Pacific	SOE	SO2
Promoting evidence-based forest policies and programmes	SOE	SO2
Strengthening public-sector capacity in resource mobilization	SOE	SO2
White paper for developing the Congo Basin forest sector	SOE	SO4
A roadmap for sustainable forest industries in the Russian Federation	SOE	SO2 and SO4
CHAPTER 4/OR4: Fostering the sustainable management of forests and trees		
The SFM Toolbox	SOE	SO2
Improving forest ecosystem management in Central America	SOE	SO2
CHAPTER 5/OR5: Promoting the social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and trees		
Forests in food security and nutrition	SOE	SO1
Rural development through non-wood forest products	SOE	SO4
Reducing poverty through market-oriented agroforestry	SOE	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5
Mentoring to promote forest-based livelihoods in the Caribbean	SOE	SO3
Non-wood forest products: sustaining Near East forest and rangeland communities	SOE	SO2 and SO3
CHAPTER 6/OR6: Enhancing the environmental roles of forests, trees outside forests, and forestry		
The role of forests in mitigating natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific	SOI	SO5
Engaging stakeholders in sustainable wildlife management	SOE	SO2
Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management	SOE	SO2
Reversing desertification and degradation through watershed management	SOI, SOF	SO2
Adapting to climate change through forest and tree management	SOF	SO2

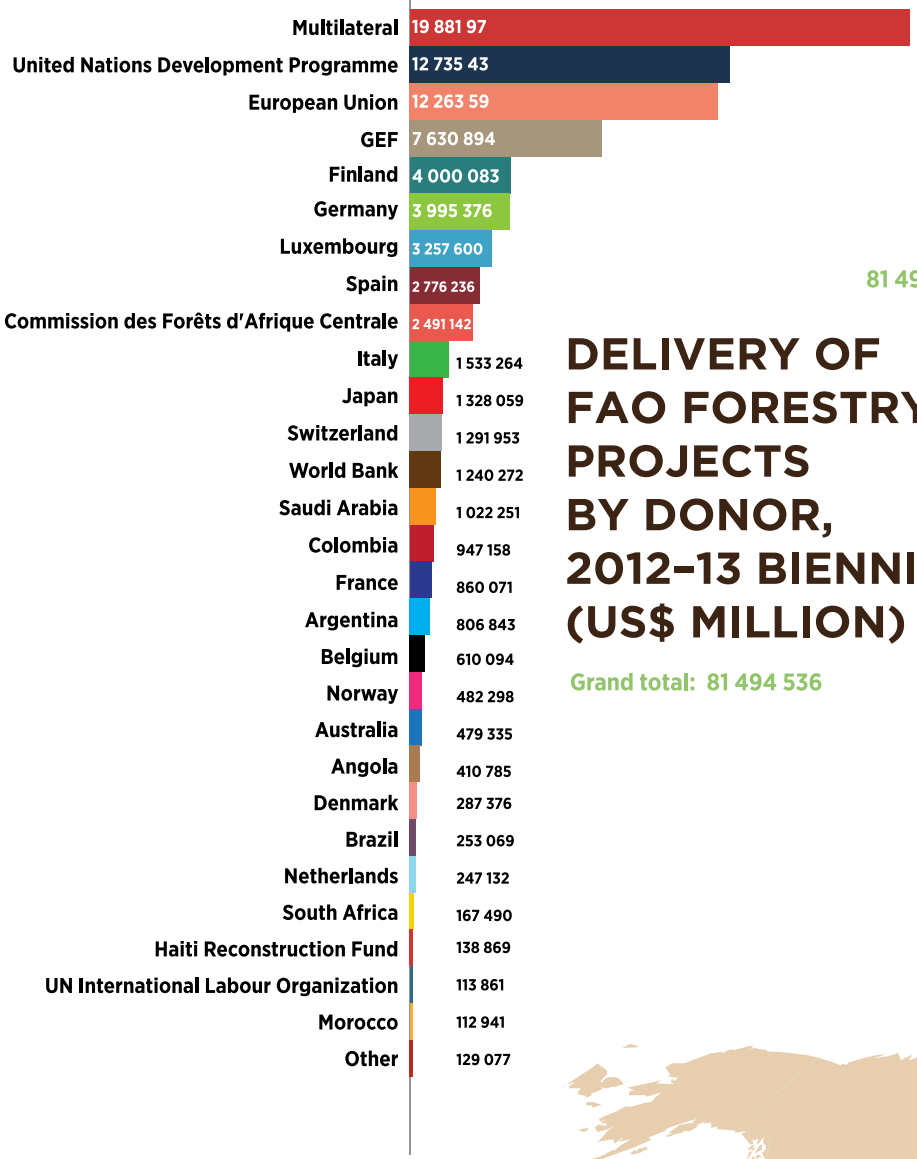
[i] **Medium-term Plan 2010–13**

SOE: Sustainable management of forests and trees / **SOF:** Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture / **SOI:** Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food agricultural threats and emergencies

[ii] **Medium-term Plan 2014–17**

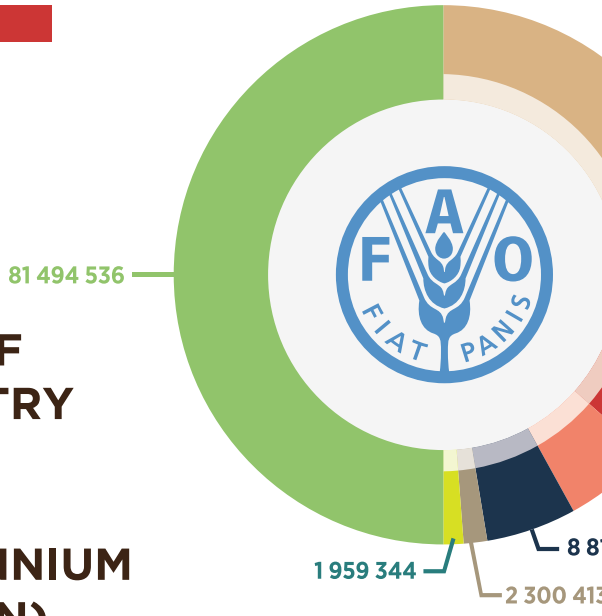
The five Strategic Objectives are: **SO1 –** Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition / **SO2 –** Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable / **SO3 –** Reduce rural poverty / **SO4 –** Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems / **SO5 –** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters

A sixth Objective covers the provision of technical knowledge, quality and services for the work of the Organization, encompassing core normative work.

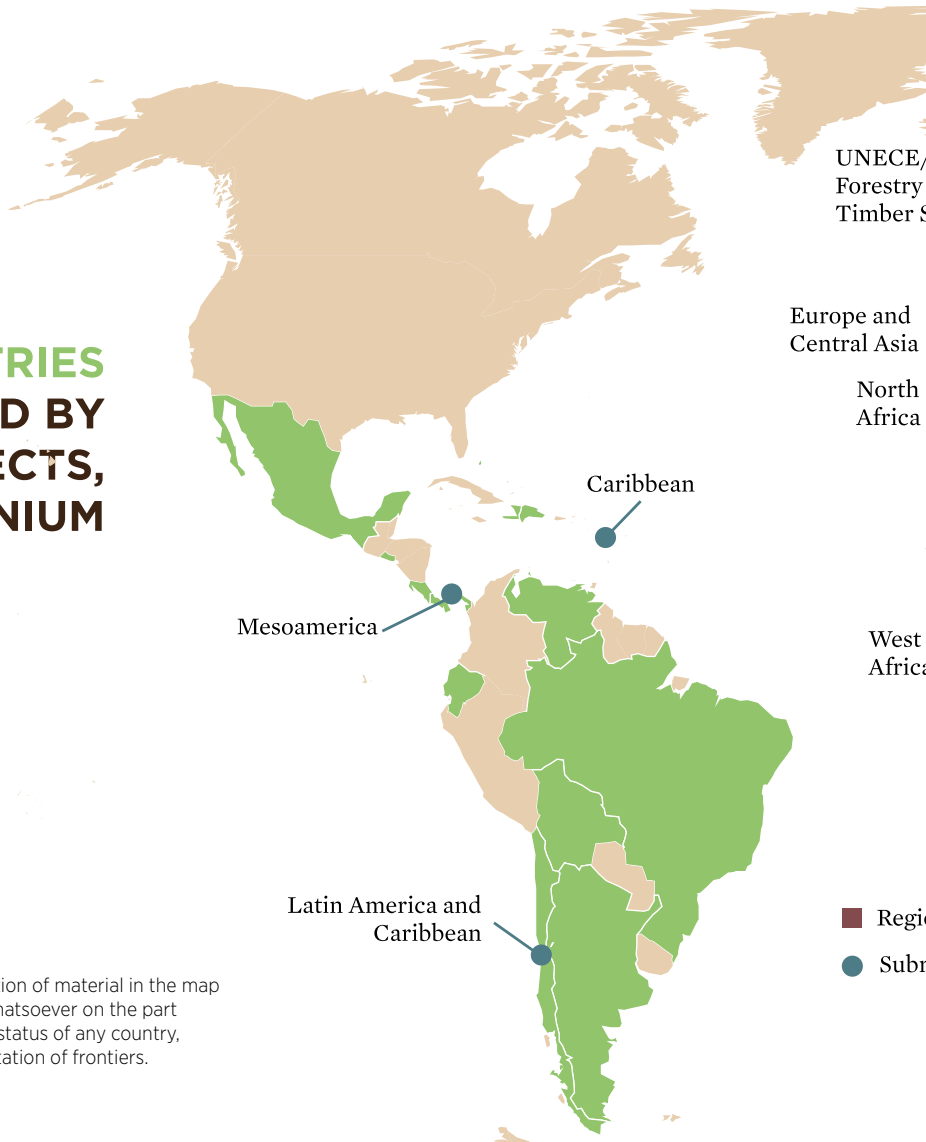


DELIVERY OF FAO FORESTRY PROJECTS BY DONOR, 2012–13 BIENNIUM (US$ MILLION)

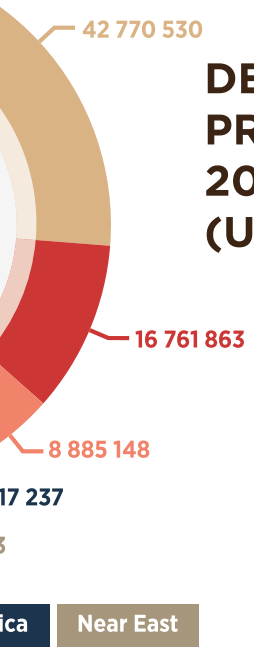
Grand total: 81 494 536



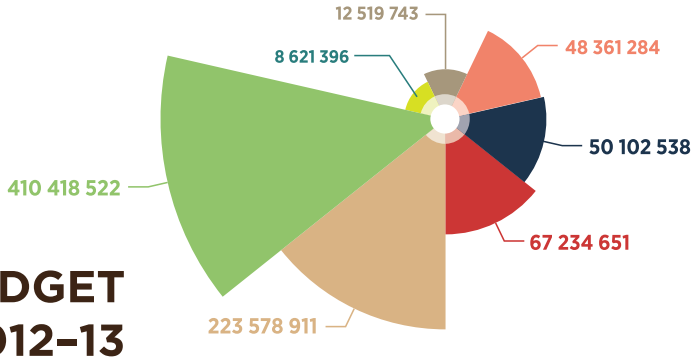
COUNTRIES ASSISTED BY FORESTRY PROJECTS, 2012-13 BIENNIUM



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

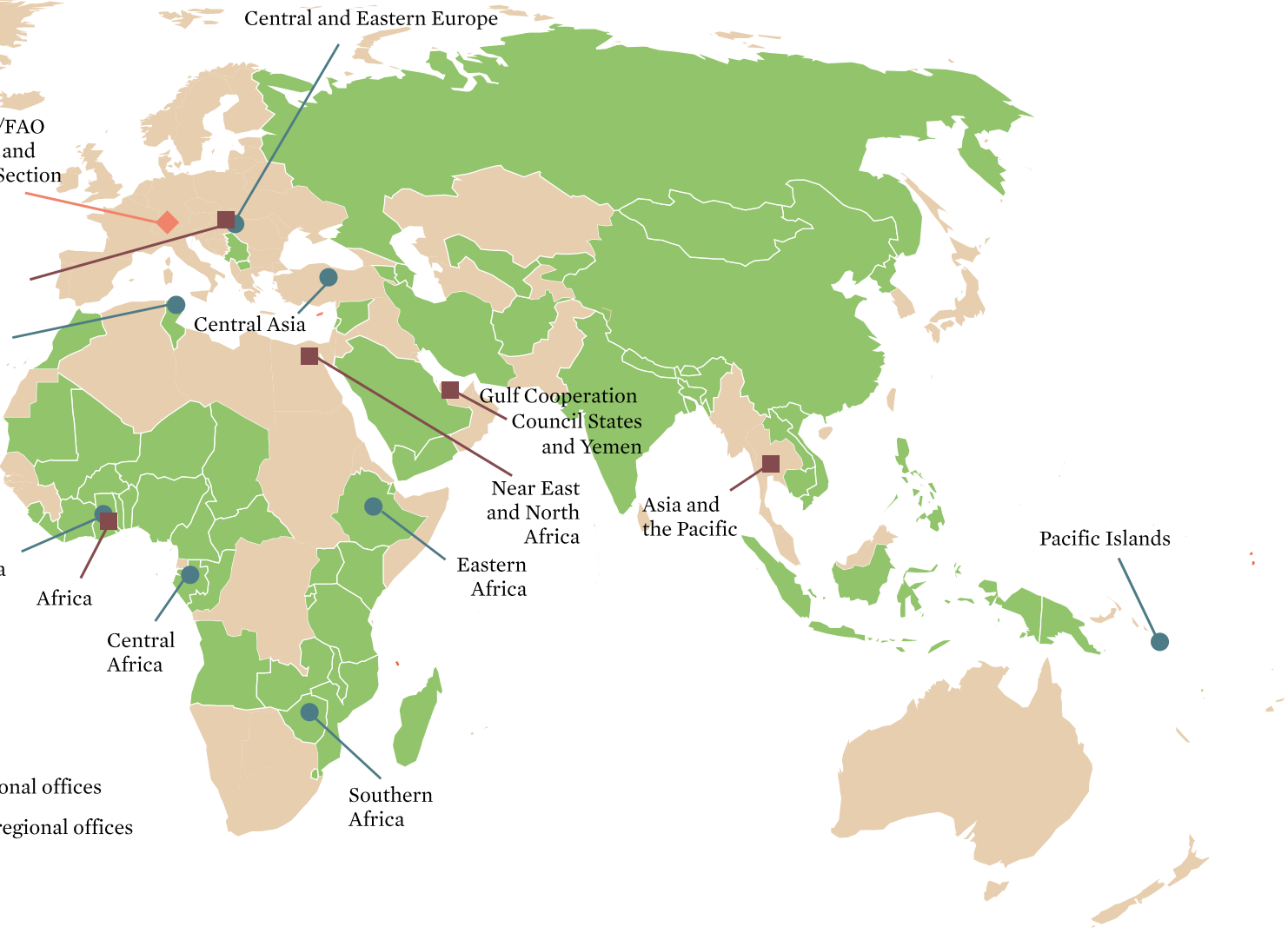


DELIVERY OF FAO FORESTRY PROJECTS BY REGION, 2012–13 BIENNIUM (US$ MILLION)



PROJECT BUDGET BY REGION, 2012–13 BIENNIUM, SUM OF SOE PROJECT BUDGET (US$ MILLION)

Interregional | Africa | Asia | Latin America | Near East | Europe | Grand total



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