



## 经济及社会理事会

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## 联合国森林论坛

## 第十五届会议

## 临时议程\* 项目 3

## 执行 2017-2030 年联合国森林战略计划

## 2020 年 5 月 20 日德国常驻联合国代表团给秘书长的普通照会

德国常驻联合国代表团向联合国秘书长致意，并谨随函提交主题为“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”的主要群体主导倡议会的最后报告，此次会议于 2020 年 3 月 3 日至 5 日在肯尼亚的联合国内罗毕办事处举行(见附件)。

会议由联合国森林论坛秘书处举办，是支持联合国森林论坛的主要群体主导倡议会，由德国政府赞助。来自 41 个组织的 50 名专家共同参加了会议。

德国常驻联合国代表团建议秘书长将该报告列为将于 2020 年举行的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的文件。

\* E/CN.18/2020/1。



2020 年 5 月 20 日德国常驻联合国代表团给秘书长的普通照会的附件

以“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”为主题、支持联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的主要群体主导倡议会的报告



来源：Steffen Dehn。

由主要群体(儿童和青年主要群体牵头)与联合国森林论坛秘书处合作举办

联合国内罗毕办事处(内罗毕办事处)

肯尼亚，内罗毕

(2020 年 3 月 3 日至 5 日)

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## 缩略词表

粮农组织	联合国粮食及农业组织
生物多样性平台	生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学与政策平台
气专委	政府间气候变化专门委员会
国际林研联	国际林业研究组织联合会
科技咨询机构	附属科学技术咨询机构
环发会议	1992 年联合国环境与发展会议(“里约首脑会议”)
环境署	联合国环境规划署
《气候公约》	《联合国气候变化框架公约》

## 关键信息和建议

在内罗毕举行的主要群体<sup>1</sup> 主导倡议会的关注焦点

1. 2020 年 3 月 3 日至 5 日，以“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”为主题的主要群体主导倡议会在肯尼亚的联合国内罗毕办事处举行。儿童和青年主要群体牵头开展了此次会议的构思和举办工作，动员德国政府为会议提供资金。这次活动由联合国森林论坛秘书处举办。本报告载有关于会议的开幕和程序、议程、与会者、专题介绍以及讨论的详细情况。

2. 本节仅介绍关键信息和建议。在本节中，尤为重要内容是对原计划于 2020 年 5 月举行的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议提出的建议。主要群体主导倡议会肩负一项雄心勃勃的重要目标，即敦促联合国森林论坛进程中的所有利益攸关方，并推动其自身的主要群体成员迅速采取实地行动，特别是恢复受损的森林和树木资源，并增加森林生态系统的面积。这项目标是要产生实际影响，而不仅仅止步于全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划下的政策对话。为此，主要群体重点关注综合森林景观的概念，同时确认许多其他办法将有助于更新并扩大世界森林和树木资源。

3. 对采用森林景观办法给予特别关注，符合联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案专家组会议(2019 年 11 月 14 日至 15 日，日内瓦)的成果。专家组会议共同主席的摘要报告强调了实际执行联合国森林战略计划的必要性。该报告不仅指出显然有必要为实现可持续发展目标作出贡献，还赞成采用跨部门办法，并着重说明了森林与气候变化和生物多样性之间的相互联系。

4. 下文所述关键信息是 2020 年 3 月在内罗毕举行的主要群体主导倡议会向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议及其高级别部分提出的建议。与此同时，主要群体敦促原计划在第十五届会议期间与森林合作伙伴关系负责人、非政府组织和私营部门首席执行官举行的森林伙伴关系论坛第三届会议也要考虑到对第十五届会议本身提出的建议。

主要群体就联合国森林论坛第十五届会议审议 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案提出的建议(第十五届会议议程项目 9)

5. 主要群体选择通过了题为《对森林行动的承诺声明》的宣言，承诺提供投入，同时还确定优先事项，并呼吁成员国政府、政府间行为体(森林合作伙伴关系内部或外部的行为体)以及商业私营和非营利领域的非国家行为体等所有利益攸关方采取行动。该声明载于本报告方框 3，内容如下：

<sup>1</sup> 如 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/aboutmajorgroups.html> 所述，据环发会议称，主要群体包括：妇女；儿童和青年；土著人民；农民和小片林地所有人；非政府组织；地方当局；工人和工会；工商界；科技界。

### 主要群体对森林行动的承诺声明

在 2020 年 3 月 3 日至 5 日于联合国内罗毕办事处举行的主要群体主导倡议会上,我们这些与会的主要群体都珍视与联合国森林论坛保持的长期关系,谨此:

1. **注意到**, 联合国可持续发展委员会第三届会议于 1995 年设立的政府间森林小组(森林小组)几经演变, 成为了现在的联合国森林论坛; 自该机构设立以来, 全球森林政策对话在确保森林议程持续受到关注、澄清问题、提出必要的政策改进方案和确定必要的干预措施方面取得了巨大进展;
2. **关切地注意到**, 实地采取的实际行动远远落后于政策对话, 与联合国环境与发展会议(环发会议)即“里约首脑会议”时相比, 森林的净状况目前并无较大改善, 在某些情况下反而有所恶化;
3. **确认**会员国政府日益注意到, 可持续森林管理的宏伟目标与纠正不佳现状的实际行动不相称;
4. **认为**, 联合国森林论坛所代表的森林利益群体愈加感到担忧, 开始更为强调采取实际行动的必要性, 2019 年 11 月 4 日至 9 日在日内瓦举行的森林论坛第十五届会议专家组会议非常明确地传达了这一信息;
5. **注意到**, 在日内瓦举行的这次专家组筹备会议上, 森林利益群体明确认识到有必要在其他土地用途方面采取森林行动, 因此推动采用跨部门办法应对林业挑战;
6. **认识到**, 跨部门工作是我们的固有能力, 与我们所服务的社区在看待发展问题时同样采用的整体统筹视角相一致;
7. **认识到**, 我们作为与每个国家各级(特别是国家以下各级)的社区和社会组织关系最密切的主要群体, 可以与会员国的国家和地方政府合作, 更好地帮助全社会在实地采取重大行动, 同时许多情况下借鉴从以往行动中吸取的经验教训;
8. **承认**, 我们这些主要群体作为民间社会的催化剂, 可以利用自身的特殊属性承担更多责任, 更有力地采取行动, 同时减少各自为政的情况, 并与其他利益攸关方开展更加开放的合作, 充分释放全社会采取森林行动的能量;
9. **现提议**, 根据联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案, 我们将重点关注以下问题, 同时呼吁各会员国政府和国际非政府行为体在森林伙伴关系内外开展合作。为实现预期目标, 我们作为与森林论坛合作的主要群体, 决心并承诺:

- (一) **激励、动员并重新推动全社会承担责任**, 在所有国家采取行动扩大并恢复森林, 在森林和林木植被受威胁最大的地方采取最有力的行动;

- (二) 本着在日内瓦举行的森林论坛第十五届会议专家筹备会议的精神,选择并加强使用跨部门办法,更加积极地采取森林干预措施,在全面利用土地背景下处理森林问题。为此,主要群体将以彼此一致的方式更新各自的 2021-2024 年工作计划;
- (三) 承认应优先恢复生态系统功能,因此需要加快森林行动,但也需要本着里约首脑会议的精神,推动在森林的环境、经济和社会功能之间实现平衡;
- (四) 鼓励民间社会发扬自助和自我牺牲精神,并将其作为森林行动的主要动力,同时帮助利用这种动力来采取森林行动。为此,重视社会动员,将寻求新的和更多的资金作为推动我们参与这项工作的补充因素,而非主要动力;
- (五) 抓住联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的机遇,鼓励会员国政府和森林合作伙伴关系内外的其他利益攸关方认可主要群体的这项决定,并自己作出相应承诺;
- (六) 进一步呼吁会员国政府增强与社区关系最密切的地方当局的权能,使其在森林问题上更加积极,因为几乎所有实地行动都需要地方政府的合作。里约首脑会议认定地方当局为主要群体,但此后地方当局并未参与联合国森林论坛的森林对话;
- (七) 敦促联合国森林论坛第十五届会议制定措施,促使最多 10 个最好能反映所有区域地域代表性的论坛成员国自愿站出来倡导就森林问题采取实际行动。这些志愿国将成为动员全社会采取森林行动的标杆,各主要群体则将在内部团结和协调的基础上给予支持;
- (八) 鼓励森林合作伙伴关系成员成为主要群体的首要合作伙伴,以便共同努力超越森林对话,采取行动提升人类生活;
- (九) 请联合国森林论坛将主要群体列为受益方,使其能够在调集资金方面获得全球森林筹资协助网络的援助(途径包括在筹备银行肯担保的项目方面开展能力建设),为此应将主要群体组织/实体列入可根据联合国森林论坛第十三届会议通过的该网络支助申请准则向其申请支助的会员国、区域和次区域实体名单。

主要群体对联合国森林论坛第十五届会议提出的有重要意义的其他意见(第十五届会议议程项目 8)

6. 主要群体呼吁联合国森林论坛第十五届会议在各项决定和承诺中反映《对森林行动的承诺声明》,提请注意主要群体成员承诺与其他利益攸关方密切合作,采取实际行动——具体意见载于《承诺声明》第 9(一)-(九)条。为迅速、持续地采取实地行动,主要群体提请特别注意:

- 第(七)条: 志愿成员国倡导采取行动;



- 第(六)条：增强地方政府权能，使一直在主要群体论坛和活动中缺席的地方政府能够参与其中；
- 第(七)条：森林合作伙伴关系成为主要群体的关键行动伙伴；
- 第(八)条：推动全球森林筹资协助网络将主要群体纳入资源调集工作，为其自身获得的实物捐助提供补充。

主要群体认为，在理想情况下，它们的呼吁应当在联合国森林论坛自身的报告或承诺宣言中有一席之地。

关于主要群体/民间社会作出贡献的建议(议程项目 3、6、8 和 9)

7. 在内罗毕举行的主要群体主导倡议会比较深入地审议了各主要群体之间开展更密切协作的必要性问题，以及主要群体在促进和参与行动方面的具体作用，因为这些群体作为与社会各级特别是至关重要的当地社区关系密切的行为体，具有特殊属性。主要群体的贡献承诺也已被列入《对森林行动的承诺声明》。此外：

- 主要群体在内罗毕注意到，很少有人提及不同主要群体为实现共同成果而有意选择合作进行实地干预(专题干预或特定地点干预)的例子。因此，它们承诺扭转这一情况，特别是因为它们在土地使用背景下按照计划对林业采取干预措施时，很有必要采用上述协作办法。它们呼吁希望与其合作的利益攸关伙伴鼓励各主要群体加强相互合作，而非倾向于与单个主要群体合作；
- 与会者再次注意到(正如在以往的主要群体活动上所注意到的)，地方政府主要群体和工商界主要群体没有出席主要群体主导倡议会，而且已经缺席很长时间了。与会者邀请这两个群体参与其中，并呼吁会员国政府为其参与对话和实际行动提供激励措施。

## A. 会址和开幕

8. 本着各主要群体团结一致地与联合国森林论坛及其秘书处合作的精神，儿童和青年主要群体在现任协调人 **Celina Schelle 女士** 和 **Frsederik Buchholz 先生** 以及前任协调人 **Steffen Dehn 先生** 的协调下，在构思和在内罗毕举办主要群体主导倡议会以及动员德国政府为会议筹集资金方面发挥了备受赞赏的牵头作用。儿童和青年主要群体的活动得到主要群体指导委员会的支持和监督，该委员会的成员包括若干主要群体。

9. 会上，儿童和青年主要群体引导议程，为每场会议作了主旨发言，牵头记录了讨论内容，并提倡关注主要群体今后在实地务实执行联合国森林论坛目标方面所起的作用。儿童和青年主要群体认为，鉴于森林部门与占用土地这一有限资源的其他土地需求部门共存，应采取跨部门办法实现可持续森林管理；这一想法得到其他主要群体的赞同。儿童和青年主要群体秉持 2019 年 11 月日内瓦专家组会议的精神，提议将内罗毕主要群体主导倡议会的主题定为“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”。

10. 会议于 2020 年 3 月 3 日上午 9 时在位于肯尼亚的联合国内罗毕办事处(内罗毕办事处)开幕, 几乎所有积极参与森林议程的主要群体都出席了会议(附件 2)。

**Afsa Kemitale-Rothschild 女士**(方案协调、外联和技术支助主管)代表联合国森林论坛秘书处主任致简短开幕词。她赞扬联合国森林论坛秘书处与主要群体长期保持良好工作关系, 感谢德国政府资助这次活动。联合国森林论坛秘书处确认了主要群体的价值及其在实现停止毁林、增加可持续管理的森林数量和比例的宏伟目标方面的贡献; 这些目标都是全球性挑战, 需要所有利益攸关方大力合作。

11. **Kemitale-Rothschild 女士**简要提及全球森林目标, 主要群体主导倡议将为实现这些目标, 包括通过内罗毕会议即将重点探讨的跨部门办法实现这些目标提供重要思路。跨部门办法符合全球森林目标 6(加强所有级别的合作、协调、一致性和协同增效)的精神。她还欢迎儿童和青年主要群体在组织主要群体主导倡议活动, 包括筹备有关跨部门主题的构思工作方面发挥带头作用并投入精力。在内罗毕召开的主要群体会议一致提议使用这一跨部门办法, 以此作为各主要群体向计划于 2020 年 5 月初召开的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议所提行动建议的基础。

12. 主要群体主席 **Joe Cobbinah 博士**也表达了主要群体对德国政府所给予的支持以及儿童和青年主要群体在牵头进行活动规划方面所做工作的一致感谢。他期待这次活动能够达成主要目标, 即提高主要群体推动落实全球森林目标和相关具体目标的能力。他还希望与会主要群体承诺加强有效合作。

13. 主要群体主导倡议的总协调人 **Mafa Chipeta 先生**提醒与会者, 主要群体主导倡议的首要目的是向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议提供投入, 此届会议将商定联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案。他欣喜地看到主要群体采用跨部门办法管理森林, 根据这种办法, 将有意地在更广泛的景观背景下实施林木业干预措施。他欣喜地看到, 主要群体希望本着团结精神开展合作, 因为分散和单独的努力几乎注定失败或效果欠佳。**Cecile Ndjebet 女士**和 **Ben Chikamai 博士**担任了两场会议的主持人。

## B. 议程

### B.1 workflow 1——主题发言和概括讨论

#### B.1.1 发言

14. 儿童和青年主要群体协调人 **Frederik Buchholz 先生**介绍了指导主要群体主导倡议的愿景和初衷。他指出, 必须摒弃各自为政的做法, 开启更多合作。他还罗列了主要群体主导倡议的目标(见方框 1), 简要介绍了 3 天的议程和这些目标。

**Buchholz 先生**与 **Celina Schelle 女士**和 **Steffen Dehn 先生**合作, 在接下来的 3 天里主持会议, 完成了各项议程。在介绍主要群体主导倡议的架构和目标时, 儿童和青年主要群体团队表示, 主要群体主导倡议的初衷是: (a) 不只是要研究主要群体现有工作计划的实施情况和经验, 也要按照联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案设想的未来进行规划; (b) 加强主要群体之间的协作。

### 方框 1：主要群体主导倡议的目标概要

儿童和青年主要群体在会前传单中分享了以下内容：

- 就主要群体主导倡议核心议题(跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观)的现实意义建立共识；
- 加强主要群体的关系和协作潜力；
- 确定主要群体集体工作计划为实施联合国森林战略计划作贡献的潜力；
- 就开展跨部门协作、实施联合国森林战略计划/全球森林目标交流经验、共迎挑战 and 同挖潜力；
- 确定会员国为实现包容性森林景观所需采取的必要行动(如何加强跨部门协作)，确定主要群体支持会员国行动的方式；
- 确定民间社会为联合国森林论坛第十五届会议作贡献的更多潜在切入点和内容；
- 编写一份有关主要群体主导倡议的报告，在联合国森林论坛第十五届会议期间和会边活动上提交。

资料来源：儿童和青年主要群体的会前信息。

15. **Celina Schelle 女士**在其详细的补充发言中更为深入地阐述了“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”的理念。她指出，各类不同群体应当将各自希望分享的理论知识带到会场，以便更好地认识理想的跨部门协作情景与现实情况之间的差距，了解需要为缩小差距开展哪些工作。她介绍了综合森林景观的理念、其景观办法的特点以及对非营利性融资的高度依赖(包括其高风险和不可预测性、长期高投资、与现有其他项目的可比性往往不足或缺失)。

16. 主要群体需要制定/分享各自目前在全球森林目标方面的目标和行动，以主要群体主导倡议为起点，建立知识平台，开展交流，建立联系，并在主要群体主导倡议结束后延续这种交流和联系。这些努力的成果将以主要群体主导倡议信息的形式提供给会员国，势必有助于制定联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案。儿童和青年主要群体团队建议与会者努力回答以下 3 个问题：

- 我们能为今年的议题(跨部门协作促进森林景观)做些什么？
- 我们希望从此次主要群体主导倡议会中学到什么？
- 我们对此次主要群体主导倡议会有何其他期待？

17. 主要群体主导倡议的临时议程(附件 1)是根据对话进展情况灵活设计的。该议程可使各主要群体的集体和单独务实参与和承诺逐步靠拢，还有利于把重点放在少数活动上，以便各主要群体经与各国政府和其他利益攸关方合作，能够取得显著进展，在实地实现自己对全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划的雄心。

18. 鉴于议程的灵活性，此次主要群体主导倡议没有设置专任报告员；以下人员志愿协助儿童和青年主要群体进行会议记录：**Adejoke Olukemi Akinyele 博士；Gertrude Kabusimbi Kenyangi 女士；Monica Sia Nyorkor Moore 女士；Mariana Schuchovski 女士；Milagre Nuvunga 女士和 David Walugembe 先生。**

#### B.1.2 主要群体在工作计划实施方面的预期和经验

19. 作为此次主要群体主导倡议的召集方，儿童和青年主要群体在其发言中阐述了自己的预期(B.1.1 节)。各主要群体也都提供了详尽程度各异的其他各项预期，通常附有迄今各自在实施其工作计划方面的经验概况(附件 3)。各方广泛发表了意见，并介绍了一系列实施进展情况。一些具体意见包括：

- a. 注重森林问题的主要群体在探讨景观时，必须注意不要遗漏景观中的其他行为体；
- b. 人类在景观方面的作用经常被视为一种威胁，有必要让所有行为体相信，支持可持续发展能够创造健康和体面的工作，同时也能够保护自然；
- c. 一些人认为，从单个主要群体孤立处理问题转向跨部门办法并非易事——有人指出，“我们尚无与林业部门从业人员外联的机制。我们可以利用主要群体的力量，在综合森林景观方面发挥影响”；
- d. 有意见认为，对其他部门过于开放可能会给林业带来一定危险。与其他土地使用部门相比，林业部门相对弱势，而农业、矿业、公共基础设施、人类住区都是土地需求方面的强势部门。为此必须妥善管理权力关系，避免发生强势部门凌驾于弱势部门合法作用之上的危险，还必须尊重不同地块的适宜性，促进土地用途多样化；
- e. 各开发银行目前投资于中小型项目，多为部门性项目。有必要进行多部门一揽子投资，实行可持续土地管理，一并开发家庭生计、土地及其资源；
- f. 一些意见重点介绍了尼泊尔的经验，例如：
  - 一. 尼泊尔的工作经验表明，社区组织和地方政府难以开展良好合作：地方政府往往具有权威性，更注重保护资源，而不是可持续地利用资源造福社区。事实证明，不少方案很难将边缘化群体、土地以及文化纳入其中；
  - 二. 景观办法尝试了不同的方法和干预规模——从分水岭管理开始，后来转向河流流域，现在又转向(较小的?)的景观层面。这种景观办法不利于人员管理，也很难确保在时间、预期成果、供资等方面达成一致。<sup>2</sup> 在最后一项供资方面，更侧重于赠款，而非贷款。

20. 通过研究附件 3 所载各主要群体的经验，可以发现：

<sup>2</sup> 但这名与会者随后表示，“尼泊尔的经验证明小才是美好的”。

- a. 各主要群体进展速度不一；
- b. 所有主要群体都试图遵循他们在先前会议上(从 2017 年 11 月的内罗毕会议开始，经纽约会议，最后经 2019 年 1 月的曼谷会议)制定的工作计划，但执行程度各不相同，也许没有哪个群体能够声称完全如期完成了任务；
- c. 很少有人提及不同主要群体为实现共同成果而有意选择合作进行干预(专题干预或特定地点干预)的例子——而这种合作恰恰是在土地利用背景下按照设想对林业进行干预所亟需的。开展这种合作将有助于对所有主要群体的干预措施和产出进行全面、合并的描述；
- d. 看起来几乎没有一个主要群体在任何国家采取了任何全国性干预措施，在特定地点/社区的单个项目似乎最为普遍。科技界主要群体团队分享了正在开展的区域项目的相关信息，这些项目采取的是全国性干预措施；
- e. 当主要群体由众多成员构成时(考虑到所有主要群体的全球性质，这是一种常见情况)，每位成员都可以有自己的特定关注点；
- f. 各主要群体似乎都有意向其他主要群体学习，但这方面的成效有限，原因通常是资源有限；
- g. 主要群体在很大程度上依赖内部实物能力，但也非常希望调动捐助方的资金来扩大干预措施。许多主要群体表示，资金有限是制约影响力的主要因素。

联合国森林论坛秘书处表示，计划于 2021 年推出一份旗舰出版物，专题刊载各主要群体提供的实务经验。

21. 与会者多次提到，资金问题是按计划实施工作所面临的一项挑战。这方面的总括意见是，如果有钱对主要群体本着自助精神作出的实物投入加以补充，可能会取得很大的成绩；资金应与自身动力推进的行动形成互补。例如，儿童和青年主要群体报告说，它迄今开展的大部分工作有赖于其自身的实物能力。儿童和青年主要群体认为，它之所以能够募得资金，是基于“……如果在没有外部资金的情况下能取得如此大的成就，那么当有资金可得时，我们能多做多少事情啊？”这种想法。值得一提的是，尽管许多主要群体尚未募得大量资金，但他们仍能报称取得了一定成绩。

22. 与会者在讨论时再次注意到(正如在之前的主要群体活动上所注意到的)，地方政府主要群体和工商界主要群体没有参会，并且已经很长时间没有参会了。鉴于林业行动是一项地方活动，今后若要产生任何实地影响，都必须与这两个缺席的主要群体积极合作。因此，二者的缺席是必须纠正的主要障碍。

## B.2 workflow 2——集思广益发言和概括讨论

23. 许多发言试图将主要群体案例与跨部门涉林问题联系起来。为了了解外部对适合森林和树木的多种土地用途的看法，儿童和青年主要群体邀请了外部专家就

与主要群体主导倡议主题有关的议题进行发言。首先发言的是 **Musonda-Mumba 博士**(环境署陆地生态系统股股长)，他介绍了联合国生态系统恢复十年规定的资源恢复方面的优先事项。第二位发言的是 **Carrie Waterman 博士**(加州大学戴维斯分校派往内罗毕国际农林研究中心“世界农林中心”的访问科学家)，他介绍了辣木在森林景观恢复和农林业方面的具体潜力。**Musonda-Mumba 博士**和 **Carrie Waterman 博士**发言的主要内容见方框 2。

#### 方框 2：特邀外部发言

**Musonda-Mumba 博士**和 **Carrie Waterman 博士**的发言以及由此引发讨论的主要内容如下：

**Musonda-Mumba 博士**表示，迫切需要恢复生态系统。为此，包括林业在内的众多部门必须同时采取多管齐下的干预措施。联合国生态系统恢复十年将于 2021 年 1 月启动，但筹备工作已经开始。不妨考虑以下几点：

- a. 目标应当是保护现有生态系统，恢复已经退化或丧失的生态系统；
- b. 若要取得成功，就必须让共同寻求资源的广大社区参与进来：因此，不能寄望各部门各自为政的干预办法能够有效利用社区积极性；
- c. 长期以来，社区一直实行传统酋长制/统治者和相关架构：社区参与也可能对干预措施的成功至关重要；
- d. 关于综合方式，是在整片土地上混合种植植被、大量采用马赛克土地使用模式(何种规模？)还是两种模式并用，并无明显偏好。

与会者提出了广泛的评论意见和问题，例如：

- a. 种植单一作物是否可视为恢复；
- b. 如何有效确保传统系统以及商业/企业实体的参与；
- c. 如何避免夸大“巨资”的作用；
- d. 如何有效利用现代媒体进行严肃宣传，激发大众对恢复工作的兴趣。

**Carrie Waterman 博士**从科学家的角度探讨了辣木以及将其纳入多种土地用途的问题，但同时十分关注地方生计福祉。她列举了一份令人印象深刻的辣木多种用途清单，包括作为化肥、食品、制作油类和杀虫剂的原料以及作为固定收入来源。辣木适应多种土壤条件和种植模式(可采取一般混合种植模式或马赛克种植模式)。在讨论辣木的用途时，**Waterman 博士**指出了大规模推广辣木种植在增值、商业/市场和组织层面上所面临的挑战。

有评论意见指出，尽管这一树种前景喜人，但要大规模推广，就必须更多地关注从种植往下的整个价值链上的盈利能力。在这种情况下，必须加大力度关注市场开发、生产组织(包括可能与负责任买家订立包销合同)，同时关注土地保有权等所有植树活动都会面临的一般性挑战。参与其中的妇女可能需要借助平权行动才能取得成功。

24. 外部发言结束后，儿童和青年主要群体协调人 Celina Schelle 女士作了发言，从主要群体主导倡议的“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”中心议题的角度介绍了辣木种植的案例。这为随后的小组讨论铺平了道路；在小组讨论中，每个主要群体都被要求反思各自成员的工作经验，并确定一个案例，包括确定与主要群体主导倡议的中心议题有关的挑战和机遇。随后，与会者在工作组会议上介绍了案例，供各主要群体交流经验。所有案例讨论都着重指出了透明度、能力建设、增强权能、充足供资对有效开展跨部门协作的必要性。介绍和讨论的案例如下：

- a. **科技界主要群体**以乌干达、肯尼亚和坦桑尼亚面临的问题为例。这一问题源于维多利亚湖集水区退化，导致淤塞、河流流量和湖泊蓄水量减少，已经影响到妇女、渔民、湖泊航运人员和农民、地方社区和政府等各类利益攸关方，并得到了维多利亚湖周边所有国家以及尼罗河下游国家的承认，这些国家在一个多国委员会的领导下开展工作。该主要群体强调指出，有必要在景观层面进行有效的利益攸关方对话和沟通，开展有效的跨部门协作。
- b. **妇女主要群体**谈到了进出河岸/限制用水，以确保养护河岸——该主要群体汇集了所有利益攸关方和非政府组织，努力就相互竞争的土地用途达成共识。
- c. **土著人民主要群体**的案例涉及森林和景观管理，着重介绍了不同土地用途之间以及伐木业者、各类公司、国家政府、地方政府等不同行为体之间的竞争关系。人们往往不重视森林管理方面的土著知识，也不正视土地所有权问题。传统机构是存在的，但并不总是能有效参与。
- d. **儿童和青年主要群体**在参与区域和国际活动方面看到了重大机会，但往往因参与机会不足和财力有限而受到制约。此外，儿童和青年主要群体强调，更重要的是要改进参与形式，这样年轻人的声音才能被听到，他们的立场才能被更有力地纳入政策产出。
- e. **非政府组织主要群体**的案例事关加拿大公园和野外环境协会渥太华山谷分会发起的 Dumoine 河(位于魁北克省西部)运动，涉及众多利益攸关方，即：国家和省政府、非政府组织、青年、大学生和土著人民。这项运动的第一阶段既没有资金支持，也缺乏共识和能力。几年下来，通过与所有利益攸关方的长期合作和协商，这项运动得到了加强，并得到了不同利益攸关方，包括 Dumoine 河管理部门的支持。如今，魁北克政府支持在 Dumoine 河、Noire 河、Coulange 河建立保护区的想法；这项运动得到了各类利益攸关方和环保界的支持。
- f. **农民和小片林地所有人主要群体**选择的案例涉及尼泊尔和危地马拉 50 名养牛农民之间的经验分享，包括相互拜访。这项工作需要投入资金。主要挑战包括收益和资金支持有限、执行与政策脱节。
- g. **工人和工会主要群体**没有提供案例，但向会员国着重传达了以下关键信息：有必要批准、编纂和实施多项关于童工权利的国际和国家机制文书；

各国家政府应更好地管控跨国公司。在某些情况下，需要发展人们组建工会的能力。要取得这些进展，民间社会的支持至关重要。

### B.3 workflow 3——向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议所提建议的拟定

#### B.3.1 介绍和讨论

25. 在就 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划中主要群体应重点关注的问题拟定建议这项工作一开始，与会者听取了关于 2019 年 11 月在日内瓦举行的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议专家组筹备会议的通报。那次会议讨论了就四年期工作计划本身和设在联合国森林论坛秘书处的全球森林筹资协助网络所提建议以及主题为“森林和生物多样性”的 2020 年国际森林日的筹备情况。关于这些筹备会议的说明载于附件 4。

26. 联合国森林论坛秘书处的 **Njeri Kariuki** 介绍了将于 2020 年 5 月 4 日至 8 日举行的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的议程，然后向与会者提及该活动的筹备会议。她表示，在论坛第十五届会议上介绍主要群体主导倡议报告的最佳时机是 5 月 4 日星期一，届时所有报告都将提出。主要群体主导倡议的报告必须强调强有力的倡议关键信息。主要群体可在会前确定可能会认真对待其建议的与会者和(或)会员国，还可联系联合国会议的定期参会者和与自己有良好工作关系的会员国——她就此提到了若干可能性。可望借此使主要群体主导倡议关键信息不仅出现在第十五届会议的主要报告中，而且还出现在部长级会议的决议中。

27. 关于主要群体为联合国森林论坛四年期工作计划提供投入的讨论是在以下背景下开始的：主持人在发言中提到，需要认识到联合国森林战略计划和全球森林目标的宏愿仅凭四年期工作计划是无法实现的，需要更充分地调动全社会的能量。这将要求贴近社区的主要群体利用并建设强大的能力，以调动积极性，动员群众采取行动，并让普通人承担起对其森林和树木的责任。各国政府则需要为采取行动创造合适的条件——为此类行动提供鼓励措施，并确保政策稳定(仅仅政策明确是不够的)。

#### B.3.2 主要群体关于为联合国森林论坛第十五届会议 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划提供投入的建议——聚焦跨部门背景下的景观恢复和养护

28. 关于儿童和青年主要群体，**Steffen Dehn** 建议，每个主要群体提出几项要求，即向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议表达某种“愿望和抱负”，围绕跨部门协作促进包容性景观的主题，说明采取什么措施可以激发实地行动。与会者一致认为，在国际森林对话的背景下，主要群体的愿望将以任何合适的标签和措辞加以表达。

29. B.3 节提到 2019 年 11 月 14 日至 15 日在日内瓦召开的关于联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划的专家组会议。那次会议提出了供论坛第十五届会议审议通过的四年期工作计划建议。共同主席的摘要报告传达了强调执行联合国森林战略计划的愿望，并表示，除了显然需要为实现可持续发展目标作出贡献外，还希望采取跨部门办法，着重说明森林与气候变化和生物多样性之间的相互联系。在内罗毕编写主要群体主导倡议的概念说明时，儿童和青年主要群体借鉴了日内



瓦专家组会议的精神、联合国森林论坛第十四届会议的专题优先事项和该主要群体固有的跨部门工作能力。以这种方式，内罗毕主要群体主导倡议会采用了“跨部门协作促进包容性森林景观”这一主题。

30. 主要群体主导倡议考虑了主要群体在早先的一次会议上已经想到的为推进全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划发挥更多务实作用的方法；表 1 记录了主要群体先前就此所作决定精选。

表 1

主要群体早先就为推进全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划发挥更多务实作用一事所作决定精选(摘自 2019 年 1 月曼谷主要群体会议的报告)

专题	给联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的关键信息
民间社会为将参与可持续森林管理制度化采取的行动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 主要群体可发挥作用，帮助动员全社会采取行动，建设小农户、土著人民和地方社区要求和落实事先知情同意和申诉补救机制的能力，并传播关于可持续森林管理的最佳做法和经验教训；</li> <li>• 理想情况下，与政府的任何有组织接触都必须涉及在问责问题上发挥监督作用；</li> <li>• 主要群体在许多方面受到限制、无法积极发挥作用，必须为自己的工作计划调集资金，以建设能力，并提高自己在潜在合作伙伴中的知名度；</li> <li>• 主要群体具有特殊属性，因此能够在地方层面上实现国际协定的本土化(适应当地情况并被纳入当地计划)；它们必须在全球、区域和国家各层面组织其参与活动，还应与其他非政府实体(无论是其他主要群体还是森林和林业方面的营利性/非营利性行为体)接触。</li> </ul>
主要想法——与森林和可持续森林管理有关和(或)对其有影响的正在出现并具有全球意义的问题和挑战	<p>与会者认为，对某个问题给予优先关注，应当是因为它具有或仍然具有重要意义，即使它是旧问题，而不应纯粹因为它是新问题或正在出现的问题。他们强调了以下几点：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 丧失对已经商定的多边环境协定特别是关于气候变化的《巴黎协定》的政治承诺：一些重要的森林国家，无论是发展中国家还是发达国家，已表示准备退出《巴黎协定》；</li> <li>• 在广泛采用景观方法<sup>3</sup>的基础上制定再造森林的宏伟目标——如何实现这些目标——如何最好地将其与联合国森林战略计划和全球森林目标相结合；</li> <li>• 如何纠正国家层面导致森林行动不足的以下三大失误：               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 未能激发保护森林的政治意愿；</li> <li>○ 在打击毁林和强大外部来源(采矿、基础设施、农业等)对森林造成的威胁方面未能确保部门间合作；</li> <li>○ 在预测和抵御日益频繁的影响森林的极端天气事件方面陷入瘫痪。</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### B.3.2.1 儿童和青年主要群体的贡献

31. 儿童和青年主要群体的 **Frederik Buchholz** 作了发言，提出了以下主要要求：

(a) 需要青年代表参与联合国森林论坛/联合国森林战略计划的所有活动和论坛

<sup>3</sup> 这是确定主要群体主导倡议 2020 年内罗毕会议方向和重点的基础。

主席团中间会议的政策对话，因为他们需要确保在决策中更多地纳入青年的声音，并将战略计划和森林目标的内容纳入更广泛的社会主流，进而产生影响；(b) 每个会员国都应提交国家自愿贡献，因为他们需要会员国采取激进的行动来落实森林目标/战略计划；(c) 应制定透明度标准/准则，因为论坛应保证对所有利益攸关方的问责和社会正义。

#### B.3.2.2 科技界主要群体的贡献

32. **Joe Cobbinah** 博士代表科技界主要群体提出了以下要求：(a) 支持为在 2020-2030 十年期间落实森林景观恢复制定政策提供科学依据；(b) 非洲会员国坚持其承诺，根据《拉各斯行动计划》(1980 年)和《比勒陀利亚行动计划》(2006 年)，至少将其国内生产总值的 1%用于支持科学和技术；(c) 支持通过包容性跨部门协作促进实施联合国森林战略计划。

#### B.3.2.3 妇女主要群体的贡献

33. **Cecile Ndjebet** 女士代表该主要群体着重提出了以下几点：(a) 会员国承认、确认、记录妇女所属财产权，并确保她们能公平分享利益，因为她们是森林和生物多样性方面本土知识的主要储存者；(b) 会员国确保制定并实施适当的政策和立法，保障妇女对土地、森林和树木的保有权，因为目前的传统和正式保有权制度歧视妇女，因而加剧了妇女的贫困及其面对气候变化的脆弱性。

#### B.3.2.4 非政府组织主要群体的贡献

34. **Andrey Laletin** 提出了三项主要要求：(a) 作为非政府组织主要群体，他们敦促联合国森林论坛不要将单一树种种植林视为森林，并因此敦促各国政府将重新造林努力集中在恢复自然生态系统上；(b) 不把来自森林的木材视为工业生物能源的来源，因为他们认为燃烧木材发电没有实现碳中和；(c) 各国政府维护传统土地保有权，因为森林生物多样性对粮食主权和人民健康至关重要。

#### B.3.2.5 土著人民和地方社区主要群体的贡献

35. **Lucy Mulenkei** 女士代表该主要群体提出了几项要求，其中敦促：(a) 联合国森林论坛将重点放在能力建设和对森林和生物多样性问题的认识上，以使所有利益攸关方都能在实地开展合作，同时考虑到联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划专家组会议关于采取实地行动的建议；(b) 会员国承认他们的传统机构，并将其纳入就保障他们可持续管理森林和生物多样性权利的土地保有权制度进行的讨论；(c) 会员国确认土著人民可通过来自其祖先、使其能够管理和维持生态系统服务的传统知识(知识产权的一种重要形式)，在森林和其他自然资源的养护和管理方面发挥重要作用。因此，他们敦促论坛与《生物多样性公约》等其他联合国进程建立联系，以保证协同增效。

#### B.3.2.6 农民和小片林地所有人主要群体的贡献

36. **Ghanshayam Pandey** 先生介绍了该主要群体所提以下要求中的相关内容：(a) 确认需要建立能力，以促进可持续森林管理、林业企业和发展，并提供公平市场准入以及获取技术和建立关系网的途径，以建立有效的组织，因为多年来一

直是农民和小片林地所有人在有效地养护资源；(b) 所有会员国、联合国系统、森林合作伙伴关系和其他利益攸关方承认土著人民、地方社区和森林家庭的林地保有权，以实现可持续生计，并到 2030 年实现可持续发展目标和全球森林目标；(c) 联合国森林论坛秘书处、联合国各机构和会员国以及私人金融家为土著人民、地方社区、森林家庭提供充足的资金和相关信息，促进在区域和地方层面落实森林目标和战略计划。

#### B.3.2.7 工人和工会主要群体的贡献

37. **Coen van der Veer** 先生介绍了该主要群体所提以下要求的相关内容：(a) 各国政府应批准国际劳工组织第 87 号和第 98 号公约以及该国际机构商定的其他有利于劳工的法律，并承诺在林业部门实施这些法律。森林工人需要体面的工作条件、工作保障、更好的健康和安全条件、基本生活工资等；(b) 林业部门的雇主应将工人和工会视为发展伙伴，而不是为与雇主对抗而设立的好战团体。没有工作就没有工会。

#### B.3.3 各主要群体为 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划所提供投入的统一优先事项

38. 非政府组织关于种植林没有资格被称为森林的发言引发了一些讨论。与会者就此提出了若干观点：(a) 自然界也有单一树种林；(b) 由于使用能快速生长的单一树种，木材生产占用的土地微乎其微，从而减轻了对原生森林的压力；(c) 虽然能快速生长的物种或品种可能大多是外来的，但情况并不总是如此；(d) 此外，快速生长不只是发生在单一树种环境下；(e) 至于对种植林生物多样性低的关切，由于不同物种的生态条件不同，大自然也允许有“马赛克式生物多样性”存在，天然林中就有大片的纯林分。

39. 根据每个主要群体为 2021-2024 年四年期工作计划优先考虑的上述干预领域，与会者得出了一份包含 18 项建议的长清单。通过对内罗毕主要群体主导议会提出的 18 项建议内容进行筛选，似可归纳出以下四个主要行动领域分组：(a) 主要群体在联合国森林论坛进程中的机构知名度和参与度；(b) 强化对土地和其他资产的财产权，特别是土著人民和妇女的财产权；(c) 提高透明度并加强对利益攸关方的问责；(d) 赋予主要群体行动能力；以及其他未分类项目。如果主要群体想要加入按照建议更多地关注实地实际行动的潮流，就需要找到能够做到这一点的行动领域，途径之一是鼓励其他利益攸关方(特别是各国政府)切实采取行动，或创造条件，使得与实施联合国森林战略计划相关的利益攸关方能够采取行动。

#### 主要群体在联合国森林论坛进程中的机构知名度和参与度：

40. 与会者提出的以下建议要求归入本组：

- a. 需要将联合国森林战略计划和全球森林目标的内容纳入更广泛的社会主流，以产生影响；
- b. 会员国承认他们的传统机构，并将其纳入就保障他们可持续管理森林和生物多样性权利的土地保有权制度进行的讨论；

强化对土地和其他资产的财产权：

## 41. 与会者提出的以下建议要求归入本组：

- a. 会员国承认、确认、记录妇女所属财产权，确保她们能公平分享利益，因为她们是森林和生物多样性方面本土知识的主要储存者；
- b. 各国政府维护传统土地保有权，因为森林生物多样性对粮食主权和人民健康至关重要；
- c. 所有会员国、联合国系统、森林合作伙伴关系和其他利益攸关方承认土著人民、地方社区和森林家庭的林地保有权，以实现可持续生计，并到2030年实现可持续发展目标和全球森林目标；
- d. 会员国确保制定并实施适当的政策和立法，保障妇女对土地、森林和树木的保有权，因为目前的传统和正式保有权制度歧视妇女。

提高透明度并加强对利益攸关方的问责：

## 42. 与会者提出的以下建议要求归入本组：

- a. 每个会员国都提交国家自愿贡献，因为他他们需要会员国采取激进的行动来实现全球森林目标/联合国森林战略计划；
- b. 非洲会员国坚持其承诺，根据《拉各斯行动计划》(1989年)和《比勒陀利亚行动计划》(2006年)所述决定，至少将其国内生产总值的1%用于支持科学和技术；
- c. 制定透明度标准/准则，因为联合国森林论坛应保证对所有利益攸关方的问责和社会正义；
- d. 各国政府应批准国际劳工组织第87号和第98号公约以及该国际机构商定的其他有利于劳工的法律，并承诺在林业部门实施这些法律。森林工人需要体面的工作条件、工作保障、更好的健康和安全条件、基本生活工资等。

赋予各主要群体行动能力：

## 43. 与会者提出的以下建议要求归入本组：

- a. 支持通过包容性跨部门协作促进实施联合国森林战略计划；
- b. 联合国森林论坛将重点放在能力建设和对森林和生物多样性问题的认识上，以使所有利益攸关方都能在实地开展合作，同时考虑到联合国森林论坛2021-2024年四年期工作计划专家组会议关于采取实地行动的建议；
- c. 提供公平市场准入以及获取技术和建立关系网的途径，以建立有效的组织，因为多年来一直是农民和小片林地所有人在有效地养护资源；

- d. 联合国森林论坛秘书处、联合国机构和成员国以及私人资助方向土著人民、地方社区、森林家庭提供充足的资金和相关信息，促进在区域和地方层面执行全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划；
- e. 林业部门的雇主应将工人和工会视为发展伙伴，而不是为打击雇主而设立的好战团体。没有工作就没有工会；
- f. 支持为在 2020-2030 十年期间落实森林景观恢复制定政策提供科学依据；
- g. 确认需要建立能力，以促进可持续森林管理、林业企业和发展。

#### 其他各种行动：

44. 以下是与会者提出的其他建议要求：

- a. 非政府组织主要群体敦促联合国森林论坛不要将单一树种种植林视为森林，因此森林再造应侧重于自然生态系统；
- b. 非政府组织主要群体还呼吁不把来自森林的木材视为工业生物能源的来源，因为他们认为燃烧木材发电没有实现碳中性；
- c. 会员国确认土著人民可通过来自其祖先、使其能够管理和维持生态系统服务的传统知识，在森林和其他自然资源的养护和管理方面发挥重要作用。

### C. 向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议提出的关于主要群体/民间社会贡献的建议

45. 与会者认为最佳方案是通过一项《对森林行动的承诺声明》，以此向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议及其高级别部分表达其意图，具体内容如下(方框 3)：

#### 向联合国森林论坛第十五届会议提出的关于主要群体/民间社会贡献的建议

##### 方框 3：对森林行动的承诺声明

在 2020 年 3 月 3 日至 5 日于联合国内罗毕办事处举行的主要群体主导倡议会上，我们这些与会的主要群体都珍视与联合国森林论坛保持的长期关系，谨此：

1. **注意到**，联合国可持续发展委员会第三届会议于 1995 年设立的政府间森林小组(森林小组)几经演变，成为了现在的联合国森林论坛；自该机构设立以来，全球森林政策对话在确保森林议程持续受到关注、澄清问题、提出必要的政策改进方案和确定必要的干预措施方面取得了巨大进展；
2. **关切地注意到**，实地采取的实际行动远远落后于政策对话，与联合国环境与发展会议(环发会议)即“里约首脑会议”时相比，森林的净状况目前并无较大改善，在某些情况下反而有所恶化；
3. **确认**会员国政府日益注意到，可持续森林管理的宏伟目标与纠正不佳现状的实际行动不相称；

4. 认为，联合国森林论坛所代表的森林利益群体愈加感到担忧，开始更为强调采取实际行动的必要性，2019 年 11 月 4 日至 9 日在日内瓦举行的联合国森林论坛第十五届会议专家组会议非常明确地传达了这一信息；
5. 注意到，在日内瓦举行的这次专家组筹备会议上，森林利益群体明确认识到有必要在其他土地用途方面采取森林行动，因此推动采用跨部门办法应对林业挑战；
6. 认识到，跨部门工作是我们的固有能力，与我们所服务的社区在看待发展问题时同样采用的整体统筹视角相一致；
7. 认识到，我们作为与每个国家各级(特别是国家以下各级)的社区和社会组织关系最密切的主要群体，可以与会员国的国家和地方政府合作，更好地帮助全社会在实地采取重大行动，同时在许多情况下借鉴从以往行动中吸取的经验教训；
8. 承认，我们这些主要群体作为民间社会的催化剂，可以利用自身的特殊属性承担更多责任，更有力地采取行动，同时减少各自为政的情况，并与其他利益攸关方开展更加开放的合作，充分释放全社会采取森林行动的能量；
9. 现提议，根据联合国森林论坛 2021-2024 年四年期工作方案，我们将重点关注以下问题，同时呼吁各会员国政府和国际非政府行为体在森林合作伙伴关系内外开展合作。为实现预期目标，我们作为与森林论坛合作的主要群体，决心并承诺：
  - a. 激励、动员并重新推动全社会承担责任，在所有国家采取行动扩大并恢复森林，在森林和林木植被受威胁最大的地方采取最有力的行动；
  - b. 本着在日内瓦举行的森林论坛第十五届会议专家筹备会议的精神，选择并加强使用跨部门办法，更加积极地采取森林干预措施，在全面利用土地的背景处理森林问题。为此，主要群体将以彼此一致的方式更新各自的 2021-2024 年工作计划；
  - c. 承认应优先恢复生态系统功能，因此需要加快森林行动，但也需要本着里约首脑会议的精神，推动在森林的环境、经济和社会功能之间实现平衡；
  - d. 鼓励民间社会发扬自助和自我牺牲精神，并将其作为森林行动的主要动力，同时帮助利用这种动力来采取森林行动。为此，重视社会动员，将寻求新的和更多的资金作为推动我们参与这项工作的补充因素，而非主要动力；
  - e. 抓住联合国森林论坛第十五届会议的机遇，鼓励会员国政府和森林合作伙伴关系内外的其他利益攸关方认可主要群体的这项决定，并自己作出相应承诺；

- f. 进一步呼吁会员国政府增强与社区关系最密切的地方当局的权能，使其在森林问题上更加积极，因为几乎所有实地行动都需要地方政府的合作。里约首脑会议认定地方当局为主要群体，但此后地方当局并未参与联合国森林论坛的森林对话；
- g. 敦促联合国森林论坛第十五届会议制定措施，促使最多 10 个最好能反映所有区域地域代表性的论坛成员国自愿站出来倡导就森林问题采取实际行动。这些志愿国将成为动员全社会采取森林行动的标杆，各主要群体则将在内部团结和协调的基础上给予支持；
- h. 鼓励森林合作伙伴关系成员成为主要群体的首要合作伙伴，以便共同努力超越森林对话，采取行动提升人类生活；
- i. 请联合国森林论坛将主要群体列为受益方，使其能够在调集资金方面获得全球森林筹资协助网络的援助(途径包括在筹备银行肯担保的项目方面开展能力建设)，为此应将主要群体组织/实体列入可根据联合国森林论坛第十三届会议通过的该网络支助申请准则向其申请支助的会员国、区域和次区域实体名单。

46. 在内罗毕 2020 年主要群体倡议会上，与会者商定要聚焦未来。但很明显，面向未来需要以过去的决定和行动为基础。在这方面，最有相关性的是主要群体在曼谷会议(2019 年 1 月)上就 2019-2020 年期间应重点关注什么问题提出的想法和作出的决定，可直接为主要群体确定 2021-2024 年期间的行动方向提供基础。曼谷会议的决定载于方框 4。

#### 方框 4：主要群体/民间社会为将参与可持续森林管理制度化而采取的行动

在 2019 年 1 月在曼谷举行的会议上，联合国森林论坛下属的主要群体讨论了应采取哪些行动，将其对实现全球森林目标及其相关具体目标的贡献制度化/系统化的问题，还讨论了相关行动与论坛四年期工作方案的联系；这些主要群体希望避免以随意/临时行动为主的方法。

它们通过了工作计划，并打算在全球、区域和国家各级将其参与系统化。但它们也打算将与其他政府间机构(如森林合作伙伴关系)、非政府实体、营利性/非营利性行为体或慈善行为体在森林和林业方面的互动系统化。除其他行动外，各主要群体在曼谷决定：

- a. 下一步，将进一步加强其工作计划与全球森林目标及相关具体目标以及可持续发展目标的关系。这其中应包括放宽视野，同时铭记，主要群体的特殊属性使其能够在地方层面将国际协议本土化；
- b. 考虑到上述后一点，主要群体利用外联和沟通(主流化)来接触当地民众，同时鼓励各国政府在规划过程中考虑到当地社区和民间社会；
- c. 在与全球机构合作促进政策和方案一致性方面，将通过在各方参与的国际活动期间举办论坛(如会外活动)和相关会议(如主要群体主导倡

议会)促进可持续森林管理的合作制度化。这要求在国家和地方各级采取相应举措,包括与国家政府、地方政府、企业界和当地社区合作;

- d. 尽可能推高政治级别,从而激发实际行动。主要群体认为,政府在建立能激发行动并推动问责的多利益攸关方架构时,应能依靠主要群体协助动员全社会采取行动,建设小农、土著社区和当地社区要求和落实自由的事先知情同意以及申诉补救机制的能力,并交流关于可持续森林管理的最佳做法和经验教训。主要群体还可通过游说争取激励措施,以便在目前呼吁国际供资的同时调动国内资源,例如为此激励各级私营部门,包括小森林所有者和社区;
- e. 主要群体希望在与政府的系统接触中发挥监督作用,促使政府承担责任,制定可持续森林管理立法、促进落实可持续森林管理以及在国家和业务层面适用各项标准和指标。主要群体还希望推动创建对话平台,以便为各级所有利益攸关方制定针对具体情况的可持续森林管理共同愿景并达成共同认识;加强政策对话,以便就可持续森林管理采取行动,并促进政策和方案的一致性;
- f. 主要群体还在曼谷决定,将全球森林目标及相关具体目标纳入其森林相关计划和基于联合国森林战略计划的方案。它们认为,可通过资源调动、研究和获得准确可靠的数据来支持自己的工作,并支撑自己参与推广森林目标的努力。它们还认为,如果有足够的资源,它们能很好地为自己的支持者和包括政府在内的利益攸关方进行能力建设(培训、研讨会)。

47. 主要群体尽管在2019年曼谷会议上制定了当时到2020年期间的总括工作计划(与该期间的联合国森林论坛四年期工作方案同步),但尚未将该工作计划的期限延长至2024年。这一进程将在下一期间内(但在本报告定稿之后)进行,并可能随之调整工作计划的结构,以便更清楚地显示每个全球森林目标下的活动。鉴于2020年3月举行的内罗毕主要群体主导倡议会表示希望将重点放在能最快改善森林面积和状况的实地实际行动上,因此结构调整后的主要群体工作计划(所有主要群体的总括计划加上每个主要群体的单独子计划)将不可避免地优先考虑全球森林目标1。然而,各项森林目标是相互关联的,因此主要群体也将协助其他利益攸关方在其他五个森林目标下采取行动并从中受益。

#### D. 主要群体原本打算就联合国森林论坛第十五届会议高级别部分及其部长宣言提出的意见

48. 在内罗毕举行主要群体主导倡议会时,联合国森林论坛第十五届会议也计划举行高级别部分会议。为了向其提供投入,与会者讨论了他们希望传达给高级别部分的一些关键议题。他们确定的意见仍值得第十五届会议关注,现介绍如下。

49. 联合国森林论坛秘书处的 **Njeri Kariuki** 在联合国森林论坛第十五届会议临时议程项目8下简要介绍了第十五届会议高级别部分的议题,其中圆桌会议1将



是“森林：应对全球挑战的基于自然的有效解决办法”，圆桌会议 2 将是“到 2030 年实现全球森林目标和联合国森林战略计划：加快行动及其实地影响”。为了在上述两个议题下发挥作用，所有行为体都必须挑战自我，采取行动，不仅要最低限度地遵守论坛的程序要求和政策/战略改进，而且还要采取雄心勃勃的干预措施，以提高森林/林地覆盖率，并通过重新造林和保留景观中树木来改善森林状况。

50. 在讨论中，与会者还指出，与森林合作伙伴关系负责人、非政府组织和私营部门首席执行官的第三届森林伙伴关系论坛将于 5 月 7 日下午在高级别部分期间举行，这将为主要群体传达一些想法提供机会。具体而言，它们可借机敦促其他利益攸关方将其与它们的伙伴关系纳入能反映在加强协作、协调一致和参与性行动以推进净毁林为零目标方面所怀更大雄心的行动，这方面的一个重要方法是它们希望看到森林在更广泛的土地利用背景下得到恢复和扩大。

51. 关于圆桌会议 1，与会者普遍认为，“森林：应对全球挑战的基于自然的有效解决办法”议题可以很容易地吸纳在主要群体主导倡议会森林景观恢复主题下形成的见解。主要群体强烈支持将该议题列入联合国森林论坛第十五届会议高级别部分，并希望派代表参加包括了非政府组织的专题小组；这将使它们有机会宣传如何通过森林再造为应对包括气候变化和生态系统恢复在内的一系列全球挑战作出核心贡献。

52. 与会者特别欢迎联合国森林论坛第十五届会议高级别部分圆桌会议 2 的议题。该圆桌会议的行动重点最好应渗透整个第十五届会议，包括主要会议和随后的高级别部分。鉴于论坛及其前身在其漫长的历程中解决过许多政策挑战，主要群体认为所有利益攸关方(政府、商业和慈善捐助者、森林合作伙伴关系成员组织和民间社会(包括主要群体本身))现在都应站出来采取行动。为此，利益攸关方应利用更广大社会的能量，激励全社会也利用实物捐赠采取行动，并通过任何可使民众认为行动有利于自身利益的方法，动员社区采取行动。由于主要群体在基层的人员很多，它们应当在这一社会激励和动员活动中发挥巨大作用。

53. 在选择实地实际行动的最佳办法时，主要群体主导倡议会的与会者采用了森林景观恢复这一关键办法。该办法恰当回应了联合国生态系统恢复十年，环发会议关于生物多样性、荒漠化和干旱的公约和条约以及碳捕获对抗全球变暖的宏愿，也回应了在许多重新绿化总括安排下的商定行动(如波恩挑战)。如前所述，主要群体在早先的一次会议上也审议了如何将它们在落实联合国森林战略计划和全球森林调查方面的行动制度化——他们当时的决定仍然有效(方框 3)。

54. 然而，对于圆桌会议 2 的目标来说，“恢复”是不够的：世界还需要增加森林、林地和景观中树木的净面积。对许多森林覆盖率低的国家而言尤其如此。因此，除了恢复退化的森林/林地外，主要群体认为联合国森林论坛第十五届会议应承诺大量增加植树造林。通过混合使用土地新增的森林、马赛克式森林、小片林地和树木应多样化，以满足环境、经济和社会效益的多重目标。植树造林应超越单一树种种植，将森林和树木纳入其他土地用途。

55. 此外，一些与会者认为，不应在参加联合国森林论坛第十五届会议之前预先确定景观恢复的形式，而第十五届会议也不能自行规定用一个恢复方法适用于所有国家；一些国家可能以整合土地用途为主，另一些国家会偏爱以马赛克模式使用不同土地，还有一些国家则会平衡采用上述两种方法。

56. 主要群体还认为，仅在四年期工作方案下难以采取充足的实际行动，必须辅之以积极进取的社会动员，为此必须有稳定的激励政策、动员群众的机构能力(现代和传统两方面)以及能使社区和其他机构承担起再造和种植森林和林地责任的宣传和公共学习手段。如果没有激励政策，不进行动员，不将责任赋予社会，就不会有大规模的持久成功。

57. 在讨论中，与会者还指出，与森林合作伙伴关系负责人、非政府组织和私营部门首席执行官的第三届森林伙伴关系论坛将于5月7日下午在高级别会议期间举行，这将为主要群体传达一些想法提供机会。具体而言，它们可借机将自己作为行动中的战略伙伴向其他利益攸关方进行自我推介。它们也可强调自己致力于加强主要群体之间的合作，共同推进净毁林为零的宏大目标，并愿为此采取包容性林地使用办法。

## ANNEXES

**Annex 1: Agenda****Day 1 - Workstream 1**

Agenda Item	Segment Topic	UNFF agenda link	Time/Content	Responsible	Operationalization
1.0	Official opening		09:00/ Welcome	Chair UNFFS +	
1.1	Presentation of MGI structure and objectives		9:30/ MGI Agenda Presentation Presentation of central MGI objectives	MGCY	Brief elaboration of objectives, which have been circulated among participants beforehand.
1.2.1	Informal Introduction of participants		9:40/ Giving participants an overview of who is in the room and getting people to talk to each other	MGCY	Short interactive exercise to get to know each other
1.2.2	Formal Introduction		9:50/ Gathering of MGs expectations	MGCY	Each MG discusses for 10min what their expectations and goals are for the MGI - Documented on post-its  Each MG presents briefly what they expect from the MGI - 3min presentation of each MGs
1.3	Reflection on the progress made of MGs towards the implementation of the UNSPF	Item 4	10:35/ Presentation of MGs on their achievements towards the UNSPF and the GFGs	Facilitation by Mafa	Every MG presents what its constituency has been doing towards achieving the UNSPF and GFGs (10 min; presentation to be prepared before MGI from every MG)  Q&A round of 5 min will take place to discuss achievements, possibilities and challenges
1.4	Creating common ground		13:20/ Participants are introduced to UNFF 15 and informed about the	Facilitation by Mafa	Information on 4POW, GFFFN and UNFF15 should be presented

Agenda Item	Segment Topic	UNFF agenda link	Time/Content	Responsible	Operationalization
			EGM discussions and current status on the development of the 4POW and GFFFN	Input from: UNFFS (UNFF15), Joe (GFFFN) and Andrei (4POW)	within 10 to 15min with additional 5-10min Q&A per topic
1.5	Developing a MG IDF action plan	Item 3a	15:00/ Gathering informational resources for IDF 2020	Facilitated by MGCY	<p>30min group work inside respective MGs:</p> <p>Working out 3-5 informative facts about Forests and Biodiversity</p> <p>Working out in 3-5 sentences, why Forest and Biodiversity is important to their MG</p> <p>30min presentation of results from MGs</p> <p>MGCY will translate MG group work on forest and biodiversity into illustratable media content.</p>
1.6	Wrap-up: Steering Committee only		16:00/Summarizing main outputs from Day 1	Facilitation by Mafa: Closed session for the Steering Committee members only	

**Day 2 - Workstream 2**

<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Segment Topic</b>	<b>UNFF agenda link</b>	<b>Time/Content</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Operationalization</b>
2.0	Recap Day 1		09:00/ Presentation of central output from Day 1	Mafa	
2.1	Co-Creating a common understanding of this year's topic (Cross-sectoral collaboration for inclusive forest landscapes)	Item 8 (HLS Roundtable 1)	09:15/ Presentation of concepts relevant for understanding and working through the MGI central topic	Presentation by MGCY on central concepts	Rationale of the central topic and entangling the concept of inclusive forest landscapes
2.2	UNEP and cross-sectoral collaboration in the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration		9:45/ Presentation	Ms. Musonda-Mumba (UNEP)	
2.3	Illustrating potentials/best-practices for means of implementation on cross-sectoral collaboration for inclusive forest landscapes	Item 8 (HLS Roundtable 1)	10:30/ 1-2 cases from practice will be illustrated  based on contribution to the implementation of integrative landscape approaches and inclusive forest landscapes through cross-sectoral collaboration	External guest	Presentation by Dr. Waterman on a best practice case (Moringa tree), which demonstrates an integrative landscape approach and contributes to the achievement of inclusive forest landscapes.
2.4	Putting best practice cases into context of cross-sectoral collaboration for inclusive forest landscapes	Item 6 Item 8 (HLS Roundtable 1) Item 3a	11:10/ Putting the illustrated business cases into broader context of Integrative landscape approaches and existing landscape finance mechanism for reforestation, SFM, and improving forest community livelihoods	MGCY	Contextualizing best practice → demonstrating its contribution to inclusive forest landscapes
2.6	MG lessons learned with regards to cross-sectoral collaboration for inclusive forest landscapes	Item 6 Item 8 (HLS Roundtable 1)	12:30/ Exchange of MG perspectives on central topic and experiences associated with cross-	Facilitated Group Work	MGs are split into two rooms; each MG chooses one case with regard to the central topic and discusses associated

		Item 9	sectoral collaboration as well as identification of difficulties for implementation  Exchanging ideas how to overcome experienced difficulties from MGs	MGCY and External Expert supports MGs in identifying	positive aspects, challenges and opportunities  Each MG presents their findings in the respective rooms;  Group documents potential and barriers to success for each case
2.7	Shaping UNFF 15 and 4 POW	Discussion of MG experiences with cross-sectoral collaboration for inclusive forest landscapes		Facilitated by Mafa and MGCY	MGs come back together into one room and share their cases and experiences
2.8	Wrap-Up			Njeri and Mafa	
2.9	Networking reception (Connecting MG Stakeholders)		Restaurant visit to foster trust, exchange and personal relationships for improved future collaboration between MG stakeholders		

### **Day 3 - Workstream 3**

<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Segment Topic</b>	<b>UNFF agenda link</b>	<b>Time/Content</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Operationalization</b>
3.0	Shaping the 4POW	Item 8 Item 6	09:00 / Formulation of 2-3 statements per MG	MGCY	MGs formulate clearly defined statements to member states and CPF members.  Presentation of statements by each MG.

Coffee Break (10:30; 15min)					
3.1	Development of MG action plans		10:45/ Every MG is invited to concretise ideas and develop clear MG activities that should be achieved in the coming two years	Interactive Facilitation MGCY	Each MG formulates activities for the upcoming 2 years by identifying the reason (problem), activity, vision and resources.
Lunch break (12:15; 60min)					
3.2	Presentation of MG work plans and Possibilities for cross sectoral collaboration		13:15/ Presentation of MG activities; necessary resources and possibilities for collaboration among various MG	Facilitated Group Work by MGCY	Each MG presents their planned activities and where they see possibilities for cross-sectoral collaboration
Coffee Break (3:00; 15min)					
Agenda Item	Segment Topic	UNFF agenda link	Time/Content	Responsible	Operationalization
3.3	Feedback round on MGI		15:15 Final report content	Mafa	Identification of most relevant content to be included in the final report.
3.4	Official Closing		9:00/ Welcome	Chair + UNFFS	
3.5	Wrap-up: Steering Committee only		16:00/ Summarizing major MGI outputs	Facilitation by Mafa; Closed session for the Steering Committee members only	Agreement on key points to be included in the report and way forward; organizational matters, i.e. UNFF side event; MGI report contributions

**Annex 2: List of participants**

\* Based in Kenya

	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	<b>Association of Family Forestry Owners Nepal (AFFON)</b>	Ms. Aarati Pathak
2	<b>Association of Family Forestry Owners Nepal (AFFON)</b>	Mr. Padam Bahadur K C
3	<b>Alliance d'Appui et de promotion des Aires du Patrimoine Autochtone et Communautaire (ANAPAC-RD Congo)</b>	Mr. Joseph Mukumo Itongwa
4	<b>African Indigenous Women 's Organization (AIWO )</b>	*Ms. Mariya Sabato Letitoyia
5	<b>African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF) – Cameroon</b>	Ms. Cecile Ndjebet
6	<b>ARA</b>	Mr. Gerhard Friedrich Wolfgang Kuhlmann
7	<b>Holarctic Bridges (Biodiversity and Environment conservation</b>	Ms. Elena Kreuzberg
8	<b>Building and Wood Workers International (BWINT)</b>	Mr. Coen van der Veer
9	<b>International Family Forestry Alliance (IFFA)</b>	*Mr. Charles Njuguna Nyanjui
10	<b>CAFT Cameroun</b>	Mr. Patrice Pa'ah
11	<b>International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA)</b>	Ms. Celina Schelle
12		Mr. Steffen Dehn
13		Mr. Pragyan Raj Pokhrel
14		Ms. Misaki Takahashi
15		Mr. Frederik Buchholz
16		Mr. Amos Amanubo
17		Mr. Amaitum Joshua Elukut
18	<b>The Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)</b>	*Ms. Mercy Gichora



	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>
19	<b>Cameroon Ecology</b>	Ms. Iris Flore Ngo Nken Bayang
20	<b>Global Forest Coalition</b>	Mr. Andrey Laletin
21	<b>Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)</b>	Mr. Ghanshyam Pandey
22	<b>Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)</b>	Ms Parbata Gautam
23	<b>Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)</b>	Ms. Bharati Pathak
24	<b>Nirmanee Development Foudation</b>	Mr. Nimalasiri Hewanila Hewadhura Gedera
25	<b>Coordinadora Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones para la Defensa de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente, CEDENMA</b>	Ms. Martha Nuñez
26	<b>Paran Women Group/ IAITPTF</b>	*Ms. Beatrice Nayian Kiplagat
27	<b>Rede Mulher Florestal</b>	Ms. Mariana Schuchovski Gaziri
28	<b>MICAIA Foundation</b>	Ms. Milagre Nuvunga
29	<b>La Asociación de Forestería Comunitaria de Guatemala Ut'z Che' (UTZCHE)</b>	Mr. Edy Yovani Alvarado Salazar
30	<b>Indigenous Information Network/ IAITPTF Kenya</b>	*Ms. Lucy Mullenkei
31	<b>The International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests – Kenya (IAITPTF)</b>	*Ms. Cindy Kobei
32	<b>The Greens Movement of Georgia / Friends of the Earth Georgia</b>	Mr. Avtandil Geladze
33	<b>The Network for Natural Gums and Resins in Africa (NGARA)</b>	*Mr. Ben Chikamai

	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>
34	<b>The Network for Natural Gums and Resins in Africa (NGARA)</b>	*Mr Robinson Kiragu Ngethe
35	<b>Timber and Wood-Workers' Union (TWU)</b>	Mr. Mark Ofori Asante
36	<b>Vi Agroforestry - Kenya</b>	*Ms. Wangu Mutua
37	<b>Tinkunkaku Kolla Indigenous Community</b>	Mr. Abelino Palacios
38	<b>Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales, A. C. (Red Mocaf)</b>	Mr. Erik Ossiel Torres Mireles
39	<b>Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN) - Uganda</b>	Ms. Gertrude Kabusimbi Kenyangi
40	<b>CSIR-Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)</b>	Mr. Joseph Cobbinah
41	<b>CSIR-Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)</b>	Mr. Ernest Foli
42	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b>	*Mr. Paul Opanga
43	<b>Uganda Forestry Association - Kampala</b>	Mr. David Walugembe
44	<b>Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA)/IAITPTF</b>	Mr. Emmanuel Nengo
45	<b>Women Movement for Sustainable Development (WOMSUD)</b>	Ms. Monica Sia Nyorkor Moore
46	<b>University of Ibadan - Nigeria</b>	Dr. Adejoke Olukemi Akinyele
47	<b>United Nations Forum on Forests - Secretariat</b>	Ms. Afsa Kemitale-Rothschild
48	<b>United Nations Forum on Forests - Secretariat</b>	Ms. Njeri Kariuki
49	<b>United Nations Forum on Forests - Secretariat</b>	Mr. Mafa Chipeta
50	<b>University of California, Davis and visiting scientist from the World Agroforestry Centre in Nairobi</b>	* Dr. Carrie Waterman

### **Annex 3: MG expectations from the MGI and highlights of their experiences in the past few years**

#### ***(a) Tabulation of MG expectations and highlights of experience***

<b>Major Group</b>	<b>Expectations from MGI</b>	<b>Highlights from experiences in past few years</b>	<b>Some observations from experience<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Farmers and small landowners</b>	They wanted to share their experiences and those of other MGs; to learn of the experiences of local communities; and to thereby gain clearer understanding.	<p>Strengthening peoples organisations in a number of countries including for rights advocacy and general capacity building.</p> <p>Actual management of forestry/tree value chains.</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender.</p> <p>Examples given from Nepal (niche markets especially of indigenous forest products ignored by large players, community forestry including a planned workshop); Kenya (standards improvement including FSC, product aggregation for markets, diversification beyond timber);</p> <p><u>Plans:</u></p> <p>Convening in next 3 years a meeting to exchange experiences in depth.</p> <p>Add commercial/marketing dimension to activities – not just timber but also fruit, etc</p> <p>Continue all the above under the UNFF Global Forest Goals (GFGs)</p>	<p>In Nepal, there is still confusion about how to integrate marginal people, which is proving very difficult: various approaches leave the issue unresolved, whether operating at watershed, river basin or other scale of resource management.</p> <p>Local government can't easily accept smallholder involvement in decision-making.</p>
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<p>To get / gain clearer understanding off objectives;</p> <p>to clarify process of the MGI and how to work towards action on the ground.</p>	<p>Many IPs have been involved in Management of forests at the local levels and some of them at the national levels though the different laws on land and forest have not been very clear on their role in the management.</p> <p>They too have developed a Strategic Plan. The work plan developed is being reviewed collectively to ensure effective participation and involvement at all levels.</p> <p>So far challenges have been lack of financial support to implement fully the work plan. However despite the challenges the MGs has kept active by</p>	

<sup>4</sup> In response to questions on institutional cross-sectional approaches and on how to influence territorial planning. Responses were generally anecdotal rather than structured.

putting in some intervention that to have and will continue to ensure:

- Awareness creation and information sharing and enhance communication among IPs on forest issues with a focus on the objectives of UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Continue developing membership and mapping out the Indigenous Organizations and network working on forests
- Promoting mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Strengthening and building IPs capacities on advocacy and resource mobilization for effective action

#### **Challenges**

- Inadequate/lack community involvement
- Lack of clear Land tenure laws that many at times cause insecurity and conflict among communities
- Lack of extension for services to assists communities
- Disconnection between policies and implementation
- Lack of water access
- Lack of cooperation from youth and other actors for data collection
- Lack of consensus
- Lack of access of resources and inclusiveness in benefit sharing of resources
- Inadequate civil and community participation/representation
- Minimum wage in the extractive industry

#### **Best practices/opportunities**

- Strengthening voice of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)
- Strengthening law literacy
- Awareness creation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of forest conservation</li> <li>• Best Practices/opportunities</li> <li>• Political power</li> <li>• Conduct Outreach</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy meetings with decision makers</li> <li>• Stakeholders collaboration</li> <li>• Carry out media engagements</li> <li>• Experience sharing</li> <li>• Conduct field visits</li> <li>• Carried out outreach activities and advocacy groups</li> <li>• Social media involvement</li> <li>• Availability of financial investment for planting</li> <li>• Networking</li> <li>• Experience sharing</li> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Social media connection</li> <li>• Social audits are conducted at disbursed production facilities</li> <li>• Technical teaching/learning</li> <li>• CSO conducted advocacy for the adaptation of the international framework</li> </ul>
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>	<p>To communicate information from member NGOs, many of whom share a dislike for forest plantations;</p> <p>to discuss what other MGs do and their experience in the forests work;</p> <p>to do all that was expected of the MGI and to agree on 2-3 achievables.</p>	<p>Communications and outreach are key</p> <p>Each member may have own focus and priorities, but almost everyone defends land tenure rights.</p> <p>Works in partnership with others e.g. Global Forest Coalition, using holistic approaches</p> <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems in cross-sectoral cooperation</li> <li>• Full financial support not yet secured for the workplan (need more support for local and national and international work)</li> <li>• Exclusion from some activities due to conditions for participation</li> <li>• Larger investments mostly go to industrial forestry, where land</li> </ul>

tenure and conversion problems often arise.

- There appear to be more restrictions and less space for civil society action
- Local governments are weak in terms of capabilities and financial resources; NGOs often have to support and guide them technically, recognizing that it is important to work with them to achieve long-term changes.

Desires:

- Online information sharing, webinars, cooperation with other organizations, joint campaigns and actions

<b>Workers and Trade Unions</b>	<p>To get the experience of others on how to be more successful;</p> <p>to learn from other MGs on contribution of women – this MG has members who are only 5% or less women. Other attributes of the membership being that forestry activities are 75% informal and the work is very dangerous.</p>	<p>Increase space for women in trade unions now too heavily male-dominated.</p>
<b>Scientific and Technological Community<sup>5</sup></b>	<p>To inform that they can partner with other MGs and offer and disseminate information and knowledge based on research;</p> <p>share with other MGs strategies for inclusive forest management;</p>	<p>Main <u>achievements</u> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalising FORNESSA</li> <li>• Documentation of indigenous forest-related knowledge progressed</li> <li>• NGARA enterprises in dryland forestry/tree value chains</li> <li>• Market information engagement</li> <li>• Databases on forest landscape restoration best practices</li> <li>• A start of building capacities via forestry/farmers associations</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> See immediately below this table the progress report on this Major Group's implementation of its workplan.

	and learn from other MGs that could be the basis to propose concrete input to the UNFF 4POW for practical action.	<u>Desires:</u> Greater engagement of local governments Exchange visits among MGs and communities	
<b>Women</b>		<u>Achievements:</u> Slow implementation of existing UNFF workplan by the MG Some progress on gender-disaggregated data (Brazil); successful advocacy for revised community forestry law (Liberia); scoping women's role in Forestry (Togo); engagement in forest restoration (Cameroun, Togo, Coted'Ivoire); capacity building to increase engagement in decision-making. <u>Plans/Desires:</u> Increased capacity for mainstream women role in GFGs Support greater market access Increased work on gender-segregated data	On financing, general need is for grants rather than loans.
<b>Children and Youth</b>		<u>Achievements,</u> many using in-kind capacities rather than awaiting funding: School events Media outreach including online training and webinars Comics Presence at key for a e.g. global landscape forum Active participation on global International Day of Forests <u>Plans:</u> More webinars in series	

*(b) Bullet-point notes on each MGs observations on their MGI expectations and their experience* [for convenience, elements from discussion in the meeting have been included]

Major Group	Notes on their experience
<b>Farmers and small landowners</b>	<p data-bbox="451 369 1448 432"><u>Aim:</u> Working with Farmer Groups to strengthen their voices especially on issues such as markets</p> <p data-bbox="451 449 818 487"><u>Expectations from Nairobi MGI:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="451 499 1448 747" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear understanding on this year's topic – in order to have a positive impact</li> <li>• Learn and share with other MGs - wish to share from past experience, diverse backgrounds</li> <li>• We need to understand the role of Indigenous peoples (IPs) and local communities in the MGI</li> <li>• Desire inclusive participation of stakeholders in the forum</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="451 764 730 802"><u>Observations on reality:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="451 814 1448 1062" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers, indigenous peoples, and local communities are doing a lot of effort in managing biodiversity. However, some activities (e.g. monocultures, infrastructural development) are adversely interfering with biodiversity</li> <li>• Poverty levels at local level is a driver of biodiversity loss in a specific area.</li> <li>• Conserving biodiversity produce genetic diversity thus resulting increased forest productivity.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="451 1079 649 1117"><u>How to improve:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="451 1129 1448 1835" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating networks of community forests user groups, family foresters</li> <li>• Making strategies on 3 levels, <ul data-bbox="505 1218 1448 1436" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International - advocating more on CC, G3, IFFA, Global alliance of community forests - working more on advocacy and in policy forums - on issues relating to the rights of local people and IP</li> <li>○ Country level - strengthen organization (a) Strengthening capacities of user groups on commercialization of products, (b) Mainstreaming gender policies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Had a plan to have a global family forest, community forest, indigenous peoples groups come together to work on how they can come together to work on GFGs and local goals</li> <li>• In the African context, working with farmers group, strengthening their voices on access to markets.</li> <li>• In Nepal, there is a platform, national and local government, private, CF actors gathered and discuss family forest. Also, gender issues</li> <li>• What is being done with regards to competition? Ensuring quality and standards; Ensuring sustainable harvesting; and Promoting fruit trees for diversifying income.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="451 1852 786 1890"><u>Appeals to other stakeholders:</u></p>



### Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities

- We call upon the member states to recognize the traditional knowledge that exists at the local level to protect and manage biodiversity.
- We ask the UN states to increase more resources to achieve poverty reduction as this directly relates to poverty and biodiversity

They have developed a Strategic Plan, under which they have done:

- Awareness creation and information sharing and enhance communication among IPs on forest issues with a focus on the objectives of UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Continue developing membership and mapping out the Indigenous Organizations and network working on forests
- Promoting mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Strengthening and building IPs capacities on advocacy and resource mobilization for effective action.

Situation: Many IPs have been involved in Management of forests at the local levels and some of them at the national levels though the different laws on land and forest have not been very clear on their role in the management. They too have developed a Strategic Plan. The work plan developed is being reviewed collectively to ensure effective participation and involvement at all levels..

- The focal point stepped down and the new focal point is being nominated
- Established work plan for 2019-2020, other groups in the central Africa made 2018-2022 plan

#### Facts:

- Approximately 350 million IPs are living in the forests
- Indigenous knowledge plays a critical role in sustainable managing forest and biodiversity

#### Statements

- Our ancestral beliefs, culture, and livelihoods are depending on forests and biodiversity
- Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities (IPLCS) conserve forest and biodiversity for future generations and the world at large

#### Challenges:

- So far challenges have been lack of financial support to implement fully the work plan. There have been many others such as: lack of consensus; inadequate/lack community involvement/ participation/representation; lack of clear land tenure laws that many at times cause insecurity and conflict among communities; lack of access to resources (including to water) and inclusiveness in benefit sharing of resources; lack of extension for services to assist communities; disconnection between policies and implementation; lack of cooperation from youth and other actors for data collection; limited enforcement of minimum wage in the extractive industry.
- However despite the challenges the MGs has kept active by putting in some intervention that to have and will continue to ensure:
  - Awareness creation and information sharing and enhance communication among IPs on forest issues with a focus on the objectives of UNSPF and Agenda 2030

- Continue developing membership and mapping out the Indigenous Organizations and network working on forests
- Promoting mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Strengthening and building IPs capacities on advocacy and resource mobilization for effective action

Best practices/opportunities:

- Strengthening voice of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)
- Strengthening law literacy
- Awareness creation
- Knowledge of forest conservation
- Best Practices/opportunities
- Political power
- Conduct Outreach
- Conduct advocacy meetings with decision makers
- Stakeholders collaboration
- Carry out media engagements
- Experience sharing
- Conduct field visits
- Carried out outreach activities and advocacy groups
- Social media involvement
- Availability of financial investment for planting
- Networking
- Experience sharing
- Capacity development
- Social media connection
- Social audits are conducted at disbursed production facilities
- Technical teaching/learning
- CSO conducted advocacy for the adaptation of the international framework

Expectations from Nairobi MGI:

- Contribute - local/indigenous knowledge regarding forest management
- Learn -How the process works and how the IPs can contribute to these?
- Expect - Policies are in place, but hardly implemented in the ground level effectively.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

Views:

- Since forests are ecosystems, biodiversity can only be protected in natural forests - forests (in-situ biodiversity conservation or ecosystem-based approach should be prioritized)

- Forest biodiversity is crucial for food sovereignty and people's health; therefore, governments should uphold customary land tenure rights.
- Majority of the NGOs agree that plantations are not forests

#### Expectations from Nairobi MGI:

- Learn - what other major groups do and how can we collaborate? [one comment was to suggest that the MGs issue periodic joint reports which could encourage team thinking]
- Learn the success stories and lessons from other MGs as well as from other NGOs engaged in forest sustainable management, conservation and restoration
- Accomplish everything that was planned for this MGI
- Develop a workplan for the MG to focus on the activities

#### Situation:

- Members work with different emphasis of the development challenges at different levels - local, regional, international, and in diverse areas linked to SDGs and GFGs.
- Workplan was designed with a complementary and collaborative approach towards the actions that the other MGs proposed in their umbrella Work Plan. Priority areas: communication and outreach, capacity building, raising awareness, policy and legislation advocacy, oversight, and networking, and land use and tenure security

#### Approach to work:

- Work jointly with all stakeholders
- Working with a holistic approach
- Promoting and developing cross sectorial work and stewardship
- Developing efforts at local, national, regional and international levels
- Working towards compliance with the SDGs and GFGs
- Working to raise awareness and empowerment
- Networking
- Supporting and working with Indigenous Peoples, Peasants and Women and in alliance with other organisations
- Participating in COPS and SBSTASs of CBD and UNFCCC
- Citizen science to engage citizens for ecosystem studies and conservation.

#### Examples of NGOs actions:

- Global Forest Coalition (GFC) carries out awareness on Forests and Climate Change, protection of boreal forests, forest education.
- Through Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance (CLARA): taking lead on IPCC land report
- Greenpeace creates awareness on fighting forest fires; protection on boreal forest.
- La VíaCampesina focuses on unsustainable agriculture and food sovereignty.

- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society-Ottawa Valley Chapter (CPAWS-OV) focuses on preservation remained untouched forest landscapes and steward engagement for forest sustainable management.
- Coordinadora Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones para la Defensa del Medio Ambiente y la Naturaleza (CEDENMA) and its members create awareness and carry out projects about forests and SDGs in different areas.
  - EcoCiencia, Pachamama, Altropico Foundations in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples organizations and other partners at regional level: recollection and analysis of information on matters like risk of forest loss, land planning, forest governance; strengthen Indigenous Peoples capacity to protect their territories; conduct research and implementing alternatives to mitigate climate change; sustainable economic endeavours; forest and biodiversity management.
  - Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) coordinates actions with other global networks; e.g. access to land, with International Land Coalition (ULC); championing right to a healthy environment with Interamerican Association for Environmental Defence (AIDA).
- CEDENMA work on advocacy, trainings, organizing discussion forums and coordination with other institutions like the National Platform for Climate Justice.

#### Regional variation:

- EU NGOs focus on tree plantations
- Importance to cooperate with local government who jurisdictionally operate conservation in the area, they should be here
- Canada: the situation of NGOs is a bit different. Environmental NGO work with local steward, Indigenous Peoples, local farmers and business. NGOs initiated work to increase terrestrial protected areas up to 17% in according with Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Government supported this idea and even increased the conservation goal up to 25%. Policy to engage owners of land supporting sustainable land use initiatives and conservation (land management trusts, conservation authorities, stewardship programs, etc.).
- Central Asia and the Caucasus: diversity of issues and approaches, but general tasks to increase forest areas due to low coverage. NGOs have been engaged in advocacy and public awareness campaigns, as well as in practical forest recovery projects, working with scientists and forester-practitioners.

#### Observations on hindrances:

- Insufficient sources of financing is an obstacle to effectively implement work plans
- Conditions of participation and collaboration in international space are difficult - thus produces exclusion effect
- Global challenges like climate Change and biodiversity and forest loss; international commitments such as targets to stop deforestation, Ecosystem Restoration Decade demand more efforts, capabilities and resources - thus NGOs participate in regional programs and projects, in platforms and coalitions at different levels

- MNGOs invite the other MGs to support the Workplan implementation under this added value.
- Civil society space is decreasing, that is felt by the MGs - the focus should also be on ways to navigate approaches and operations in this shrinking space
- Local governments are often weak, lacking resources, so how do we put this opportunity to UNFF15, how to work with them, how to use international networks to address this issue?
- Lack of understanding on civil society by trade organizations
- Lack of NGO capacity for knowledge sharing.
- Need optimization and better networking capacity for efficient collaboration

## Workers and Trade Unions

### Scope of engagement:

- Working with other UN agencies, ILO, forest certification schemes
- Ensure human rights, ban child labour
- Engage with everybody to ensure that people who work in the forest have a decent and healthy workplace

### Questions:

- How do they mainstream women in the trade unions?
  - In the wood working, construction spaces, women do not play a role (exception of some countries in Global south)
  - Made a statutory demand that in every gathering that they have, there is 30% women representation; 1/3rd of the leadership be women
  - Every year they organize an event - highlight women issues, 10-12 June in Madrid
- Working with other UN agencies, ILO, forest certification schemes
- Ensure human rights, ban child labour
- Engage with everybody to ensure that people who work in the forest have a decent and healthy workplace
- How do they mainstream women in the trade unions?
  - In the wood working, construction spaces, women do not play a role (exception of some countries in Global south)
  - Made a statutory demand that in every gathering that they have, there is 30% women representation; 1/3rd of the leadership be women
  - Every year they organize an event - highlight women issues, 10-12 June in Madrid

Noted that most forest work is informal and therefore illegal. The MG wants to organize workers. Also the CSO space is shrinking. Laws are being changed.

- Workers in forests are hardly seen
- Work in the forest is the 2nd most dangerous in the world, behind active soldiers

- Global North- less than 5 percent of the workforce are women
- We organize these workers, bring them to MGIs, bring expertise on decent conditions for work in forest
- Trade unions by nature bring different people/stakeholders together - what we would want to learn is to make it more successful -
- Expect - better mutual understanding - perhaps a common understanding on the issues to collaborate works - innovative, consolidated and united message for the member states in the UNFF15
- Informal work within the forestry sector isn't registered thus the data is absent
- Do you know that work in the forest is the second most dangerous occupation, after active soldiering. What does that mean for biodiversity?
- On average a worker in the forest earns 2/3rd of a work in factories. Is that the right kind of biodiversity?

To preserve the biodiversity in the forest, the workers need healthy and safe work with decent pay and education.

#### Scientific Technological Community<sup>6</sup>

#### and Preoccupation:

We are eroding the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life. (IPBES report, 2019). 25% of 4 million species face extinction within decades.

#### Scope of engagement:

As per workplan:

- Generating information to build capacity for advocacy
- Engaging in localization/domestication of international agreements
- Promoting mutual accountability for commitments made and statements of intent in the UNSPF and Agenda 2030
- Strengthening MG's own capacities and resource base for effective action

#### Contributions:

- we do research and gather information - disseminate this information to influence policy
- Collaborate with other MGs to help them address their challenges

#### Expectations from Nairobi MGI:

- Learn - challenges faced by other MGs - focus our research on those challenges to bring effective solutions to address said challenges
- At the end of the meeting, we would have a clearly outlined collaborative approach and effective outline the role of MGSTC

#### Examples of tasks engaged in:

<sup>6</sup> See immediately below this table the progress report on this Major Group's implementation of its workplan.

- Advocate research, documentation and mainstreaming of Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge (TFRK), using ethically appropriate practices
- Support and consolidate data
- made website of all scientific organization can share and upload sustainable management information
- Develop foundation promoting gender mainstreaming in MGs activities
- Development of forest-based enterprises including analysis of markets and pricing
- Develop educational programmes - not yet done - another entry point for MGCY?
- Promote establishment of community-based forest enterprises associations
- Land/tree tenure, tree-security
- Restoration efforts in line with the Bonn challenge and AFR 100 to share knowledge and experience, highlight good practice of forest restoration, monitoring projects
- Strengthening MGs own capacities and resource base for effective action
- Mobilizing funding for the MGs with focus on organizing proposal writing clinic to support competitiveness to get funds for SFM: other MGs can contribute/benefit. It is for mid-career scientists so far, but may all the major groups can be taken, would like to invite all
- Organize MG meetings [Q. What does your group do to tackle tenure issues?]
- Developing scientific platform to UNFF (prepare policy and technical sessions)
- Work with IUFRO and others to update the GFEP database.

#### Challenges:

- Access to funds has been difficult – e.g. European Union has not delivered the funds they promised (MGI secretary). This year, the UN celebrates 75years – try to use the opportunity for fundraising
- Capacity of advocacy, developing strategic plan
- We miss presence of “MG Local Authorities” which we really should include the actor as they could be very important for our MGI theme. In 2015, there was a local authority interested in MGI but could not make it (Canada).
- We work with people on the ground, IP, local authorities etc.

#### **Women**

Self-perception: Women are the main repository of indigenous knowledge on forest and biodiversity. Women’s knowledge on forests and biodiversity ensures intergenerational knowledge transfer. Opportunities to transfer this knowledge into economic development activities are often captured by men. Women’s knowledge on forests and biodiversity is a bridge towards recognition of their worth and central role in preserving the quality of life and addressing climate change.

#### Expectations from Nairobi MGI:

- Contribute - experiences from the initiatives
- Learn - how to strengthen our capacities and increase areas of collaboration

- Expect - share lessons learned, ideas, expect to come up with concrete input for UNFF15 and 4POW

Scope of engagement:

- UNFF14 came out with a consolidated Work Plan and identified 7 Priority Areas; the MG Women has identified 7 priority areas which lead to 9 actions plans that would be worked on through the decade. In line with the consolidated work plan, the Women Major Group (WMG) developed their specific work plan with emphasis on gender mainstreaming, information sharing and support to women entrepreneurship and leadership capacities and forest-related field-based initiatives. WMG work plan focuses on GFG 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.
- The main objective is to mainstream gender in Global Forest Goals (GFG) implementation considering SDG5 and to empower women to help in the implementation of UNSPF. This will involve (a) Mainstreaming gender and empower women in the Global Forest Goals (GFG); (b) Strengthening weak women's networks at national, regional and global levels; Correcting weak recognition and collaboration between women organizations - strengthen collaboration between all men organisations and women organisations and other stakeholders e.g. governments, private sector, etc.

Views on how to improve effectiveness:

The WMG observed that promotion of UNSPF and GFGs requires:

- improvement of communication to larger audiences
- offering of capacity building opportunities
- implementation of UNSPF through Women's organization
- Creation of safe spaces to discuss gender

Challenges:

- Many challenges, including:
  - Weak women networks at national, regional and global levels
  - Weak recognition and collaboration between women organizations and other stakeholders e.g. governments, private sector, etc.
  - But regarding funding, since UNSPF is a non-binding agreement, no party has any obligation to provide financial resources.

Activities - worldwide:

**Under GFG 1:** WMG is collecting gender disaggregated data on women and men presence and roles in SFM

- Actions are concentrated on this goal:
  - Started collecting and organizing gender disaggregated data on women and presence and role on SFM, women in forest industry, women and their relation with land tenure and access and rights
  - Promote capacity building opportunities around gender equality in the forestry sector

**Under GFG 2**

- WMG is collecting gender disaggregated data on women and men presence and roles in SFM, Women Land tenure security, access and rights



- Started collecting and organizing gender disaggregated data on women and presence and role on SFM, women in forest industry, women and their relation with land tenure and access and rights
- Promote capacity building opportunities around gender equality in the forestry sector aiming to increase women entrepreneurship and leadership
- Initiative advocacy to accelerated establishment of secure land and forest tenure
- Advocacy campaigns
- Develop information sharing mechanism

**Under GFG 3:** - Not presented

**Under GFG 4**

- Collect and/or organize gender disaggregated data on: women presence and role on sustainable forest management (SFM); women in forest industry; women and their relation with land tenure, access and rights.
- Engage with UNFF Secretariat to fundraise for the implementation of WMGWP

**Under GFG 5**

- Undertake education campaigns, provide information on tenure, access, control and rights
- Collect and organize data in order to have a baseline for resources allocated to gender equality
- Facilitate and set up networks on gender equality in the forest sector and to help engage in UNSPF implementation

**Under GFG 6**

- Gather Data on Gender equality elements in national forest programs and policies
- Gather data on gender equality related to indicators in standards of certification systems to share with UNFF
- Engage with UN women in order to understand the possibilities of developing collective work and strong and effective networks.

Some results:

- **Brazil:** Forest Women network collected some gender disaggregated data on women and men presence and roles in SFM; a webinar was organised to address gender equality
- **Liberia:** Through Women advocacy, Liberia has reviewed community forest law on women participation
- **Togo:** REFACOF conducted a scoping study on women forest sector and found women control 97% of wood related activities such as charcoal, wood fuel, and NTFP processing and marketing.
- **Cameroon, Cote d' Ivoire and Togo:** Women engage in forest restoration activities. 600 ha of degraded forest land restored.
- **Nepal:** Women capacity building to access forest-based decision making

Future Actions:

- Build the capacity of women and other stakeholders to mainstream gender

- Support women entrepreneurship and leadership capacities to improve access to markets with high quality products
- Collect and / or organize gender disaggregated data on
  - women presence, role and contribution towards SFM
  - Forest restoration and Climate Change concerns
  - Women and forest industry
  - Use this data to promote women's land tenure, access and rights.

Main opportunities:

- Promote the UNSPF and GFGs
  - Improve communication to larger audience,
  - Support the implementation of the UNSPF by members, observers, mgs and other stakeholders
- Creation of safe spaces to discuss gender equality in the forest sector in different governance level

Main challenges:

- Weak women networks at national, regional and global levels
- Since UNSPF is a non-binding agreement and there are other instruments in place, government and other stakeholders may not prioritize the implementation and not monitor progress properly
- Lack of financial resources
- Weak recognition and collaboration between women organizations and other stakeholders
- Discrimination in the workplace.

**MG Children and Youth**

Beliefs and aspirations:

- Forests are essential for maintaining the world's social and natural carrying capacity that we must secure to ensure our future.
- We want our children to still see and experience the beauty of natural forests.

Earlier work done:

- EGM on SDG15 in preparation for HLPF 2018 – key note on how youth can accelerate the mainstreaming of the importance of SDG15
- Workshop during HLPF 2018 on how SDG15 should be at the core of sustainability efforts given its cross-cutting nature.
- Co-conducted the art project: 'The Point' during Climate Week 2018 in NYC
- Webinar series leading up to the UNFF14: online training in April 2019 (Global Challenges, Global Solutions: International Forest Policy)
- IDF 2019 World café sessions to bring people together and exchange information
- Creation of opportunities for young people to attend regional and international conferences

- Online webinars
- Landscape leadership youth workshop in the lead up to GLF 2018
- Global IDF World Café sessions - youth partnered with established organizations and thought leaders
- Preparation and Implementation of IDF webinar on Forest and Biodiversity

Experiences from earlier work and perceived benefits:

- Global youth engagement through various platforms giving them unique exposure and opportunity to get involved and learn about forest policy
- Capacity development of young people to engage in policy processes through direct participation in events and efforts made prior to events to inform and educate young people, i.e. webinars, workshops
- Use of social media is very effective, informing youth of what is happening in these meetings and conferences.
- Social media activity by youth increases virtual engagement.
- Networking opportunities during these events are essential for young professionals.
- Youth inclusion during international conferences and events demonstrate an important platform to learn from experts and people who have worked in their respective fields for decades.
- Youth engagement facilitates to voice our opinions and be heard! - We are an equal stakeholder.

Situation

- Have a work plan 2018-2020
- Part of The Point NYC Climate Week
- Made a mural to make the international community understand implications of Climate Change
- Conducted media outreaches, i.e. IDF social media campaign
- Conducted IDF 2020 webinar on forest and biodiversity
- Opportunities:
  - Time/capacities
  - Effective use of resources - there is still more that can be done with little to no resources
  - Build own capacity alongside/in cooperation with other MGs

Obstacles to implementation of the Work Plan:

In the group session of MGCY reference was made to best practice of cross-sectoral collaborations & challenges faced, as follows:

- Incorporation of our inputs;
- Being taken seriously - feels unappreciated

- Mobilization - geographical difficulties
- Consistency in participation
- Insufficient finances.
- Participation in international spaces difficult
- Global Challenges such as Climate Change, Increased Forest Loss, Failure by States to implement International Commitments to targets, i.e. stopping deforestation, Decade of Ecosystem Restoration

Future Actions:

- **Skills based Webinars for Future Environmental Change Managers**
  - Workshop facilitation
  - Negotiation skills
  - Change Management
  - Proposal writing for project funding
  - Design thinking
- **Webinar series on UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**
  - Kick-off webinar: Hopes and challenges of the landscape approach for restoration activities - perspectives from science, policy and practice
  - This will be the first webinar of the series and aims to elaborate on intention, hopes and challenge of restoration activities. The decade promotes integrated approaches to achieve restoration. In this regard, a central focus of this introductory webinar lies on how the landscape approach can be applied to different restoration activities. Associated challenges and potentials will be elaborated based on the presentation of practical cases of landscape restoration from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Speakers from business, science and policy will be invited to elaborate on their respective perspectives.
- **Webinar Series: Towards Forest Policy Literacy**
  - Webinar 1: European Commission (DG Environment) - Introduction into VPA-FLEGT and legislative developments around “Embodied Deforestation” within the European Commission
  - Further Webinars are in preparation
- **Webinar for Restore 4 Climate Youth Forum, happening alongside GLF Bonn, June 3-5th 2020 on Food and Livelihoods**
  - Webinar topic: Restoration of forest landscapes and its mitigation impacts on climate change

#### **Annex 4: MGs and the Quadrennial Programme of Work of the UN Forum on Forests (4POW) for the Period 2021-2024**

The notes below cover all that was discussed at the Geneva Expert Meeting. Apart from the 4POW, this includes the Global Forests Financing Facilitative Network (GFFFN) - which is part of the UNFFS - and the next International Day of the Forest (theme: Forests and Biodiversity).

#### ***(a) Notes from Expert Group Meeting on the Quadrennial Programme of Work of the UN Forum on Forests (4POW) for the Period 2021-2024 (Geneva 14-15 November 2019)***

##### **1. UNFF Expert Group Meeting on 4POW: 2021-2024**

**Andrei Laletin** made a presentation on the 14-15 November 2019 meeting held at the UN Office in Geneva to discuss and make proposals on results of a survey on the 4POW 2021-2024 for consideration by UNFF15. In accordance with the 4POW of UNFF for the period 2017-2020, the fifteen session of UNFF to be held from 4-8 May 2020 in New York will adopt the 4POW of the UNFF for the period 2021-2024. To provide a background for informed discussion the UNFF secretariat organized the Geneva Expert meeting. Objectives of the EGM included to: review and discuss the results of the survey on the 4POW and, based on this review, make a proposal on the 4POW 2021-2024. Discuss possible draft elements for the 4POW 2021-2024 and finalise a proposal for it.

The experts acknowledged that the 4POWs are to reflect the forum's contribution to the GFGs and targets and that the QPOW for 2021-2024 which should further enhance the forum's work in support of the UNSPF 2030 and the GFGs and its associated targets. Specific recommendations for the 2021-2024 4POW included:

- highlight **linkages between GFGs & SDGs** and Climate change - forest linkage
- provide **flexibility in identifying specific future tasks as needed.**
- reflect a **cross-sectoral approach**
- address **science-policy interface** and **emerging issues** in the context of the Forum's technical discussion
- incorporate a **gender perspective** and encourage **private sector involvement**
- highlight **specific GFG targets or sub-themes** based on the SDGs under review by the HLPF
- reflect that technical session outputs inform/feed into next policy session

Quantity and quality of forests was not addressed at the meeting but principles were set up to guide voluntary nation contributions so no fixed quantity was highlighted.

##### **2. The Expert group meeting on Global Forests Financing Facilitative Network (GFFFN)**

**Joe Cobbinah** made a presentation on the meeting that took place on 12-13 Nov, 2019 at the UN office in Geneva, Switzerland. It was organized in recognition that financing remains a major challenge to achieving SFM; 80 experts from CFP, Member states, regional organization, MGs attended the discussion on the UNFF GFFFN. This mechanism helps member countries to design funding strategies, mobilise funds, build capacities to enable them achieve GFGs. Objectives and outcomes were to inform experts of progress in the development of the GFFFN and to collect feedback. There were subjects of widespread interest such as the database on funding opportunities for SFM and a proposed Clearinghouse (CH) for financing information.

According to the report of the expert meeting, the GFFFN will facilitate fund mobilisation for sustainable forest management, become the main vehicle for fund mobilisation (for countries that need its support), develop strategies for mobilisation of funds, and initiate an online clearing house for GFFFN (supported in Phase 2 by a database on financial flows and additional searching capacities). In brief, the CH will identify funding opportunities, provide learning resources, and exchange information. It will be an online platform with basic search functions to have under Phase 2 a database and financial support. The database on funding opportunities for SFM will, when established, will alongside information and learning materials for accessing resources use a UNITE WEB.

Participating experts provided feedback on all aspects presented including suggestions that: there be collaboration with the CPF and information providers, that the CPF be more proactive in the development of the CH platform, that the database on funding sources include information on sources including private. There was specific mention of the need for the GFFFN to give support also to MGs.

### **3. Developing a MG International Day of Forests action plan**

Fredrick Buchholz made a presentation on the next IDF under the theme “Forest and Biodiversity”. Overview of the UNFF15 programme; the need for MGs to represent the civil society voice on forests; and importance of better communication. It is expected that Germany, Canada, Sweden, Netherlands, Ghana, Brazil might join to the side event. Overview of the UNFF15 programme; the need for MGs to represent the civil society voice on forests; and importance of better communication. It is expected that Germany, Canada, Sweden, Netherlands, Ghana, Brazil might join to the side event. He invited each Major Group to provide 2 informative facts on Forest Biodiversity and 2 statements on “why forest and biodiversity is relevant to my constituency”.

#### ***(b) Highlights of individual MG emphasis in their contribution to the 2021-2024 4POW of the UNFF***

At the Nairobi MGI, each group working separately listed at relatively short notice a list of its MG contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF - with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration. Tabulated summaries are below and are produced here to serve as reminder for each MG as it prepares its workplan for the 2021-2024 period. Clearly each MG will need to build such proposals upon the existing workplans ending 2020 from which some elements will need to be carried forward.

**(i) Children and Youth MG** contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Vision</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Comments</b>
No continuous youth representative in the UNFFS	Reaching out to MS, promoting advantages of such a position	Youth representation in all essential processes related to the UNFF	Advocacy by other MGs of the important role of MGCY	Enhancing intergenerational justice and institutionalizing additional capacity
Disconnection between MGCY activities and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Approaching relevant actors of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; Establishing an MGCY position towards the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Collaborate with UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and contribute forest-related perspectives	Willingness for cooperation from other actors in the field of environmental youth policy	
No awareness about cooperation potential between MGCY and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Identify synergies and activities for collaborative project implementation as best-practice examples	Joint activity implementation within the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Seed-Fund	

**(ii) Science and Technology MG contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
Inadequate capacity among MGs in the implementation of activities and projects	Strengthen capacity of MGs in fundraising, information management, project implementation, monitoring and reporting	Improve the capacity to implement its plan activities effectively	Inclusive collaboration among MGs; Resource mobilisation to facilitate capacity/skil enhancement	Women MG greatly feel the need for scientific data ; Specific capacity needs assessment of different MG groups to ensure tailored capacity enhancement.
Lack of adequate scientific data to achieve objectives of the UN Decade of Ecosystem restoration(ER)	Provide science based information of ER Contributing to the UN decade of ER Facilitate documentation of knowledge	To support the achievement of the pledges made with respect to the UN decade of ER	Inclusive collaboration among stakeholders; Mobilisation of of technical, management and financial resources Play advocacy role in getting policy makers to mainstream ER into their development plans	Mobilisation , documentation and sharing of best practices of ER
Erosion of Traditional Forest Related knowledge (TFRK) systems	To use ethically appropriate practices to document and mainstream TFRK into scientific knowledge systems	To protect TFRK for the benefit of holders and society at large.	Inclusive collaboration between scientists and holders of TFRK to mobilize resources MG: WT, Women, IP	Work with IUFRO Task Force on TFRK. Women MGs, IPLC, Local Governments and central governments

**(iii) Women MG contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
Complete disregard of women's knowledge and rights (intellectual)				MGCY has close links with IFSA which has extensive networks, women in forestry networks and MGCY wholeheartedly welcomes this

				collaboration
				MG NGOs is very enthusiastic to cooperate with FLR
				WMG has strongly gone for restoration as their central focus. It would be beneficial to think beyond restoration.

But see also Women's Group achievements combined with ambitions applicable to the 4POW for 2021-2024.

**(iv) NGOs contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
Monoculture tree plantations are considered as forests	-Input comments to the of UN Strategy for Ecosystem Restoration until April 30; request all MGs and NGOs contribute to the input  -build partnerships  -influence FAO definition	The UN decade on Ecosystem restoration states that changing forest ecosystems to plantations is not restoration	Mobilize networks and partners; create awareness; build partnership; approach those organizations that will give financial support for this program.  Input from MG S&T, MG IP, MG Women, MGCY to spread widely	Awareness raising is needed , because there are still people that do not regard it as a problem  Mixed species plantation can be an option to solve local needs if they are planned in cooperation with local communities, farmers and business owners.
Bioenergy is considered climate neutral ( green energy) and is getting subsidies when burned in power plants	Raising awareness through SNS and conventional media, support people who are against such practices	Timber and other forest products are not used as industrial feedstock for power plants	Cooperate with MG Trade Unions, MG S&T, MGIPs, MGCY, Creating awareness amongst governments that bioenergy is not climate neutral	Co-firing wood in coal power plants is no solution as CO2 emissions increase.  Climate goals can only be reached in due time if the carbon sink in forest ecosystems is increased.
In some places, various local communities,	Support identification of land tenure problems.	Land tenure rights are recognized.  Forest owners	Establishing partnership with growers, increased	Securing land tenure rights must be at the heart of forest



Indigenous Peoples, women still face problems over land tenure, as their rights have not been recognized.	Facilitate capacity building and promote advocacy.  Share best practices and lessons learned.	manage them, using traditional knowledge and evidence-based approach.	collaboration with women, farmers, IPs and other stakeholders.  Facilitate collaboration with governments in this issue.  Creating awareness among all stakeholders, knowledge sharing on land tenure rights.	ecosystem restoration.  Sharing experience of local management programs in forests.
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**(v) Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
No engagement or translation of the UNSPF down to the IPs	Advocacy of land tenure, access to the decision making  Approach to the government to support registration	Inclusivity, recognition of IP rights, sustainable management of landscapes	Collaborating with NGO, women, government	MG Women: we include IP women; we have the same target group.
Inadequate information in support for advocacy	Advocating for research and document traditional knowledge	A well documented data on traditional knowledge and other associated knowledge	Collaboration of NGO and academic to develop and share experience	
Lack of capacity of IP	Marked funding, information stakeholders for potential funding in relation to achieving UNFF/UNSPF	IP and local capacity development and resource mobilization	Collaboration and partnership with NGOs and donors	

**(vi) Farmers and Small-forest Landowners contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
Enhance capacity building of IPs	Going conference where those issues are discussed		Partnership among organization in university and	MG: Business, Science

			development partners	technology, Women, NGO (because we are working on fairness, justice, and rights)
Securing forest land tenure right	Prepare common position power, mobilize political power, media	Secure forest land tenure, improving livelihood	Collaboration government, local government, university	
Localization of GFG and SDGs and other international policy and declaration on country and regional level	Develop the regional, country and local level plan of GFGs and SDGs	Contribute to GFGs and SDGs and other international declaration	UNFF secretariat, other UN system, other NGOs and CBOs	

**(vii) Trade Unions and Workers contribution to practical implementation of GFGs and UNSPF- with emphasis on inclusive forest landscapes restoration**

Problems	Action	Vision	Needs	Comments
	Organize workshop	workers changing their work style, interest in the global trends	Union leaders at the centre should be used to convene the workshops.	The major problems of afforestation programs is that they don't match species to the site, A need for scientific community to support this - UN SCT
Sensitization of union and members	Develop flyers on union issues, have public awareness campaigns	Campaigns	Working through the social networking medias	
Formalization of the activities of the informal sector of forestry	Community interaction, assist communities that have land access to seedlings	Have a massive afforestation within the communities, have social dialogues within the communities enhanced	CSOs and NGOs in collaboration with unions help in the plantation	

## **Annex 5: Towards A Common Understanding of Cross-Sectoral Collaboration for Inclusive Forest Landscapes**

### **Presentation by Major Group for Children and Youth**

#### **REASONING BEHIND THIS YEARS CENTRAL TOPIC**

- The achievement of inclusive forest landscapes through cross sectoral collaboration would allow us to achieve a number of GFG targets and SDGs.

#### **WHY CROSS SECTORAL COLLABORATION?**

MGs ARE AT THE CORE OF WHAT CHARACTERIZES GFG6

- THE MGI IS BUILDING ON THIS INHERENT CAPACITY AND ABILITY
- SYNERGIES AND OVERLAPS CAN BE IDENTIFIED IN MG WORKPLANS

#### **ENTANGILING THE CONCEPT OF INCLUSIVE FOREST LANDSCAPES**

- FORESTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF LANDSCAPES
- HUMAN NEEDS HAVE AN IMPACT ON LANDSCAPES
- TO ENSURE PROTECTION AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF FORESTS WE MUST INTEGRATE HUMAN NEEDS AND CONSERVATION EFFORTS INTO LANDSCAPES

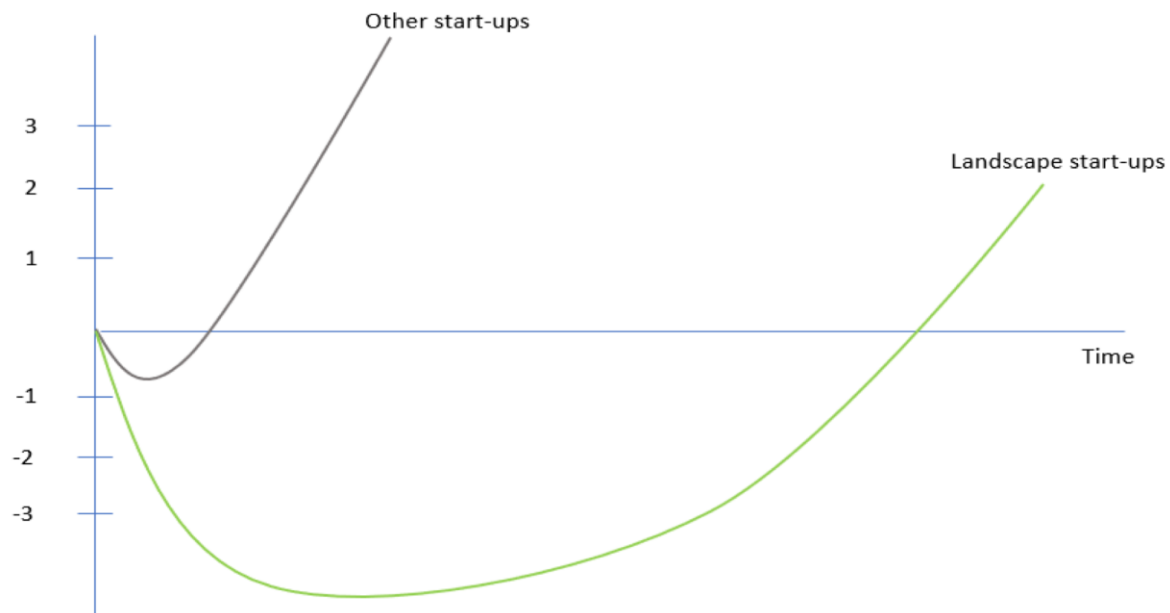
#### **INCLUSIVE FOREST LANDSCAPES**

- Idea of **enhancing human wellbeing** within the context of the **carrying capacity** of the earth, and to **shift the powers in favour of marginalized people, regions and sectors**, according to which resources are being distributed.
- Acknowledges marginalized and excluded stakeholders in development processes in order to tackle inequality and create an inclusive society.
- Inclusive systems can be understood as reconciling social, environmental and economic objectives simultaneously.

#### **A LANDSCAPE APPROACH FOR INCLUSIVE FOREST LANDSCAPES**

WHAT?

- Balancing Competing land use demands
- Considering human well-being and the environment
- Creating solutions that consider livelihoods, finance, rights, restoration and progress towards climate and development goals
- Shift from handling aspects in isolation towards cross-sectoral collaboration - WHY?
- Many different uses within a landscape and we need to balance these.
- Need to balance across forestry, across agriculture, water resource management, biodiversity conservation and the needs of people.

**FINANCING INCLUSIVE FOREST LANDSCAPES**

- High risk and unpredictability
  - High investments over a long period
  - No/few comparability to other existing projects
  - Often non-profit, making payment of loans difficult

## **Annex 6: Range of Perceptions by MG groups on importance of forests and on their roles and challenges in managing them**

### **1. MGCY**

- a. Forests are essential for maintaining social and natural carrying capacity that we must secure to ensure our future.
- b. We want our children to still see and experience the beauty of natural forests.

### **2. MG Workers and Trade Unions**

Fact and statement

- a. Do you know that work in the forest is the second most dangerous occupation, after active soldiering. What does that mean for biodiversity?
- b. On average a worker in the forest earns 2/3rd of a work in factories. Is that the right kind of biodiversity?
- c. To preserve the biodiversity in the forest, the workers need healthy and safe work with decent pay and education.

### **3. MG Women**

Fact

- a. Women are the main repository of indigenous knowledge on forest and biodiversity
- b. Opportunities to transfer this knowledge into economic development activities are often captured by men

Statement

- c. Women's knowledge on forests and biodiversity ensures intergenerational knowledge transfer
- d. Women's knowledge on forests and biodiversity is a bridge towards recognition of their worth and central role in preserving the quality of life and addressing climate change

### **4. MG Farmers and Small Landowners**

- a. Farmers, indigenous peoples, and local communities are doing a lot of efforts in managing biodiversity. However, some activities (e.g. monocultures, infrastructural development) are adversely interfering with biodiversity
- b. Poverty levels at local setup is drivers of biodiversity loss in a specific area.
- c. We call upon the member states to recognize the traditional knowledge that exists at the local level to protect and manage biodiversity.
- d. Conserve biodiversity produce genetic diversity thus resulting increased forest productivity.
- e. We ask the UN states to add more resources to address poverty reduction programs as there is a directly relations to poverty and biodiversity

### **5. MG NGOs**

- a. Since forests are ecosystems, the most efficient forest biodiversity protection can only be done in natural forests.
- b. Forest biodiversity is crucial for food sovereignty and people's health. Therefore, the governments should uphold customary land tenure rights.
- c. Using forests for bioenergy is not sustainable and climate neutral.

### **6. MG Indigenous Peoples**

Facts

- a. Approximately 350 million IPs are living in the forests
- b. Indigenous knowledge plays a critical role in sustainable managing forest and biodiversity

Statements

- c. Our ancestral beliefs, culture, and livelihoods are depending on forests and biodiversity
- d. IPLCS conserve forest and biodiversity for future generation and world at large

**7. MG science and technology**

- a. 25% of 4 million species face extinction within the DECADES.
  - b. We are eroding the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life. (IPBES report, 2019)
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