

Streamlined Reporting Format for the Forum on Forests

Document Y

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2005 and 2010*⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **1 p r**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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FFN on report

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

Acronyms

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
 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
 M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
 NA: Not available
 NFP: National forest programme
 ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

Annex 1: The Forest Instrument

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The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

Annex 1: The Forest Instrument

Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	No	
Tax breaks	No	
Subsidies	No	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	No	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): None of the above are in place.		
D/ o r p r o p o n		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national	√	
Local	√	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Public participation in SFM commenced with the development of the Forestry Policy (1996-2000). The process was highly consultative and participatory, thus ensuring active involvement from all stakeholders. It was a bottom-up approach and the policy reflected what the Grenadian public wanted. Also, a Strategic Plan is in place for the effective and efficient implementation of the policy. Involvement of the public did not end with the forest policy and strategic plan. The public were also involved in the development of the National Protected Areas System Plan (for marine and terrestrial areas) and site specific Management Plans for Protected Areas. Public involvement are predominantly through mechanisms that includes community meetings, engaging schools, involving NGO's and other key institutions, national plant distribution for planting on specific designated environmental days, environmental TV programmes promoting best SFM practices etc. Activities for the celebration of the International Year of Forest (Forest 2011) were excellent examples of public involvement for SFM (tree planting, demonstration of best SFM practices, involving the police, young leaders from various schools, farmers, community groups etc.) .</p>		
E. E n n n n n o n o o p r o n		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	√	

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takes into consideration the preparation and submission of reports on accomplishments under various UN conventions and forum. (Grenada is a signatory to many UN Conventions including UNFCCC / UNCCD & UNCBD and has commitments under those conventions Programme of Work (POW's), that speaks to elements of international cooperation).

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	√
Forest biodiversity	√
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	√
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	√

24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of	Yes	No
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implementation and monitoring and evaluation of SFM related initiatives. Furthermore, the mechanisms also ensure feedback from communities and other stakeholders.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	Not applicable	Not applicable
Local	50	70
<p>o r o n For</p>		
<p>o or r or n n n n pro n r or on n r or n n r or o pr n or r on</p>		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		

terrestrial ecosystems by 2020. This action is also consistent with the UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;

- 2) Development of the National Protected Areas System Plan. This action was geared towards identifying gaps in Protected Areas Management and recommending appropriate actions to satisfy Grenada's commitment for SFM under the Caribbean Challenge and UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;
- 3) Implementation of the OECS/Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. The objective of the project was to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities

hunger includes the following:

- 1) Number of direct and indirect livelihoods from forest (SFM provides livelihood opportunities and subsidies of food and income for a number of people, including hunters, t

- Women involvement in SFM related activities compared with that of men;
- Wages and salaries of women involved in SFM compared with men;
- Rights to vacation leave and other benefits of men compared with women.
- Women in community's rights regarding involvement in SFM activities compared to men in said communities.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Forestry encourages and support involvement / participation in SFM related activities at the levels of the communities and institutions, taking into consideration as much as possible balances in sexes. Men and women are exposed to equal opportunities to make necessary contribution towards SFM. For SFM related initiatives, the Forestry Department in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Mini88(w)-11.5626(i)33.1508174(d)-6.3017(r)16.165(-)15.99256(r)3.32331(e)-6.3033031(t)-3.15087(h)-345(e)-6.30331(n)-6.30331(t)9.69

Forest certainly contribute to improve maternal health and can be largely attributed to the factors (medicine, food, clean water, direct employment with forestry department etc.) as described under Goal 4 (reduce child mortality). Please refer to Goal 4 for description.

<p>Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? From a Grenada perspective, we can safely say with a high degree of certainty that SFM is combating diseases. However as it relates to HIV/AIDS and malaria it is difficult to say (no research data is available).</p>	Yes	No
	√	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of Medicinal properties from SFM on HIV/AIDS and other diseases. • Level of people resistance to diseases due to the utilisation of medicinal resources from SFM. 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>In many communities throughout Grenada, it is not uncommon to meet many people that are totally dependent on the forest resources for their sources of medicines. Most of the said persons are eighty (80) years and over and appears to be physically and mentally strong. Those people/communities have inherited from their parents and great grandparents the application and uses of various herbs, shrubs, vines etc. for prevention and cure of many diseases. This Local Traditional Knowledge (LTK) in the use of forest resources for prevention and cure of diseases has is reputation, is well rooted and also respected in many communities. There are also some instances in vulnerable communities where people are unable to fully meet the cost of commercially manufactured medicine and therefore resort to sources from SFM. In such instances the people/children appear strong and live normal healthy lives (free from disease) as those that use manufactured medicines. (Furthermore, it is important to note that most manufactured medicines are derived from the forest/SFM). The need to research and analyse SFM resources to determine medicinal properties and their levels of effectiveness in combating diseases is crucial. It must also be noted that almost everyone in Grenada uses medicinal plants periodically as tea, for bathing or for healing.</p>		
	Yes	No

. o . D op o p r n r p or op n		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? Yes data is available Please list the indicators.	√	

Indicators for the development of a global partnership for development are as follows:

- Number of MEA's that Grenada is signatory too;
-