Achievements, lessons and vision for the future

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FAO
A bit of history...

**When**
- Formed in April 2001
- Same UN ECOSOC Resolution creating UNFF in 2000

**Why**
- To support the work of the UNFF
- To enhance cooperation and coordination

**Who**
- Chair: FAO
- Support Functions: UNFF Secretariat
- Current Vice-Chair: CBD
- 14 members UN and non UN
• CIFOR
• CBD Secretariat
• FAO
• GEF Secretariat
• ITTO
• IUCN
• IUFRO
• UNCCD
• UNDP
• UNEP
• UNFF
• UNFCCC
• ICRAF
• World Bank
Some recent highlights

- **Rio+20 and Forests e-booklet**
- **CPF outreach - International Year of Forests**
- **Wangari Maathai Awards**
- **Forest Degradation Study**
- **AGF 2012 Study Forest Financing**
- **CPF-OLI Forest Financing**
- **1st SFM Fact Sheets**
Strengths

- Unique, UN type 2 partnership of UN and non-UN organizations with a shared objective (SFM)
- Produced well recognized results
- Effective platform for coordinated action on forests at global level
- Complementary mandates and flexible arrangements
- Model for other partnerships (e.g. CPW)
Challenges

• Members work within their mandate and budget
• Varied support from governing bodies to implement calls by UNFF
• Financial resources did not match increased demand from UNFF
• Uneven commitment and interest by members
Main function in a future IAF

- Mission remains valid but with stronger attention to the post-2015 development agenda
- Amended future objectives:
  - supporting the work of UNFF and its member countries, other inter-governmental processes related to forests, and the post-2015 development agenda
  - enhancing cooperation and coordination on forest issues
Institutional Structure and Working Modalities

- Voluntary nature to be maintained
- Certain degree of formalization is desirable: RoP or ToR
- Periodic working meetings with meetings of Executive Heads as required
- Working groups be formed on thematic basis
- Future CPF to be more efficient, pro-active, transparent, and thus more effective
Membership and Financing

• Membership can be expanded based on skills, needs and mandate, if agreed and deemed necessary.
• Inactive CPF members may choose/be invited to withdraw from the partnership.
• Core activities (incl. secretariat) would benefit from stable budget contributions.
• Requests with significant additional costs should be supported by external financial support.
• Clear priorities could facilitate raising funds.
• Role of Major Groups in achieving SFM widely recognized
• Need and room for the CPF to enhance their engagement
• Individual CPF members already interacting with MG and other stakeholder groups
• Identifying stakeholder groups with strongest potential to influence SFM and that are most relevant for CPF
• Involving Major Groups organizations in specific activities based on the CPF priority actions
• Use MG-LI in Nepal to develop ideas further
CPF and Regional Dimension

- CPF to continue to focus on issues of global relevance as a principle
- CPF to strengthen coordination and synergies of its work at regional and country level
- The regional dimension could offer new opportunities for Major Groups engagement
- Existing regional fora of CPF members (e.g. Regional Forestry Commissions of FAO) could serve as a platform for strengthening the regional dimension of UNFF