

<p>NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON ALL TYPES OF FORESTS</p> <p><i>VOLUNTARY SHARING OF INFORMATION ON PROGRESS</i></p> <p>Suggested Format</p>	Country: Yemen		Date: 28/9/2008	
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This form provides a simple format for voluntarily sharing of information on progress in 2007-08 in implementing the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) and the progress towards achieving the four Global Objectives on Forests.

You are kindly requested to provide, where possible, information relating to the following areas:

- Actions or measures taken at the national or international levels to implement the NLBI;
- Success stories and case-studies, if any;
- Major challenges/opportunities encountered in implementation;
- Suggested actions to enhance implementation.

This document is in three parts:

- A) Implementation of the NLBI
- B) Progress towards achieving the Global Objectives on Forests
- C) Conclusion

**Report about:
Achieving the four Global Objectives on Forests and Implementing the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests in Yemen**

The data and information required to be highlighted in the national report about the progress achieved by the state in the issues of forests, biodiversity and desertification control, specifically those related to the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument and the millennium objectives, is hardly to be mentioned and close to none. There are many reasons for this:

-Inefficient and non sufficient data and information related to the forests and desertification control (The last study was Hunting Study 1993, done with foreign financial support, about the vegetation cover .

-The trees in the marginal land are exposed to increasing felling done by the estate agent and agriculture investors who depend mainly on the limited groundwater in the dry coastal areas. This in addition to the weak strategy and policy that are related to the land use and classification.

-The char coal trade has flourished with e neighboring countries. This lead to the tree and shrub felling and cutting in the coastal area for the purpose of char coal making. This will extend the area exposed to the desertification threat and enhanced by the negligence of the respective agencies that dealing with the forests and desertification control. More over, the absence and negligence of the local norms and tradition have played significant roles as well.

-The price of the cooking gas has increase by three folds during the last eight years and this accompanied by low income lead to the return of many people to the use traditional fuel (fire woods and charcoal). The results of these actions were reflected in deteriorated watershed, soil erosion and desert creeping.

The aforementioned accompanied by growing population growth rate, high unemployment rate, weak and fragile resources, unsuitable use of the natural resources, weak monitoring and legislative procedures to correct irregularities in use or organize the use of the resources.

There is a national programme supported by FAO and ratified in August 2008. It is hoped that this programme will play a significant role in amending many issue as well as boosting the forest sector in Yemen.

The degraded forest resources which represent the backbone for environmental balance and the livelihood of the majority of the population in the Republic of Yemen, at this time, the main threats to the forest resources in Yemen are:

- Absence of national forest policy,
- Absence of national forest legislations,
- Absence of national forest programme
- weak of data base about forest resources

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NLBI

1. Raising awareness of sustainable management of forests and the NLBI itself is seen as an important component to facilitate implementation. Please provide information on measures taken aimed at introducing the NLBI to professionals and the general public:

- a) Has the NLBI been introduced/recognized through any legal, policy or strategy document? If so, please provide a brief description.
- b) Has there been action taken to introduce the NLBI to the general public in the electronic, printed or any other media?
- c) Has the NLBI been translated into the official language(s) of your country? If so we would be grateful for receiving a translated copy.

2. To help achieve its purpose the NLBI identified a range of national policies and measures as well as an array of actions related to international cooperation and means of implementation described in detail in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the NLBI. To facilitate reporting progress these have been amalgamated here into 13 thematic clusters – five of which are cross-cutting and the rest topical thematic clusters.

1. Cross-cutting Thematic Clusters		
Ref. Number	Cluster	NLBI Element
1A	A. Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM	6a, 6c, 6d, 6k, 6l, 7a, 7c
1B	B. Financing SFM	6h, 6i, 6m, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e
1C	C. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer	6e, 6s, 6v, 7f, 7i, 7j, 7k, 7l, 7m
1D	D. Stakeholder Participation	6h, 6m, 6v, 6w, 6x, 6y, 7k
1E	E. Enhanced International Cooperation	7i, 7n, 7q, 7r, 7s
2. Topical Thematic Clusters		
2A	A. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance	6n, 7h, 7i, 7j
2B	B. International Trade in Forest Products	6j, 6x, 7g, 7h, 7i, 7j,
2C	C. Protection of Forests	6o, 6p, 6q
2D	D. Science and Research	6r, 6s, 7n, 7o, 7p
2E	E. Public Awareness and Education	6t, 6u, 6v, 7j
2F	F. Private Sector and Industry	6e, 6h, 6i, 6m, 6w, 6x, 7a, 7f, 7k, 7m
2G	G. Indigenous and Local Communities	6f, 6h, 6s, 6v, 6y, 7k

Details of elements within each cluster are in Appendix 1.

Please provide as much detail as possible of actions taken in 2007-08 in relation to each of these clusters. A suggested format for submitting information on each cluster is provided below. Where possible, an account of challenges and opportunities faced in the implementation, as well as any case studies/success stories, will be very helpful.

CLUSTER:	
Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.	
Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type/source (<i>is it a policy, law, national forest programme, strategy?</i>) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short description of each item 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frame for implementation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences with implementation (if any) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other comments, including lessons learnt and options for the future 	

B. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL OBJECTIVES ON FORESTS

The four Global Objectives are:

Global Objective 1: *Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.*

Global Objective 2: *Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.*

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.*

Global Objective 4: *Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.*

For each of them please provide information on progress, on the basis of the following table.

Global Objective:	
Has there been any action taken to implement this objective? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.	
Action taken to achieve this objective including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type/source (<i>is it a policy, law, national forest programme, strategy?</i>) 	

• Short description of each item (<i>general description, provisions relevant to the objective</i>)	
• Time frame for implementation	
• Experiences with implementation (if any)	
• Any other comments, including lessons learnt and options for the future	

C. CONCLUSION

In this section, you may wish to provide:

- (a) An overall assessment of implementing the NLBI in your country;
- (b) An analysis of lessons learned regarding implementation, highlighting examples of successful and less successful actions taken;
- (c) A summary of future priorities and any problems that need to be addressed for further national-level implementation of the Instrument;
- (d) Suggestions for actions that need to be taken to further enhance implementation of the NLBI.
- (e) **comments about:**

Achieving the four Global Objectives on Forests and Implementing the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests in Yemen

The data and information required to be highlighted in the national report about the progress achieved by the state in the issues of forests, biodiversity and desertification control, specifically those related to the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument and the millennium objectives, is hardly to be mentioned and close to none. There are many reasons for this:

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-The price of the cooking gas has increase by three folds during the last eight years and this accompanied by low income lead to the return of many people to the use traditional fuel (fire woods and charcoal). The results of these actions were reflected in deteriorated watershed, soil erosion and desert creeping.

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There is a national programme supported by FAO and ratified in August 2008. It is hoped that this programme will play a significant role in amending many issue as well as boosting the forest sector in Yemen.

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- Absence of national forest legislations,
- Absence of national forest programme
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ANNEX 1

Questions related to UNFF 8 agenda item 5.c: Forests and Biodiversity Conservation, including Protected Areas

UNFF focal points are invited to provide updated information related to issues on forest biodiversity, in accordance with the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) and the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs), and to suggest elements for the Forum to consider in relation to UNFF 8 agenda item 5.c on “Forests and Biodiversity Conservation, including Protected Areas”. These questions are intended to offer the UNFF Focal Points an opportunity to express their views on relevant emerging policy issues affecting and affected by the forest sector. Please bear in mind past reports on related topics submitted to other intergovernmental bodies and consider, as appropriate, to build from those reports.

- Please describe any advances and/or promising developments which may contribute to implementation of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOF 1 and 3) and national and international provisions of the NLBI (6b, 6k, 6o, 6p,6q, 6v, 7d) related to forest biodiversity and protection forests?
- Based on information compiled in the reporting framework for FRA 2010, and the 3rd and 4th National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, what are the most significant (including new and emerging) threats to forest biodiversity, and in particular impacting the implementation of Global Objective 1 and 3 in your country?
- In addressing these threats, do the relevant international instruments, in particular the NLBI and the CBD expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, provide adequate frameworks? If so, please describe how? If not, please explain what is lacking from those frameworks and how can they be improved.
- Which areas of your work require a stronger link to the international level? How and what elements would you view as necessary for enhanced collaboration between the Secretariats of the CBD and UNFF (as called for in decision IX/5 of the CBD at COP-9, 19-30 May 2008), as well as elements for potential joint activities with other CPF members, including targeted support to celebrate the International Year of Forests?

APPENDIX 1

THEMATIC CLUSTERS OF POLICIES AND MEASURES CONTAINED IN THE NLBI

1. Cross-cutting Thematic Clusters

A. Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM

National policies and measures

6 (a) Develop, implement, publish and, as necessary, update national forest programmes or other strategies for sustainable forest management which identify actions needed and contain measures, policies or specific goals, taking into account the relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action and resolutions of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management,¹ which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (d) Develop and implement policies which encourage the sustainable management of forests to provide a wide range of goods and services, and which also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;

6 (k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes, and promoting sustainable forest management, including *inter alia* addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promoting forest conservation;

6 (l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) of this instrument into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;

6 (c) Promote the use of management tools to assess impacts on the environment of projects that may significantly affect forests and promote good environmental practices for such projects;

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial

¹ (a) Extent of forest resources, (b) Forest biological diversity, (c) Forest health and vitality, (d) Productive functions of forest resources, (e) Protective functions of forest resources, (f) Socio-economic functions of forests, (g) Legal, policy and institutional framework. Also listed under Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting.

resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;²

B. Financing SFM

National policies and measures

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;³

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;⁴

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;⁶

7 (b) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

7 (c) Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans including poverty reduction strategies in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;

7 (d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation, and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;

7 (e) Support the efforts of countries, in particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to develop and implement economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests;

² Also listed under Financing SFM.

³ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁴ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

⁶ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

C. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

National policies and measures

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, *inter alia* with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;⁷

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;⁸

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;⁹

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (f) Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;¹⁰

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;¹¹

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;¹²

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;¹³

7 (l) Strengthen mechanisms that enhance sharing among countries, and use of, best practices in sustainable forest management, including through freeware-based information and communication technologies;

7 (m) Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;¹⁴

⁷ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

⁸ Also listed under Science and Research, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁹ Also listed under Public Awareness and Education, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁰ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

¹¹ Also listed under Enhanced International Cooperation, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and International Trade in Forest Products.

¹² Also listed under Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, International Trade in Forest Products, and Public Awareness and Education.

¹³ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁴ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

D. Stakeholder Participation

V. National policies and measures

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;¹⁵

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;¹⁶

6 (w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;¹⁷

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;¹⁸

6 (y) Enhance access by households, small scale forest owners, forest dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management;¹⁹

VI. International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;²⁰

E. Enhanced International Cooperation

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²¹

¹⁵ Also listed under Financing SFM, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁶ Also listed under Financing SFM, and Private Sector and Industry.

¹⁷ Also listed under Private sector and Industry.

¹⁸ Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products, and Private Sector and Industry.

¹⁹ Also listed under Indigenous and Local Communities.

²⁰ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

²¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and International Trade in Forest Products.

7 (n) Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;

7 (q) Strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels to promote sustainable forest management;

7 (r) As members of the governing bodies of the organisations that form the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, help ensure that the forest-related priorities and programmes of members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are integrated and mutually supportive, consistent with their mandates, taking into account relevant policy recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

7 (s) Support the efforts of the CPF to develop and implement joint initiatives;

2. Topical Thematic Clusters

A. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance

National policies and measures

6 (n) Review, and as needed, improve forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, and promote good governance at all levels in order to support sustainable forest management, to create an enabling environment for forest investment and to combat and eradicate illegal practices according to national legislation, in the forest and other related sectors;

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (h) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;²²

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²³

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;²⁴

B. International Trade in Forest Products

²² Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products.

²³ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Enhanced International Cooperation and International Trade in Forest Products.

²⁴ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, International Trade in Forest Products, and Public Awareness and Education.

National policies and measures

6 (j) Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;²⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (g) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation, with a view to promoting international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation;

7 (h) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;²⁶

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;²⁷

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²⁸

C. Protection of Forests

National policies and measures

6 (o) Analyze the causes of, and address threats to, forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, diseases and invasive alien species;

²⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

²⁶ Also listed under Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.

²⁷ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, and Public Awareness and Education.

²⁸ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Enhanced International Cooperation and Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.

6 (p) Create, develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas, taking into account the importance of conserving representative forests, through a range of conservation mechanisms, applied within and outside protected forest areas;

6 (q) Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected forest areas with a view to identifying improvements needed;

D. Science and Research

National policies and measures

6 (r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;²⁹

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (n) Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;

7 (o) Enhance the research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, particularly the capacity of research organizations to generate and access forest-related data and information, and promote and support integrated and interdisciplinary research on forest-related issues, and disseminate research results;

7 (p) Strengthen forestry research and development in all regions, particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, through relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence, as well as through global, regional and subregional networks;

E. Public Awareness and Education

National policies and measures

6 (t) Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education;

6 (u) Promote and encourage access to formal and informal education, extension and training programmes on the implementation of sustainable forest management;

²⁹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;³⁰

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;³¹

F. Private Sector and Industry

National policies and measures

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, *inter alia* with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;³²

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;³³

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;³⁴

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;³⁵

6 (w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;³⁶

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;³⁷

³⁰ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

³¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, and International Trade in Forest Products.

³² Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

³³ Also listed under Financing SFM, Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

³⁴ Also listed under Financing SFM.

³⁵ Also listed under Financing SFM and Stakeholder Participation.

³⁶ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation.

³⁷ Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products, and Stakeholder Participation.

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;³⁸

7 (f) Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;³⁹

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;⁴⁰

7 (m) Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;⁴¹

G. Indigenous and Local Communities

National policies and measures:

6 (f) Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and the involvement of the holders of such knowledge and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits out of their utilization, according to national legislation and relevant international agreements;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;⁴²

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;⁴³

³⁸ Also listed under Financing SFM.

³⁹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

⁴⁰ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁴¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

⁴² Also listed under Financing SFM, Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

⁴³ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, and Science and Research.

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;⁴⁴

6 (y) Enhance access by households, small scale forest owners, forest dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forests, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management.⁴⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Also listed under Public Awareness and Education, and Stakeholder Participation.

⁴⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation.

⁴⁶ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

H. Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting

National policies and measures

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management,⁴⁷ which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (g) Further develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, consistent with national priorities and conditions;

8. Member States should monitor and assess progress towards achieving the purpose of this instrument;

9. Member States should submit, on a voluntary basis, taking into account availability of resources and the requirements and conditions for the preparation of reports for other bodies or instruments, national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests;

⁴⁷ (a) Extent of forest resources, (b) Forest biological diversity, (c) Forest health and vitality, (d) Productive functions of forest resources, (e) Protective functions of forest resources, (f) Socio-economic functions of forests, (g) Legal, policy and institutional framework