

1. 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) 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 workshops 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 2010⁴.

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/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

General information

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PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

lessons learned.

- **Inter-ministerial committee on integrated water resources management:** Chaired by the water department, this committee is formed by departments and institutions involved in water resources production and consumption, and aims to coordinate and monitor actions linked to water law implementation. The forestry department is a key player in watershed management and push toward integrated actions at this level, in order to prevent forest and land erosion, reduce dam's siltation and thus, protect water, soil and forest resources.

- **National environmental council**

- Establishment of forest grazing associations to respect protected forest areas where reforestation or regeneration are implemented, from grazing. A monetary compensation is paid by the forest department to those associations an incentive for not grazing in those areas for a specific period of time. In addition, the grazing associations get support from the forestry department and other departments and institutions, for alternative income generation activities, thus helping in poverty eradication.
- Integrated watershed management programs contribute significantly to poverty alleviation through distribution of fruit plants seedlings, improved stoves for reduced firewood consumption and hives for honey production.
- Enhancement of reforestation and restoration programs, coupled with silvicultural activities, to create more job opportunities in forest areas for the benefit of the local population.

5.	Yes	No
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8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	X	
<p>Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building in human resources management, urban and periurban forest management, hunting : Cooperation project with French Forestry Agency (ONF); - Enhance forest policy in the context of climate change: German cooperation implemented at the MENA region by GIZ; - Watershed management: Japanese cooperation. - Protected areas and grazing management: USA cooperation (USFS and DOI); - Support to forest policy implementation and improvement: EU. 		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for	Yes	No

SFM?	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	X	
Tax breaks		
Subsidies	X	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). - At the national level: National hunting council (Hunters associations, others departments, media), National fishing council (Fishing associations, others departments, media), National committee on forest fires (stakeholders involved in preventing and fighting against forest fires), Meetings with forest enterprises associations and forestry staff unions. - At the sub-national level: Forest Provincial committees (Governor and provincial representatives of ministerial departments, deputies and presidents of communes concerned with forests ...). - At the local level: Forest Communal Committees (Presidents and elected members of the rural communes). Participative approach in forest management planning including the local population, associations, private sector and NGOs.		

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1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
	Yes	No
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	X	
North-South		X
South-South		

22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
		X
	Yes	No

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	X	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). Meetings with members of the parliament at the occasion of the discussions on forestry department budget and organization of a field trip for a group of deputies.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).

The private sector is engaged in forest programs implementation and in forest products harvesting and processing. The private

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).

2G: Indigenous and local communities

28.

Yes

No

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes X	No
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31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	NR	NR
Local communities	X	
<p>Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Local communities are involved in SFM through their representatives in the Forest Communal Council, in charge by the law to deliberate on the action plan and projects to be implemented on forests located on their territories. They benefit from 80% of income derived from forests sales and transactions.</p> <p>They are also directly involved through a concerted approach in the establishment of forest management plans and through the permanent work with the cooperatives and grazing associations.</p>		
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
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NR	NR
Local		

Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		

38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NR	165
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The urban and periurban forest is a relatively a new concept in Morocco. It has been implemented since 2007 after the establishment of a national strategy on this issue in 2006. 150 sites were identified and 44 are managed for recreation and environmental education. During the period 2009-2011, the number of children concerned by environmental education and raising awareness campaigns on the role of forests had reached 6.600, and the number of students concerned by these campaigns in forest camps account for 21.500.</p> <p>A special unit was created within the forestry department to take care of this activity and framework conventions were elaborated and implemented with other departments and local communities and NGOs to help equip and manage the urban and periurban forests.</p>		
<p>Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;</p>		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC	23.000 ha
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Eucalyptus plantations in the Gharb region, managed by Eucaforest, a subsidiary company of the Cellulose du Maroc (pulp mill) are certified FSC. For the state owned forests, the process is underway since 2006 and a national team is established to carry on the work of adapting the FSC criteria and indicators to the local conditions. First steps were tested on 4 forests and the process is expected to be achieved on 2 of them.</p>		

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and

	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
<p>If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). (*) The amount of the budget does not include staff salaries.</p>				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
	X			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		X		
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).

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PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:	Yes	No

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
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?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators. NA		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). The local population benefiting from forest income are able to send their kids to school.		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
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?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators. NA		

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

Two main ideas worth to be mentioned:

- Women organized in cooperatives in the argan forests (argan oil processing) and in other areas around medicinal and aromatic plants, become self-dependant and improve their livelihoods.
- Distribution of improved stoves facilitates the work and the burden that women carry out in rural areas related to fire wood



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
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?	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
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?	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
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?	Yes	No

