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**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE USE OF ITTO POLICY GUIDELINES
ON THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PLANTATIONS,
SECONDARY FORESTS, BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL
FORESTS IN THE TROPICS**

Prepared for ITTO

By

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List of acronyms

C&I	Criteria and indicators
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCBA	Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CSO	Civil society organisation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
IPO	Indigenous peoples' organisation
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSA	Non-state actor
OS&H	Occupational health and safety
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes
PHPL	Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari (Indonesian sustainable forest management system for production forest concessions)
RSB	RSB Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials
SAP	Structural adjustment plan
SFM	Sustainable forest management
SOP	Standard operating procedures
VCS	Voluntary carbon standard

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Summary

In July 2015 Dr Timothy Cadman, BA Hons MA - Cantab, PhD - University of Tasmania, of the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law at Griffith University, Queensland Australia, was commissioned by the ITTO to conduct a study to assess the use of ITTO policy guidelines on the sustainable management of plantations, secondary forests, biodiversity and natural forests in the tropics (Annex 1).

In collaboration with the ITTO Secretariat, Dr Cadman developed an anonymous online survey directed to a full range of tropical forest stakeholders, including intergovernmental organizations, national government agencies (non-research), sub-national governments, the private sector, media, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, research or education institutions, bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agencies, and other stakeholders. Respondents could also specify their gender (male, female, prefer not to specify).

The results of the survey and the related analysis are broken down into English-, Spanish- and French-speaking cohorts. The French and Spanish Speaking cohorts were more homogenous (i.e. generally from African and Latin American countries). The English-speaking respondents were more heterogeneous, with a significant proportion from Asian countries, but also including Europe, North and South America, and Africa. The overall results are presented in the tables below. Written comments from all respondents are presented. Views expressed by ITTO-specific respondents (contact points, executive agencies, miscellaneous) are also included.

The summary of the results of the survey is as follows.

1. Research and educational organisations and national governmental agencies were the most numerous respondents. NGOs/CSOs were present, as was the private sector, but non-state actors (NSA) were represented in relatively low numbers by comparison to state actors.
2. The English-speaking cohort was the largest and most heterogeneous, coming from 52 different countries, including Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. The five largest countries by respondents were from Southeast Asia, which, as a region, comprised 53% of the cohort. The Spanish-speaking cohort consisted largely of Latin American countries (94.7%). The French-speaking cohort largely comprised respondents from francophone Africa (87.8%).
3. Roughly three-quarters of the respondents were male.
4. Climate change/REDD+ and forest and plantation management were identified as the main areas of activity in the English-speaking cohorts, and in the French-speaking cohort, Climate change/REDD+ and governance of resources. In the case of the Spanish cohort, forest and plantation management, and governance of resources were the largest areas of activity, equally.
5. Respondents' views on the most important thematic criteria for achieving SFM varied. Both the English and French-speaking groups identified Forest biological diversity as the most important criterion. This was followed in the English cohort by Socio-economic functions of forests and Extent of forest resources, and in the French, by Legal, policy and institutional frameworks and Extent of forest resources. The Spanish cohort provided an all-together different set of the most important 'top three': Forest health and vitality; Productive function of forest resources; and Protective function of forest resources – all rated equally by the largest number of respondents. Almost no respondents selected 'not important' for any of the criteria. The number of respondents that selected 'not very important' was also very low. 'Very important' and 'important' were by far the largest scale-choices across all cohorts.
6. All cohorts identified Forest governance and security of tenure as the most important issue/principle for achieving SFM in the tropics. English and French speaking cohorts identified Multi-purpose forest management as the least important; for Spanish-speaking

respondents the least important was Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments.

7. In terms of familiarity with the policy guidelines, the Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992) were the most familiar to the English-speaking cohort. Spanish-speaking respondents were most familiar with both the 1992 and 1990 guidelines. French-speaking respondents were most familiar with the Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005). The English and French speaking cohorts were least familiar with the Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997); Spanish-respondents were least familiar with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015). There was also a low level of familiarity with the 2015 guidelines amongst English and French speaking respondents.
8. The English and Spanish-speaking cohorts had the greatest familiarity with the policy guidelines over the long term (more than 10 years); the French-speaking cohort was less familiar.
9. The majority of all respondents (more than 60%) had learned of the guidelines from the ITTO website. This was followed in the English and Spanish cohorts by Reference searches and in the French cohort, Workshops, seminars and forums.
10. The largest percentage of the English- and Spanish-speaking cohorts found the policy guidelines have a 'high' level of usefulness for developing the enabling conditions for SFM in the tropics. The largest percentage of the French-speaking cohort found them to be 'very highly' useful. The Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005) received the highest score across all cohorts (3.85, 3.77, and 4.16 out of 5, respectively).
11. The largest percentage of the English- and Spanish-speaking cohorts found the policy guidelines to have a 'high' level of usefulness for implementing best practices for SFM in the tropics. The largest percentage of the French-speaking cohort found them to be 'very highly' useful. The highest scores varied across groups. In the English cohort, it was the 1990 guidelines (3.78); in the Spanish, those from 2015 (3.53); in the French the ITTO/IUCN 2009 Guidelines (4.26).
12. Ecological/Silviculture management, Forest governance, Forest policy and legal frameworks, Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM and Timber certification development featured most prominently as reasons for respondents' use of ITTO policy guidelines. Respondents also identified a range of further reasons for using the policy guidelines, the most significant of which were for education/training, developing country-specific C&I for SFM (including non-tropical regions), and for certification purposes.
13. Lack of training/capacity building was identified as the single largest difficulty faced by all cohorts in using ITTO policy guidelines for the development and implementation of SFM in the tropics. This was followed by Lack of financial resources and Lack of practical guidance in the English-speaking cohort, Lack of attention/support from international/national policy-making and Lack of financial resources amongst Spanish-speaking respondents, and Lack of financial resources and Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making in the French cohort.
14. English-speaking respondents felt that the guidelines provided the least guidance on achieving Equality between stakeholder groups involved in SFM, in the Spanish and French speaking cohorts it was Resources for stakeholder groups involved in SFM. All cohorts identified the guidelines as providing the most guidance on Inclusiveness of stakeholder groups.
15. Managing natural resources assets sustainably was identified as the universal goal most relevant to the development and implementation of ITTO policy guidelines across all cohorts.

16. In all cohorts Awareness creation, Capacity building and training programmes, and Field-based projects were identified numerically as the measures best supporting the use of the ITTO policy guidelines in the context of achieving SFM in the tropics.

Certain stakeholder groups were less prominent in the survey than might be expected. Non-state sectors (notably civil society) were not especially well represented, nor were women. In addition to the expected activities of forest and plantation management and conservation, the significance of climate change and REDD+ as aspects of respondents' areas of work is to be noted.

Overall, there appears to be a relatively high level of awareness of, support for, and use of the ITTO policy guidelines for SFM in the tropics amongst survey respondents. The value of the guidelines in assisting forest management, forest governance, and monitoring and reporting are to be noted. It is apparent that forest governance and land tenure featured as important areas of concern for survey respondents. It is not surprising, but nevertheless affirming, of the value of the guidelines, that sustainable natural resource management was identified as the primary objective of SFM.

Respondents identified equality and capacity as weaker aspects of the guidelines than other elements. (Lack of) Training, financial resources and guidance featured prominently as significant barriers that needed to be addressed.

While there were some similarities of perceptions across all three survey-cohorts, there were also some important differences, as the results demonstrate. For this reason the results across cohorts (which correspond roughly to the different forested regions in the tropics) have been kept separate, rather than aggregated to provide an overall result.

The comments made by respondents reflect many of the themes covered in the questions, and cover important issues including: economic, social and environmental sustainability, capacity building (training, awareness, gender, community/local)/cultural/Indigenous), issues of implementation (especially regarding forest managers), political will, integration with national laws and processes for resource management, and updating the guidelines to make them compatible with other forest-related management guidelines. There are some valuable individual observations as well regarding ITTO activities including project funding, communication regarding national and international activities, and implementing the guidelines more effectively.

On the basis of survey responses, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Greater guidance is required in future guidelines on ensuring stakeholder representation in SFM, especially for women, as well as the private sector, NGOs/CSOs, Indigenous people and forest dwellers. More research is required to identify these sectors' specific needs in order to provide useful guidance.
2. In view of the activities in which respondents indicated they participated, consideration in future SFM guidelines should be given to providing more guidance on:
 - a. Climate change;
 - b. Emissions reduction activities (REDD+);
 - c. Forest governance, and
 - d. Linkages to other SFM initiatives (such as forest certification and FLEGT)
3. Greater guidance is required in future guidelines on ensuring equality between stakeholders, as well as capacity building for SFM.
4. Future targeted funding for ITTO-related SFM activities in the tropics should focus on awareness raising as well as training, and with an emphasis placed on field-based projects.
5. Given the differences in responses across survey cohorts (and by implication tropical forest regions), further research is required to determine if there are different regional needs/priorities, and if so, how these might be reflected in future guidelines.

6. ITTO should give consideration to the many thoughtful comments provided by respondents. There are some valuable individual observations regarding SFM generally, and ITTO's activities in particular, which are worthy of consideration and possible adoption.

1. Background

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. In 1983, the year of its founding, ITTO commissioned the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to prepare a report, which found less than 1% of the global timber trade to be from sustainable sources. This encouraged both NGOs and the ITTO membership to look more closely at promoting sustainable forest management. In 1985, an International Tropical Forest Timber Agreement (ITTA) was ratified, and a Tropical Forest Action Plan developed in 1986. (Humphreys 1996: 74). In the wake of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the *Statement of Forest Principles* national governments focussed on the creation of a series of regional governmental processes to create criteria and indicators (C&I) to assess the sustainability of forest management (Ozinga 2001: 23). The largest regional efforts were the Montreal Process for Temperate and Boreal Forests (initiated by Canada in 1994) and the Helsinki (later pan European) Process (established prior to Rio in 1990). Other regional processes were also developed: Tarapoto for the Amazon, in 1995; the Dry Zone Africa Initiative (Kenya 1995); North Africa and Near East Initiative (1996); and the Central American Initiative of Leparterique (1997) (Hortensius 1999: 13). Criteria were understood as conditions or elements within forest management that needed to be consistent with principles of sustainable forest management. Indicators represented measurable aspects, that were to be assessed against each criterion, and which were used together to determine the quality of forest management. Sustainable forest management (SFM) was defined as constituting forest management practices that ensured ongoing wood production, but also (reflecting UNCED), ensured environmental and social productivity. Standards were ideally meant to consist of a set of principles, criteria and indicators that served as a tool to promote SFM, to act as a basis for monitoring and reporting, and to provide a reference for assessment of actual forest management (Lammerts van Beuren and Blom 1997: 34). For governments, C&I became a common understanding for achieving progress towards SFM (Commonwealth of Australia 1997: v).

ITTO members represent the bulk of the world's tropical forests and of the global tropical timber trade. ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. In addition, ITTO collects, analyses and disseminates data on the production and trade of tropical timber and funds projects and other actions aimed at developing industries at both the community and industrial scales. Since it became operational in 1987, ITTO has funded more than 1000 projects, pre-projects and activities valued at more than US\$400 million. All projects are funded by voluntary contributions, the major donors being the governments of Japan, Switzerland, the United States of America, Norway and the European Union. More information on ITTO is available on ITTO's website [www.itto.int].

As a reference for policy decisions and as a technical guidance on sustainable forest management in the tropics, ITTO policy guidelines published as its Policy Development Series include:

- ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)
- Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)
- ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)
- ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)
- ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)
- Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)
- ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)
- ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)

The ITTO policy guidelines are intended for national and sub-national governments, private-sector organizations, civil-society organizations, research and education institutions, forest managers and other groups and bodies engaged in sustainable forest management.

2. Context and method

In July 2015 Dr Timothy Cadman of the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law at Griffith University, Queensland Australia, was commissioned by the ITTO to conduct a study to assess the use of ITTO policy guidelines on the sustainable management of plantations, secondary forests, biodiversity and natural forests in the tropics (Annex 1).

In collaboration with the ITTO Secretariat, Dr Cadman developed an anonymous online survey directed to a full range of tropical forest stakeholders, including intergovernmental organizations, national government agencies (non-research), sub-national governments, the private sector, media, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, research or education institutions, bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agencies, and other stakeholders. Respondents could also specify their gender (male, female, prefer not to specify).

The survey was prepared in separate English, Spanish and French versions, which were simultaneously deployed between July 1 and August 30 2015. The survey tool, granted ethics approval under Griffith University code LEJ/06/15/HREC, was managed via www.surveymonkey.com, and is contained in Annex 2.

The survey targeted two specific stakeholder types, using different methods of recruitment:

- 1) General forest stakeholders, collected by Dr Cadman using the Internet search term “forest + SFM + participants’ list”, which generated a database of 2,264 valid email addresses, which were contacted by Dr Cadman with an invitation to participate;
- 2) ITTO Contact points, executing agencies, and other key stakeholders, generated from the ITTO database and via an advertisement in *Tropical Forest News*. These stakeholders were contacted by ITTO directly with an invitation to participate.

The survey was in three parts. Part A focussed on determining the *activities and areas of interest* of stakeholders (questions 1 to 4). Part B sought stakeholder views on SFM in the tropics & ITTO policy guidelines in *developing & implementing SFM* (questions 5 to 14). Part C sought stakeholder views on the best use of ITTO policy guidelines towards the *achievement of SFM* (questions 15 and 16). A final question offered respondents the opportunity to make general comments (question 17). Respondents were offered opportunities to provide comments, where relevant, throughout the survey. These form the basis of the qualitative analysis below.

Overall there were 463 survey attempts and 286 completions, or 63%. In the English-speaking cohort, there were 357 survey attempts, with 215 completions, or a response rate of 60%. Of these completions 115 were from the general database generated by Dr Cadman, and 105 via the ITTO. In the Spanish, there were 63 attempts and 38 completions, or 60%. Of these completions, 4 were derived from Dr Cadman, and 34 from ITTO. In the French, there were 43 attempts and 33 completions, or 84%. Of these completions 2 were from Dr Cadman, and 31 from ITTO. It should be noted that with lower levels of participation in the Spanish and French cohorts there is less certainty over the significance of these results.

The results of the survey and the related analysis are broken down into English-, Spanish- and French-speaking cohorts. The French and Spanish Speaking cohorts were more homogenous (i.e. generally from African and Latin American countries). The English-speaking respondents were more heterogeneous, with a large majority from Asian countries, but also including Europe, North and South America, and Africa. All cohorts provided comments.

The results of the survey and the related analysis were broken down into English, Spanish- and French-speaking cohorts. The English-speaking respondents were not necessarily answering in a recognised national language. The term ‘English speaking cohort’ is therefore used to differentiate these respondents from French or Spanish speaking respondents, but not as an indicator of nationality. While there were some similarities of perceptions across all three survey-cohorts, there

were also some important differences, as the results demonstrate. For this reason the results across cohorts (which correspond roughly to the different forested regions in the tropics) have been kept separate, rather than aggregated to provide an overall result.

3. Results and analysis

3.1. Part A: Activities and areas of interest

3.1.1 Sector

Q1: What type of organization do you work for at present?

English speaking respondents

Table 1 – English respondents by sector

Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Intergovernmental Organization	7.0%		15
National government agency (non-research)	13.5%		29
Sub-national government	1.9%		4
Private sector	7.9%		17
Media	0.5%		1
Non-governmental organization	7.0%		15
Civil society organization	1.9%		4
Research or education institution	52.1%		112
Bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agency	1.4%		3
Other (please specify)	7.0%		15
If 'other' please specify			17
Answered question			215

Other – all respondents (17):

Academic, FSC auditor
Brazilian Agency for Cooperation
Broker
Forestry Training Institute, Educational Institute
Free-lance consultant
Freelance forest ecologist, university teacher
Government links Private Sector
National government agency (research)
Retired (2)
Student (3)
Trade Union
United Nations Development Programme
University (2)

Other - ITTO-specific respondents (10):

Brazilian Agency for Cooperation
Broker
Forestry Training Institute, Educational Institute
Free-lance consultant
Retired (2)
Student (2)
Trade Union
United Nations Development Programme

Spanish speaking respondents

Table 2 – Spanish respondents by sector

Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Intergovernmental Organization	2.6%		1
National government agency (non-research)	31.6%		12
Sub-national government	0.0%		0
Private sector	7.9%		3
Media	0.0%		0
Non-governmental organization	7.9%		3
Civil society organization	0.0%		0
Research or education institution	31.6%		12
Bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agency	0.0%		0
Other (please specify)	18.4%		7
If 'other' please specify			7
Answered question			38

Other – all respondents (0): See ITTO-specific respondents.

Other - ITTO-specific respondents (6):

Exporting producer
Governmental research institute
Ministry of environment
Natural resource management consultant
Reforestation company in Brazil
Wood exporters' association

French speaking respondents

Table 3 – French respondents by sector

What type of organization do you work for at present?			
Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Intergovernmental Organization	6.1%		2
National government agency (non-research)	39.4%		13
Sub-national government	0.0%		0
Private sector	9.1%		3
Media	0.0%		0
Non-governmental organization	18.2%		6
Civil society organization	6.1%		2
Research or education institution	15.2%		5
Bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agency	0.0%		0
Other (please specify)	6.1%		2
If 'other' please specify			2
Answered question			33

Other – all respondents (0): See ITTO-specific respondents.

Other - ITTO-specific respondents (3):

Directorate of Inventories of Forest Management and Planning
Independent consultant
International Centre for Training and Research for Environment and Development

Comments

Across cohorts, research and educational organisations, national governmental agencies and the private sector answered in the largest numbers in the English-speaking cohort. National governmental agencies were the largest responding sector in the French cohort, and equally the largest sector in the Spanish (with research). Non-governmental and civil society organisations responded in relatively large numbers in the French cohort, but less so amongst English and Spanish-speaking respondents. Non-state actors (NSA) were represented, but not in large numbers.

3.1.2 Location

Q2: In what country are you based? Please specify your country

English-speaking respondents

Table 4 – English respondents by location

Country	Region	Response Per cent	Response Count
Indonesia	Asia (South East)	9.3%	20
Malaysia	Asia (South East)	8.8%	19
China	Asia (South East)	8.4%	18
Japan	Asia (South East)	7.4%	16
South Korea	Asia (South East)	6.9%	15
India	Asia (South)	6.0%	13
Ghana	Africa	4.6%	10
Australia	Asia (Asia-Pacific)	3.7%	8
Finland	Europe	3.7%	8
Cambodia	Asia (South East)	2.7%	6
USA	North America	2.7%	6
Brazil	Latin America	2.3%	5
Canada	North America	1.8%	4
Germany	Europe	1.8%	4
Guyana	Latin America	1.8%	4
Myanmar	Asia (South East)	1.8%	4
Philippines	Asia (South East)	1.8%	4
Thailand	Asia (South East)	1.8%	4
Costa Rica	Latin America	1.3%	3
Hong Kong	Asia (South East)	1.3%	3
Viet Nam	Asia (South East)	1.3%	3
Ethiopia	Africa	0.9%	2
Italy	Europe	0.9%	2
Liberia	Africa	0.9%	2
Netherlands	Europe	0.9%	2
Nigeria	Africa	0.9%	2
South Africa	Africa	0.9%	2
Sweden	Europe	0.9%	2
Cameroon	Africa	0.5%	1
Chile	Latin America	0.5%	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	0.5%	1
Czech Republic	Europe	0.5%	1
Guatemala	Latin America	0.5%	1
Honduras	Latin America	0.5%	1
Iran	Asia (West)	0.5%	1

Kenya	Africa	0.5%	1
Kosovo	Europe	0.5%	1
Lao	Asia (South East)	0.5%	1
Mexico	Latin America	0.5%	1
Montenegro	Europe	0.5%	1
Mozambique	Africa	0.5%	1
Nepal	Asia (South)	0.5%	1
New Zealand	Asia (Asia-Pacific)	0.5%	1
Norway	Europe	0.5%	1
Pakistan	Asia (South)	0.5%	1
Poland	Europe	0.5%	1
Portugal	Europe	0.5%	1
Russia	Europe	0.5%	1
Spain	Europe	0.5%	1
Suriname	Latin America	0.5%	1
Switzerland	Europe	0.5%	1
Turkey	Europe	0.5%	1
Total			215

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 5 – Spanish respondents by location

Country	Region	Response Per cent	Response Count
Peru	Latin America	18.4%	7
Colombia	Latin America	13.1%	5
Ecuador	Latin America	13.1%	5
México	Latin America	13.1%	5
Brazil	Latin America	10.5%	4
Honduras	Latin America	7.8%	3
Panama	Latin America	7.8%	3
Bolivia	Latin America	2.6%	1
Costa Rica	Latin America	2.6%	1
Spain	Europe	2.6%	1
Philippines	Southeast Asia	2.6%	1
Nicaragua	Latin America	2.6%	1
Venezuela	Latin America	2.6%	1
Total			38

French-speaking respondents

Table 6 – French respondents by location

Country	Region	Response Per cent	Response Count
Cameroon	Africa	21.2	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	Africa	15.1	5
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	12.1	4
Gabon	Africa	9.0	3
Benin	Africa	6.0	2
France	Europe	6.0	2

Togo	Africa	6.0	2
'Five countries in Central Africa'	Africa	3.0	1
Burkina Faso	Africa	3.0	1
Canada	North America	3.0	1
Central African Republic	Africa	3.0	1
Lebanon	Asia (West)	3.0	1
Mali	Africa	3.0	1
Republic of Congo	Africa	3.0	1
Switzerland	Europe	3.0	1
Total			33

Comments

The five largest countries by respondents were from Southeast Asia, part of the English-speaking cohort, which was the most heterogeneous, coming from 52 different countries. However, a large proportion of respondents were from Southeast Asia (113, or 53%), South Asia (15 or 7%), and the Asia-Pacific (9, or 4%). Europe provided 28 respondents (13%), Africa 22 (or 10.2%), Latin America 17 (or 8%), and North America 10 (or 4.6%). It should also be noted that 10 respondents in the English-speaking cohort were from (non-Francophone) Ghana. The Spanish-speaking cohort consisted of 38 respondents, largely from Latin American countries (94.7%). The French-speaking cohort largely comprised respondents from Africa (87.8%).

3.1.3 Gender

Q3: Please specify your gender

English-speaking respondents

Table 7 – English respondents by gender

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Male	77.2%	166
Female	20.5%	44
I prefer not to answer	2.3%	5
Answered question		215

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 8 – Spanish respondents by gender

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Male	73.7%	28
Female	26.3%	10
I prefer not to answer	0.0%	0
Answered question		38

French-speaking respondents

Table 9 – French respondents by gender

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Male	87.9%	29
Female	12.1%	4
I prefer not to answer	0.0%	0
Answered question		33

Comments

Respondents were overwhelmingly male. In the English-speaking cohort 77.2% identified as male. The Spanish-speaking cohort had the highest level of female respondents (26.3%), the French cohort the lowest (12.1%).

3.1.4 Areas of work/interest

Q4: Which are your areas of work or interest? (Please select all that apply)

English-speaking respondents

Table 10 – English respondents by work/interest

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Climate change/REDD+	53.50%	115
Forest plantation/management	49.30%	106
Environment conservation/protection	47.00%	101
Biodiversity	46.50%	100
Forest/timber certification	41.90%	90
Agroforestry, silviculture	40.90%	88
Policy and legal framework	40.50%	87
Governance of resources	38.10%	82
Training/capacity building	38.10%	82
Socio economic issues	29.80%	64
Rural development	24.20%	52
Trade and industry	21.90%	47
Other (please specify)	13.00%	28
If 'other' (please specify)		35

Other – all respondents (35):

C&I Forest Europe
 Commerce
 Cultural livelihood
 Ecosystem services, biodiversity banking
 Forest communication
 Forest Ecosystem services
 Forest Ergonomics
 Forest fibre technology
 Forest genetics, and genomics
 Forest growth and yield modelling
 Forest inventory, modelling and management of forest resources
 Forest Pathology
 Forest planning
 Forest Production Management

Forest Products (2)
Forest/ecosystem rehabilitation/Restoration (3)
Forest Tree Improvement
Knowledge Management
Landscape Architecture
Landscape ecology, urban forestry
Plant selection and reproduction
Remote Sensing (2)
Social impact assessment, organizational adaptation & change
Sustainable Forest Management
Timber utilization
Water, Cryosphere, Geospatial Techniques
Wildlife Habitat Management
Wood furniture manufacturing
Wood Harvesting
Wood Science and Technology (2)

ITTO-specific respondents (11):

Commerce
Ecosystem services, biodiversity banking;
Forest planning
Forest products (2);
Landscape Architecture;
Social impact assessment, organizational adaptation & change
Remote Sensing (2)
Sustainable forest management
Timber utilization

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 11 – Spanish respondents by work/interest

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Governance of resources	60.50%	23
Forest plantation/management	60.50%	23
Agroforestry, silviculture	57.90%	22
Environment conservation/protection	57.90%	22
Training/capacity building	47.40%	18
Climate change/REDD+	44.70%	17
Forest/timber certification	44.70%	17
Biodiversity	44.70%	17
Rural development	36.80%	14
Trade and industry	34.20%	13
Socio economic issues	31.60%	12
Policy and legal framework	28.90%	11
Other (please specify)	18.40%	7
If 'other' (please specify)		11

Other – all respondents (11):

Forest control
Forest information systems
Forest monitoring,
Forest planning and project management
Forestry statistics
Indigenous peoples
Livelihoods, gender

Strategic plans for forest management and research
Watershed management
Wood processing, physical and mechanical properties of wood
Wood technology research

ITTO-specific respondents (10):

Forest control
Forest monitoring,
Forest planning and project management
Forestry statistics
Indigenous peoples
Livelihoods, gender
Strategic plans for forest management and research
Watershed management
Wood processing, physical and mechanical properties of wood
Wood technology research

French-speaking respondents

Table 12 – French respondents by work/interest

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Climate change/REDD+	63.60%	21
Governance of resources	63.60%	21
Agroforestry, silviculture	60.60%	20
Forest plantation/management	57.60%	19
Environment conservation/protection	51.50%	17
Biodiversity	48.50%	16
Training/capacity building	45.50%	15
Forest/timber certification	39.40%	13
Rural development	39.40%	13
Policy and legal framework	24.20%	8
Trade and industry	24.20%	8
Socio economic issues	15.20%	5
Other (please specify)	3.00%	1
If 'other' (please specify)		5

Other – all respondents (5):

Forest genetics and genomics
Forest inventories and amenities
Forest products, technology and manufacturing
Waste management, environment impact studies
Research

ITTO-specific respondents (3):

Forest inventories and amenities
Research
Waste management, environment impact studies;

Comments

Climate change/REDD+ featured as the significant work/interest areas for all respondents, in addition to the expected areas of forest and plantation management, silviculture and conservation. Governance of resources was prominent as an area of work/interest in the French and Spanish-speaking cohorts.

Respondents identified other areas of work/interest. In all cohorts these included forest genetics, and genomics; forest products, technology and manufacturing; forest restoration/rehabilitation; and remote sensing. In the Spanish group, forest product technologies, and management/planning. In the French, forest genetics, and genomics, as well as forest products, technology and manufacturing.

3.2. Part B: Views on SFM & ITTO policy guidelines in developing & implementing SFM

3.2.1 Views on the importance of the seven thematic criteria

Q5: How important do you consider the following seven thematic criteria towards the achievement of SFM in the tropics?

English-speaking respondents

Table 13 – English respondents – importance of seven thematic criteria

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest biological diversity	143	56	10	3	1	4.58	213
Socio-economic functions of forests	132	69	13	1	0	4.54	215
Extent of forest resources	125	76	7	2	0	4.54	210
Legal, policy and institutional frameworks	124	70	14	7	0	4.45	215
Protective function of forest resources	121	75	14	3	0	4.47	213
Forest health and vitality	118	81	15	0	0	4.48	214
Productive function of forest resources	116	82	15	1	0	4.46	214
Other (please specify)	17	8	3	1	1	4.30	30

Other – all respondents (25):

Ecosystem services
 Climate change mitigation and adaptation functions (3)
 Community participation and collaborative management (2)
 Conservation of genetic diversity and evolutionary potential in forest trees
 Conservation of traditional knowledge and its link to SFM; Cultural and social functions and values of management (2)
 “Drop the sense that natural and plantation forests are different”
 Financial feasibility
 Forest genetic resources diversity
 Forest planning (“C&I of ITTO still less attention to this aspect. The same with PHPL of Indonesia”)
 Forest products
 Forest resource utilization (optimization)
 Gender mainstreaming (2)
 Human resources development
 Integrated and multiple-use management
 Political leadership
 Property and usage rights (2)
 Proper management of the forests for sustainable use
 Tourism
 Utilization forest products (wood and non wood) efficiently

ITTO-specific respondents (11):

Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 Community participation and collaborative management (2)
 “Drop the sense that natural and plantation forests are different”
 Financial feasibility; Forest resource utilization (Optimization)
 Forest planning (“C&I of ITTO still less attention to this aspect. The same with PHPL of Indonesia”)
 Human resources development
 Gender mainstreaming
 Integrated and multiple-use management
 Political leadership; Property and usage rights (2)

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 14 – Spanish respondents – importance of seven thematic criteria

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest health and vitality	26	11	0	0	0	4.70	37
Productive function of forest resources	26	10	2	0	0	4.63	38
Protective function of forest resources	26	12	0	0	0	4.68	38
Forest biological diversity	24	14	0	0	0	4.63	38
Socio-economic functions of forests	23	13	1	0	0	4.59	37
Extent of forest resources	18	17	2	0	0	4.43	37
Legal, policy and institutional frameworks	17	19	1	0	0	4.43	37
Other (please specify)	5	1	0	0	1	4.29	7

Other – all respondents (7):

Control of illegal logging and effect of climate change on the natural resources
 Diversification of forest activities
 Forest governance and enforcement
 Forest services
 Inclusion of forest dwellers
 Reliable information on forest quality (2)

ITTO-specific respondents (5):

Control of illegal logging and effect of climate change on the natural resources
 Forest governance and enforcement
 Forest services
 Inclusion of forest dwellers
 Reliable information on forest quality

French-speaking respondents

Table 15 – French respondents – importance of seven thematic criteria

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest biological diversity	21	9	2	1	0	4.52	33
Legal, policy and	21	9	2	0	1	4.48	33

institutional frameworks							
Extent of forest resources	17	8	5	2	0	4.25	32
Productive function of forest resources	17	13	3	0	0	4.42	33
Socio-economic functions of forests	17	12	3	1	0	4.36	33
Forest health and vitality	13	10	7	0	1	4.10	31
Protective function of forest resources	13	16	3	0	0	4.31	32
Other (please specify)	2	1	0	0	1	3.75	4

Other – all respondents (0): ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (5):

Forest- (and environmental) governance (2)
Integrated and multiple-use management
Forest certification
Eco-tourism.

Comments

Respondents' views on the most important thematic criteria for achieving SFM varied. Both the English and French-speaking groups identified Forest biological diversity as the most important criterion. This was followed in the English cohort by Socio-economic functions of forests and Extent of forest resources, and in the French, by Legal, policy and institutional frameworks and Extent of forest resources. The Spanish cohort provided an all-together different set of most important 'top three': Forest health and vitality; Productive function of forest resources; and Protective function of forest resources – all rated equally by the largest number of respondents. Almost no respondents selected 'not important' for any of the criteria. The numbers of respondents selected 'not very important' was also very low. 'Very important' and 'important' were by far the largest scale-choices across all cohorts.

Respondents' comments identified a range of other important criteria. In the English-speaking cohort these included climate change mitigation and adaptation functions; community participation and collaborative management; cultural and social functions and values of management (2); Drop the sense that natural and plantation forests are different; Financial feasibility; Forest genetic resources diversity; Forest planning; Forest products; Forest resource utilization (optimization); Gender mainstreaming (2); Human resources development; Integrated and multiple-use management; Political leadership; Property and usage rights (2); Proper management of the forests for sustainable use; Tourism; Utilization forest products (wood and non wood) efficiently. Socio-cultural activities also featured including gender-, Indigenous- and forest dweller activities, in addition to economic interests.

3.2.2 Views on the important issues/principles for SFM in the tropics

Q6: How important do you consider the following issues/principles for improving the achievement of SFM in the tropics?

English-speaking respondents

Table 16 – English respondents – important issues/principles for SFM

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest governance and security of tenure	164	45	6	0	0	4.73	215
Land-use planning,	155	51	6	1	1	4.67	214

permanent forest estate, and forest management planning								
Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health	106	88	18	1	0	4.40	213	
Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation	99	89	24	0	1	4.34	213	
Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments	92	97	23	1	1	4.30	214	
Multi-purpose forest management	85	100	27	1	1	4.25	214	
Silvicultural management	74	97	36	3	0	4.15	210	
Other (please specify)	10	2	1	1	1	4.27	15	
If 'Other', please specify								16

Other – all respondents (16):

Appropriate SFM institutional structures and human resources
Commercial profitability of SFM
Conservation, resilience
Enough Funding
Forest Resources Conservation
Forest Technology and extension
High conservation value forest
Interface with interventions and investments by other sectors
Human capacity building
Involvement of forest occupants in decision-making and planning activities/programs if SFM is to become sustainable
Market acknowledgement
Political support, consistency and stability
Socio-Ecological Resilience of Systems
Sustainable production is a must
“Why put community involvement and forest worker safety and health together? They are quite different”
Zoning of species occurrence, and intensive silviculture.

ITTO-specific respondents (10):

Appropriate SFM institutional structures and human resources
Commercial profitability of SFM
Enough Funding
Forest Technology and extension
High conservation value forest
Involvement of forest occupants in decision-making and planning activities/programs if SFM is to become sustainable
Political support, consistency and stability
Market acknowledgment
“Why put community involvement and forest worker safety and health together? They are quite different”

Zoning of species occurrence, and intensive silviculture.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 17 – Spanish respondents – important issues/principles for SFM

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest governance and security of tenure	34	4	0	0	0	4.89	38
Land-use planning, permanent forest estate, and forest management planning	28	10	0	0	0	4.74	38
Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health	24	13	1	0	0	4.61	38
Multi-purpose forest management	20	17	0	0	0	4.54	37
Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation	19	16	2	0	0	4.46	37
Silvicultural management	19	11	4	0	0	4.44	34
Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments	17	17	2	0	0	4.42	36
Other (please specify)	1	1	0	0	1	3.33	3
If 'Other', please specify							3

Other – all respondents (0): ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (3):

Economic values of forests
Ecosystem services
Respecting customary uses.

French-speaking respondents

Table 18 – French respondents – important issues/principles for SFM

Answer Options	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important	Rating Average	Response Count
Forest governance and security of tenure	27	5	1	0	0	4.79	33
Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health	21	9	2	0	0	4.59	32
Land-use	20	12	1	0	0	4.58	33

planning, permanent forest estate, and forest management planning							
Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation	14	12	4	1	1	4.16	32
Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments	14	17	2	0	0	4.36	33
Multi-purpose forest management	13	14	4	1	1	4.12	33
Silvicultural management	6	16	8	1	1	3.78	32
Other (please specify)	0	0	0	0	1	1.00	1
If 'Other', please specify							0

Comments

Forest governance and security of tenure, Land-use planning, permanent forest estate, and forest management planning and Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health featured as the most important issues/principles for achieving SFM amongst all cohorts. Forest governance and security of tenure were identified as the most important in all cohorts. In the English and Spanish cohorts, Land-use planning, permanent forest estate, and forest management planning were identified as the second-most important, and Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health the third. In the French cohort, these two issues/principles were reversed.

Ecosystem/Conservation-, economic/market-, and socio-cultural issues/principles also appeared in the comments provide by English and Spanish respondents.

3.2.3 Familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Q7: Please indicate whether you are familiar or not with the following ITTO policy guidelines. You may select more than one

English-speaking respondents

Table 19 – English respondents – familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version and year)	Familiar	Not familiar	Response Count
2) Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)	152	57	209
1) ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1990)	139	72	211
6) Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)	128	82	210
5) ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)	104	102	206
3) ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)	103	105	208
7) ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)	101	108	209

8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)	82	126	208
8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)	82	126	208

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 20 – Spanish respondents – familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version & year)	Familiar	Not familiar	Response Count
1) 1990	26	10	36
2) 1992	26	10	36
6) 2005	25	10	35
7) 2009	24	11	35
3) 1993	21	14	35
5) 2002	20	16	36
4) 1997	13	22	35
8) 2015	11	23	34

French-speaking respondents

Table 21 – French respondents – familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version & year)	Familiar	Not familiar	Response Count
6) 2005	27	6	33
1) 1990	24	8	32
5) 2002	20	12	32
2) 1992	19	13	32
7) 2009	17	16	33
8) 2015	13	19	32
3) 1993	11	21	32
4) 1997	9	23	32

Comments

In terms of familiarity with the policy guidelines, the Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992) were the most familiar to the English-speaking cohort. Spanish-speaking respondents were most familiar with both the 1992 and 1990 guidelines. French-speaking respondents were most familiar with the Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005). The English and French speaking cohorts were least familiar with the Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997); Spanish-respondents were least familiar with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015). There was also a low level of familiarity with the 2015 guidelines amongst English and French speaking respondents.

3.2.4 Duration of familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Q8: Please indicate when you became familiar with the ITTO policy guidelines referred in Q7

English-speaking respondents

Table 22 – English respondents – duration of familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version & year)	Less than 1-year ago	More than 1-year and less than 5-years ago	More than 5-years and less than 10-years ago	More than 10-years ago	Response Count

1) 1990	24	38	38	67	167
2) 1992	24	40	43	64	171
3) 1993	32	33	27	51	143
4) 1997	30	31	19	31	111
5) 2002	29	40	38	29	136
6) 2005	32	61	59	8	160
7) 2009	37	65	34	6	142
8) 2015	79	29	8	4	120

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 23 – Spanish respondents – duration of familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version & year)	Less than 1-year ago	More than 1-year and less than 5-years ago	More than 5-years and less than 10-years ago	More than 10-years ago	Response Count
1) 1990	5	5	4	15	29
3) 1993	3	4	7	12	26
2) 1992	5	5	8	11	29
4) 1997	3	2	4	7	16
5) 2002	3	6	9	5	23
6) 2005	5	8	10	3	26
7) 2009	6	14	6	1	27
8) 2015	13	2	1	1	17

French-speaking respondents

Table 24 – French respondents – duration of familiarity with ITTO policy guidelines

Policy guideline (version & year)	Less than 1-year ago	More than 1-year and less than 5-years ago	More than 5-years and less than 10-years ago	More than 10-years ago	Response Count
1) 1990	6	9	8	6	29
2) 1992	7	6	8	3	24
6) 2005	6	9	14	2	31
3) 1993	7	5	7	1	20
4) 1997	8	2	5	1	16
5) 2002	5	11	9	1	26
7) 2009	4	10	9	0	23
8) 2015	13	3	6	0	22

Comments

The English and Spanish-speaking cohorts had the greatest familiarity with the policy guidelines over the long term (more than 10 years). The largest numbers of English and Spanish speaking respondents indicated they had been familiar with the 1990, 1992 and 1993 guidelines for more than 10 years, although in different orders (English: 1990 [67 respondents], 1992 [64], 1993 [51]; Spanish: 1990 [15], 1993 [12], 1992 [11]). The French-speaking cohort was less familiar. Respondents indicated that they had been familiar with the guidelines for more than 5 years and less than 10. In this case, the most familiar guidelines were those from 2005 (14 – the largest single result overall), 1990 (8) and 1992 (8).

3.2.5 Sources of information about the ITTO policy guidelines

Q9: Please indicate how you learned about ITTO policy guidelines. You may select more than one

English-speaking respondents

Table 25 – English respondents – sources of information about ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
ITTO's website	69.8%	150
Reference search	45.6%	98
Workshops/seminars/forums	43.7%	94
ITTO focal point/resource person dealing with ITTO project and policy work	17.2%	37
ITTO Secretariat	13.5%	29
Other (please specify)	9.3%	20
Consultant sent document(s) to me	7.0%	15
If 'Other', please specify		26

Other – all respondents (26):

As an ITTO consultant
 Association of Indonesia Forest Concessionaries
 Discussion with colleagues
 FSC and/or PEFC and/or RSB (2)
 Intergovernmental C&I processes (3)
 ITTO Council
 ITTO mailings
 ITTO Newsletter (4)
 Not familiar with guidelines until now (4)
 On the job training
 This survey
 University (4)
 Via stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht, Suriname.

ITTO-specific respondents (9):

Association of Indonesia Forest Concessionaries
 FSC and/or PEFC and/or RSB (2)
 ITTO Council; ITTO Newsletter (2)
 On the job training
 University (2)
 Via stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht, Suriname.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 26 – Spanish respondents – sources of information about ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
ITTO's website	68.4%	26
Reference search	50.0%	19
Workshops/seminars/forums	34.2%	13
ITTO focal point/resource person dealing with ITTO project and policy work	26.3%	10
ITTO Secretariat	18.4%	7
Consultant sent document(s) to me	13.2%	5
Other (please specify)	10.5%	4
If 'Other', please specify		5

Other – all respondents (0): ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (5):

Discussion with colleagues
ITTO project in Honduras
Not until now
Research
University

French-speaking respondents

Table 27 – French respondents – sources of information about ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
ITTO's website	60.6%	20
Workshops/seminars/forums	57.6%	19
ITTO Secretariat	33.3%	11
Reference search	30.3%	10
ITTO focal point/resource person dealing with ITTO project and policy work	27.3%	9
Consultant sent document(s) to me	9.1%	3
Other (please specify)	9.1%	3
If 'Other', please specify		6

Other – all respondents (0): ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (6):

FSC and/or PEFC and/or RSB;
Investor, not involved in management
ITTC
ITTO scholarship
IUCN
University

Comments

The majority of all respondents (more than 60%) had learned of the guidelines from the ITTO website. This was followed in the English and Spanish cohorts by reference searches and in the French cohort, by workshops, seminars and forums. A significant number of 'other' respondents learnt of the guidelines through different ITTO-related outlets (newsletters, ITTC, scholarships, etc.), and at university.

3.2.6 Usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines

Q10: How useful were the ITTO guidelines for developing the enabling conditions for SFM in the tropics? Please refer only to the guidelines with which you are familiar.

English-speaking respondents

Table 28 – English respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for enabling SFM

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	44	63	44	8	4	3.83	163
2) 1992	39	74	48	8	4	3.79	173
3) 1993	29	56	41	9	4	3.70	139
4) 1997	15	44	34	8	6	3.50	107
5) 2002	29	61	38	6	5	3.74	139
6) 2005	38	71	38	7	3	3.85	157
7) 2009	27	55	38	8	3	3.73	131
8) 2015	31	41	35	4	4	3.79	115
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							23

Respondents' comments – all (17):

- Comparability with FSC P&C should be aimed at.
- Forests are forests, made out of trees, and trees need a lot of investment to be managed according to their potential. To unleash this potential will need good silviculture to develop procedures for their plantation and enhance their role for society. ITTO has been trying to enforce an approach of forest management that has failed, and because of its failure contemporary silviculture has arisen. ITTO has been guiding tropical forests to destruction.
- Given the current rates of deforestation and illegal logging across many regions I would say these documents have provided a framework that has developed a concept of SFM but not fully enabled it.
- I have never considered them as a resource that would be useful.
- I hope the voluntary certification and standards adopted by ITTO should also address core labour issues especially UN ILO Conventions pertaining to forest and farm workers.
- I want to know more about ITTO guidelines (3).
- I was particularly interested in the social elements. ITTO's material at that time wasn't very advanced.
- In Korea, sub-tropical forests in the Jeju islands were included. Interview responses based only on tropical forests are limited. Please consider this.
- In managing the forests Indonesia refers to: 1) 1990 2) 1992. As well as their implementation, we develop many programs to enhance the conditions, qualities and capabilities (functions) of our tropical forests.
- Indonesia has been applying PHPL (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – sustainable forest management system for production forest concessions) in Indonesia.
- Lack of familiarity with the policy guidelines (3).
- Such international guidelines are very useful as references to develop operational standard operating procedures (SOPs) especially large-scale forest rehabilitation with indigenous species.
- The commercial application of C&I to certification should be further promoted. The role of ITTO C&I can become even more important if a global forest agreement is ever negotiated. Better links to CBD needed.
- The criteria and indicators, like other ITTO guidelines, are generally useful. Their effectiveness however would greatly depend on the capabilities of people who would apply these guidelines on the ground. That's why investment in human capital or human capability building in support of SFM guidelines should be given priority.
- The guidelines are necessary to understand and also to have operational approach to apply SFM. C&I can be implemented on the country level or at regional level

- Useful, but only when applied.
- When these are translated into the countries' own C&I, it is poorly done and therefore not very effective for actually taking care of SFM in its true and full sense.

ITTO-specific respondents (9):

- Forests are forests, made out of trees, and trees need a lot of investment to be managed according to their potential. To unleash this potential will need good silviculture to develop procedures for their plantation and enhance their role for society. ITTO has been trying to enforce an approach of forest management that has failed, and because of its failure contemporary silviculture has arisen. ITTO has been guiding tropical forests to destruction.
- I hope the voluntary certification and standards adopted by ITTO should also address core labour issues especially UN ILO Conventions pertaining to forest and farm workers.
- I want to know more about ITTO guidelines (2)
- In managing the forests Indonesia refers to: 1) 1990 2) 1992. As well as their implementation, we develop many programs to enhance the conditions, qualities and capabilities (functions) of our tropical forests.
- Indonesia has been applying PHPL (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – sustainable forest management system for production forest concessions) in Indonesia.
- Lack of familiarity with the policy guidelines
- The commercial application of C&I to certification should be further promoted. The role of ITTO C&I can become even more important if a global forest agreement is ever negotiated. Better links to CBD needed.
- The criteria and indicators, like other ITTO guidelines, are generally useful. Their effectiveness however would greatly depend on the capabilities of people who would apply these guidelines on the ground. That's why investment in human capital or human capability building in support of SFM guidelines should be given priority.
- Useful, but only when applied.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 29 – Spanish respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for enabling SFM

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	3	17	6	2	1	3.66	29
2) 1992	2	20	5	1	2	3.63	30
3) 1993	2	13	7	2	2	3.42	26
4) 1997	3	8	4	2	1	3.56	18
5) 2002	1	14	5	1	2	3.48	23
6) 2005	6	13	4	1	2	3.77	26
7) 2009	2	17	5	1	2	3.59	27
8) 2015	2	8	5	1	2	3.39	18
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							3

Respondents' comments – all (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (3):

- High turnover in public sector staff in charge of forest management. This limitation diluted efforts to know and use the ITTO guidelines for SFM.
- They are little known and not disclosed.
- I did not even know of the 2015 guidelines.

French-speaking respondents

Table 30 – French respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for enabling SFM

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	11	9	5	1	1	4.04	27
2) 1992	10	7	3	2	0	4.14	22
3) 1993	5	5	5	2	1	3.61	18
4) 1997	3	7	2	1	2	3.53	15
5) 2002	9	9	4	1	0	4.13	23
6) 2005	13	13	5	0	1	4.16	32
7) 2009	11	7	4	1	1	4.08	24
8) 2015	7	6	5	2	0	3.90	20
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							6

Respondents' comments – all (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (4):

- IUCN Guidelines / ITTO are very useful in forest concessions. It would be good to popularize and disseminate more. The same applies to the (2002) restoration/rehabilitation guidelines.
- These guidelines have contributed to the implementation of the concept of forest certification, which is an essential tool for SFM.
- We referred to the revised (2005) C&I as part of the preparation for the manual for monitoring implementation in Cameroon.
- Working for a project funded by the GEF and with an objective to assess the level of implementation of SFM since the declaration of the Brazzaville in 2005 establishing the Forestry Commission of Central Africa, I use these tools assess progress across the Congo Basin.

Comments

The largest percentage of the English- and Spanish-speaking cohorts found the policy guidelines to have a 'high' level of usefulness for developing the enabling conditions for SFM in the tropics. The largest percentage of the French-speaking cohort found them to be 'very highly' useful. The Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005) received the highest score across all cohorts (3.85, 3.77, and 4.16 out of 5, respectively).

A number of detailed comments were provided. These were both positive, reflecting on the usefulness of various guidelines, and negative, reflecting on the gap differences the guidelines and impacts on the ground. Respondents also raised the need for the creation of better linkages to the CBD, certification, commercial activities, labour and local communities, and non-tropical forests.

3.2.7 Usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for implementing best practice

Q11: How useful were the ITTO guidelines for implementing best practices for SFM in the tropics? Please refer only to the guidelines with which you are familiar.

English-speaking respondents

Table 31 – English respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for best practice

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	39	68	39	12	4	3.78	162

2) 1992	36	78	41	13	4	3.75	172
3) 1993	31	51	36	12	4	3.69	134
4) 1997	13	38	39	10	5	3.42	105
5) 2002	29	55	39	10	5	3.67	138
6) 2005	34	62	39	11	6	3.70	152
7) 2009	28	52	36	11	4	3.68	131
8) 2015	30	38	34	5	6	3.72	113
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							16

Respondents' comments – all (12):

- I make these comments on usefulness based on the level of application and implementation. I would have seen them as more useful if we had seen a higher degree of adoption and wider take up of SFM in the tropics. For the 2015 guidelines it is too early to tell.
- I'm not familiar enough with the policy guidelines (4)
- In Korea, sub-tropical forests in the Jeju islands were included. Interview responses based only on tropical forests are limited. Please consider this.
- Issues on Occupation Safety and Health and problems on the rampant use of toxic and hazardous wastes shall be minimized if we are talking here of addressing biodiversity issues on forest and forest plantation programs. Likewise, the issue of protecting Indigenous people should be emphasized in the guidelines and standards of ITTO.
- It is useful to refer to ITTO's guidelines in various international meetings especially CBD. Could do more, once social and ecological safeguards are there. Gender for forestry in general is very weak and ITTO can have a role to play (with FAO?)
- The New ITTO Voluntary Guidelines would help us to maintain the forests more efficiently and more effectively. That's because of we already implement the previous ITTO Principles and Guidelines to our forest development programs.
- The published literature should also be consulted to frame out the exactness.
- Useful - only when applied.
- We need zoning of species occurrence and contemporary silviculture (selection of individuals, production of seeds, nursery plants, planned reforestation, fertilization, genetic modification, high intensity intervention). Try applying your guidelines to plantations - if they cope with it, then they are OK.

ITTO-specific respondents (8):

- I'm not familiar enough with the policy guidelines (3)
- Issues on Occupation Safety and Health and problems on the rampant use of toxic and hazardous wastes shall be minimized if we are talking here of addressing biodiversity issues on forest and forest plantation programs. Likewise, the issue of protecting Indigenous people should be emphasized in the guidelines and standards of ITTO.
- It is useful to refer to ITTO's guidelines in various international meetings especially CBD. Could do more, once social and ecological safeguards are there. Gender for forestry in general is very weak and ITTO can have a role to play (with FAO?)
- The New ITTO Voluntary Guidelines would help us to maintain the forests more efficiently and more effectively. That's because of we already implement the previous ITTO Principles and Guidelines to our forest development programs.
- Useful only when applied
- We need zoning of species occurrence and contemporary silviculture (selection of individuals, production of seeds, nursery plants, planned reforestation, fertilization, genetic modification, high intensity intervention). Try applying your guidelines to plantations - if they cope with it, then they are OK.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 32 – Spanish respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for best practice

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	3	10	14	1	1	3.45	29
2) 1992	1	15	9	5	0	3.40	30
3) 1993	1	8	11	4	0	3.25	24
4) 1997	1	4	8	3	0	3.19	16
5) 2002	1	9	9	2	1	3.32	22
6) 2005	2	9	14	0	0	3.52	25
7) 2009	1	10	12	2	0	3.40	25
8) 2015	2	6	8	1	0	3.53	17
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							2

Respondents' comments – all (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (2):

- I have grave doubts that governments, even those who are members of the ITTO, actually use these guidelines that often.
- High turnover in public sector staff in charge of forest management. This limitation diluted efforts to know and use the ITTO guidelines for SFM.

Table 33 – French respondents – usefulness of ITTO policy guidelines for best practice

Policy guideline (version & year)	VERY HIGH usefulness	HIGH usefulness	MEDIUM usefulness	LOW usefulness	VERY LOW usefulness	Rating Average	Response Count
1) 1990	11	8	6	0	1	4.08	26
2) 1992	10	5	6	0	0	4.19	21
3) 1993	5	6	2	2	0	3.93	15
4) 1997	3	4	4	3	0	3.50	14
5) 2002	9	7	3	2	1	3.95	22
6) 2005	11	12	4	0	1	4.14	28
7) 2009	10	5	3	1	0	4.26	19
8) 2015	6	8	4	1	0	4.00	19
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring							4

Respondents' comments – all (3):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (3):

- The multiplicity of actors in the forestry and environment sectors in our countries ensures that each wants to properly apply their own directives to the detriment of those of the ITTO. Also, the conditionalities associated with the different SAP (structural adjustment plans) in the forests areas have marginalized the contributions of ITTO, and led countries to follow the preferences of other partners more present, like the World Bank and others.
- The guidelines have been my compass in the production of strategy papers for SFM in the Congo Basin since 1992 (Rio declaration until December 2014), before the start of the new convergence plan.
- I hold the position of Director of Projects in charge of state management of the state forests company, and therefore most of these guidelines have been my work tools.

Comments

The largest percentage of the English- and Spanish-speaking cohorts found the policy guidelines to have a 'high' level of usefulness for implementing best practices for SFM in the tropics. The largest percentage of the French-speaking cohort found them to be 'very highly' useful. The highest scores varied across groups. In the English cohort, it was the 1990 guidelines (3.78); in the Spanish, those from 2015 (3.53); in the French the ITTO/IUCN 2009 Guidelines (4.26).

Respondents echoed similar positive and negative comments relating to uptake and implementation of the guidelines by key stakeholders (e.g. governments, state agencies, and international bodies such as the World bank). The need for making linkages to other issue areas, such as gender, social-environmental safeguards, occupational health and safety, forest types and silvicultural practices were also stressed.

3.2.8 Reasons for using ITTO policy guidelines

Q12: On the basis of your experience, for what reasons did you use the ITTO policy guidelines to promote SFM in the tropics? Please choose from THREE of the following and rank them 1, 2 or 3.

English-speaking respondents

Table 34 – English respondents – Reasons for using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	Response Count
Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM	64	45	30	139
Forest governance	59	50	26	135
Ecological/Silviculture management	57	49	36	142
Forest policy and legal frameworks	49	62	31	142
Environmental safeguards	42	46	29	117
Timber certification development	40	41	44	125
Multipurpose forest management	35	56	36	127
Operational practices	30	47	36	113
Social safeguards	28	46	27	101
Other	15	3	10	28
If 'Other', please specify				24

Other – all respondents (18):

- Analyse technical cooperation project proposals
- Awareness in Indian furniture industry
- Developing country specific C&I for SFM [including boreal forests] (4)
- Eco tourism
- Forest management certification FSC/PEFC/CCBA/VCS (4)
- Program planning
- Support of stakeholders for the integration guidelines during the formulation of project proposals
- Teaching, learning and research (5)

ITTO-specific respondents (10):

- Analyse technical cooperation project proposals
- Awareness in Indian furniture industry

- Developing country specific C&I for SFM (2)
- Eco tourism
- Forest management certification FSC/PEFC/CCBA/VCS (3) (“certification and voluntary guidelines should be made transparent to the people in the area because chances are multi-nationals firms/companies especially pharmaceuticals will use this as an avenue for bio-prospecting of some flora and fauna in the forests”).
- Program planning
- Support of stake holders for the integration guidelines during the formulation project proposals
- Teaching, learning and research (2)

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 35 – Spanish respondents – Reasons for using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	Response Count
Ecological/Silviculture management	13	6	7	26
Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM	10	8	4	22
Forest policy and legal frameworks	8	5	9	22
Timber certification development	8	1	4	13
Forest governance	6	9	7	22
Multipurpose forest management	4	8	5	17
Operational practices	4	3	4	11
Other	3	1	0	4
Environmental safeguards	2	4	6	12
Social safeguards	2	4	4	10
If 'Other', please specify				5

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (4):

- Training (2)
- Promotion and commercialisation of forest products
- Research

French-speaking respondents

Table 36 – French respondents – Reasons for using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	Response Count
Forest policy and legal frameworks	13	6	6	25
Forest governance	11	10	6	27
Ecological/Silviculture management	9	3	3	15
Timber certification development	8	3	3	14
Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM	7	5	9	21
Operational practices	7	5	2	14
Multipurpose forest management	6	5	3	14

Environmental safeguards	5	7	5	17
Social safeguards	4	2	6	12
Other	0	1	0	1
If 'Other', please specify				0

Other – all respondents: N/A

ITTO-specific respondents: N/A

Comments

Ecological/Silviculture management, Forest governance, Forest policy and legal frameworks, Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM and Timber certification development featured most prominently as reasons for respondents' use of ITTO policy guidelines.

In the English-speaking cohort Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM, Forest governance and Ecological/Silviculture management were the three highest-rated reasons for using the ITTO guidelines overall. In order of priority, the ratings were Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM (first), Forest policy and legal frameworks (second), and Timber certification development (third). In the Spanish-speaking cohort the three highest-rated reasons were Ecological/Silviculture management, Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM, Forest policy and legal frameworks, and Timber certification development. In order of priority, the ratings were Ecological/Silviculture management (first), Forest governance (second), and Forest policy and legal frameworks (third). In the French-speaking cohort the three highest-rated reasons were Forest policy and legal frameworks, Forest governance, and Ecological/Silviculture management. In order of priority, the ratings were Forest policy and legal frameworks (first), Forest governance (second), and Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM (third).

Respondents also identified a range of further reasons for using the policy guidelines, the most significant of which were for education/training, developing country-specific C&I for SFM (including non-tropical regions), and for certification purposes.

3.2.9 Difficulties faced in using ITTO policy guidelines

Q13: In your experience, what difficulties have you faced in using ITTO policy guidelines for the development and implementation of SFM in the tropics? You may select more than one.

English-speaking respondents

Table 37 – English respondents – Difficulties faced in using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Lack of training/capacity building	60.9%		131
Lack of financial resources	51.6%		111
Lack of practical guidance	40.0%		86
Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making	38.6%		83
Lack of benefits/incentives	34.9%		75
Limited linkage with national circumstances	34.0%		73
Other	13.0%		28
If 'Other', please specify			31

Other – all respondents (31):

- All of the above apply when attempting to bring the guidelines in practice. In the 'jungle' of normative documentation that forest managers have to deal with the guidelines should facilitate and harmonize the implementation of the various requirements. One must, however

realize that forest management and specifically sustainability-requirement implementation is best done on a case-by-case scenario.

- Generic nature of the documents limits their usefulness sometimes. On the other hand the 2005 probably go too far in terms of normative details in some cases but as they are indicative/voluntary by nature this is not really a problem.
- Genetic diversity assessment
- I am an anthropologist so was not trying to implement them in these ways. I was assessing them for attention to social factors.
- I have not had any difficulties in using any of the guidelines, as I use them as reference material in my research. They are always a very good source of information.
- In my opinion the forests managers don't accept, or use, the ITTO policy guidelines and don't work to implement SFM because they don't fill any real market pressure. It's an unfair competition (wood prices from Illegal market x prices from legal wood market + SFM).
- It is important to have a consensus in a country level on the C&I, after that the certification or other tools can play operational tools for forest management units
- It's difficult to explain the process of sustainable forest management for other people to understand
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of enabling environment
- Lack of feasibility, be it economic, social or environmental
- Lack of genuine interest from forest managers (2 - see also above "In my opinion the forests managers don't accept")
- Lack of national/political commitment (3)
- Lack of networking with other NGOs and CSOs at the ground level
- Lack of relevance: On the ground in the forest, the fact that a country is an ITTO signatory does not really have much relevance
- Limited market acceptance
- Little practical meaning for SFM in tropical forest regions
- More related to area specific problems
- Not mandatory or linked to market mechanisms and so are hardly observed by forest authorities
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines (4)
- People apply general principles without understanding the ecological processes in the different forest systems.
- Physical outlook of Tropical African forest attests to the fact that the ITTO policy guidelines for SFM are very weak in the Tropical African regions.
- So many guidelines by so many organisations that it is difficult to choose. ITTO should keep marketing their guidelines even better.

ITTO-specific respondents (18):

- All of the above apply when attempting to bring the guidelines in practice. In the 'jungle' of normative documentation that forest managers have to deal with the guidelines should facilitate and harmonize the implementation of the various requirements. One must, however realize that forest management and specifically sustainability-requirement implementation is best done on a case-by-case scenario.
- Generic nature of the documents limits their usefulness sometimes. On the other hand the 2005 probably go too far in terms of normative details in some cases but as they are indicative/voluntary by nature this is not really a problem.
- I have not had any difficulties in using any of the guidelines, as I use them as reference material in my research. They are always a very good source of information.
- In my opinion the forests managers don't accept, or use, the ITTO policy guidelines and don't work to implement SFM because they don't fill any real market pressure. It's an unfair competition (wood prices from Illegal market x prices from legal wood market + SFM).
- Lack of enabling environment
- Lack of feasibility, be it economic, social or environmental
- Lack of national/political commitment (2)
- Lack of networking with other NGOs and CSOs at the ground level

- Lack of relevance: On the ground in the forest, the fact that a country is an ITTO signatory does not really have much relevance
- Limited market acceptance
- Not mandatory or linked to market mechanisms and so are hardly observed by forest authorities
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines (2)
- Physical outlook of Tropical African forest attests to the fact that the ITTO policy guidelines for SFM are very weak in the Tropical African regions.
- So many guidelines by so many organisations that it is difficult to choose. ITTO should keep marketing their guidelines even better.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 38 – Spanish respondents – Difficulties faced in using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Lack of training/capacity building	73.7%		28
Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making	71.1%		27
Lack of financial resources	52.6%		20
Lack of practical guidance	36.8%		14
Limited linkage with national circumstances	34.2%		13
Lack of benefits/incentives	26.3%		10
Other	10.5%		4
If 'Other', please specify			7

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only.

ITTO-specific respondents (8):

- Attention to projects such as those of ITTO in the case of forest plantations is even lower, considering the relevance of this wood supply in the domestic market. Training efforts in the guidelines have been very sporadic and ineffective
- Failure to locate wood products in the international market
- High turnover in public sector staff in charge of forest management; this limitation has diluted efforts to use the ITTO guidelines for SFM
- In the case of Venezuela, the forestry sector (including the natural forest) has paid little attention to international initiatives such as ITTO. I sense that there has been an apparent contradiction in the country's status as a member of ITTO not being an exporter of tropical timber and the area actually under forest management (natural forests) is reduced significantly.
- Insecurity to invest in long-term projects
- ITTO member governments require these guidelines but in practice they simply ignore them
- Lack of legal certainty on the issue of land

French-speaking respondents

Table 39 – French respondents – Difficulties faced in using ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	Response cent	Per	Response Count
Lack of training/capacity building	78.8%		26
Lack of financial resources	57.6%		19
Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making	48.5%		16
Lack of practical guidance	39.4%		13

Lack of benefits/incentives	24.2%	8
Limited linkage with national circumstances	18.2%	6
Other	3.0%	1
If 'Other', please specify		2

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (2):

- It is essential to translate some guidelines into national languages
- Because ITTO does not act with coercion/binding elements like other donors, ensures that, occasionally, its products fade to the background.

Comments

Lack of training/capacity building was identified as the single largest difficulty faced by all cohorts in using ITTO policy guidelines for the development and implementation of SFM in the tropics. This was followed by Lack of financial resources and Lack of practical guidance in the English-speaking cohort, Lack of attention/support from international/national policy-making and Lack of financial resources amongst Spanish-speaking respondents, and Lack of financial resources and Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making in the French cohort.

Respondents again emphasised the lack of political/national/governmental commitment to implementing the guidelines, and their context-relevance (too specific, not specific enough), as well as more general market challenges for wood products.

3.2.10 ITTO policy guidelines on stakeholder participation in SFM

Q14: How much guidance do you believe ITTO policy guidelines provide in working to achieve stakeholder participation in SFM?

English-speaking respondents

Table 40 – English respondents – ITTO policy guidelines on stakeholder participation in SFM

Answer Options	VERY HIGH level of guidance	HIGH level of guidance	MEDIUM level of guidance	LOW level of guidance	VERY LOW level of guidance	Rating Average	Response Count
1) Inclusiveness of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (i.e. effective engagement of all stakeholders in the development and implementation of SFM)	42	97	56	12	5	3.75	212
3) Resources for stakeholder groups involved in SFM (i.e. sufficient human, institutional, technical and financial resources)	32	90	55	22	6	3.59	205
5) Transparency of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (i.e. transparent/visible at international, national and local levels)	30	88	61	16	9	3.56	204

4) Accountability of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (i.e. clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders)	27	93	56	19	9	3.54	204
2) Equality between stakeholder groups involved in SFM (i.e. equal treatment of all stakeholders)	18	91	72	17	8	3.46	206
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify how the ITTO policy guidelines might be improved in the context of promoting good forest governance							21

Respondents' comments – all (21):

- Accountability is important and should be taken up in the next revisions.
- Adherence to core labour standards and implementation of OS&H among forest workers and farmers
- Did not use them for stakeholder participation
- Ensuring leadership of member states are committed to ITTO policy guidelines with a strong executive and parliamentary enactment to support ITTO good forest management initiatives
- I'm sure they would do better these days, but in those days, ITTO wasn't very interested in stakeholder participation, as I recall.
- It is not SFM; the name is just used to fool people around
- ITTO Policy Guidelines might be able to be improved if support is given to academic/research institutions in Tropical countries, other than just governments and local communities. So to say, support should be given to all stakeholders to be involved with the management of forests.
- Need for identifying regional complexities and adapting the SFM guideline to current realities on the ground as a way of achieving SFM
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines (5)
- Policy guidelines should percolate into the national/local policy and forest planning and implementation. Therefore the policy document should have strong monitoring and evaluation components. This could be done through national consultations or sample studies conducted through identified respondents from the member countries.
- Point 4 is important and should be taken up in the next revisions.
- Stakeholder involvement keeps being a challenge. National sovereignty and history of stakeholder involvement is different in various countries. Gender!
- Stakeholder participation is over rated. Without clear commercial profitability of the underlying business, participation has no meaning.
- The sustainability of the forest should be the priority rather than interest of the stakeholders.
- There needs to be a clear indication of how they can be applied in different contexts and how to address issues of corruption and conflicting policies in other sectors, e.g. agricultural development
- Those guidelines that I am familiar with have been out-dated and it is high time to be reviewed to take into account with the current issues of PES, REDD+, Aichi Targets and other international guidelines and standards etc.

ITTO-specific respondents (12):

- Adherence to core labour standards and implementation of OSH among forest workers and farmers.
- Did not use them for stakeholder participation
- Ensuring leadership of member states are committed to ITTO policy guidelines with a strong executive and parliamentary enactment to support ITTO good forest management initiatives.
- It is not SFM, the name is just used to fool people around
- ITTO Policy Guidelines might be able to improve if support is given to Academic/Research Institutions in Tropical countries, other than just governments and local communities. So to say, support should be given to all stakeholders involve with the management of forests.

- Need for identifying regional complexities and adapting the SFM guideline to current realities on ground as a way of achieving SFM.
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines (2)
- Point 4 is important and should be taken up in the next revisions.
- Policy guidelines should percolate into the national/local policy and forest planning and implementation. Therefore the policy document should have strong monitoring and evaluation components. This could be done through national consultations or sample studies conducted through identified respondents from the member countries.
- Stakeholder involvement keeps being a challenge. National sovereignty and history of stakeholder involvement is different in various countries. Gender!
- Stakeholder participation is over rated. Without clear commercial profitability of the underlying business, participation has no meaning

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 41 – Spanish respondents – ITTO policy guidelines on stakeholder participation in SFM

Answer Options	VERY HIGH level of guidance	HIGH level of guidance	MEDIUM level of guidance	LOW level of guidance	VERY LOW level of guidance	Rating Average	Response Count
1) Inclusiveness	10	13	10	4	1	3.71	38
5) Transparency	6	14	12	2	2	3.56	36
2) Equality	4	13	15	2	1	3.49	35
4) Accountability	2	15	13	4	1	3.37	35
3) Resources	5	11	14	6	1	3.35	37
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify how the ITTO policy guidelines might be improved in the context of promoting good forest governance							4

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (4):

- High turnover in public sector staff in charge of forest management. This limitation diluted efforts to know and use the ITTO guidelines for SFM.
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines
- They are constructed in a participatory manner including local actors who live inside and outside the forest
- Unfortunately in Mexico the tropical forest is not valued for its potential and other activities; the proof is that forest cover continues to be lost and land use change is encouraged

French-speaking respondents

Table 42 – French respondents – ITTO policy guidelines on stakeholder participation in SFM

Answer Options	VERY HIGH level of guidance	HIGH level of guidance	MEDIUM level of guidance	LOW level of guidance	VERY LOW level of guidance	Rating Average	Response Count
1) Inclusiveness	17	11	3	2	0	4.30	33
4) Accountability	10	18	3	2	0	4.09	33
5) Transparency	12	12	6	2	0	4.06	32
2) Equality	8	15	6	1	0	4.00	30
3) Resources	8	16	7	1	0	3.97	32
Please add comments if you wish, and please specify how the ITTO policy guidelines might be improved in the context of promoting good forest governance							1

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (1):

- Guidelines must now integrate new participatory mechanisms advocated by mechanisms such as REDD + and FLEGT.

Comments

English-speaking respondents felt that the guidelines provided the least guidance on achieving Equality between stakeholder groups involved in SFM, in the Spanish and French speaking cohorts it was Resources for stakeholder groups involved in SFM. All cohorts identified the guidelines as providing the most guidance on Inclusiveness of stakeholder groups. In the English- and Spanish-speaking groups, all indicators were in the 'high' rating category, in the French group, 'very high'.

Respondents' comments were generally positive regarding the policy guidelines' contribution to improving and increasing stakeholder participation in SFM, with some exceptions. Some respondents identified the need to pay greater attention to local contexts, integrate the guidelines into planning at different levels, and update the guidelines in line with other forest processes.

3.3. Part C: Views on the best use of ITTO policy guidelines towards the achievement of SFM

3.3.1 Universal goals relevant to the ITTO policy guidelines

Q15: What do you think are the universal goals most relevant to the development and implementation of ITTO policy guidelines? You can select more than one and put the order of importance (1,2,3...)

English-speaking respondents

Table 43 – English respondents – Universal goals relevant to the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Count
Manage natural resources assets sustainably	111	34	14	4	10	2	5	9	4	12	205
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	51	43	31	10	18	8	5	11	5	9	191
Ensure good governance and effective institutions	33	43	24	15	16	11	8	13	13	5	181
Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth	30	30	29	21	14	12	12	15	6	7	176
Ensure food security and good nutrition	21	20	24	18	21	18	7	15	2	6	152
End poverty	21	18	19	17	23	4	18	8	14	6	148
Empower women and achieve gender equality	14	22	20	15	17	13	18	13	9	3	144

Provide quality education and lifelong learning	13	22	19	14	16	11	15	15	17	7	149
Secure sustainable energy	10	21	16	18	28	15	8	18	5	6	145
Other	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	17
If 'Other', please specify											10

Other – all respondents (10):

- Answers to the importance of Question 15 varies by countries/regions
- Difficult question: "universal goals" as they probably exist or as I want to have them?
- Enhance investment for forest development
- For diversity on earth and as responsibility of human beings
- It is not SFM, the name is misused, it is actually several guidelines for Unsustainable forest management
- Secure property and tenure rights
- Sustainable use of biodiversity - not only bush meat
- Sustained production for sustained use
- This list looks like a leftist wish list. Where is the financial feasibility as a goal that indeed overwhelms all others? None of the above options clearly allows the choice that reflect the fact that commercial profitability is a must before any other goal can be sustainably achieved.
- Workers empowerment through cooperative and other livelihood programs

ITTO-specific respondents (7):

- Enhance investment for forest development
- For diversity on earth and as responsibility of human beings
- It is not SFM, the name is misused, it is actually several guidelines for Unsustainable forest management
- Secure property and tenure rights
- Sustainable use of biodiversity - not only bush meat
- This list looks like a leftist wish list. Where is the financial feasibility as a goal that indeed overwhelms all others? None of the above options clearly allows the choice that reflect the fact that commercial profitability is a must before any other goal can be sustainably achieved.
- Workers empowerment through cooperative and other livelihood programmes

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 44 – Spanish respondents – Universal goals relevant to the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Count
Manage sustainably	16	5	6	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	35
Climate change	13	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	30
Empower women	5	2	3	1	7	1	3	3	1	0	26
Food security and nutrition	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	22
Good governance	5	10	6	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	30
Sustainable energy	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	4	0	0	21
Sustainable livelihoods	4	7	3	4	6	2	1	1	1	2	31
End poverty	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	24

Education and learning	4	3	6	2	3	3	0	3	0	0	24
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
If 'Other', please specify											2

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (2):

- Ensure the genetic diversity of forest species
- Raise awareness in society at large, as many see forest issues as alien

French-speaking respondents

Table 45 – French respondents – Universal goals relevant to the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Count
Manage sustainably	13	7	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	32
Good governance	11	5	4	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	28
Climate change	10	5	7	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	31
Sustainable livelihoods	8	4	3	4	2	3	0	2	0	1	27
End poverty	7	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	24
Sustainable energy	6	3	5	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	26
Food security and nutrition	5	8	1	4	2	3	3	0	0	1	27
Empower women	2	6	6	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	28
Education and learning	2	8	5	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	25
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
If 'Other', please specify											

Comments

All cohorts identified Manage natural resources assets sustainably as being the universal goal most relevant to the development and implementation of ITTO policy guidelines. Provide quality education and lifelong learning was identified as the least relevant in the Spanish and French cohorts, in the English cohort, Secure sustainable energy.

In the English-speaking cohort Manage natural resources assets sustainably, Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and Ensure good governance and effective institutions were identified as the three most relevant goals overall. In order of priority, the ratings were Manage natural resources assets sustainably (first), Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and Ensure good governance and effective institutions (equal second), and Timber certification development (third). In the Spanish-speaking cohort the three highest-rated reasons were Manage natural resources assets sustainably, Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and equal third were Empower women and achieve gender equality, Ensure food security and good nutrition and Ensure good governance and effective institutions. In order of priority, the ratings were Manage natural resources assets sustainably (first), Ensure good governance and effective institutions (second). There was no clear third order priority (manage resources and good governance were equal third with Provide quality education and lifelong learning). In the French-speaking cohort the three highest-rated reasons were Manage natural resources assets sustainably, Ensure good governance and effective institutions, and Climate change

adaptation and mitigation. In order of priority, the ratings were Manage natural resources assets sustainably (first), Ensure food security and good nutrition and Provide quality education and lifelong learning (equal second), and Climate change adaptation and mitigation (third).

Respondents provided a number of comments, reflecting previous observations regarding land tenure, workers' rights, and market/investment issues. Two respondents stressed the need for economic sustainability as a prerequisite for SFM.

3.3.2 Measures to support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines

Q16: Which of the following measures can best support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines in the context of achieving SFM in the tropics? Please choose from FIVE of the following and rank them 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

English-speaking respondents

Table 46 – English respondents – Measures to support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	Response Count
Capacity building and training programmes	72	48	21	20	26	187
Awareness creation	67	22	29	22	21	161
Field-based projects	44	37	38	20	20	159
Networking	35	29	24	15	22	125
Information services and knowledge management	34	37	37	20	22	150
Online information systems	25	19	24	24	13	105
Production of operational guide	25	25	26	29	18	123
Representation at global, regional, national levels, including policy	25	36	27	25	23	136
Social media	23	24	22	21	12	102
Update for timely guidance	22	22	22	14	21	101
Local, national and or regional outreach	21	33	33	24	21	132
Outreach in different languages	17	18	36	13	15	99
Other	7	1	3	0	2	13
If 'Other', please specify						9

Other – all respondents (9):

- All are relevant
- Create credibility for the policies and engage the market to demand compliance
- Creation of knowledge based information system
- Demonstration areas
- Flyers and education materials must be translated into the vernacular for easy understanding and appreciation of local people.
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines
- Relevance and meaning to being part of the ITTO. For the country is has to mean something - being a member should be more beneficial than not being a member or being a member that ignores the rules and guidance.
- Support from national, regional and global rights holders (forest producers) networks
- You need better science

ITTO-specific respondents (7):

- All are relevant
- Create credibility for the policies and engage the market to demand compliance

- Flyers and education materials must be translated into the vernacular for easy understanding and appreciation of local people.
- Not sufficiently familiar with the policy guidelines
- Relevance and meaning to being part of the ITTO. For the country it has to mean something - being a member should be more beneficial than not being a member or being a member that ignores the rules and guidance.
- Support from national, regional and global rights holders (forest producers) networks
- You need better science

Spanish-speaking respondents

Table 47 – Spanish respondents – Measures to support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	Response Count
Capacity building and training programmes	12	9	2	3	7	33
Awareness creation	10	5	4	1	1	21
Field-based projects	9	8	2	4	4	27
Information services and knowledge management	6	5	4	3	4	22
Local, national and or regional outreach	6	2	1	3	3	15
Representation at global, regional, national levels, including policy	6	0	4	4	3	17
Outreach in different languages	4	0	2	2	2	10
Update for timely guidance	3	2	5	4	2	16
Networking	2	3	3	6	2	16
Production of operational guide	2	0	7	3	4	16
Online information systems	0	2	5	6	2	15
Social media	2	0	2	2	1	7
Other	1	0	0	0	0	1
If 'Other', please specify						1

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (1):

- Promote practice stays for students of forestry

French-speaking respondents

Table 48 – French respondents – Measures to support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines

Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	Response Count
Awareness creation	14	3	2	3	2	24
Capacity building and training programmes	14	8	2	4	4	32
Field-based projects	12	8	6	1	1	28
Production of operational guide	7	3	5	6	2	23
Representation at global, regional, national levels, including policy	5	2	1	3	4	15
Local, national and or regional outreach	4	6	7	3	1	21
Outreach in different languages	4	4	4	5	2	19
Update for timely guidance	4	4	2	3	6	19
Information services and knowledge management	3	6	5	3	2	19
Networking	3	5	4	2	1	15

Online information systems	2	4	4	1	0	11
Social media	1	6	4	0	2	13
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
If 'Other', please specify						2

Other – all respondents (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (2):

- Thank you for contacting the consultants working on sustainable forest management in the Congo Basin
- Constraint/imposition/restraint [translation uncertain]

Comments

In all cohorts Awareness creation, Capacity building and training programmes, and Field-based projects were identified numerically, as the measures best supporting the use of the ITTO policy guidelines in the context of achieving SFM in the tropics. In the case of the French-speaking cohort, Awareness creation and Capacity building and training programmes were equally ranked first, followed by Field-based projects, resulting in a third preference choice of Production of operational guide. In the English cohort Outreach in different languages was seen as the measure least supporting the use of the ITTO policy guidelines in the context of achieving SFM in the tropics. In the Spanish and French cohorts it was Social media (in both cases).

In order of priority, the English cohort identified Capacity building and training programmes (first and second orders of priority), followed by Production of operational guide (third). In the Spanish cohort, Capacity building and training programmes were also first and second orders of priority, followed by Production of operational guide (third). In the French cohort, Awareness creation and Capacity building and training programmes were equal first priority, followed by Capacity building and training programmes, Field-based projects (both equal second), and Local, national and or regional outreach (third).

Respondents provided some comments regarding capacity building (e.g. demonstration areas, practice stays for students), and the relevance/value of ITTO membership.

3.3.3 Measures to support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines

Q17: Please provide any comments, suggestions or concerns related to ITTO's work on the development and implementation of its policy guidelines with a view to promoting SFM in tropical countries.

English-speaking respondents

Respondents' comments – all (59):

- We hope that the policy guidelines can be translated in to many languages, in order to avoid misunderstanding, 2. We hope that there is a training/capacity building program to understand the ITTO policy guidelines, 3. We hope that there is a standardization of dissemination and publication.
- As I have commented earlier, some of these guidelines need to be reviewed/updated as these have been developed as early as 1990s.
- As I wrote, I think that to promoting SFM we have to create a "consumer conscience" because forest products produced with FSM are much more expensive than the illegal forest products or forest products produced without SFM. So, the consumer have to know how important is to consume only forest products produced with SFM.
- Commitment of stakeholders is important, benefit of using the C&I for people

- Consider aiming at a science-based development and implementation of policy guidelines. This requires more involvement or collaboration of forestry education and research institutions in the process.
- Continuous sensitization of stakeholders in the use of these guidelines is very essential. Lobbying to national governments in the capitalisation of these guidelines in their different policies and legal instrument is paramount.
- Demonstration sites applying ITTO policy guidelines. Sharing of information through workshop between tropical countries
- Donors and governments should give more support to ITTO
- Excellent work on its guidelines related to SFM in the tropics.
- Food and energy security program important for the prioritized in the future
- Forest history [extended essay]
- Give information to education institution e.g. to university (faculty of forestry members)
- Hard to answer these questions I have only used the Tropical Timber Market Report before
- I have been to Myanmar this year doing an exchange with the local urban council and university, I realised for most of these developing countries when we start the topic about urban planning, they tend to focus on urbanisation and economic benefits. Well, landscape architects have the responsibility to promote forestry protection and ensuring a well-balanced development for these countries without creating unrecoverable sacrifice of natural resources, but these has to ground on high level of public awareness and education.
- I have not looked at the ITTO guidelines & I have concerns about the lack of uptake of specific guidelines - there are too many different systems and the evaluators' business become drivers of how they assess SFM criteria, indicators and standards. Certification becomes a window-dressing exercise.
- I think, ITTO is really helpful in providing ways and means for managing and protecting global forest resources by providing these useful guidelines!
- I would make certain that all materials recognize the value of local level knowledge and of tailoring plans to local realities (including the interests of local women and men).
- If I have a chance to join any meeting or workshop to improve the guidelines or policy, I would like to participate in any activities. ITTO is doing a good job to guarantee the provision of timber as well as tropical forests
- Implementation and enforcement of regional forest laws, forest policy and governance. All regional or member states must adhere to such laws
- Important With Close contact With international Networks especially forest producer stakeholders' networks
- It would be great if ITTO should apply through continuously networking with national institutes and local institutes with nationwide
- ITTO has and continues to do an excellent job
- ITTO has been setting the pace, well done, let's do more in terms of negotiating with governments at National Levels to see the Importance of managing our forests sustainably
- ITTO involvement with relevant stakeholders participation in sustainable forest management policy guideline is a major significant step in ensuring success.
- ITTO is doing great for the SFM of the Tropical Forest. Keep it up.
- ITTO is in the forefront of the development and implementation of policy guidelines toward promoting SFM at national regional and global levels. The work of the organization in this regard is highly commendable.
- ITTO should help it's member countries develop forest certification system/program to encourage SFM and support forest owners!
- ITTO should publish guidelines about guidelines for FLEGT and community based forest management
- ITTO's effort is very much relevant and appreciated in today's scenario of managing the forest resources sustainably.
- ITTO's work on the development and implementation of its policy guidelines to promoting SFM will be helpful to tropical member countries to develop their own criteria and indicator of SFM
- ITTO's work was fundamental in developing global principles for SFM. However, the problem has been a lack of application - this needs to be dealt with before you can move on.
- More locally-based projects.

- More strong links with other processes
- N/A
- Needs to be a clear link and incorporation in national and subnational policies and plans. Implementation plans need to be relevant to different country circumstances
- New developed guidelines documents should be sent directly to forest related institutions in producer countries. This will increase the awareness of the existence of such guidelines to aid their application.
- No comments
- None
- Not sure. This is either a poorly developed questionnaire or the people it is going to is not a good fit. Some Qs needed the option of NA or I don't know. You will have a lot of bad or irrelevant data.
- Please kindly create more activities to educate people
- Please provide more idea about the process of sustainable forest management to make the stakeholders easy to understand the structure of it.
- Please send through email any updated information to ITTO stakeholder
- Policy guidelines adequately developed; implementation complicated by different nationals, laws, needs; and lack of political will, commitment and finance
- SFM words can be replaced or reconstructed with the combination of Resilience and Ecosystem Services. Sustaining livelihoods would be better represented for local, regional and national people than SFM has been applied.
- Sincerely hope ITTO provide more training programmes in tropical countries.
- Some reference could be made to mountain or hilly forest as these guidelines need to be customised to such scenarios
- Strengthening to sustainable forest planning
- The guidelines even the softcopies should be distributed more widely to all respective countries, maybe via country's representatives. The country's representative should identified more local stakeholders for the dissemination of the guidelines to be used and utilized.
- The guidelines must be compatible with the law and regulation of SFM tropical country
- The implementation of field-based projects in different countries will be effective measures to read the goals of SFM in tropical region
- The linkage of ITTO Guidelines in policy formulation and institutional mechanisms is relatively weak and slow.
- The next phase could be to link guidelines for policy development in member countries. ITTO could be more active in supporting countries when they are revising the policy and legal frameworks and in this support also include the national processes to effectively consider guidelines as source of information to be considered by stakeholders. Direct training to operators should also be part of the national training programmes and projects rather than specific training on one or more guidelines. Educational institutions could play a useful role if integrating the ITTO guidelines in their curricula in an appropriate way.
- The socialization, training and control are needed for ITTO's work on the development and implementation of its guidelines.
- The system should be more informative.
- There is a need to formulate a common convincing message to the general public regarding the importance of SFM in the tropics to support fostering community development, preserving biodiversity and achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. Currently the sustainability of tropical forests is not well understood by the general public although the social, environmental and economic sustainability of tropical forests should be equally promoted in tropical countries.
- There should be support for capacity building for the understanding and implementing the policy guidelines to developing countries.
- This survey shows the bias that ITTO has against a business view of SFM and in favour of a leftist and developed countries' agenda of little interest to developing countries. Financial feasibility MUST the principal goal since it overwhelms all others, which depend on it. Commercial profitability is a must before any other goal can be sustainably achieved. ITTO should take more clearly the stand view of developing countries wishing to generate income and wealth based on financially sustainable FM, instead of favouring the donors' misguided at best if not intentionally promoting the lack of competitiveness of forestry in LDCs.

- To support translation English to the local language (Many tropical countries have limited resources persons to fully understand English and Forest Terminology)
- Very informative and useful as a tool in promoting sustainable forest program. I hope you could have a more and thorough presentation during the forthcoming XIV WFC in Durban, South Africa.

ITTO-specific respondents (31):

- 1. We hope that the policy guidelines can be translated in to many languages, in order to avoid misunderstanding, 2. We hope that there is a training/capacity building program to understand the ITTO policy guidelines, 3. We hope that there is a standardization of dissemination and publication.
- As I wrote, I think that to promoting SFM we have to create a "consumer conscience" because forest products produced with FSM are much more expensive than the illegal forest products or forest products produced without SFM. So, the consumer have to know how important is to consume only forest products produced with SFM.
- Consider aiming at a science-based development and implementation of policy guidelines. This requires more involvement or collaboration of forestry education and research institutions in the process.
- Continuous sensitization of stakeholders in the use of these guidelines is very essential. Lobbying to national governments in the capitalisation of these guidelines in their different policies and legal instrument is paramount.
- Donors and governments should give more support to ITTO
- Forest history [extended essay]
- Hard to answer these questions I have only used the Tropical Timber Market Report before
- I have been to Myanmar this year doing an exchange with the local urban council and university, I realised for most of these developing countries when we start the topic about urban planning, they tend to focus on urbanisation and economic benefits. Well, landscape architects have the responsibility to promote forestry protection and ensuring a well-balanced development for these countries without creating unrecoverable sacrifice of natural resources, but these has to ground on high level of public awareness. Education and
- I think, ITTO is really helpful in providing ways and means for managing and protecting global forest resources by providing these useful guidelines!
- Implementation and enforcement of regional forest laws, forest policy and governance. All regional or member states must adhere to such laws.
- Important With Close contact With international Networks especially forest producer stakeholders' networks
- ITTO has and continues to do an excellent job
- ITTO has been setting the pace, well done, let's do more in terms of negotiating with governments at National Levels to see the Importance of managing our forests sustainably
- ITTO involvement with relevant stakeholders participation in sustainable forest management policy guideline is a major significant step in ensuring success.
- ITTO is doing great for the SFM of the Tropical Forest. Keep it up.
- ITTO should help it's member countries develop forest certification system/program to encourage SFM and support forest owners!
- ITTO's work on the development and implementation of its policy guidelines to promoting SFM will be helpful to tropical member countries to develop their own criteria and indicator of SFM
- More locally-based projects.
- More strong links with other processes.
- N/A
- New developed guidelines documents should be sent directly to forest related institutions in producer countries. This will increase the awareness of the existence of such guidelines to aid their application.
- Please send through email any updated information to ITTO stakeholder
- Policy guidelines adequately developed; implementation complicated by different nationals, laws, needs; and lack of political will, commitment and finance
- Strengthening to sustainable forest planning

- The guidelines even the softcopies should be distributed more widely to all respective countries, maybe via country's representatives. The country's representative should identified more local stakeholders for the dissemination of the guidelines to be used and utilized.
- The guidelines must be compatible with the law and regulation of SFM tropical country
- The implementation of field-based projects in different countries will be effective measures to read the goals of SFM in tropical region.
- The next phase could be to link guidelines for policy development in member countries. ITTO could be more active in supporting countries when they are revising the policy and legal frameworks and in this support also include the national processes to effectively consider guidelines as source of information to be considered by stakeholders. Direct training to operators should also be part of the national training programmes and projects rather than specific training on one or more guidelines. Educational institutions could play a useful role if integrating the ITTO guidelines in their curricula in an appropriate way.
- There is a need to formulate a common convincing message to the general public regarding the importance of SFM in the tropics to support fostering community development, preserving biodiversity and achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. Currently the sustainability of tropical forests is not well understood by the general public although the social, environmental and economic sustainability of tropical forests should be equally promoted in tropical countries.
- This survey shows the bias that ITTO has against a business view of SFM and in favour of a leftist and developed countries' agenda of little interest to developing countries. Financial feasibility MUST the principal goal since it overwhelms all others, which depend on it. Commercial profitability is a must before any other goal can be sustainably achieved. ITTO should take more clearly the stand view of developing countries wishing to generate income and wealth based on financially sustainable FM, instead of favouring the donors' misguided at best if not intentionally promoting the lack of competitiveness of forestry in LDCs.
- Very informative and useful as a tool in promoting sustainable forest program. I hope you could have a more and thorough presentation during the forthcoming XIV WFC in Durban, South Africa.

Spanish-speaking respondents

Respondents' comments – all (13):

- Certainly there are ITTO projects implemented in developing countries, but those who run these projects do not have clear guidelines in the implementation of their objectives.
- Congratulations for supporting these initiatives and continue supporting them
- Greater financial resources should be focussed to funding SFM projects in South American countries and the starting remuneration levels should be increased.
- Conduct training sessions for member countries [directed] to the socialization and implementation of guidelines.
- Improve liaison arrangements with member countries of ITTO, establishing regional offices to enable better coordination of the tools and potential of this international organization in countries with tropical forests.
- I congratulate the ITTO for its great effort, perseverance and tenacity regarding the work done for the benefit of forests
- It is necessary to consider the socio-economic environment in each case, the guidelines may not be as rigid worldwide, and [may be] more effective if we consider ancestral knowledge for each region.
- I suggest that ITTO focal points in the different member countries make the ITTO more known to other people.
- ITTO has demonstrated the conservation and sustainability of the global forestry, and in this regard their actions and measures it has taken for SFM is commendable
- My answers are based on the Venezuelan experience in the dissemination and application of ITTO guidelines. Considering this same approach, I think that ITTO could insist on the relevance of these guidelines to improve projects currently running the Venezuelan state with Venezuelan authorities in charge of forest management of natural forest and owners of most of the area of forest plantations.
- Promote and facilitate exchanges of teachers linked to forest management updates.

- Support community forest management processes and emerging issues
- The ITTO guidelines are of little use if governments demand use in the field, but do not train their technicians to use them beforehand. Or unless ITTO makes a stop along the way and spends more money to undertake training on a global/regional level for users to understand what they are and what they do. Many of these guidelines end up as teaching materials in the classroom, but in reality do not apply. I suggest a survey like this, but only for member governments to determine what is the reality of the use of these guidelines for them.

ITTO-specific respondents (12):

- Certainly there are ITTO projects implemented in developing countries, but those who run these projects do not have clear guidelines in the implementation of their objectives.
- Congratulations for supporting these initiatives and continue supporting them
- Greater financial resources should be focussed to funding SFM projects in South American countries and the starting remuneration levels should be increased.
- Conduct training sessions for member countries [directed] to the socialization and implementation of guidelines.
- Improve liaison arrangements with member countries of ITTO, establishing regional offices to enable better coordination of the tools and potential of this international organization in countries with tropical forests.
- I congratulate the ITTO for its great effort, perseverance and tenacity regarding the work done for the benefit of forests
- It is necessary to consider the socio-economic environment in each case, the guidelines may not be as rigid worldwide, and [may be] more effective if we consider ancestral knowledge for each region.
- I suggest that ITTO focal points in the different member countries make the ITTO more known to other people.
- ITTO has demonstrated the conservation and sustainability of the global forestry, and in this regard their actions and measures it has taken for SFM is commendable
- Promote and facilitate exchanges of teachers linked to forest management updates.
- Support community forest management processes and emerging issues
- The ITTO guidelines are of little use if governments demand use in the field, but do not train their technicians to use them beforehand. Or unless ITTO makes a stop along the way and spends more money to undertake training on a global/regional level for users to understand what they are and what they do. Many of these guidelines end up as teaching materials in the classroom, but in reality do not apply. I suggest a survey like this, but only for member governments to determine what is the reality of the use of these guidelines for them.

French-speaking respondents

Respondents' comments – all (0):

- ITTO-specific respondents only

ITTO-specific respondents (11):

- Capacity building at local level is a key factor in the implementation of these guidelines. Local organizations and community-based civil society facing access to resources (material and financial) should be strengthened to ensure the sustainability of actions on the ground. [This should be done] through the reconciliation of local and indigenous communities that depend forests and natural resources. We recommend that the technical and financial partners (international and bilateral agencies) support projects at the grassroots level.
- Effective implementation of the activities of ITTO in different forested countries in the tropics.
- Follow the implementation at the national level
- For better SFM [there] must [be a] focus on communication through media and social networks
- ITTO should invite those who rely on these instruments to produce guides or develop non-binding guidance documents for sub-regional organizations to share the results of their studies [contact details supplied].

- Monitoring of activities
- The guidelines are mostly known designers who are for the most of the time in offices. Rarely are the field technicians aware of the ITTO guidelines [or] their application to practical projects.
- The ITTO guidelines are useful documents, well developed. However, they are not always included in national laws, which do not often makes their application mandatory. Countries should make efforts to further integrate these guidelines into national policies
- We must continue the work undertaken, revitalize ITTO and give it the means for its policies
- Thank you for the relevant inquiry and [I] encourage you to follow up after the count of responses
- We suggest ITTO multiply the calls to finance projects, award training-grants, and build capacity in the field of SFM.

Comments

Comments covered: economic, social and environmental sustainability, capacity building (training, awareness, gender, community/local/cultural/Indigenous), issues of implementation (especially regarding forest managers), political will, integration with national laws and processes for resource management, and updating the guidelines to make them compatible with other forest-related management guidelines. There were some valuable individual observations as well regarding ITTO activities including project funding, communication regarding national and international activities, and implementing the guidelines more effectively.

4. Conclusions

Certain stakeholder groups were less prominent in the survey than might be expected. Non-state sectors (notably civil society) were not especially well represented, nor were women. In addition to the expected activities of forest and plantation management and conservation, the significance of climate change and REDD+ as aspects of respondents' areas of work is to be noted.

Overall, there appears to be a relatively high level of awareness of, support for, and use of the ITTO policy guidelines for SFM in the tropics amongst survey respondents. The value of the guidelines in assisting forest management, forest governance, and monitoring and reporting are to be noted. It is apparent that forest governance and land tenure featured as important areas of concern for survey respondents. It is not surprising, but nevertheless affirming, of the value of the guidelines, that sustainable natural resource management was identified as the primary objective of SFM.

Respondents identified equality and capacity as weaker aspects of the guidelines than other elements. Lack of training, financial resources and guidance featured prominently as significant barriers that needed to be addressed.

While there were some similarities of perceptions across all three survey-cohorts, there were also some important differences, as the results demonstrate. For this reason the results across cohorts (which correspond roughly to the different forested regions in the tropics) have been kept separate, rather than aggregated to provide an overall result.

The comments made by respondents reflect many of the themes covered in the questions, and cover important issues including: economic, social and environmental sustainability, capacity building (training, awareness, gender, community/local)/cultural/Indigenous), issues of implementation (especially regarding forest managers), political will, integration with national laws and processes for resource management, and updating the guidelines to make them compatible with other forest-related management guidelines. There are some valuable individual observations as well regarding ITTO activities including project funding, communication regarding national and international activities, and implementing the guidelines more effectively.

5. Recommendations

On the basis of survey responses, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Greater guidance is required in future guidelines on ensuring stakeholder representation in SFM, especially for women, as well as the private sector, NGOs/CSOs, Indigenous people and forest dwellers). More research is required to identify these sectors' specific needs in order to provide useful guidance.
2. In view of the activities in which respondents indicated they participated, consideration in future SFM guidelines should be given to providing more guidance on:
 - a. Climate change;
 - b. Emissions reduction activities (REDD+);
 - c. Forest governance, and
 - d. Linkages to other SFM initiatives (such as forest certification and FLEGT)
3. Greater guidance is required in future guidelines on ensuring equality between stakeholders, as well as capacity building for SFM.
4. Future targeted funding for ITTO-related SFM activities in the tropics should focus on awareness raising as well as training, and with an emphasis placed on field-based projects.
5. Given the differences in responses across survey cohorts (and by implication tropical forest regions), further research is required to determine if there are different regional needs/priorities, and if so, how these might be reflected in future guidelines.
6. ITTO should give consideration to the many thoughtful comments provided by respondents. There are some valuable individual observations regarding SFM generally, and ITTO's activities in particular, which are worthy of consideration and possible adoption.

6. References

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Ozinga, S. 2001, 'Behind the logo: An environmental and social assessment of forest certification schemes'. Moreton-in-Marsh: FERN.

United Nations 1993, *Agenda 21: Programme of action for sustainable development, Rio declaration on environment and development, statement of forest principles*, New York: United Nations Publications Department of Public Information.

Annexes

Annex 1. Terms of reference

Terms of Reference

Annex 1 to SSA (F) F15/07

Terms of Reference for International Consultant:

A study to assess the use of ITTO policy guidelines on the sustainable management of plantations, secondary forests, biodiversity and natural forests in the tropics

I. Background

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its members represent the bulk of the world's tropical forests and of the global tropical timber trade. ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. In addition, ITTO collects, analyses and disseminates data on the production and trade of tropical timber and funds projects and other actions aimed at developing industries at both the community and industrial scales. Since it became operational in 1987, ITTO has funded more than 1000 projects, pre-projects and activities valued at more than US\$400 million. All projects are funded by voluntary contributions, the major donors being the governments of Japan, Switzerland, the United States of America, Norway and the European Union. More information on ITTO is available on ITTO's website [www.itto.int].

As a reference for policy decisions and as a technical guidance on sustainable forest management in the tropics, ITTO policy guidelines published as its Policy Development Series include:

- ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)
- Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)
- ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)
- ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)
- ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)
- Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)
- ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)
- ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)

The ITTO policy guidelines are intended for national and subnational governments, private-sector organizations, civil-society organizations, research and education institutions, forest managers and other groups and bodies engaged in sustainable forest management.

II. Key responsibilities

The purpose of this consultancy is to conduct a study to assess the use of key ITTO policy guidelines from a full range of tropical forest stakeholders, through a professional online survey services provider, with the aim of analyzing the impacts of ITTO policy guidelines and their best use towards the achievement of sustainable forest management in the tropics. An on-line survey will be designed to identify the use of key ITTO policy guidelines and to receive feedback on the importance of developing and promoting the policy guidelines in the context of ITTO's work on SFM, and suggestions related to ITTO's work on the policy guidelines.

Specifically the international consultants will conduct the following activities:

1. Review and identify best strategy and work plan for supporting the conduct of a study to assess the use of key ITTO policy guidelines from a full range of tropical forest stakeholders;
2. Prepare (i) an on-line survey questionnaire for general public and (ii) a focused survey questionnaire for ITTO contact points and Executing Agencies to assess the use and impacts of ITTO policy guidelines in the development and implementation of SFM policies and measures;
3. Conduct an on-line survey questionnaire for general public and (ii) a focused survey questionnaire for ITTO contact points and Executing Agencies on behalf of ITTO Secretariat;
4. Analyze the use and impacts of ITTO policy guidelines and their best use towards the achievement of sustainable forest management in the tropics;
5. Prepare and submit a report, including an executive summary, containing the outcome of the study for consideration of the 51st Session of the ITTC (November 2016, Yokohama, Japan) by 10 September 2015;
6. Present the outcome of the study at the 51st Session of the ITTC (16-21 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia); and
7. Submit the final completion report including the discussion and recommendation made at the 52nd Session of the ITTC and recommendations for follow-up action, as appropriate.

III. **Approach**

A) **Proposed Work Schedule**

- May 2015 Desk review of ITTO policy guidelines and best strategy for the conduct of the study
- Mid May-August 2015 Conduct the on-line survey and the focused survey
- 10 September 2015 Submit a report, including an executive summary, containing the outcome of the study to ITTO Secretariat by 10 September 2015
- 16-21 November 2015 Present the outcome of the study at the 51st Session of the ITTC (16-21 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
- December 2015 Finalization of the report in line with the recommendation of the 51st Session of the ITTC, as appropriate.

B) **Proposed Fees**

- Honorarium: US\$20,000 (Two-month work)
- Travel costs and DSA in connection with attending ITTC-51 will be provided based on UN standards

Annex 2. Survey

ITTO SURVEY ON THE USE OF SFM POLICY GUIDELINES

10 June 2015



The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. ITTO develops policy guidelines to promote sustainable forest management (SFM) and forest conservation and assists its tropical member countries in adapting such policy guidelines to local circumstances and implementing them in the field through projects.

As part of the implementation of ITTO Biennial Work Programme for 2015-2016, we are looking to study on the use of ITTO policy guidelines on the sustainable management of plantations, secondary forests, biodiversity and natural forests in the tropics.

In order to facilitate this study, ITTO is asking for your opinions that help us assess the use of ITTO policy guidelines from a full range of tropical forest stakeholders. Part of this study includes an online survey to get your valuable feedback on the use of our policy guidelines, as well as your ideas on how we should move forward for their best use towards the achievement of SFM in the tropics.

The survey will take about 15 minutes to complete and is available in three languages (English, French and Spanish). It comprises the following three parts:

- Your activities and areas of interest,
- Your views about SFM in the tropics and ITTO policy guidelines in developing and implementing SFM, and
- Your views on the best use of ITTO policy guidelines towards the achievement of SFM in the tropics

Please click [here](#) to take the survey in English/French/Spanish.

Findings will be reported to the International Tropical Timber Council at its 51st session (16-21 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia).

The information collected is confidential and will not be disclosed to third parties without your consent, except to meet government, legal or other regulatory authority requirements. A de-identified copy of this data may be used for other research purposes. However, your anonymity will at all times be safeguarded.

Part A. Your activities and areas of interest

Q1. What type of organization do you work for at present?

	Intergovernmental Organization		Non-governmental organization
	National government agency (non-research)		Civil society organization
	Sub-national government		Research or education institution
	Private sector		Bilateral/multilateral aid or technical agency
	Media		
	Other (please specify)		

Q2. In what country are you based? Please specify your country.

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Q3. Please specify your gender.

	Male
	Female
	I prefer not to answer

Q4. Which are your areas of work or interest? (Please select all that apply)

	Agroforestry, silviculture		Biodiversity
	Climate change/REDD+		Environment conservation/protection
	Forest/timber certification		Forest plantation/management
	Governance of resources		Policy and legal framework
	Rural development		Socio economic issues
	Training/capacity building		Trade and industry

Other (please specify)

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Part B. Your views about SFM in the tropics and ITTO policy guidelines in developing and implementing SFM

The concept of sustainability in forest management has evolved from the sustained yield of commercial timber to broader silvicultural management reflecting the wide range of forest products, and environmental services provided by forests. For instance, ITTO (1992) defined sustainable forest management (SFM) as: “the process of managing forest to achieve clearly specified objectives of management with regard to the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services, without undue reduction in the forest’s inherent values and future productivity and without undue undesirable effects on the physical and social environment”.

Q5. How important do you consider the following seven thematic criteria towards the achievement of SFM in the tropics?

	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not Important
Extent of forest resources					
Forest biological diversity					
Forest health and vitality					
Productive function of forest resources					
Protective function of forest resources					
Socio-economic functions of forests					
Legal, policy and institutional frameworks					

Other (please specify)

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Q6. How important do you consider the following issues/principles for improving the achievement of SFM in the tropics?

	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important
Forest governance and security of tenure					
Land-use planning, permanent forest estate, and forest management planning					
Ecological resilience, ecosystem health and climate-change adaptation					
Multi-purpose forest management					
Silvicultural management					
Social values, community involvement and forest worker safety and health					
Investment in natural forest management and economic instruments					

Other (please specify)

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Q7: Please indicate whether you are familiar or not with the following ITTO policy guidelines. You may select more than one.

	Familiar	Not Familiar
1) ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1990)		
2) Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)		
3) ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)		
4) ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)		
5) ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)		
6) Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)		
7) ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)		
8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)		

Q8: Please indicate when you became familiar with the ITTO policy guidelines referred in Q7.

	Less than 1-year ago	More than 1-year and less than 5-years	More than 5-year and less than 10-years	More than 10-years ago

		ago	ago	
1) ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1990)				
2) Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)				
3) ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)				
4) ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)				
5) ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)				
6) Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)				
7) ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)				
8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)				

Q9: Please indicate how you learned about ITTO policy guidelines. You may select more than one

<input type="checkbox"/>	Workshops/seminars/forums
<input type="checkbox"/>	ITTO's website
<input type="checkbox"/>	ITTO Secretariat
<input type="checkbox"/>	ITTO focal point/resource person dealing with ITTO project and policy work
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultant sent document(s) to me
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reference search
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)

Q10: How useful were the ITTO guidelines for developing the enabling conditions for SFM in the tropics? Please refer only to the guidelines with which you are familiar.

	VERY HIGH level of usefulness	HIGH level of usefulness	MEDIUM level of usefulness	LOW level of usefulness	VERY LOW level of usefulness
1) ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1990)					
2) Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)					
3) ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)					
4) ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)					

5) ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)					
6) Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)					
7) ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)					
8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)					

* Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring

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Q11: How useful were the ITTO guidelines for implementing best practices for SFM in the tropics? Please refer only to the guidelines with which you are familiar.

	VERY HIGH level of usefulness	HIGH level of usefulness	MEDIUM level of usefulness	LOW level of usefulness	VERY LOW level of usefulness
1) ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1990)					
2) Criteria for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (1992)					
3) ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests (1993)					
4) ITTO Guidelines for Fire Management in Tropical Forests (1997)					
5) ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)					
6) Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests including Reporting Format (2005)					
7) ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of					

Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)					
8) ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2015)					

* Please add comments if you wish, and please specify to which guideline documents you are referring

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Q12: On the basis of your experience, for what reasons did you use the ITTO policy guidelines to promote SFM in the tropics? Please choose from THREE of the following and rank them 1, 2 or 3

	Ecological/Silviculture management
	Environmental safeguards
	Forest governance
	Forest policy and legal frameworks
	Monitoring of forest resource/progress of SFM
	Multipurpose forest management
	Operational practices
	Social safeguards
	Timber certification development

Other (please specify)

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Q13: In your experience, what difficulties have you faced in using ITTO policy guidelines for the development and implementation of SFM in the tropics? You may select more than one.

	Lack of training/capacity building
	Lack of financial resources
	Lack of practical guidance
	Lack of benefits/incentives
	Limited linkage with national circumstances
	Lack of attention/support from international/national policy making

Other (please specify)

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Q14: What level of guidance do you believe ITTO policy guidelines provide in working to achieve stakeholder participation in SFM?

	VERY HIGH level of guidance	HIGH level of guidance	MEDIUM level of guidance	LOW level of guidance	VERY LOW level of guidance
1) <u>Inclusiveness</u> of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (<i>i.e.</i> effective engagement of all stakeholders in the development and					

implementation of SFM)					
2) Equality between stakeholder groups involved in SFM (<i>i.e.</i> equal treatment of all stakeholders)					
3) <u>Resources</u> for stakeholder groups involved in SFM (<i>i.e.</i> sufficient human, institutional, technical and financial resources)					
4) <u>Accountability</u> of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (<i>i.e.</i> clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders)					
5) <u>Transparency</u> of stakeholder groups involved in SFM (<i>i.e.</i> transparent/visible at international, national and local levels)					

Please add comments if you wish, and please specify how the ITTO policy guidelines might be improved in the context of promoting good forest governance.

Part C. Your views on the best use of ITTO policy guidelines towards the achievement of SFM in the tropics

Q15. What do you think are the universal goals most relevant to the development and implementation of ITTO policy guidelines? You can select more than one and put the order of importance (1,2,3...).

	Climate change adaptation and mitigation		Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth
	Empower women and achieve gender equality		End poverty
	Ensure food security and good nutrition		Ensure good governance and effective institutions
	Manage natural resources assets sustainably		Provide quality education and lifelong learning
	Secure sustainable energy		

Other (please specify)

Q16. Which of the following measures can best support the use of the ITTO policy guidelines in the context of achieving SFM in the tropics? Please choose from FIVE of the following and rank them 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

	Awareness creation
	Capacity building and training programmes
	Field-based projects
	Information services and knowledge management

	Local, national and or regional outreach
	Networking
	Online information systems
	Outreach in different languages
	Production of operational guide
	Representation at global, regional, national levels, including policy
	Social media
	Update for timely guidance

Other (please specify)

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Q17. Please provide any comments, suggestions or concerns related to ITTO's work on the development and implementation of its policy guidelines with a view to promoting SFM in tropical countries.

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Thank you very much for your participation!