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COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

Twenty-sixth Session

3-7 October 2022

Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 25th Session of the Committee on Forestry

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I. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 25TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (COFO25)

Update on the current status of implementation

Action item	Action taken
ITEM 4.1 STATE OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS 2020: FORESTS, BIODIVERSITY AND PEOPLE	
10. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. raise awareness on the drivers of forest biodiversity loss and how to address these.	<p>FAO published “Forest governance by indigenous and tribal peoples - an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean” (https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2930en).</p> <p>FAO and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) are preparing a joint study on “Mainstreaming biodiversity in the forest management”. It addresses the main drivers of biodiversity loss and recommends ways to address them.</p>
b. step up actions to halt deforestation, forest degradation and loss of forest biodiversity and support Members in their efforts, including through fostering various forms of international cooperation.	<p>FAO supported the implementation of the UN Secretary General’s Initiative on Turning the Tide on Deforestation at global level, including through international high-level dialogues and debates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launch of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Joint Statement on Challenges and Opportunities in the context of Turning the Tide on Deforestation at a dedicated side event during the sixteenth session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF16) (April 2021): https://www.cpfweb.org/50449-0941d79c54a6810d4c9eb2f45bbcb25f7.pdf; • high-level event at the 14th Session of the European Development Days (EDD): “Forests are too precious to lose: halting deforestation & enhancing biodiversity” (16 June 2021); • high-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, CPF event on “The role of forests in time of crisis: sustainable production and consumption patterns to turn the tide on deforestation” (6 July 2021);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 26): High-level Dialogue of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests “Upscaling Actions to Turn the Tide on Deforestation” (6 November 2021); • release of the booklet “Turning the Tide on Deforestation - Flagship initiatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests” (November 2021); • joint event of FAO and the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union: "Forests for livelihoods, climate and biodiversity: solution pathways to halt deforestation" (15 March 2022); • XV World Forestry Congress, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 2-6 May 2022, Sub-theme 1. Turning the tide – Reversing deforestation and forest degradation. <p>FAO is supporting the implementation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-7) Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program with 27 participating countries launched in 2021.</p>
<p>c. support Members with the required tools and methodologies for generating better evidence of the contribution of forests to the conservation of biodiversity and strengthen countries' capacity to monitor biodiversity outcomes and address existing data gaps.</p>	<p>FAO mobilized additional resources to further develop free and open access Open Foris tools and platforms such as SEPAL (System for earth observations, data access, processing & analysis for land monitoring) for forest and land monitoring.</p> <p>FAO has developed the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) assessment tool for identifying needs and gaps to help establish or strengthen a country's forest monitoring system¹.</p> <p>FAO has launched the National Forest Monitoring eLearning Modules² to provide an overview of the key phases of the planning and implementation of a National Forest Inventory (NFI).</p> <p>FAO published “Integrating forest and landscape restoration into national forest monitoring systems”³.</p>
<p>d. continue to demonstrate that solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, such as sustainable forest management, restoration and agroforestry, are possible, through sharing best practices, in line</p>	<p>FAO is preparing a report on “Forest products in the global bioeconomy” and a manual on agroforestry business cases.</p> <p>Case studies on human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) and the co-existence of people and wildlife were launched on World Wildlife Day, 3 March 2022. The series of studies will be launched in 2022 and developed according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) Guidelines.</p>

¹ <https://www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/news/detail/en/c/1449869/>

² [Bit.ly/NFIonline](https://bit.ly/NFIonline)

³ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6021en>

<p>with national capacities, priorities and contexts; and that agriculture and forestry can synergistically support sustainable development.</p>	
<p>e. support Members, upon request, to strengthen efforts to ensure the involvement of forest dependent people and women in forestry and biodiversity conservation, and improve information on the socio-economic benefits of forest biodiversity.</p>	<p>Funding from FAO's Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) contributed to the restoration of more than 167 000 ha of forested landscapes. Some 66 000 people benefited from forest restoration and sustainable forest management and over 100 forest and farm organizations implemented climate-resilience plans and practices. Training in climate-change mitigation and adaptation reached about 5 400 personnel during the year (45 percent of whom were women).</p> <p>FAO supported Venezuela to implement a model of forest community management with the indigenous community Kariña in the Forest Reserve Imataca.</p>
<p>f. support Members in the development of innovative financing modalities for forest conservation, restoration and sustainable use, including payments for ecosystem services.</p>	<p>FAO provided strategic technical support to five countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) to unlock emerging result-based finance opportunities, preparing and submitting expressions of interest to the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) Coalition.</p> <p>FAO published "Developing Bankable Business Plans: a learning guide for forest producers and their organizations"⁴.</p> <p>FAO' published a Forestry Paper called "A guide to forest–water management"⁵, which provides insights into the business and economic cases for managing forests for water ecosystem services.</p> <p>In Uganda, FAO implemented capacity building activities for restoration planning, including socio-economic and investment considerations.</p>
<p>g. use multilaterally agreed concepts and science and evidence-based linkages in flagship publications in line with the guidance of the FAO Council.</p>	<p>FAO's <i>The State of the World's Forests</i> (SOFO) 2022 uses intergovernmental-agreed concepts and definitions to the extent possible and where available, including terms and definitions of the Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA).</p>

⁴ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4520en/>

⁵ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6473en/>

<p>h. facilitate consultation with Members, through their Permanent Representations to FAO, in the preparation of the next SOFO to ensure an inclusive and informed process.</p>	<p>Following the Committee’s request to regularly update Members on the development of initiatives in the forest sector in which FAO participates, FAO organized three virtual briefing sessions for Members through their Permanent Representations. The briefing session held on 7 October 2021 concerned the next edition of FAO’s flagship publication “The State of the World’s Forests” (SOFO), which focuses on “Forestry and Green Recovery, Building Inclusive and Sustainable Green Economies”.</p>
<p>i. provide a channel for Members to provide information for specific revisions in SOFO to help the Secretariat improve its accuracy.</p>	<p>See point 10 h.</p>
<p>j. showcase and promote ongoing practices that harmonize agricultural activities with the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forests, avoiding deforestation and maintaining ecosystem services.</p>	<p>The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) is working with several countries to promote practices that harmonize agriculture activities and forest and landscape restoration. See point (v.) above and (xi) below.</p> <p>FAO, through the UN-REDD Programme, collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan on a webinar series: “Halting deforestation: approaches and tools for forest-positive commodity value chains”⁶ Three events were held between September and October 2021.</p> <p>FAO supported Chile in the implementation of the “Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically-endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in Arica y Parinacota, Biobío and Ñuble regions” initiative.</p> <p>FAO provided technical contributions to the Food Systems Summit Action Track 3 coalition on “Halting deforestation and conversion from agriculture commodities”⁷.</p> <p>FAO initiated collaboration with the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) to collect series of case studies on the nexus between agriculture and forests.</p>

⁶ [Forest-positive commodity value chains | REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/2022/en/)

⁷ [Halting Deforestation & Conversion from Agricultural Commodities - Food Systems Summit Community](https://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/2022/en/)

<p>k. support Members, upon request, to enhance efforts aimed at providing income generation opportunities for forest dependent people in order to avoid activities that are detrimental to forests.</p>	<p>The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) supported 144 forest and farm producer organization enterprises based on environmentally-sustainable resource use. One hundred fifteen of these increased their value-adding during the year. With FAO support in 2021, 89 forest and farm producer organizations developed business plans with credible financial information.</p>
<p>ITEM 4.2 GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT 2020: KEY FINDINGS AND WAYS FORWARD INCLUDING DIGITALIZATION</p>	
<p>13. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p>	
<p>a. continue to produce a FRA report every five years.</p>	<p>Preparations for the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2025 are on track and an expert consultation is currently being prepared. The online FRA platform is being improved to facilitate data entry and review, and sharing of tabular and geospatial data.</p>
<p>b. develop, in consultation with Members, Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ) partners, international experts and other stakeholders, a flexible FRA reporting process that allows voluntary updates of key indicators related to SDG15 and other indicators at the discretion of Members, as new information allows, while ensuring data quality and transparency.</p>	<p>Work in progress. FAO has been working on a process description for flexible reporting modality and related technical changes in the online reporting platform. The modality proposal will be presented in the FRA 2025 Expert Consultation.</p>
<p>c. ensure the sufficient allocation of resources to the FRA Programme by maintaining FAO's regular budget and seek to increase voluntary multi-year extra-budgetary resources from donor countries.</p>	<p>Work in progress. The objective is to mobilize at least USD 6.5 million in extra-budgetary funding for the next FRA cycle.</p>

<p>d. develop, in consultation with Members, guidance and operational tools for more consistent reporting on forest characteristics, including on primary forests, and suggestions on using remote sensing, based on country capacity and capability.</p>	<p>Work in progress. FAO held workshops for selected boreal forest countries and in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).</p>
<p>e. in cooperation with CPF members and other restoration initiatives, prepare an information note for the 26th session of COFO that analyses if and how reporting on restoration-related indicators to future FRAs can streamline reporting for countries between multiple restoration initiatives.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/INF/6.</p>
<p>f. implement the recommendations of the Expert Workshop hosted by FAO on the “Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators” with regard to further work on Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators and steps needed to utilize the full potential of the Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators at all levels, in collaboration with CPF members and other relevant international organizations and processes.</p>	<p>FAO prepared and published the “Status of, and trends in, the global core set of forest-related indicators”⁸.</p>
<p>g. analyse, in collaboration with CPF Members, the uptake of the Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators by other</p>	<p>Completed. The report will be presented during the 26th Session of COFO. See document: COFO/2022/6.3.</p>

⁸ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9963en>

<p>reporting processes and the extent to which they decrease reporting burden on countries.</p>	
<p>h. identify and promote new technologies and digital innovation for data collection and dissemination on forest resources, their sustainable management and use - including livelihoods and socio-economic data - as well as on forest products, in synergy with other relevant data-related initiatives of FAO, such as the Hand-in-Hand Initiative and provide a background document for the consideration of the 26th Session of COFO.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/INF/7.</p>
<p>i. support Members, upon request, in their data generation, analysis and reporting efforts including through capacity building, technological cooperation and in mobilizing additional resources.</p>	<p>FAO, in collaboration with the UNFCCC, organized six virtual subregional workshops to connect reporting actors, including FRA National Correspondents (NCs), UNFCCC and SDG focal points, in March 2021. The workshops gathered 232 participants (among which 32 percent women) from 30 countries and 44 institutions.</p> <p>A special study on improving the reporting on primary forests is being implemented through a series of regional- and biome-level workshops and pilot studies involving national experts. Four expert workshops were held and work on the pilot studies is ongoing.</p> <p>Two capacity-building workshops in forest product statistics were held. The first (25-29 October 2021) involved 41 participants from 16 countries in West and Central Africa. The second included 22 participants representing 14 Western Balkan and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)-Region countries.</p> <p>FAO supported the National Forest Inventory (NFI) network in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region to launch a Spanish translation of the publication entitled ‘<i>National Forest Inventories of Latin America and the Caribbean – Towards the harmonization of forest information</i>’ (https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7791en).</p>

	FAO is providing technical assistance to countries on national forest inventories, land use/land cover assessment, as well as on the strengthening of their National Forest Monitoring Systems, institutional arrangements, and skill development on data management.
ITEM 5 FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY	
17. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. strengthen forestry considerations in the work on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors.	<p>FAO has developed a concept note on mainstreaming forest biodiversity across agricultural sectors for consideration by the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8).</p> <p>FAO launched the FAO Green Cities Initiative (GCI) in September 2020.</p> <p>The Tree Cities of the World programme that was launched at the World Forum on Urban Forests in 2018. In 2021, 138 cities from 20 countries have joined the scheme.</p> <p>FAO published an infographic on “Benefits of Urban Trees”⁹.</p>
b. conduct a review of biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry and share good practices on solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, and report on progress made at the 26th Session of the Committee of Forestry.	The relevant FAO Forestry Paper is expected to be launched at COFO26.
c. strengthen the promotion of sustainable management of wildlife along the whole wild meat value chain and the adoption of measures to better prevent zoonotic	In progress.

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/3/c0024e/c0024e.pdf>

<p>disease risk, including through the One Health approach and through strengthened collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health and the World Health Organization.</p>	<p>FAO published Forestry Working Paper No. 18¹⁰, which provides a set of recommendations and stresses the importance of promoting the One Health approach.¹¹</p> <p>FAO and Ecosystem Health Assessment (EHA) joint Policy Brief on Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risk in Forest Ecosystem and associated journal manuscript are being prepared.</p>
<p>d. contribute to relevant work on biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other organizations and processes to strengthen forest biodiversity monitoring, reporting, and review, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) organized the 3rd CPW Wildlife Forum in Budapest, in September 2021. FAO published a Forum with key messages and recommendations related to post-2020 global biodiversity framework and One Health.¹²</p> <p>The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO RLC) has implemented the regional project "The Amazon Vision of REDPARQUES: a regional contribution to meeting the targets of the CBD Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework".</p> <p>The Mountain Partnership produced the policy brief <i>Including mountains in the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</i>¹³.</p> <p>See also document: COFO/2022/INF/6.</p>
<p>e. consider an initiative to mainstream biodiversity in food systems, in consultation with Members.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/6.2.</p>

¹⁰ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1468en>

¹¹ <https://s3.amazonaws.com/cbddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyxk3pr18/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf>

¹² <https://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/98787/en/>

¹³ [Mountain Partnership Biodiversity Policy Note.pdf \(fao.org\)](#)

ITEM 6 FORESTS: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

22. The Committee requested FAO to:

<p>a. support Members, upon request, to increase capacity to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as part of their climate actions, including in the implementation and/or enhancement of their NDCs, as appropriate.</p>	<p>FAO is working with partners to update assessments and methodologies of direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at global, regional, national and local scales. See also 23.d.</p> <p>FAO assisted in the formulation, approval and implementation of more than USD 280 million to support countries in their efforts to address the drivers of deforestation and halt forest loss in more than 12 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean for which multiple cooperation sources were mobilized to achieve this.</p> <p>FAO provided support to more than 60 countries on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) planning and enhancement, NDC implementation, tracking of NDC implementation (under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the UNFCCC), and NDC finance mobilization.</p>
<p>b. strengthen its collaboration with the private sector and facilitate dialogue, including by providing opportunities to share knowledge and lessons learned, aimed at mobilizing climate finance for forests and enhancing the role of the private sector in efforts to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation while contributing to job creation, livelihood resilience and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>FAO is providing technical assistance to countries through the UN-REDD Programme and selected initiatives to purchase carbon credits, thereby making climate finance for forests available.</p> <p>In the framework of the UN-REDD Programme, FAO supported exchanges with countries and the private sector on the call for Green Gigatonne Challenge (a gigatonne of high-quality emission reductions by 2020).</p> <p>FAO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) are collaborating on the development of a handbook on deforestation and due diligence. The handbook is expected by end of 2022 and will complement the <i>OECD-FAO Guidance on responsible agricultural supply chains</i>¹⁴ published in 2016 and facilitate companies' efforts to address deforestation risks related to agricultural products.</p>

¹⁴ <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en>

	<p>The FAO–Rabobank dialogue is ongoing on the Acorn (Agroforestry CRUs for the Organic Restoration of Nature) initiative¹⁵.</p> <p>The FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and the UN-REDD Programme are implementing the Sustainable Forest Trade Initiative in the Lower Mekong Region (SFT-LMR) to support sustainable forest trade and address forest crime through improved governance in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, while engaging with China as an important partner country.</p>
<p>c. increase understanding of impacts that deforestation and forest degradation and climate change, among other processes, may contribute to increasing the risk of spread of zoonotic diseases, to help inform policy making for mutually beneficial recovery approaches.</p>	<p>FAO published Forestry Working Paper No. 18, which provides a set of recommendations and stresses the importance of promoting the One Health approach.</p> <p>FAO and Ecosystem Health Assessment (EHA) joint Policy Brief on Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risk in Forest Ecosystem and associated journal manuscript are being prepared.</p> <p>The UN-REDD Programme prepared UN-REDD information brief on catalysing forest solutions for recovery responses¹⁶ (UN-REDD¹⁷).</p> <p>FAO and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) developed a proposal to promote One Health approaches in the Congo Basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo) to support intact and effectively-managed forests and biodiversity to minimize the risk of zoonotic outbreaks.</p> <p>FAO-EHA is working on a joint Policy Brief on <i>Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risk in Forest Ecosystem</i> and associated journal manuscript are being prepared, with expected release in 2022.</p>

¹⁵ <https://acorninitiative.org/>

¹⁶ [the covid-19 crisis and un-redd: catalysing forest solutions for recovery responses | UNREDD](#)

¹⁷ <https://www.un-redd.org/projects/building-back-resilient-societies>

	The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme ¹⁸ produced a White Paper ¹⁹ and associated Policy Brief entitled “ <i>Build Back Better in a post-COVID-19 world - Reducing future wildlife-borne spillover of disease to humans</i> ” ²⁰ .
d. recognizing the importance of plant health and the need to address issues through a One Health approach, strengthen further the international standard setting activities and enhance visibility of the work of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and CODEX Alimentarius.	In progress.
e. assist Members, upon request, to address the forest-related impacts of emergency, natural disasters and after-outbreak situations, and in establishing long-term prevention, risk mitigation and forest management strategies to address them, as appropriate to national or ecological circumstances, including fires, pests and diseases and drought; and strengthen the respective regional networks and availability of and access to information at national and global levels.	FAO, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism co-organized the joint scientific-technical symposium “Assessing Forest Damage and Disturbance” (29-30 September 2022).
f. assist Members, upon request, to conduct vulnerability and impact assessments of climate change on forest ecosystems to develop informed policy interventions.	Work in progress. FAO is carrying out this work in the context of forest and landscape restoration and biodiversity-related projects.

¹⁸ <https://www.swm-programme.info/>

¹⁹ <https://www.fao.org/3/cb1503en/cb1503en.pdf>

²⁰ <https://www.fao.org/3/cb1490en/cb1490en.pdf>

<p>g. support capacity building, and provide technical assistance and data to underpin national efforts to enhance, redesign and implement, as appropriate, policies and actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation, and support adaptation measures, including in the context of post COVID-19 recovery actions, related to forests, and promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation.</p>	<p>FAO supported Colombia to design a methodology serving to assess the possible impacts of key measures of the national strategy against deforestation and the sustainable management of forests.</p> <p>FAO provided technical support to Argentina in the context of the GCF REDD+ Results-based payments project for embedding the country's actions to build back better and enhance resilience after the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>FAO provided support to promoting local climate action in e.g. Argentina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Honduras and countries in Southeast Asia and West Africa.</p> <p>FAO supported countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to implement REDD+ strategies/action plans by leveraging a combination of efforts and initiatives (UN-REDD, Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), GCF, bilateral funded projects), including through training and technical assistance, assessing drivers of deforestation and accessing climate finance.</p> <p>FAO led the “Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest)” project to collect, analyse and disseminate forest-related data. Experiences and lessons learned are reported in <i>Towards open and transparent forest data for climate action - Experiences and lessons learned</i>. (https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8908en).</p> <p>FAO provided technical assistance to countries on national forest inventories, land use/land cover assessment, and on the strengthening of their national forest monitoring systems, institutional arrangements, and skill development on data management.</p>
<p>h. assist Members, upon request, in their efforts to manage landscapes in an integrated way through innovative approaches to halt deforestation, to facilitate investments, and to strengthen capacities and education to this end.</p>	<p>See points above: 22.a, b, g, k, l, m, n; and points: 23.a; 29.b. below.</p>
<p>i. in any intergovernmental multilateral deliberations or negotiations within the UN system that address or seek to define</p>	<p>FAO participated in the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 5.2 (Nairobi, Kenya, 28 February–2 March 2022) in a discussion on nature-based solutions.</p>

<p>nature-based solutions, be actively involved and support the integration and role of sustainable forest management in the discussions.</p>	
<p>j. together with other organizations of the CPF, build on outcomes of a joint initiative of the CPF “Working Across Sectors to Halt Deforestation and Increase Forest Area: From Aspiration to Action”.</p>	<p>See point 10.b. above and Document COFO/2022/7.4.</p>
<p>k. support Members in their efforts in forest landscape restoration.</p>	<p>FAO and the Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries (ACSFI) organized the webinar “Challenges and opportunities for the forest sector’s engagement in ecosystem restoration”.</p> <p>FAO is implementing a regional technical cooperation project in seven countries in Asia and the Pacific to upscale landscape restoration.</p> <p>FAO supported Chile in the formulation of the initiative “Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale on productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment”, led by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture through the National Forest Corporation (CONAF).</p>
<p>l. support Members in developing financial instruments to address deforestation, including through payments for ecosystem services</p>	<p>A private-sector investment forum and Ministerial Forum on Forest Finance were held during the XV World Forestry Congress in Seoul in May 2022.</p> <p>FAO supported Members in making progress towards enabling access to emerging climate finance opportunities e.g. LEAF – see points 10.b; 22.g.</p>
<p>m. continue to support Members in their efforts to conserve, restore and sustainably manage forests including through reducing and reversing deforestation and to access funding and</p>	<p>FAO collaborated with Argentina and Congo to support the implementation of the REDD+ Strategies and NDCs.</p>

<p>results based payments from relevant sources, in close collaboration but not restricted to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, and including financial mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund.</p>	
<p>n. support, upon request, Small Island Developing States to implement or strengthen sustainable forest management in order to increase resilience and sustainability of communities and forest ecosystems, including in the context of climate change, natural disasters, and other risks.</p>	<p>FAO supported the Pacific Outlook Study with thematic studies on production, trade and processing of forest products and nurturing innovation and resilience in land-use practices and technologies in forestry and agroforestry in Pacific Island countries.</p> <p>FAO provided support to the GEF-funded Integrated Forest Management Project in the Solomon Islands.</p>
<p>ITEM 7 FORESTS AND THEIR ROLE IN TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS</p> <p>ITEM 7.1 TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS: HALTING DEFORESTATION AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS</p>	
<p>23. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p>	
<p>a. integrate forestry in FAO’s work on food systems.</p>	<p>FAO supported countries to integrate forestry in food systems through the “Strengthening food-security and pro-poor oriented forest and landscape management practices in Sri Lanka (TCP/SRL/3706/C3)” project.</p> <p>FAO provided technical input to the preparation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) on Action Track 3 (AT3) “boost nature-positive production systems” and collaboration with leaders of the AT3 for identifying “game-changing solutions”.</p> <p>FAO increased private sector awareness regarding the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with agricultural supply chain (see 22.b on FAO/OECD project).</p>

	<p>FAO initiated collaboration with the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) to collect series of case studies on the nexus between agriculture and forests.</p>
<p>b. promote synergies and address trade-offs between forestry and agriculture in initiatives and projects, including through COVID-19 pandemic recovery measures.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/4.</p> <p>State of the World's Forests 2022: Forest pathways for green recovery and building inclusive, resilient and sustainable economies.</p>
<p>c. integrate forestry in FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative with interested partners, at the request of the Member.</p>	<p>Forestry data was integrated in FAO's Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform.</p> <p>Forest monitoring tools and platforms (Open Foris and SEPAL) have been directly linked to the Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform.</p> <p>See document: COFO/2022/INF/7.</p>
<p>d. enhance FAO's cross-sectoral work to address impacts of certain agriculture production systems and related food systems on forests.</p>	<p>FAO and the Basque Center for Climate Change (BC3) have been developing a statistics tool to connect commodity trade to land use for production (Multi-regional input-output tables on food and forest products).</p> <p>FAO carried out an assessment of the relative share of small-scale and large-scale farming in driving deforestation based on data from the FRA Remote Sensing Survey.²¹</p> <p>FAO and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) carried out a global and regional analysis of underlying drivers of deforestation to understand the link between land use change and some features of agrifood systems.</p> <p>FAO supported Members to formulate, approve and implement projects in the framework of their REDD+ strategies and NDCs that focus on strengthening integrated forest management with livestock, agroforestry and removing conversion from cocoa-production. Countries specifically supported in 2021 are Argentina, Colombia,</p>

²¹ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9970en>

	<p>Congo and Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>FAO contributed to the formulation of an European Union-funded project on sustainable cocoa for Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana with lessons learned from FLEGT on forest monitoring, landscape governance, traceability and supply chain custody tools.</p> <p>FAO provided voluntary technical inputs to the European Commission on proposals to amend regulations on markets and exports.</p> <p>The Mountain Partnership produced a policy brief on highlighting sustainable agrifood systems in mountains.</p>
<p>e. enhance FAO's cross-sectoral work on afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration at all levels for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, contributing to the UN System-wide efforts to "Turning the tide on deforestation" co-led by FAO, and take into account forest-related issues in the preparation of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.</p>	<p>See point 10b. and 23.a. See document COFO/2022/INF/8.</p>
<p>f. engage with public, private sector and civil society stakeholders and initiatives aimed at halting deforestation and at promoting legal and sustainable value chains of forest and agricultural products, as well as sustainable food systems as a whole.</p>	<p>In progress through various workstreams under the UN-REDD Programme and the work programme of FAO Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries (ACSFI) and of the CPF Joint-initiative on Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World.</p> <p>In 2021, FAO, in collaboration with governments, private sector and civil society organized webinars to promote the use of sustainable wood in the construction value chains.</p> <p>FAO launched a communication campaign called "Grow the Solution: wood nature's sustainable solution" at the XV World Forestry Congress.</p> <p>The Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) initiative in collaboration with Slow Food, is helping to improve local mountain economies by strengthening value chains and promoting a labelling scheme for small-scale mountain</p>

	<p>producers. Through a collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme GEF Small Grants Programme, MPP producers in Guatemala, Lesotho, Nepal and Rwanda received training on agrobiodiversity mapping and participatory guarantee systems to certify their organic farming systems.</p>
g. consider ways of strengthening coordination between COFO and COAG on cross-sectoral matters.	Agriculture and forestry linkages was included as an agenda item of the 28th Session of the Committee on Agriculture and the 26th Session of the Committee on Forestry. See document COFO/2022/4.
24. The Committee recommends that in the future any papers dealing with inter-related issues between agriculture and forests be presented to both COFO and COAG.	See document COFO/2022/4.
ITEM 7.2 UN DECADES: FAMILY FARMING AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION	
29. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. enhance learning and sharing about solutions to the short and long term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as it relates to forest ecosystem restoration and to family farming.	<p>FAO organized two webinars in 2020 on perspectives for building back better.</p> <p>ACSFI released the statement “Building back a better post-COVID-19 world with sustainable forest products”.</p>
b. ensure close coordination and collaboration between the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.	<p>In collaboration with Togo, the Network of Farmers and Producers’ Organizations in West Africa (ROPPA), FAO provided support to identify a common platform for the implementation of the two Decades: United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDFE) and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p> <p>FAO organized a workshop in Togo in the context of the UNDFE to strengthen the capacity of forest and farm producer organizations.</p> <p>FAO has been fully involved in the UNDFE (2019–2028), including in its design, and its outcomes are consistent with the Decade’s priorities and the implementation of activities in the framework of the Coalition on Family</p>

	<p>Farming. FAO is helping the broader effort of sustainable development by supporting regional and global apex bodies active in forest conservation and forest rights.</p> <p>FAO supported many countries (including Bolivia, Madagascar and Togo), in enhancing their ecosystem restoration efforts while strengthening small holders and producer organizations.</p> <p>FAO supported ten partner countries of the Forest and Farm Facility to enhance the involvement of the forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) in landscape restoration efforts. For example, in Ghana, FAO supported the development of the Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP)'s Green Charcoal Strategy in 2021.</p> <p>The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF) strengthened the capacities of FFPOs to promote policy and legal frameworks that are conducive to the economic empowerment and livelihood resilience of rural women.</p> <p>In 2021, FAO supported 47 forest and farm producer organizations and over 56 528 producers (Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia) to improve access to services.</p> <p>FAO supported local producers in Ecuador to develop online marketing services.</p> <p>In 2021, FAO helped strengthen policy processes in favour of grassroots' organizations.</p>
<p>c. ensure that FAO's new Strategic Framework gives adequate recognition to FAO's vital role in ecosystem restoration, particularly with regard to productive ecosystems and strengthening synergies with existing regional and global initiatives in this regard, where appropriate through extra-budgetary resources.</p>	<p>In progress.</p> <p>The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration Task Force on Monitoring²² supports monitoring and reporting of the progress and achievements of ecosystem restoration through the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM)²³.</p> <p>FERM tracks the progress of efforts to restore degraded ecosystems in the context of the UN Decade, building on existing country reporting under the SDGs and was developed based on the geospatial architecture of FAO's</p>

²² [Briefing note on the Task Force on Monitoring for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 \(fao.org\)](#)

²³ [FERM | National Forest Monitoring | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

	Hand-In-Hand Geospatial Platform. The FERM platform ²⁴ provides an integrated technical solution for restoration monitoring and reporting.
d. increase the engagement of the private sector, family farmers, smallholders, communities and entrepreneurs as active agents of change, as well as forest and farm producer organizations and other relevant stakeholders in activities related to the two UN Decades and scale up its support to forest and farm producer organizations through the Forest and Farm Facility.	<p>FAO supports forest and farm producer organizations to stimulate entrepreneurship and increase access to markets, finance and services.</p> <p>Ecosystem restoration was recognized as an area of strategic focus for the ACSFI.</p> <p>FAO, in collaboration with the ACSFI, organized the webinar “Challenges and opportunities for the forest sector’s engagement in ecosystem restoration”.</p>
e. support Members, upon request, with tools, methodologies and best practices in line with national priorities and capacities to scale up forest and landscape restoration efforts and monitor progress.	FAO is co-leading the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration jointly with UNEP. Progress in the implementation is presented in document COFO/2022/6.5 as well as COFO/2022/INF/6.
f. take into account the importance of an open, rules-based, science and evidence based, predictable, non-discriminatory, and fair multi-lateral trade system, consistent with WTO rules; and abstain from using non-agreed language, concepts and ideas, in co-leading the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.	FAO is co-leading the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration jointly with UNEP. Progress in implementation is presented in document COFO/2022/6.5.

²⁴ [Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring \(FERM\) \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org/framework-for-ecosystem-restoration-monitoring-ferm/)

ITEM 8. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION	
ITEM 8.1 DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF FAO BODIES OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE	
31.b The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to review the result and effect of the structural changes on FAO's activities in forestry for the 26th Session of COFO.	See document COFO/2022/7.1.
ITEM 8.1. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM FOR DIGITAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	
32. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	The FAO Council, at its 166th Session, discussed and approved the Terms of Reference of the International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture (ToRs). Adjusted according to the guidance from Council and the Technical Committees, the ToRs emphasized that the authority to draft the voluntary guidelines should come from Members through the FAO Governing Bodies and should be developed by a Member-led, open, transparent and inclusive process.
a. ensure that the initiative will create synergies between international organizations, other relevant related initiatives and stakeholders and strengthen coordination between them without duplicating activities under their respective mandates.	See CL 166 Report.
b. include in the Terms of Reference reporting mechanisms through which voluntary guidelines from the Platform on issues related to digital food and agriculture are submitted to the FAO Members for consideration through the FAO Governing Body process.	See CL 166 Report.

c. develop a solid and predictable funding concept based on voluntary contributions.	See CL 166 Report.
d. include in the initiative issues related to the use of digital technology applications in land use planning, land use change and forestry, taking into account their impacts; and	See CL 166 Report.
e. continue developing and refining the Terms of Reference for further review by the Programme Committee and the FAO Council.	See CL 166 Report.
ITEM 8.2 REPORT ON PROGRESS INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTS	
33. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. continue supporting the work of the major programmes in Forestry contained in the report, encouraging stronger linkages between these programmes and main projects led by FAO, as appropriate.	See document: COFO/2022/7.4 as well as document COFO/2022/INF/12, where the Global Forest Goals of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) are aligned to the priority recommendations of the Regional Forestry Commissions.
b. continue supporting the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017- 2030 (UNSPF), including promoting knowledge on the role of sustainable forest management in sustainable development, establishing clear links between its activities and the UNSPF and reporting on implementation accordingly.	See document: COFO/2022/7.4.

<p>c. cooperate with the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) Secretariat in preparing an initial assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sustainable forest management to be presented at the 16th Session of UNFF.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.4.</p> <p>ACSFI Chair participation at UNFF webinar “Forests: at the heart of a green recovery from COVID-19”.</p> <p>ACSFI Steering Committee members participated in High-Level Round Table Sixteenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests.</p>
<p>d. support increased involvement of its regional forestry commissions in preparation of technical sessions of the UNFF with an aim to present experience and forest-related best practices of regions and to increase their involvement in UNFF related regional dialogues.</p>	<p>See document COFO/2022/6.6 and COFO/2022/INF/12.</p>
<p>e. invite its regional forestry commissions to review UNFF related subjects and provide information useful to UNFF.</p>	<p>See document COFO/2022/6.6 and COFO/2022/INF/12.</p>
<p>f. continue and strengthen its leadership role in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and steer the work on developing the CPF work programme in line with the UNFF quadrennial Programme of Work 2021-2024 and present it for information to the 16th session of UNFF.</p>	<p>See document COFO/2022/7.4.</p>
<p>g. continue to support UNFF review functions, in accordance with its mandate.</p>	<p>See document COFO/2022/7.4.</p>

ITEM 8.3 DIALOGUE WITH STATUTORY BODIES IN FORESTRY	
<p>35. The Committee requested FAO to consult with the Regional Forestry Commissions on ways to help facilitate their policy dialogues and technical exchanges to assist them in achieving their Members' goals and contributions to international processes and goals.</p>	<p>A common agenda item “Linking the work of these Statutory Bodies to the work of the Forestry Division and other policy areas with relevance for forestry, in order to increase their relevance and efficiency and to create synergies” was tabled to all Regional Forestry Commissions (RFCs), and the consultation process with Members is ongoing.</p> <p>See document: COFO/2022/6.6.</p>
<p>37. The Committee:</p>	
<p>a. encouraged the FAO Forestry Division to share frequent updates of the work of the ACSFI with Members.</p>	<p>A bulletin on ACSFI's recent activities was shared via FAO Members Gateway.</p>
<p>b. invited ACSFI to continue catalyzing strategic partnerships between FAO and the private sector to support country efforts to achieve the SDGs, in particular in developing countries.</p>	<p>ACSFI Strategic Framework is being executed with a focus on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12 and 15.</p>
<p>38. The Committee:</p>	
<p>a. encouraged the IPC to enhance sharing of information and consult on its work with the Committee.</p>	<p>Information-sharing was included as a topic in the 26th Session of the International Poplar Commission (IPC) held from 5 to 8 October 2021. A 2-day technical session allowed for extended exchange of experiences and latest findings across disciplines.</p>
<p>b. encouraged the FAO Forestry Division to share frequent updates of the work of the IPC with Members.</p>	<p>FAO disseminated the IPC newsletter and policy brief. See Document: COFO/2022/7.3. A side event was organized at the XV World Forestry Congress. A communication plan is being prepared to disseminate IPC-related efforts through multiple channels.</p>

<p>39.d. The Committee encouraged the Working Group to take measures to strengthen its work, given the importance of agrosilvopastoral systems for sustainable production.</p>	<p>In progress. See also document: COFO/2022/4 and COFO/2022/6.6 regarding the work of the COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems.</p>
<p>40. The Committee invited FAO to explore options for further linking the work of these Statutory Bodies to the work of the Forestry Division and other policy areas with relevance for forestry, in order to increase their relevance and efficiency and to create synergies and enhance participation.</p>	<p>A common agenda item “Linking the work of these Statutory Bodies to the work of the Forestry Division and other policy areas with relevance for forestry, in order to increase their relevance and efficiency and to create synergies” was tabled to all Regional Forestry Commissions (RFCs), and the consultation process with Members is ongoing.</p> <p>See document: COFO/2022/6.6.</p>
<p>41. The Committee invited FAO to support the private sectors’ involvement, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, in capacity building for sustainable production, responsible consumption and related trade in forest products.</p>	<p>The ACSFI Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030 is under implementation.</p> <p>The ACSFI released the Statement “Building a forest-based bioeconomy to halt climate change and achieve multiple Sustainable Development Goals”.</p> <p>A report entitled '<i>Forest Products in the global bioeconomy</i>' is being prepared.</p> <p>The FAO-EU FLEGT Programme (2016-2022) pursued many interventions to equip private sector stakeholders with the skills to comply with legal frameworks and access markets.</p> <p>FAO developed a total of 123 tools (i.e. guidelines, IT applications, simplified procedures, supply chain control mechanisms, etc.) for promoting the uptake of legal and sustainable practices in the timber industry; organized 494 technical training events for private sector actors.</p>

ITEM 9.1 FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION AND THE UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT	
43. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. support Members, upon request, in taking actions and increasing investments towards the systematic integration of forests and trees, agroforestry and other innovative forest-related approaches into more sustainable food systems, acknowledging the added urgency in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.	See 22.g, 22.h, 22.m.
b. report on the relevant deliberations of the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 during the 26th Session of the Committee on Forestry.	See document: COFO/2022/INF/8.
ITEM 9.2 VISION AND STRATEGY FOR FAO'S WORK IN NUTRITION	
44.e The Committee <u>provided</u> guidance on the Strategy, from the perspective of forestry, to ensure its relevance to fulfil FAO's mandate and to support countries in their effort to reach their SDG targets, including that the Strategy should take into account and highlight:	<p>The policy recommendations from the 2017 Committee on World Food Security (CFS-44) served as a basis for expanding FAO's forests for food security and nutrition work in 2020-21.</p> <p>FAO strengthened its work to reinforce the interconnections between nutrition and health, linking all relevant SDG targets to support countries in view of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>FAO published four resource materials in all official languages, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) FAO Forestry Working Paper No. 18;²⁵ 2) Poster;²⁶

²⁵ <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1468en>

²⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb1480en/cb1480en.pdf>

<p>i. the potential of forests and forestry to contribute to healthy diets and prevent all forms of malnutrition;</p> <p>ii. the direct contribution of forest products to healthy diets from sustainable food systems, and their indirect positive impacts on the forest sector itself and rural areas, as mentioned in paragraph 44a.;</p> <p>iii. the importance of innovation in that regard;</p> <p>iv. the importance of partnership including the civil society, the private sector as well as smallholder and family farmers, youth and women, indigenous peoples and local communities, and agri-business and agro-forestry operators and their associations irrespective of their size; and</p> <p>v. the importance of the engagement with and the empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women and youth.</p>	<p>3) Brief on forests for human health and well-being;²⁷</p> <p>4) Brochure on FAO's work in forests for food security, nutrition and human health.²⁸</p>
ITEM 9.3 MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY FOR 2020-2023	
45. The Committee <u>noted</u> the need to:	
<p>a. adjust to new realities in a post-COVID-19 pandemic world and to address its mid and long-term impacts.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.3.</p>

²⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb1491en/cb1491en.pdf>

²⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb2414en/CB2414EN.pdf>

<p>b. strengthen its and FAO's work related to the essential role the sustainable management of forests plays in fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals and the need for sufficient budget and adequate capacity to perform these tasks.</p>	<p>FAO has contributed to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development's (HLPF) in-depth review of SDG15.</p> <p>FAO provided substantive technical inputs to the Expert Group Meetings in this regard.</p>
<p>c. further explore opportunities to enhance efficiency of work, ensure participation of Rome-based delegations in the inter-sessional processes, and improve interaction between Rome-based delegations and the COFO Steering Committee.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.3.</p>
<p>47. The Committee <u>looked forward</u> to receiving an adjusted MYPOW at its 26th Session, following the adoption of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 and the Medium Term Programme 2022-2025.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.3.</p>
<p>ITEM 9.4 PREPARATIONS FOR THE XV WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS</p>	
<p>50. The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:</p>	
<p>a. align the Congress discussions and subsequent outcomes with global COVID-19 rebuilding efforts as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and strengthen the contribution of the Congress to establishing a more effective interface</p>	<p>FAO prepared the programme and topics of the Congress following the guidance of COFO and the feedback received from the Regional Forestry Commissions. One special event devoted to COVID-19 pandemic was co-hosted by CPF members and led by FAO. The Seoul Forest Declaration, the Ministerial Call on Sustainable Wood and the Youth Call for Action form the key outcomes of the Congress.</p> <p>See also document: COFO/2022/7.2.</p>

between science, policy, and investment in the forest sector.	
b. present the outcomes of the Congress to the Regional Forestry Commissions and the 26th Session of the Committee on Forestry, and through it to the FAO Council and Conference, with a view to considering as appropriate these outcomes in the planning of policies and programmes of the Organization and monitoring progress in implementation.	<p>FAO Director-General reported to the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees on the XV WFC in May 2022, as well as to the 170th Session of the Council in June 2022.</p> <p>Outcomes of COFO26 will be presented to the Regional Forestry Commissions in 2023 and further plans are being developed to draw special attention to the Youth Call for Action.</p> <p>See also document: COFO/2022/7.2.</p>
c. collaborate with the Republic of Korea in presenting the outcomes of the Congress to relevant intergovernmental instruments and processes.	<p>In collaboration with the Republic of Korea, FAO presented the XV WFC outcomes at UNFF17, Stockholm+50, the HLPF, UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC meetings, including the meetings of the Conference of Parties (UNCCD in Abidjan).</p> <p>See also document: COFO/2022/7.2.</p>
d. take into account the importance of multilingualism at FAO.	Formal FAO communication to Members is systematically provided in all six languages. A brief overview of the evolution of the use of languages was prepared with the view to improve multilingualism in the future.
ITEM 9.5 FAO'S WORK IN FORESTRY UNDER THE REVIEWED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	
51.b The Committee <u>requested</u> FAO to:	
a. continue its priority related to normative and technical work in forestry.	See document: COFO/2022/7.1.
b. put further emphasis on the provision of up-to-date and high-quality data on forests.	See document: COFO/2022/6.3, COFO/2022/INF/6 and COFO/2022/INF/7.

<p>c. support Members, upon their request, in their efforts to protect, restore and sustainably manage forests, including through halting deforestation; restoring forest ecosystems, including degraded forest ecosystems; and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources, agroforestry and legal and sustainable value chains for forest products.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/6.5, COFO/2022/2, COFO/2022/3, and COFO/2022/5.</p>
<p>d. consider national priorities, local realities and different production systems when planning and implementing activities related to forests and forest management as well as sustainable food systems as a whole, in a way that acknowledges those differences and supports the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/4.</p>
<p>e. ensure that FAO's new Strategic Framework adequately reflects the importance of forest issues, the need for cross-sectoral work within the Organization as appropriate and FAO's leading role on forest matters in the UN system.</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.1.</p>
<p>f. regularly update Members on the development of initiatives in the forest sector in which FAO participates, including the internal cross-sectoral initiative on 'Transforming food systems to feed the planet without deforestation',</p>	<p>See document: COFO/2022/7.3.</p>

<p>the System-wide Working Group to Turn the Tide on Deforestation and a possible initiative on forest foods, and consult Members.</p>	
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