

Background document on the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, the Global Objectives on Forests, and the Millennium Development Goals

Actions reported by countries to the United Nations Forum on Forests

Summary

The report of the Secretary-General to UNFF11, *Reviewing progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests* (E/CN.18/2015/3), drew on 81 voluntary national reports to UNFF11, which provide substantial information on the actions taken by countries to achieve SFM, in line with the provisions of the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (the “Forest Instrument”). It was not possible, however, to present all this information in the Secretary General’s report. Accordingly, the present document has been made available online as a background paper containing further information on the actions and examples reported by countries.

This document is structured in accordance with the questions contained in the reporting format to UNFF11 (Annex 2). It has two main parts: (A) the Forest Instrument ; and (B) the contributions of forests and SFM to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In their voluntary reports, countries described challenges and provided success stories, lessons learned and examples related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, the Global Objectives on Forests and the MDGs. The national reports constitute a “catalogue of actions” and an overview of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on SFM. Some of the reports are highly detailed and provide excellent sources of information on forest activities in countries ;
could be used as a reference for both donor and recipient countries in engaging in further cooperation and projects linked to the implementation of the Forest Instrument and SFM. All national reports are available at: <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/reports-unff11.html>.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

C&I	criteria and indicators
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	Global Forest Resources Assessment
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOF	Global Objective on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAPA	national adap10 10.3772 Tf -216.894 1019.3(r)-2.98695(o)1.813i09()-4.8 Tf -267.267 -19.32i357(s)617

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (the “Forest Instrument”), as set out in the annex to its resolution 62/98, in December 2007. The Forest Instrument has the following purpose:

- (1) To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared Globands

best practices and to avoid the duplication of requests for information made by other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, such as FAO's FRA 2015, and the duplication of information available in other international databases. Part I of the reporting format for UNFF11 comprises 18 questions related to progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including the achievement of the GOFs; and Part II comprises four questions on the contributions of forests and sustainable forest management (SFM) to the achievement of the MDGs. A total of 81

Figure 2. Percentage of countries indicating the effectiveness of various actions taken to advance the implementation of the Forest Instrument

n = 81

Countries reported a range of actions, including the following: adaptation to and the mitigation of climate change (including REDD+¹); the reforestation of degraded areas and combating desertification; forest inventory; the protection of forest areas and species with high conservation status; protection against fire; monitoring forest health; development of the wood-processing industry; log export bans; forest concessions and royalty payments; payments for ecosystem services (PES); ecotourism; forest tenure; community rights; participatory forest management; capacity-building within communities; forest awareness initiatives; decentralization; and the development of cross-cutting policies. (Reference was also made to actions aimed at reducing illegal trade, which are addressed in question 2.) Examples of reported acti

- In Botswana, the recognition of the value of forests has led to the development of policies and

- In Nigeria, the forest policy has been amended, and there is ongoing awareness-raising about the Forest Instrument, with regional workshops planned for the last quarter of 2014 and a national workshop planned for the first quarter of 2015.
- In Paraguay, the National Forest Institute was created by law in 2008, and further legislation in 2010 addressed the restoration of forests that protect waterways.
- In the United States of America, the 2014 Agricultural Act includes provisions to assist the United States Forest Service, particularly in priority areas such as ecological restoration, support for communities, reducing the risk of wildfires, and addressing insect and disease threats to National Forests and Grasslands.
- In Viet Nam, new legislation (requiring users of forest ecosystem services to pay forest owners who provide those services) was piloted in two provinces. This policy has had positive impacts for SFM, livelihood improvement and environmental protection. Since 2011, the policy has mobilized about US\$160 million, which has mainly been reinvested in forest protection and development.

2. Steps taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources

Most countries reported that they had taken various

enforcement monitoring for anti-poaching in Africa; strengthening capacity and international coordination in Asia; and reducing the demand for wildlife products that drives illicit trade.

3. Steps taken to raise the importance of forests and sustainable fff(S)-0.11526366571.88491(s)6.217(a)3.7m9tanm5(a)

Figure 5. Percentage of responding countries in which actions taken to raise the importance of forests/SFM in national development plans achieved results

agricultural, agroforestry and related food product

- In Mexico, the National Forestry Council brings together representatives of academia, indigenous peoples, government (federal, state and municipal), the industrial private sector, and civil, professional and social society. It does this through groupings with national, subnational or specialized coverage, and each sector appoints advisors to represent them at plenary sessions. Under the General Law of Sustainable Forestry Development, the National

The majority of targets related to overall forest cover (expressed in hectares or square kilometres or as a percentage of land cover) and afforestation area (including, in some cases, plantation area). There were also targets for protected-forest area, forest restoration area, area under SFM (in some cases related to certification), and reduction in the area of net deforestation. Targets not related directly to area included those on production (e.g. timber or biomass/charcoal), carbon storage, combating desertification, biodiversity conservation, participatory forest management and community benefits, and the MDGs. Some countries reported that quantitative time-bound targets had not been adopted but that their national forest programmes included goal

Figure 9. Percentage of countries with legislation aimed at reducing deforestation or supporting reforestation, and subsidies for various purposes

n = 80

Figure 9 shows that the most frequently cited measure for reversing the loss of forest cover and enhancing the area and quality of forests was the enforcement of existing legislation aimed at reducing deforestation and/or supporting afforestation/reforestation. Figure 9 also shows that nearly half of responding countries introduced new legislation after 2007 aimed at reducing deforestation or supporting afforestation and reforestation, and slightly more than half introduced new legislation and actions aimed at forest conservation and protection. More than 40 per cent of responding countries provide subsidies for forest protection. Some countries referred to REDD+ and other schemes that make use of carbon finance. Several countries highlighted community-related mechanisms, such as the transfer of management and use rights to local

opportunities for forest farmers and foresters, support for emerging industries that use residues from tending operations, and improved forest management.

- In Côte d'Ivoire, the ministries of Forests and Education are collaborating on a State-funded initiative called the "Five-hectare School Forest". The initiative has planted 150 hectares of land in its first two years, and it has had a strong impact in initiating environmental education among young people.
- In Finland, the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland includes activities such as the voluntary protection of private forests, and restoration activities in public and private forests.
- In Grenada, forest seedlings are propagated at the Government's forest nursery and distributed to farmers and landowners at prices that are lower than the cost of production to encourage tree-planting on agricultural land.
- In Ghana, the revolving Community Investment Fund has been created as an alternative livelihood scheme that supports income generation and collaborative resource management by forest-fringe communities.
- In Lithuania, the law was amended in 2011 so that forest land may only be converted to farm land (or other land uses) in exceptional cases, and, in those cases, private forest owners must plant an equivalent or larger area of new forest on their own land or pay compensation to a State fund used to plant and maintain new forests. The same rules apply in State forests.
- In Malaysia, soft loans are available to encourage the development of forest plantations.
- In Nepal, a youth mobilization programme aims to attract 3,000 forest volunteers for forest conservation and development activities over the ne

Figure 11. Effectiveness of mechanisms in promoting a consensus approach for SFM, by stakeholder group

n = 80

Examples provided by countries of mechanisms to involve stakeholders include the following.

- In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), legal requirem

- In Albania, local communities may use forests to meet their needs for woodfuel, construction materials and cattle-grazing.
- In Angola, local communities are entitled to benefit from forest and wildlife resources on community lands.
- In Armenia, citizens have the right to visit the forests owned by the State or communities for recreation and the collection of wild fruit, berries, nuts, mushrooms and plants for personal use (except where there are legal exceptions).
- In Belarus, local people have the right to unlimited access to the forest, to collect non-timber resources for their own needs, and to purchase timber from forest fund holders.
- In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Constitution recognizes and protects community land belonging to indigenous peoples and gives indigenous communities located in forest areas exclusive rights over their use and management.
- In Botswana, the Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme promotes community participation in the management of forest and woodland resources. It is founded on the premise that .79056(l)-0.070717(15(e)3.7211(g)13.3768(r)-3.00123(a)3.72254(m)-9.86644(m)13.3061(e)3.7

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Figure 14

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Figure 18

Figure 19. Actions reported by countries to encourage private investment in SFM since 2007

n = 80

“Other actions” mentioned by responding countries include the development of technical standards; forest inventory work; the establishment of training institutions; forest extension services for the forest sector; allowing investors to establish plantations in State-owned forests; and the promotion of wood from sustainable sources. Specific examples of actions taken to encourage private-sector investment include the following.

- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is an association of private forest owners.
- In Brazil, forest concessions are a form of public–private partnership that aim to promote SFM by leveraging resources from the private sector. Forest concessions for private companies to sustainably manage public forests have been allowed since 2006; 622,200 hectares of public forests are now under forest concession regimes.
- Ecological and hunting tourism has been developed in Belarus.
- In Canada, the federal Government created the Investments in Forest Industry Transformation programme in 2010 to accelerate the deployment of highly innovative, first-in-kind technologies with the aim of “de-risking” new technologies and encourage their broader adoption. The programme has supported 14 projects to date, such as the construction of the world’s first cellulose filament plant, the creation of an engineered fibre mat, and the implementation of a system to generate electricity using biomass-derived waste heat.
- In China, collective forest-tenure reform has given farmers tenure over forest land for 70 years, and forest-tenure mortgage loans and forest insurance are available in many provinces. A urests ugaars,

- In the State of Palestine, the private sector is provided with free seedlings and technical support.
- In Papua New Guinea, the Government consults the industry on forest management and use, and tax incentives are available for forest-sector industries. The forest industry has developed policy documents such as the National Strategy for Downstream Processing of Forest Products and the Reforestation and Afforestation Strategy.
- In South Africa, work is under way to align financial assistance policies to improve access by forestry to developmental finance (including microfinance) packages such as grants and credit.
- In the United Republic of Tanzania, Finland is supporting a programme to establish private plantation forestry and value chains, and Switzerland is supporting a project aimed at developing commercially viable value chains for legally and sustainably sourced charcoal.
- In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government is working with the private sector to meet the common objective of sourcing 100 per cent credibly certified sustainable palm oi7123(n)-9.79572(m)13.3061(e)3.074()249.94(e)y9.174(s)6.65306(u)h

Figure 20. Number of responding countries engaged in various forms of international cooperation to promote SFM

n = 80

Countries were invited to provide examples of international cooperation. Many highlighted multilateral programmes, including those related to REDD+, the EU FLEGT Action Plan, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, the Central African Forestry Commission, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation, cooperation through processes such as Forest Europe and the Montreal Process.

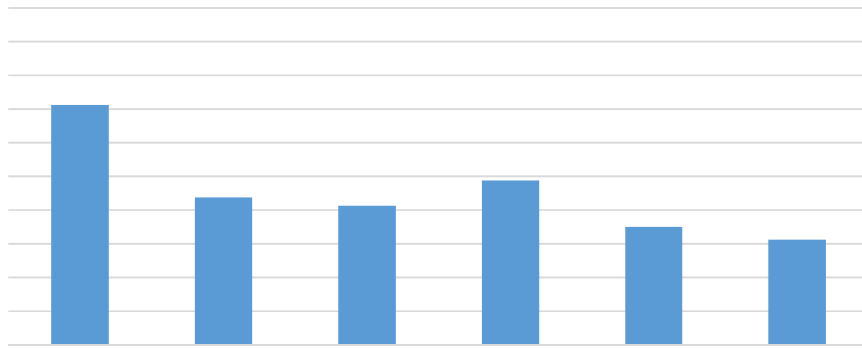
include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of training institutions in Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo so they could become regional centres of excellence; the provision of “Fast Start” climate-change financing to the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s Readiness Fund, the Carbon Fund and the Bio Carbon Plus Fund; an agroforestry project in Indonesia; contributions to GEF projects related to forest conservation and management; and the sharing of technical expertise in SFM through the International Model Forest Network.

- Chinese–German fiscal cooperation projects on afforestation (funded by both countries) are carried out in poor regions in China. Outputs by the end of 2013 included the afforestation of 863,000 hectares, managed forests of 104,000 hectares, 50 nurseries, 23.19 million km of forest roads, and the training of nearly 120,000 personnel. Overall, the projects benefited nearly 1.04 million people. China also provided an example of South–South cooperation in forestry training: by the end of 2013, 128 training courses had been held involving about 2,300 trainees from over 60 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and, especially from 2014, this has included training courses on the implementation of the Forest Instrument.
- Costa Rica reported on triangular cooperation with Germany and Morocco to improve the management and sustainable use of forests, protected areas and watersheds in the context of climate change. Thematic areas included watershed management and desertification, preventing and fighting forest fires, the recovery of protected areas through ecotourism and other activities, and PES.
- The Dominican Republic is cooperating with Germany on a programme for the sustainable management of natural resources on the border with Haiti, which includes debt-swap arrangements.
- Finland has cooperated with the Lao People’s Democratic Republic on a participatory forest management project to improve forest governance and SFM. The project is working with communities to improve livelihoods in villages; for example, villages now receive a much larger share of fringe benefits from logging (the share of fringe benefits from logging has increased from 10% to 15% in 2013) and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic has received 1.7 million USD (1.7 million USD) in 2013 and 1.3 million USD (1.3 million USD) in 2014.

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their forests and some referring to the adverse impacts of fragmented ownership on SFM. Other pressures include demand for forest conversion for plantation establishment, agricultural expansion, mining, and urban development; drought; desertification; and climate change. In the face of such pressures, many countries (especially in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean) noted that one of the consequences of inadequate funding

Figure 22. Percentage of countries with programmes and technical and scientific activities in various focus areas



n = 80

Figure 23. Percentage of responding countries in which programmes and technical and scientific activities target various beneficiaries

n = 80

Just over half of responding countries reported that funding for forest-related science had increased since 2007, but some countries reported that it had decreased. Other countries indicated that they had

benefited from a range of external/non-public funding sources. For example, Grenada received grant funding from the American Bird Conservancy for a pr

- In Jamaica, the Forestry Agency organizes an annual “forest trek” to increase public awareness of the role of forests. The trek involves taking interested members of the public on trails through thick natural forests, followed by a tree-planting exercise.

Some countries (e.g. Armenia, Guatemala, Morocco, Nepal, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe) are working on the development, piloting and implementation of C&I for SFM. Examples of national C&I for SFM

It was noted that, from a national perspective, the Forest Instrument provides a general international policy framework for action taken at the national a

effectively advance SFM; government input plays an important role in the initial stage of forestry development, while social input is the major driving force for SFM; a sound forest governance system needs a sound legal system and clear tenure; and international cooperation

- In Nepal, contributions to GOF 1 include the gazetting of around 23 per cent of the land area as protected areas; increasing momentum to halt forest degradation through community-based forest management; and giving priority to plantations and natural regeneration for restoring degraded forest. Contributions to GOF 2 include efforts to allow forest-dependent communities to receive benefits from enhanced economic, social and environmental services derived from forests. Contributions to GOF 3 include efforts to conserve and protect forest areas: the area under strict protection has increased significantly in the last five years, and protection forests managed with the participation of local communities have been established across the country. Contributions to GOF 4 include the collection of US\$11.7 million in 2013 from the sale of timber and other forest products for the Community Forest User Group Fund; this fund is allocated to SFM and social development activities.
- New Zealand provided a comprehensive report to the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the implementation of the Forest Instrument's themes and also noted that most of this was in place before 2007.
- In Pakistan, the Forest Instrument was fully debated at the national level at the time of its formulation, and all provinces now refer to the Forest Instrument and its GOFs in their respective programmes and projects.
- In Panama, FSC certification has been achieved in 36,000 hectares of indigenous forests, and the creation of community forest enterprises increases the income of participating indigenous communities. This approach to SFM may be expanded to more than 200,000 hectares. Meanwhile, communities are able to negotiate directly with forestry companies through business roundtables to improve their incomes.
- In Papua New Guinea, the first protected area covers more than 78,000 hectares of tropical rainforest. Because of its remoteness, local people are treating parts of their forest as a protected area to protect its unique flora and fauna (including the habitat of the endangered Huon tree kangaroo). Clans from nearly 50 villages came together to set aside parcels of their clan land as a protected area in which human activities such as hunting, logging and other forest resource extraction are not allowed. A local NGO is assisting by empowering local communities to work together to manage the protected area and to initiate community development projects that address health, education and sustainable livelihoods. One such project is the Healthy Village, Healthy Forest Project, through which the NGO and medical research and health partners provide training and medical treatment. Healthy children and women make for healthy villages, and ultimately a healthy community means a healthy forest and environment.
- In Romania, the 2008 Forest Code applies the principles underlying SFM, and it has new chapters on biodiversity conservation, the integrity of forest land, awareness, and forest-owner associations. The new Forest Code attaches greater importance to forest expansion and ways of supporting the sustainable management of private forests, and provides more severe sanctions (including imprisonment). Research projects have been developed on environmental protection in areas at an increased risk of degradation using remote sensing, photogrammetry and geographic information systems. The forest area certified under the FSC increased from 1.09 million hectares in 2007 to 2.44 million hectares in 2013. The area of forest in protected areas increased from 0.91 million hectares in 2005 to 2.61 million hectares in 2014. The Forest Development Programme, which is financed by domestic funds and a five-year US\$23.7 million loan from the World Bank, is designed to address major concerns in the forest sector, including the extension of the private sector and institutional reform.

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years, the new forest area created is 1.5 times larger than the area subject to clear-cutting. Increasing forest cover is a priority in forest-sec

clear connection between the progress made in implementing the Forest Instrument and achieving the GOFs and a wide range of issues related to livelihoods, poverty alleviation, employment, food, energy and water security, climate-change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Ninety per cent of responding countries reported on the contributions of forests to MDG 7,

the country is committed to increasing its forest a

- Women are at the forefront in supporting their families by entering the male-dominated area of forestry in Papua New Guinea. There has been an increase in women's participation in reforestation and forest extension activities, such as tree-planting, in a number of forestry projects. Women are increasingly taking up senior managerial positions in the Forestry Department and the timber industry.
- In Samoa, the Forestry Division conducts gender and social assessments on the participation of men, women and children to ensure women's participation. A women's (i)-0.070717(c)3.722522 asentattoe io

ANNEX 1: LIST OF MEMBER STATES THAT PROVIDED VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REPORTS FOR UNFF11

1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Angola
4. Argentina
5. Armenia
6. Austria
7. Azerbaijan
8. Bangladesh
9. Belarus
10. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
11. Bosnia and Herzegovina
12. Botswana
13. Brazil
14. Burkina Faso
15. Cambodia
16. Canada
17. China
18. Comoros (the)
19. Congo (the)
20. Costa Rica
21. Côte D'Ivoire
22. Croatia
23. Cyprus
24. Dominican Republic (the)
25. Estonia
26. Ethiopia
27. Finland
28. France
29. Gabon
30. Georgia
31. Ghana
32. Grenada
33. Guatemala
34. Guinea
35. Guinea-Bissau
36. India
37. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
38. Jamaica
39. Japan
40. Jordan
41. Kenya
42. Kyrgyzstan
43. Lebanon
44. Liberia
45. Lithuania
46. Luxembourg
47. Madagascar
48. Malaysia
49. Mauritania
50. Mauritius
51. Mexico
52. Morocco
53. Myanmar
54. Nepal
55. New Zealand
56. Niger
57. Nigeria
58. Norway
59. State of Palestine
60. Pakistan
61. Panama
62. Papua New Guinea
63. Paraguay
64. Portugal
65. Romania
66. Russian Federation (the)
67. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
68. Samoa
69. Saudi Arabia
70. Senegal
71. Serbia
72. Slovakia
73. South Africa
74. Switzerland
75. United Republic of Tanzania
76. Ukraine
77. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
78. United States of America
79. Viet Nam
80. Yemen
81. Zimbabwe

ANNEX 2.

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

General information

UNFF national focal point

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

PART I:
Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures				

- Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?

- Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- Other, please list below:

Have these steps resulted in:

- More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- Other, please list below:

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

4.

Climate Change
Environment



7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?

- Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
 - Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
 - Other, please list below:
-

These strategies take into account:

- Domestic public funding
- Domestic private funding
- Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
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- Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- Other; please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- Government
- Intergovernmental Organization
- Private sector/philanthropy
- NGOs
- Others

Type of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- Technical
- Financial
- Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the

Are these C&I used to:

PART II

Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to

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MDG4: Reducing child mortality

MDG5: Improving maternal health

MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases