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**National Report to the Tenth Session of the  
United Nations Forum on Forests**

## General information

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### Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

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  
UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

**PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument</b>	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference<sup>2</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management</li> <li>1B: Financing sustainable forest management</li> <li>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</li> <li>1D: Stakeholder participation</li> <li>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</li>   <li>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance</li> <li>2B: International Trade in forest products</li> <li>2C: Protection of forests</li> <li>2D: Science and research</li> <li>2E: Public awareness and education</li> <li>2F: Private sector and industry</li> <li>2G: Indigenous and local communities</li> <li>2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>
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**1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management**

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database<sup>3</sup> (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture		x
Climate Change		x
Energy		x
Tourism		x
Water		X
Other: Rangeland		X

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).

There are a number of efforts in the United States that promote cooperation across sectors, including interagency groups to facilitate cooperation among federal agencies, and groups that link federal agencies with state and local governments, private sector and NGOs. These include: the Roundtable on Sustainable Forests <http://www.sustainableforests.net/>; the Sustainable Rangelands Roundtable <http://sustainableangelands.org/>; the US Global Climate Change Research Program and the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/initiatives/adaptation>. New collaboration between USDA's National Agroforestry Center

<sup>1</sup> <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>2</sup> E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

<sup>3</sup> [http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8\\_mega/en](http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en)

and Canada's Agri-Environment Service Branch's Agroforestry Development Centre will advance agroforestry science and practices for adapting to climate, increasing forest and farmer landowner profits and contributing to food security -- while protecting soil, water and air quality. <a href="http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/04/0121.xml&amp;contentidonly=true">http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/04/0121.xml&amp;contentidonly=true</a>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	Yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	Yes	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Programs like the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/restoration/restoration.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/restoration/restoration.pdf</a> and "stewardship end result contracting" <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/Stewardship_Contracting/index.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/Stewardship_Contracting/index.shtml</a> are designed to benefit local communities and create jobs, while creating healthy forests and a robust forest industry. Watershed restoration or road decommissioning provide significant direct environmental benefits and employment. Restoring the health and resilience of America's forests also contribute to eco-tourism and recreation related industries. Healthy, resilient forests and grasslands attract outdoor recreation, with more than 170 million visitors per year to the National Forest System lands alone. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act investments created jobs and partnerships with the private sector. <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/about/arra/socioeconomic.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/about/arra/socioeconomic.shtml</a> Programs such as Job Corps, Youth Conservation Corps and the Public Lands Corps provide job training opportunities and help graduates find jobs. Enrollees come from low-income communities, both urban and rural. In 2011, 28 Forest Service Job Corps Centers graduated over 4,000 students nationwide. In 2012, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality announced \$3.7 million in competitive grants for new or expanded summer work opportunities for more than 20,000 young people, ages 15-25, in national forests, national parks, wildlife refuges and other public lands <a href="http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/05/0160.xml&amp;contentidonly=true">http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/05/0160.xml&amp;contentidonly=true</a>.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
English		
<b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management:</b> Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
<b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
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	X	

Recipient country	X	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Translating science into a form that is usable by field and industry practitioners is among the responsibilities of Forest Service Research and Development who coordinates with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture <a href="http://www.csrees.usda.gov/forests.cfm">http://www.csrees.usda.gov/forests.cfm</a> to disseminate information to practitioners. Most notable is cutting edge work on wood products utilization, water quality and urban forestry, as well as state-of-the-art remote sensing, and forest inventory and analysis methods that are in demand globally <a href="http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/">http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/</a>. Recent research by the National Forest Products Laboratory on the environmental benefits of wood as a green building material provides incentives for private landowners to maintain forest land <a href="http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/">http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/</a>. The Center for Wood Anatomy Research produces state-of-the-art information including computer-assisted identification tools. <a href="http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/research/centers/woodanatomy/index.php">http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/research/centers/woodanatomy/index.php</a>. State and private collaboration has produced the free i-Tree software suite designed to quantify the benefits of trees and assists communities in gaining support and funding for the trees in parks, schoolyards and neighborhoods. Extension services help forest owners learn about the benefits of cultivating crops other than timber <a href="http://www.nifa.usda.gov/newsroom/lqnews/ag_systems/mushrooms_ginseng_ginger.html">http://www.nifa.usda.gov/newsroom/lqnews/ag_systems/mushrooms_ginseng_ginger.html</a>. In addition, the International Institute of Tropical Forestry <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/</a> and Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/ipif/">http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/ipif/</a> conduct research and provide technology transfer on the management, preservation, and restoration of tropical ecosystems and landscapes around the world.</p>		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		X
Subsidies		X
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		X
<p>Technical and financial assistance (e.g., tax incentives, cost-share, rental payments, grants) to promote sustainable forest management on private forest lands are available through USDA <a href="http://www.nifa.usda.gov/nea/nre/nre.cfm#">http://www.nifa.usda.gov/nea/nre/nre.cfm#</a>, State and Private Forestry programs <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/">http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/</a> and local governments. Other incentives include grants to promote use of various technologies such as the use of wood biomass to provide a renewable energy source suitable for heat and power in public and private buildings. In 2012, nearly \$4 million in grants were awarded to small businesses, community groups and tribes to develop renewable energy projects. Examples include engineering design of a woody biomass boiler for steam at a sawmill, a non-pressurized hot water system for a hospital or school and a biomass-power generation facility. Recipients provided at least 20 percent of the total project cost, and non-federal matching funds total nearly \$8 million <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2012/releases/07/renewablewoods.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2012/releases/07/renewablewoods.shtml</a>. EPA grants for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative -- a cooperative effort between federal, tribal, state and local partners -- included funding of nearly \$3 million to support community forestry efforts to improve the interception, evaporation, infiltration and storage of rainfall and storm water in six states in 2012 <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2012/releases/10/great-lakes.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2012/releases/10/great-lakes.shtml</a>.</p>		
<b>1D: Stakeholder participation</b>		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	
National	x	
Sub-national	x	
Local	x	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved.		
<p>Nationally, the National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule was recently revised through an extensive process of public comment and revision, involving thousands of reviewers across the country and stakeholder workshops. It represents the most collaborative rule-making effort in the agency's history. Implementation will be guided by an advisory committee of NGOs, industry, recreation interests, tribal representatives, academia, state and local governments, user groups, and other public interests. A Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program Advisory Committee also evaluates requests for proposals and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2012selections.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/2012selections.shtml</a>. As a requirement of the US National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), all local federal projects have public participation. Since 2008, states have completed</p>		

State Forest Action Plans, which by law include stakeholder engagement <a href="http://www.forestationplans.org/">http://www.forestationplans.org/</a> .		
<b>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</b>		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	X	
North-South	X	
South-South	X	
Triangular	X	
Others:	X (North-North)	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>US Government international cooperation has several objectives specifically related to forests. These include: slowing the loss and degradation of remaining natural forest ecosystems; improving the sustainability of forest resource utilization across the broader production and supply chain; reforestation degraded areas to serve production and livelihood needs, enhancing food security; maintaining ecosystem services; and improving conservation of natural forests. The United States is active in major multilateral and regional efforts, including the UNFF, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Tropical Timber Organization. The United States proposed the establishment of the Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade in APEC, is currently chair of the FAO North American Forestry Commission, and recently assumed the role of Facilitator for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. The United States invests about \$250-300 million a year in forest-related foreign assistance and cooperation, largely through the U.S. Agency for International Development.</p>		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change		X
Forest biodiversity		X
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		X
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods		X
Forest degradation and rehabilitation		X
Others; please list:		
<p>US priorities for increased international cooperation include:</p> <p><u>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</u>: Forests cover only 30 percent of the planet's land surface, but they harbor the vast majority of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Forests also provide vital ecosystem services such as soil health and retention, and water quality and quantity.</p> <p><u>Climate Change</u>: Forests hold as much as 46 percent of the world's terrestrial carbon stores. Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation account for between 15-20% of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Forest ecosystems also provide critical support for climate change adaptation and resilience to drought, erosion, landslides and other natural disasters.</p> <p><u>Economics and Trade</u>: Forests provide billions of dollars in raw materials for timber, as well as products such as pharmaceuticals, paper and building supplies, and a wide range of non-timber forest products. Trade in forest products accounts for more than \$200 billion globally, including US imports and exports of over \$50 billion annually. Sustainability and legality have become significant market factors in the international wood products trade.</p> <p><u>Development and Poverty Eradication</u>: Forests are home to some 300 million people around the world, and contribute to the development and livelihoods of more than 1.6 billion people.</p>		
<b>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance</b>		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken	Yes	No

to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	X			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
	X			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country	X			
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (max.250 words).				
<p>Recent efforts to enhance forest law enforcement and trade of legal forest products have focused on cooperative efforts to implement the amended Lacey Act (2008), which prohibits trade in wood and plant products taken in violation of domestic and international law, and to actively engage in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade, which seeks to combat illegal logging and associated trade and promote legal trade. The United States also participates in cooperative efforts with China and Indonesia under bilateral MOUs on combating illegal logging and associated trade. The U.S. Department of Justice DOJ and U.S. Forest Service have engaged in forest law enforcement capacity building training and cooperation in several countries, including Russia, Brazil, and Peru. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has invested \$17 million since 2005 to support programs to combat illegal wildlife trafficking through the ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network and Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking (ARREST), with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and DOJ participating in law enforcement capacity building to combat wildlife trafficking. The US Government is also supporting the development of wildlife enforcement networks in Central America, Central Africa, and elsewhere, and DOJ participates in INTERPOL's Wildlife Crime Working Group. In addition, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), with support and finances from USAID, launched the Forest Legality Alliance <a href="http://www.forestlegality.org/">http://www.forestlegality.org/</a>. It is an international, multi-stakeholder initiative designed to achieve better forest governance and biodiversity conservation by reducing demand for illegally harvested forest products and increasing the capacity of supply chains to deliver legal wood and paper. The Alliance aims to educate and build capacity among forest product supply chains about emerging demand-side forest legality policies and new tools for increasing transparency and legality, provide forest product supply chain participants with practical, interactive, and freely accessible tools for exercising due care and keeping illegally harvested forest products out of the market, and demonstrate through a series of pilot tests <a href="http://www.forestlegality.org/laws-policies/lacey-act">http://www.forestlegality.org/laws-policies/lacey-act</a>. Domestically, law enforcement cooperation among federal, state and local entities have intensified efforts to combat forest-related crime including narcotics trafficking. In the last year alone, Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations unit hired 52 new full-time positions ranging from uniformed officers and agents to administrative professionals, as well as increased their use of mobile technologies and electric ticketing and report systems to improve the unit's efficiency <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/lej/">http://www.fs.fed.us/lej/</a>.</p>				
<b>2B: International trade in forest products</b>				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products <sup>1</sup>	40,496,464	31,282,048	27,931,416	34,546,166
Fuelwood <sup>1</sup>	153,574	99,759	291,588	365,514
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Decorative Foliage <sup>1</sup>	128,250	114,834	135,232	122,208
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<p>Recent efforts to increase the trade of legal and sustainably managed forest products include cooperative efforts with the US Trade Representative's Office and the Departments of State, Justice, Homeland Security, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior to implement the amended Lacey Act (2008), along with active involvement from industry groups and environmental organizations. The US government played a leading role in the establishment of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade, which seeks to combat illegal logging and associated trade and promote legal trade and engages in</p>				

cooperation with China and Indonesia pursuant to bilateral MOUs on Combating Illegal Logging and Associated Trade. Other trade enhancement activities occur at various levels and in various sectors in the United States. At the federal level, wood products trade promotion is undertaken by the US Department of Agriculture, the US Forest Service, and other agencies. Most states that are actively engaged in wood products production have trade promotion bodies through which they coordinate trade missions, demonstration projects and similar efforts. Private sector firms and industry associations engage in trade promotion as a regular business function. Forestry schools also collaborate with federal, state and the private sector on information relevant to trade.

<sup>1</sup>Trade data from US International Trade Commission, USITC Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb ([http://dataweb.usitc.gov/scripts/user\\_set.asp](http://dataweb.usitc.gov/scripts/user_set.asp)). Timber products include HTS codes 44 (wood products), 47 (wood pulp), and 47 (paper products). Decorative foliage (HTS 0604) is the single largest category of traded non-wood forest products, though the numbers presented here are national totals and not exclusive to forest production.

**2C: Protection of forests**

18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).

Since 2007, a number of national laws were enacted related to the protection of forests including the: National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule (2012); the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act (2009); and provisions of the Farm Bill (2008) which established the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program and the Healthy Forest Reserve Program to help protect forests on state and private lands. The Farm Bill (2008) also specifically tasked states and US territories to craft assessments of the forests within their boundaries and develop strategies to address threats and improve forest health. The resulting State Forest Action Plans <http://www.forestationplans.org/> provide an analysis of forest conditions and trends and delineate priority forest landscape areas. They offer practical, long-term plans for investing state, federal, and other resources where they can be most effective in achieving national conservation goals. Examples include: Oregon <http://www.forestationplans.org/states/oregon> and Florida <http://www.stateforesters.org/files/FL-Forest%20Resource%20Strategy.pdf>. In addition, several significant new federal protected areas were established since 2007 including: 764,090 acres (309,216 hectares) of wilderness and 117,514 acres (47,556 hectares) of wild and scenic rivers. A number of projects use innovative business practices to also involve the private sector, such as stewardship contracts. For instance, the US Forest Service is using 10-year stewardship contracts to treat tens of thousands of hectares of national forest lands to reduce fuel loads and improve health.

**2D: Science and research**

20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?  USDA Forest Service Research and Development <sup>1</sup>	2007	2011
	\$267,791	\$239,832
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector Schools of Forestry <sup>2</sup>	\$168,838	\$158,682
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA

Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).

Gaps in information on forest sector research expenditures make it difficult to present an aggregate estimate for total forest-related research funding in the United States. While the forest research expenditures are available for the Forest Service and for accredited forestry schools, these figures do not include expenditures on the part of state level forestry agencies, private sector investments, or the large amount of research activity devoted to understanding forests that occurs outside of institutions formally identified with forestry (university environmental studies programs, for example). In particular, researchers have increasingly focused on the role of forests within the broader ecosystem, and this has involved a growing number of disciplines and organizations in the consideration of forests and their role within landscapes and human society. As a result, the numbers presented above likely under-report all forest-related research occurring in the United States.



<sup>1</sup>USDA Forest Service Budget Overview (<http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/>).

<sup>2</sup>Funds expended by accredited forestry schools as reported to USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (<http://cris.nifa.usda.gov/fsummaries.html>).

22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	X	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners*	1,430,416	4,693,792
*The Forest owners' data is collected from Extension Foresters at 72 institutions that receive Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA) funds to conduct extension programs on forest and rangeland resources. The institutions use a standard set of national indicators for "Forest Stewardship and Health" and "Land Conversion, Parcelization and Fragmentation." The large increase from FY 2007 to FY 2011 is likely due to increased use of electronic media (internet, social media, etc.) that are considered to be indirect contacts.		
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NA	NA
<b>2E: Public awareness and education</b>		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests (IYOF)?	Yes	
	X	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The official US celebration of IYOF, "Celebrate Forests. Celebrate Life" was launched on March 1, 2011, through an interactive website that provided a vehicle for information exchange and ideas of how people could participate in IYOF. Domestically, over 115 events were held in 34 states and 1 territory throughout 2011. The celebrations took many forms, including volunteer activities on forests, educational outreach, proclamations, and competitions. US embassies in China, Mexico, Hungary, Australia, and the US Forest Service in DC held mini film festivals showcasing films from the International Film Festival sponsored by the Jackson Hole Film Festival and the UN. The US Mission in Geneva co-hosted with the UN Economic Commission for Europe and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNECE/FAO) the "Art of Trees: A Forest Gallery." Governor Bob McDonnell recognized the Year of Forests in Virginia with a state proclamation in March; Mayor Cindy Lerner designated April 10, 2011 "Celebrate Forests Day" in Pinecrest, Florida; in October, New York Governor Andrew Cuomo proclaimed 2011 the New York Year of Forests. Disney's Animal Kingdom celebrated the 2011 International Year of Forests with a special festival on July 27, 2011. Kids4trees planted trees in different national forests throughout the year. National Walk in the Woods Day on May 21, 2011, encouraged everyone to enjoy trees and forests by taking a walk in nearby woodlands, city or state parks, or a national forest. On national broadcast TV, MSNBC aired "Head for the Woods During the International Year of Forests" and the Today Show focused their Earth Day coverage on forests, "Spring's a Fine Time for a Trip to the Forest."</p>		
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 Yes	
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).		
<p>A new media campaign to encourage children to spend more time outdoors and connect with nature was launched in late 2011 by the US Forest Service, the Ad Council and Universal Pictures with a series of public service advertisements (PSAs) featuring Dr. Seuss' <i>The Lorax</i> movie <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/12/lorax.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/12/lorax.shtml</a>. PSAs encourage children and their parents to visit websites such as <a href="http://www.DiscoverTheForest.org">www.DiscoverTheForest.org</a> or <a href="http://www.DescubreElBosque.org">www.DescubreElBosque.org</a> where they can find ideas for outdoor activities, an interactive map tool (powered by Google and Nature Find™) that enables users to search for nearby forests and parks, as well as downloadable activities for them to print and take with them when they visit. "Kids in the Woods" is another initiative which targets youth <a href="http://kidsinthewoods.com/">http://kidsinthewoods.com/</a>. These outreach efforts build on the successful "Smokey Bear" (fire prevention) and "Woodsy Owl" (conservation) public awareness programs dating back to 1942. Other nongovernmental public awareness and social media campaigns related to forests include those sponsored by the Society of American Foresters <a href="http://www.safnet.org/">http://www.safnet.org/</a>; American Forests <a href="http://www.americanforests.org">www.americanforests.org</a>; and the National Alliance of Forest Owners <a href="http://nafoalliance.org/keep-working-forests-working-coalition/">http://nafoalliance.org/keep-working-forests-working-coalition/</a>. The first forest conservation easement database was recently created by the US Endowment. <a href="http://usendowment.org/images/Forest_Retention_Overview_11-11.pdf">http://usendowment.org/images/Forest_Retention_Overview_11-11.pdf</a></p>		
<b>2F: Private sector and industry</b>		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Nationally, a multi-stakeholder group called the <i>Roundtable on Sustainable Forests</i> (RSF) is helping promote the "Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators" as a common framework. The RSF is an open, inclusive body with participants representing Federal land management agencies, Federal and national research organizations, government agencies at State and local levels, tribal entities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) including national associations and environmental NGOs, scientific societies, universities, and more <a href="http://www.sustainableforests.net">http://www.sustainableforests.net</a>. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program and related activities encourages the collaborative, science-based, ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes by leveraging local resources with national and private resources on more than 20 landscapes across the United States <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/index.shtml/index.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/index.shtml/index.shtml</a>.</p>		
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).		
<p>The private sector and forest industry have taken the initiative to support sustainable forest management including through the development and application of forest certification standards. In the US, three forest certification standards exist: the <i>Sustainable Forestry Initiative</i> (SFI), the <i>Forest Stewardship Council</i> (FSC), and the <i>American Tree Farm System</i> (ATFS), all of which are operated by independent non-government organizations. In addition, the Society of American Foresters has a "<i>Certified Forester</i>" program to provide a credentialing standard for foresters and to increase public awareness of the forestry profession. <a href="http://www.safnet.org/certifiedforester/index.cfm">http://www.safnet.org/certifiedforester/index.cfm</a> The Forest Legacy Program (FLP), a Federal program in partnership with States, supports State efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forest lands. An entirely voluntary program, the program focuses on the acquisition of partial interests in privately owned forest lands. FLP encourages and supports acquisition of conservation easements, legally binding agreements transferring a negotiated set of property rights from one party to another, without removing the property from private ownership. Most FLP conservation easements restrict development, require sustainable forestry practices, and protect other values <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml</a>.</p>		
<b>2G: Indigenous and local communities</b>		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	
	X	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Relevant laws include the <u>Tribal Forest Protection Act</u> (2004) which authorizes the Federal Government to enter into agreement or contract with tribal entities to do work on public lands to protect resources on adjacent tribal lands; the <u>National Indian Forest Resources Management Act</u> (1990) and the <u>American Indian Religious Freedom Act</u> (1978, 1994) to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and cultural practices of American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access of sacred sites, freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rights and use and possession of</p>		

<p>objects considered sacred. The Act required policies of all governmental agencies to eliminate interference with the free exercise of Native religion, based on the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and to accommodate access to and use of religious sites to the extent that the use is practicable and is not inconsistent with an agency's essential functions. The US Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml</a> provides oversight of agency programs and policy that may affect Tribes, encouraging and supporting respectful, supportive government-to-government relationships that strengthen external and internal coordination and communication about tribal concerns.</p>		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? <sup>4</sup>	Yes	
<p>Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>In addition to benefiting from adjacent public and/or private lands, many local communities and tribal governments own or manage forest lands for the social, cultural and economic benefit of their communities. The Communities Committee of the Seventh American Forest Congress <a href="http://www.itcnet.org/">http://www.itcnet.org/</a> works to advance local community well-being and the long-term sustainability of forested ecosystems including through increased stewardship and restoration of ecosystem integrity and biodiversity; participation by ethnically and socially diverse members of urban and rural communities in decision-making and sharing benefits of forests; innovative use of collaborative processes, tools, and technologies; and through recognition of the rights and responsibilities of diverse forest land owners. The Inter-Tribal Timber Council is a non-profit consortium dedicated to improving the management of natural resources of importance to Native American communities in the United States <a href="http://www.itcnet.org/">http://www.itcnet.org/</a>.</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).</p> <p>Many tribal governments continue to use traditional practices in the management of their forest lands, but some are now applying these practices on landscape scales to further economic development for their communities. Federal land management agencies are increasingly taking traditional ecological knowledge into account in their forest management planning and implementation. For example, the US Forest Service has a policy to use native plants in revegetation projects on National Forest lands; including collaboration with other agencies, states, and tribes to select key native species <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/nativeplantmaterials/policy.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/nativeplantmaterials/policy.shtml</a>.</p>		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	Yes	
Local communities	Yes	
<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>All federal forest management projects involve stakeholder participation including that of local communities, tribal governments and American Indians as one of the requirements of the US National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Forest Service recently revised the National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule that used an extensive process of public comment and revision, involving thousands of reviewers across the country, including with tribal governments and Native American communities. State and local governments also have public involvement mechanisms. The Inter-Tribal Timber Council is a non-profit consortium dedicated to improving the management of natural resources of importance to Native American communities in the United States <a href="http://www.itcnet.org/">http://www.itcnet.org/</a>.</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	

<sup>4</sup>Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
Local		
<b>Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests</b>		
<b>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;</b>		
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)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>In the United States, the extent of forest cover has been relatively stable for several decades. This is the result of federal and state land use planning and reforestation requirements, as well as conservation easement and land acquisition programs including the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund <a href="http://www.lwcfcoalition.org/">http://www.lwcfcoalition.org/</a> and the Forest Legacy Program <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml</a>. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands has been facilitated most recently through the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program and Stewardship Contracting initiatives. Internationally, the US has been engaged with the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration <a href="http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/">http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/</a> and has recently pledged to restore 15 million hectares of forest land in the United States by 2020.</p>		
<b>Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people</b>		
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 <sup>3</sup> ); 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)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?		No
		X
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
<p>While the United States does not currently have a national level market or mechanism for payment for ecosystem services (PES), there are state and local efforts, and a number of local opportunities are being explored. Because forests provide nearly two-thirds of the water in the continental United States, innovative work with public and private partners - particularly near municipal watersheds -</p>		

<p>has been underway for many years. A new "Forests to Faucets" program <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/11/water.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/11/water.shtml</a> has mapped critical surface area drinking water and areas where payment for watershed services may be an option for financing conservation on forest lands. It has been estimated that the cost of treating drinking water increases 20 percent for every loss of 10 percent of forest land in a watershed. The City of Denver has partnered with the Forest Service to provide funding for forest restoration work to protect the city's drinking water which originates from surrounding forests. In the Pacific Northwest, new methodology is being developed to support forest management decision-making for market schemes, and the City of Santa Fe is working with the Forest Service and The Nature Conservancy to reduce fire hazards by developing sustainable financial and management plans its watershed.</p>		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	273.5 million people visited "national parks"	279 million people visited "national parks"
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	80 Million Acres of "urban forest lands" (32 million ha)	100 Million Acres of "urban forest lands" (41 million ha)
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?		
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>America's forests contribute many economic, social and environmental benefits, including a wide range of goods and services for the American people. The use of forest products in the United States supports more than one million direct jobs, particularly in rural areas, and contributes more than \$100 billion to the country's gross domestic product. Increasing awareness of environmental infrastructure and the key role that forest areas play in providing clean drinking water is spurring ecosystem service investments, particularly in municipal watersheds. In 2011, recreational opportunities on National Forest System land attracted 165.7 million visitors and visitor spending in nearby communities sustained more than 200,000 full- and part-time jobs. Outdoor recreation benefits American society today more than ever. America spends \$2 trillion dollars on crisis medical health care, and weight, obesity, and physical inactivity are major risk factors for chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Physical activity is an integral part of a healthy lifestyle, and outdoor recreation is the natural solution – a disease prevention solution – and part of the nation's existing wellness infrastructure. Innovative public service and social media campaigns like the "Monarch Live" distance learning adventure are reaching youth, urban and minority communities to help them appreciate forests and become lifelong conservation stewards. <a href="http://monarch.pwnet.org/">http://monarch.pwnet.org/</a></p>		
<p><b>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;</b></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	
	X	
<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEFC <a href="http://www.pefc.org/">http://www.pefc.org/</a> <a href="http://pefcregs.info/statistics.asp">http://pefcregs.info/statistics.asp</a></li> <li>• SFI <a href="http://www.sfiprogram.org/index.php">http://www.sfiprogram.org/index.php</a></li> <li>• FSC <a href="http://us.fsc.org/">http://us.fsc.org/</a> <a href="http://us.fsc.org/facts-figures.219.htm">http://us.fsc.org/facts-figures.219.htm</a></li> <li>• American Tree Farm System (ATFS) <a href="http://www.treefarmssystem.org/">http://www.treefarmssystem.org/</a></li> </ul>	Certification Scheme	Area in hectares in USA
	PEFC	35,211,984
	SFI	24,460,017
	FSC	14,025,408
	ATFS	10,751,966
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>US development assistance has focused on enhancing forest protection, sustainable forest management and trade in forest products. Bilateral assistance to developing countries, and support to multilateral organizations -- such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization -- contribute to capacity building and efforts to slow the loss and degradation of remaining natural forest ecosystems; improve the sustainability of</p>		

forest resource utilization across the broader production and supply chain; reforest degraded areas to serve production and livelihood needs, enhance food security; maintain ecosystem services; and improve conservation of natural forests. Domestically, federal agencies, states and territories are seeking ways to increase forest health, resiliency, and sustainability in the face of increasing threats from urbanization, globalization, and climate change. Through implementation of a new federal Forest Planning Rule <http://www.fs.usda.gov/planningrule> and state Forest Action Plans <http://www.forestationplans.org/about-action-plans/recent-news/new-website-provides-one-stop-portal>, efforts are underway to better manage forests and address the threats that face them. Certification of forests is increasing, particularly on private lands. A number of state forests are certified and some Federal agencies lands, including the Department of Defense. Forest certification has also been recognized by some government agencies as an important tool to support sustainable forest management. In 2011, USDA Secretary Vilsack advocated that wood should be a major component of American building and energy design <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2011/09/0426.xml&contentidonly=true> because its use provides substantial environmental benefits, jobs in rural America and incentives for private landowners to maintain forest land. Also in 2011, the Department of Education announced evaluation criteria for its "Green Ribbon Schools" including sourcing of office paper composed of "recycled content in accordance with EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guide for fiber from forests certified as responsibly managed by the Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forestry Initiative, American Tree Farm System or comparable certification standard." In addition, several significant new federal protected areas were established since 2007 including: 764,090 acres (309,216 hectares) of wilderness and 117,514 acres (47,556 hectares) of wild and scenic rivers.

**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;**

43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	
	X	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?  <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/">http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/</a>	2007 USFS Total: \$4.8 Billion	2011 USFS Total: \$6 Billion
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture	NA	
Energy	NA	
Water	NA	
Climate change	NA	
Nature conservation	NA	
Others; please specify:  State forestry agency spending totaled \$2.74 Billion in 2008 and \$2.4billion in 2010.		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:		No
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).  The United States has been a supporter of sustainable forest management for decades, with long-term mobilization of public and private sector funding. While precise trends in public and private sector funding is not known, the recent economic downturn has reduced budgets for federal and state government investment in sustainable forest management and has limited the private sector		

revenues, as in other countries. At the same time, new partnerships have formed to implement a number of new initiatives and other competitive efforts as described in previous sections of this report. One new private sector example is the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Conservation and Community Partnerships' grant program which invested a total of \$126,500 in 2012, bringing the total invested since 2010 to \$1.27 million. This includes support for a number of multi-year projects, including ones to improve wildlife habitat management and conservation of biodiversity, avoid controversial sources of fiber such as those resulting from illegal logging, and assist local communities through forest education programs and green building projects for low-income families. Through the involvement of partners, this work will leverage additional resources to achieve a total value of \$4.8 million and provides a model of investment in the forest sector <http://www.sfiprogram.org/conservation-grant/2012/>.

47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund? National Forest Foundation <a href="http://www.nationalforests.org/">http://www.nationalforests.org/</a>	Yes	No
	X	
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor	
	2007	2010
	\$140 Million	\$250 Million

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

Mobilizing and increasing financial resources for forest management both domestically and internationally have been focused on leveraging partnerships and funding among the public and private sectors. In 2009, the United States established a new bilateral USAID Sustainable Landscapes program, and new investments in multilateral finance mechanisms, as part of an international pledge of support for international forest conservation and REDD+. Domestically, organizations like the National Forest Foundation (NFF) weave together a number of efforts, including a national conservation campaign called "*Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences*" to focus on large-scale projects and initiatives. They provide financial support to partner organizations through grant programs; facilitate large-scale tree planting in areas damaged from catastrophic wildfires; and have a *Carbon Capital Fund* that supports demonstration projects on National Forest lands <http://www.nationalforests.org/conserve/programs>.

**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		
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:</b>		
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?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?		No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X



Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
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?	X	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management at the national, regional, and state levels.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Forest certification efforts through the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, the Forest Stewardship Council, and related organizations providing certification based on quantitative measures aimed at achieving SFM.</li> <li>• Numerous other federal, state and local monitoring efforts aimed at ensuring environmental quality and sustainable management of natural resources (e.g. state level best management practices for forests).</li> </ul>		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<p>US forests cover 751 million acres, or close to one third of the total US land mass. Their contribution to the various dimensions of environmental sustainability is complex and significant. Forests support much of the nation's biodiversity, they enhance water quality and regulate stream flow, and they provide aesthetic and spiritual amenities of inestimable value to US citizens. In recent years, forest management has increasingly expanded its scope to encompass not simply the management of trees for commodity production, but the various objectives that society has linked to broader issues of environmental sustainability. Urban forestry is used to enhance amenities and environmental services in US cities, green space is used to achieve similar goals in the suburbs, agroforestry applications are used to enhance agricultural productivity and ecosystem health, and preservation or restoration of wildland forests are used to preserve endangered species. In many cases, and particularly in relation to public forests, forest management has emerged as a fundamental tool for achieving environmental conservation and sustainability, and the debates surrounding forest management have incorporated many of the divergent viewpoints held by the public at large about the appropriate care and use of nature.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Examples include: (1) The National Report on Sustainable Forests (<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/">http://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/</a>); (2) The Northern Forest Futures project (<a href="http://nrs.fs.fed.us/futures/">http://nrs.fs.fed.us/futures/</a>); and (3) the Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management project (<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/odf/pubs/docs/forest_facts/ff_indicators.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/odf/pubs/docs/forest_facts/ff_indicators.pdf</a>).</p>		
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators.		
Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Temperate and Boreal Forests		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
The US is engaged with several international partnerships to promote SFM, including the Montreal Process on Criteria and Indicators Working Group <a href="http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/mpci/">http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/mpci/</a> and the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration.		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		
The Montréal Process explicitly links forest sustainability to systematic data reporting using criteria and indicators, and the U.S. has used this process to foster the discussion and development of reporting capacity locally, nationally and internationally. At the international level, US Forest Service Inventory and Analysis (FIA) experts have assisted Mexico in the development of a statistically viable forest inventory system. Domestically, in Baltimore County, Maryland, use of the Montréal Process criteria and		

indicator information <http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/environment/forestsandtrees/programbackground.html> has been used to engage the public in forest management decisions. In Oregon, the Oregon Department of Forestry has used the Montreal Process C&I framework to collaboratively establish a set of baseline indicators which measure the state's progress toward achieving its goal of sustainable forest management. The U.S. is also engaged in a number of multi-lateral processes and forest-related reporting efforts including with FAO, the ECE Timber Committee, UNFF, ITTO and IUCN, and non-governmental organizations such as the World Resources Institute. Work has increased awareness of the value of forests and their sustainable management, and results have been significant to progress of recent international climate change negotiations, as well as efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. In particular, assessments done by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration have identified over 2 billion hectares of degraded land and lost forests globally; providing the basis for the "Bonn Challenge" which aims to restore 150 million hectares of lost forests and degraded lands worldwide by 2020. New analysis shows that restoring these lands would be worth an estimated US \$ 85 billion per year to national and global economies. <http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/> The US has pledged to restore 15 million hectares domestically to date.