

**Country: CANADA**  
**Date of submission:**

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

### **INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011<sup>1</sup>. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)<sup>2</sup> and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops<sup>3</sup> with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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### 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

**Notes:**

- The following report includes input from the federal government as well as the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick.
- All dollar amounts quoted are in \$US for the purpose of comparison at the international level.

<b>PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)<sup>5</sup></b>		
<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>6</sup>:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management            1B: Financing sustainable forest management            1C: Capacity building and technology transfer            1D: Stakeholder participation            1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">2A: Forest law enforcement and governance            2B: International Trade in forest products            2C: Protection of forests            2D: Science and research            2E: Public awareness and education            2F: Private sector and industry            2G: Indigenous and local communities            2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <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>	
<b>1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management</b>		
1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database <sup>7</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	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	X	
Agriculture		X
Climate Change		X
Energy		X
Tourism		X
Water		X
Other:		

<sup>5</sup> <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>6</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>7</sup> [http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8\\_mega/en](http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en)

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation.

Provinces and territories are responsible for forest management in Canada and they work cross-sectorally across a range of sectors to achieve SFM. For instance:

- **Climate change:** Ontario has a climate change action plan related to natural resource management. The action plan will help enhance awareness of the issues across a range of sectors and will support policy and program changes. Many forestry programs in Alberta and Saskatchewan directly monitor and plan adaptation to climate change impacts.
- **Tourism:** The resource-based tourism industry is an important component of Ontario's forest-based economy. Ensuring that the needs of the resource-based tourism industry are effectively addressed is a key part of a forest management plan. The resource-based tourism industry is similarly addressed in Saskatchewan's operating plans.
- **Agriculture:** there are close ties between forestry officials in Alberta and Alberta Agriculture on the coordinated management of invasive plants. There are close ties between forestry and agriculture officials in Saskatchewan.
- **Water:** Hydrological impacts and water resource values are considered during forest management planning in Ontario and Saskatchewan.
- **Energy:** Ontario's forest biofibre policy guides the use of forest biofibre, and involves cooperation between the forest industry and energy sectors. In Saskatchewan the Ministry of the Economy has an agreement for the utilization of forest biomass in the bioenergy and biofuels sector, and the Ministry of the Environment authorizes the harvesting of forest biofibre.

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	X	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		

Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects.

Ontario's Class Environmental Assessment Approval for Forest Management on Crown (public) Lands requires negotiation with local Aboriginal peoples to identify ways to achieve more equal participation by Aboriginal peoples in the benefits associated with forest management. In 2011, the Ontario Forest Tenure Modernization Act was passed to support the changes required to implement tenure modernization; one of the objectives of tenure and pricing modernization is to provide opportunities for meaningful involvement by local and Aboriginal communities in SFM. While no direct reference is made to SFM in Ontario's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the premise in the strategy to support education of at risk groups, including aboriginal persons, is tied to taking advantage of economic opportunities to reduce poverty.

Alberta's forestry programs contribute significantly to the stability of rural communities. This is also true for Saskatchewan, including First Nations' (Aboriginal) and Métis communities.

5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	X	

Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.  
French

**1B: Financing sustainable forest management:** Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).

**1C: Capacity building and technology transfer**

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	
<u>Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer.</u>		
<p><b>Donor</b> - Canada is involved in a number of forest-related projects in developing countries (see question 49) many of which involve technology transfer. For instance, the Sustainable Management of Forestry Resources in Honduras project (US \$8.8 million<sup>8</sup>) aims to increase the annual income of rural Honduran families working in the forestry sector by strengthening Honduran forestry co-operatives and establishing sustainable forestry practices. It is transferring Canadian knowledge and expertise related to logging and the production of forestry products to Honduran co-operatives in order to improve their skills, productivity levels and forest management practices. This includes targeted training in financial management and strategic planning to help forestry co-operatives improve their administrative performance and obtain internationally recognized sustainable forestry certification through the Forest Stewardship Council, which will allow access to high-value domestic and international markets. The project has established four small grant mechanisms that provide producers with much-needed access to new technologies for improving wood harvesting capacity and productivity; provide start-up funding for small businesses linked to the forestry industry (with a separate fund targeted solely at women), and accelerate the pace of the Government of Honduras' reforestation activities. The project also helps the Honduran forestry service (ICF) to organize and provide capacity building to community civil society Councils as co-managers of their communal forests, based on the concept of mutual sharing of responsibilities and benefits from their natural resources and under the guidance of sustainable forest management plans.</p> <p>In Cuba, the Development of the Forestry Sector project (US \$3.18 million<sup>9</sup>) is supporting the Government of Cuba's National Department of Forests (DNF - Dirección Nacional Forestal). This project consists of providing technical assistance and equipment towards the implementation of the 10-year National Forestry Program and the National Forestry Strategy (2005-2015). The project aims to: 1) help strengthen the protection and conservation of forestry resources 2) help increase the economic benefits of the forestry sector as a key part of the national economy, and 3) strengthen the capacity of the rural population to contribute to the development of the forestry sector and ensure that the rural population is more involved in that development.</p> <p><b>Recipient</b> – Canada participates in the international exchange of scientific and technical information through the publication of articles, conferences, and research partnerships.</p>		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		

<sup>8</sup> Using OECD exchange rates for 2011 (i.e., 1 USD = 0.9891 CAD)

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		X
<u>Others: please specify:</u>		
The Ontario government provides funding to the Eastern Ontario Model Forest that is used to help companies attain chain of custody certification.		
<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	No
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
<u>Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved.</u>		
<p>Public participation is an important part of SFM in Canada's publicly-owned forests which make up 93% of Canada's forests. In Alberta public participation is required under the Land Use Framework. In Ontario public involvement includes participation in decision-making processes through local committees, providing input on the development of forest management plans, and aboriginal consultation activities. The public may provide feedback at any time about forest policy or operational procedures. Similar processes are in place in Saskatchewan.</p> <p>Advisory committees are an important part of providing direction and advice on forest policy and management in Ontario. Advisory committees involved in the development of forest management plans include: the Provincial Forest Policy Committee, the Provincial Forest Technical Committee, and Local Citizens' Committees (LCCs). The main interests represented on LCCs include local business, tourism, anglers and hunters, Aboriginal communities, the forest industry, naturalists and other resource users. Finally, as forest management plans are developed they are presented to the public and Aboriginal communities in an effort to seek input into the forest management planning process. Saskatchewan has similar processes.</p>		
<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:		
<u>Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation.</u>		
<p><b>North-South, North-North and triangular:</b> Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service hosts the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) Secretariat (<a href="http://imfn.net">http://imfn.net</a>). Since 1992, the IMFN has grown into a global network of 60 Model Forests in 30 countries on five continents, which encompasses 100 million hectares of a wide variety of forest ecosystems and landscapes. Through the Network, Model Forests, stakeholders, and international partners work together towards the sustainable management of large landscapes and ecosystems. Over the past 20 years, this collaborative approach has contributed significantly to our knowledge of natural resource management and demonstrated the on-the-ground application of the principles of sustainable development.</p> <p><b>North-North:</b> Ontario engages in North-North cooperation in SFM. For example, the Great Lakes Forest Alliance Inc. is a non-</p>		

profit organization established to foster and facilitate cooperative efforts that enhance management and sustainable use of public and private lands in Ontario and the American States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.		
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:		
<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 to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	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		
<u>Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country.</u>		
<p>Provinces and territories have taken significant steps to enhance forest law enforcement and governance since 2007. For instance, in 2008 Alberta standardized how it conducts forest monitoring with the launch of the Forest Operations Monitoring Program (FOMP). Alberta's focus through FOMP is one of continuous improvement and to strengthen the working relationship between the province and industry to achieve SFM. In the 2010/11 timber year, there were 3,103 inspections, approximately 1 inspection for every 6,800 m<sup>3</sup> harvested. As reported in the 2011/12 annual report, industry compliance with forestry standards is at 99.2 %.</p> <p>Saskatchewan has completed the initial stages for completion of the Saskatchewan Environmental Code, a key component in a results-based regulatory regime which is expected to be implemented in 2013. This provides for establishing environmental protection and resource management objectives, developing an environmental code of practice, and enhancing compliance and enforcement tools etc. The Forest Resources Management Act requires the adoption of the Code. In addition, Saskatchewan's Forest Resources Management Act requires large forest companies to have periodic independent audits to assess how well they are achieving the objectives in their Forest Management Plans.</p> <p>Ontario's policy and legal framework related to SFM has continued to evolve since 2007 including changes to the Forest Management Planning Manual to incorporate Endangered Species Act requirements and to require 10-year planning of forestry operations with a mid-term review, and revisions to procedures in the Forest Compliance Handbook.</p> <p><b>Illegal logging:</b> The provincial, territorial and federal governments support SFM with comprehensive and rigorous policies, laws and regulations; as a result the risk of illegal logging in Canada is low. Canada has CITES-enabling legislation and customs measures that minimize the risk of importing forest products derived from activities that contravene the laws of exporting countries. Canada is also participating in the newly formed APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade, and is a longtime supporter and partner in initiatives that address the underlying causes of illegal logging in developing countries, such as immature infrastructure, inadequate capacity and lack of transparency in governance.</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 – HS 44	\$3,256,754	\$2,979,121	\$12,441,109	\$9,128,180	
Fuelwood – HS 4401	\$158,136	\$110,313	\$285,874	\$371,820	
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value: - HS 170220 (Maple products)	Yes	X	No		
	Import		Export		
	2007	2011	2007	2011	
	\$1,115	\$11,533	\$203,793	\$244,503	
<u>Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country.</u>					
<p>In addition to the Softwood Lumber Agreement with the United States, and the North America Free Trade Agreement (1994), Canada has taken steps to enhance its international trade in forest products through negotiating free trade agreements. Free trade agreements are in force with Jordan (2012), Colombia (2011), Peru (2009), the European Free Trade Association (2009), Costa Rica (2002), Chile (1997) and Israel (1997). Canada has also signed free trade agreements with Honduras (2011) and Panama (2010). Currently, negotiations for free trade agreements are underway with the European Union, as well as with Morocco, Korea, the Andean Community, the Caribbean Community, the Central American Four, Dominican Republic, India, Singapore, Ukraine, Guatemala, and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. In 2012, Canada launched negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan and joined the ongoing Trans Pacific Partnership negotiations. Canada is also engaged in exploratory trade discussions with Turkey, Thailand and MERCOSUR.</p>					
<b>2C: Protection of forests</b>					
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).					
<u>Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007.</u>					
<p>The number of areas and the <u>total</u> area protected in Canada have both grown. As of 2011, 9.9% (991 482 km<sup>2</sup>) of Canada's land area and about 0.70% (49 333 km<sup>2</sup>) of its marine territory has been protected. In the last 20 years, the total area protected has increased by 95% and in the last 5 years it has increased by 19%. Under federal jurisdiction, 505 033 km<sup>2</sup> are protected, a 47% increase since 1990. These figures include, but are not specific to, forests.</p>					
<b>2D: Science and research</b>					
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research? [ <i>note – 2011 data is an estimate</i> ]	2007		2011		
	\$675,444		\$454,702		
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011		
	Public sector ( <i>data from Statistics Canada</i> )		\$235,059		
Private industry ( <i>data from Statistics Canada. note: the 2008 economic downturn and subsequent closing of many mills may factor in to the decrease</i> )		\$440,385		\$158,570	
Bilateral cooperation		NA		NA	
Multilateral cooperation		NA		NA	
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).					
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	NA	NA
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?	Yes	No
	X	
<p>If yes, please describe them.</p> <p>At the federal level, Natural Resources Canada hosted a National International Year of Forests (IYF) website which provided a "one stop shop" for all information relating to the IYF, including links to the UNFF website and Canadian organizations promoting IYF. Inserts were placed in Canadian media publications as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special forestry insert in the fall issues of two widely read magazines, MacLean's and L'actualité.</li> <li>• Canadian Geographic Magazine produced a special issue on forests.</li> <li>• Diplomat and International Canada, internal newsletter of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, carried articles relating to forests and the IYF.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Royal Canadian Mint, which produces the Canadian currency, developed a series of coins on the boreal forest, and Canada Post issued an IYF commemorative stamp collection.</p> <p>Promotional materials and outreach activities at Natural Resources Canada included the distribution of a card promoting the IYF web page to Members of Parliament and other interested Canadians. Natural Resources Canada also used National Forest Week (NFW), which is held during the last week of September, as a platform to celebrate the IYF with all events, ranging from urban forest walking tours to National Tree Day planting ceremonies, having an IYF angle. The NFW poster highlighting the IYF theme and cards promoting the web page were distributed to 14,000 schools across Canada.</p> <p>In addition, there were a range of provincial and territorial activities, often held in partnership with others. For instance, the Ontario government, in partnership with the Ontario Forestry Association and the University of Toronto, delivered an IYF film festival in Toronto. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources featured the IYF at a display at the Toronto Sportsman's Show. During Earth Week, Trees Ontario, a partner organization, commemorated the planting of its 8th million tree under the 50 million tree project which is connected to the UN Billion Tree Campaign. Alberta also held a number of IYF activities during Alberta Forest Week.</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?	yes	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		yes
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		yes

Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	yes	
<u>Other; please describe.</u>		
<p>A range of activities are underway. In Saskatchewan, the provincial Ministry of the Environment is a corporate member of the Saskatchewan Forestry Association which is focused on informing the general public of the benefits provided by forests to society. They do this through the distribution of published materials, public meetings, school tours, and guided nature hikes. The Ministry also has an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forestry Association to develop and deliver the Focus on Forests educational program. The program delivers curriculum activities based on forestry examples to be used in existing school curricula in all grades. This approach introduces and reinforces the importance of forests and the benefits they provide to society throughout the school years.</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	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
<u>If yes, please describe.</u>		
<p>Meetings between government and industry are an everyday occurrence in managing publicly-owned lands as most of Canada's forests are harvested by private companies. When a company obtains a license in Ontario it is obliged to sustainably manage the forest according to the laws, regulations and policies that are in place in the province. The provincial government plays an oversight role to ensure that SFM is occurring. Companies are required to undertake extensive planning, including stakeholder consultation, prior to initiating any activities. A detailed review and approval oversight process exists at the planning stage. Subsequently, company operations and performance are regularly reviewed through both a provincial compliance and enforcement program and an Independent Forest Audit process to ensure sustainability is occurring. Saskatchewan has a similar process in place.</p> <p>Third party certification also provides the public with some assurance that forests are well managed; Ontario has a very high rate of certification with more than 25 million ha currently certified.</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). See above.		
<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	No
	X	
<u>Describe how they are recognized and practiced.</u>		
<p>Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution Act guarantees Aboriginal and Treaty rights across the country. Each province and territory manages their respective tenure systems, many of which have recently developed policies and programs to recognize and increase the access to forested land by indigenous peoples and local communities. In 2006, timber allocation to Aboriginal communities in the form of timber quotas and timber permits accounted for 4.7% of all forest tenures in Alberta; these tenures are generally held by the community, an Aboriginal corporation, or through joint ventures with forest companies.</p> <p>In 2011, the Ontario Forest Tenure Modernization Act was passed to support the changes required to implement tenure modernization. One of the objectives of tenure and pricing modernization is to provide opportunities for meaningful involvement by local and Aboriginal communities.</p>		

The Government of Saskatchewan has developed the First Nations and Métis Consultation Policy Framework. The forest industry is required to consult with other forest users and aboriginal communities when preparing forest management and operating plans. Such plans must include a report on concerns that have been raised, and how they have been addressed. Aboriginal rights in Saskatchewan include the right to maintain a traditional lifestyle through hunting, fishing and gathering.

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? <sup>10</sup>	Yes	No
	X	

Describe how this is functioning.

Local communities and indigenous peoples are benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests but the benefits are not uniform across all Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, provinces and territories. Local communities can benefit through employment, revenue streams (taxes), local contracting (suppliers, transport providers) and charitable activities. They can also benefit indirectly through the development and maintenance of infrastructure that provides greater access to forest-covered landscape.

Indigenous people may have access to the same benefits as local communities. They also can benefit from a special relationship with those who provide forest-based goods and services, a relationship that may allow special access, revenue-sharing, management of culturally relevant areas and harvesting of special forest products. Each forest enterprise and jurisdiction has its own governance structures and mechanisms for working together with local communities and indigenous peoples.

In Saskatchewan, there are some wood processing and wood harvesting operations which are owned or partially-owned by aboriginal companies, and this is being expanded to bio-energy operations.

First Nations communities in New Brunswick receive allocations of wood volume on publicly (government)-owned land. The royalties on that volume are returned to the communities and they have the right to sell that wood to any mill in the province. First Nations also have access to wood from publicly-owned land for personal use.

The Ontario government is required to conduct negotiations with Aboriginal peoples “to identify and implement ways of achieving more equal participation by Aboriginal peoples in the benefits provided through the forest management planning process”. Negotiations conducted since the late 1990s have succeeded in providing Aboriginal communities access to resources through contracts, overlapping timber arrangements, and forest resource licenses.

Since proclamation of the Crown Forest Sustainability Act in Ontario in 1994, the forest industry has played a larger role in the development of economic opportunities for Aboriginal people. From training programs to strategic business alliances, the government and forest industry have played important roles in increasing Aboriginal participation in the forest-based economy of the province. The average annual wood volume made available to, and harvested by, Aboriginal peoples is one measure of Aboriginal peoples’ participation in forest-based economic opportunities. The average annual volume of wood made available to Aboriginal people in Ontario was over 2.7 million cubic metres. The average annual volume harvested by Aboriginal people was over 1 million cubic metres. These volumes have remained stable over the past 5 years.

30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	

Explain how they are used and by whom.

Many First Nations’ groups integrate traditional knowledge and practices into forest management plans for areas they have received tenure. Many industry groups engage with local communities and First Nations to capture their input for the planning and management of forests near their homes. For instance, in Alberta there are some joint ventures and partnerships that exist

<sup>10</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.

directly between forest companies and Aboriginal communities where Traditional Ecological Knowledge is incorporated in forest management planning. Some forest plans include specific provisions for the protection of prayer trees as well as bark-harvesting trees and non-timber forest resources.

In Ontario, Aboriginal communities map social, cultural and spiritual sites and work with forest management planning teams to consider these locations in the forest management planning process. The consideration of Aboriginal peoples' spiritual values and cultural heritage and the use of traditional knowledge to inform decision-making in Ontario's forest management planning process is important to maintaining the cultural and spiritual connection between Aboriginal communities and the forest. Recent statistics indicate that Aboriginal communities, the Ontario government and planning teams produced Aboriginal Background Information Reports for 82% of affected communities and Reports on the Protection of Identified Aboriginal Values for 62% of affected communities. Implementation of the strategies in these reports has helped in the protection of identified values for the mitigation of adverse effects on identified values in many circumstances.

In New Brunswick, the government, in partnership with First Nations, is in the process of incorporating the use of traditional knowledge into forest management activities. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, along with the forest industry, engages aboriginal communities and incorporates traditional knowledge in the planning and management of forest management activities.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management?.

The Aboriginal Forestry Initiative represents a Government of Canada approach to foster enhanced Aboriginal participation in the competitive and sustainable transformation of Canada's forest sector. With a focus on economic development, the Aboriginal Forestry Initiative empowers Aboriginal entrepreneurs in the forest sector by serving as a knowledge centre for Aboriginal forestry and forest sector innovation, and by facilitating knowledge exchange and coordination of federal and other support to opportunity-ready Aboriginal forestry projects and partnerships.

Through the Forest Communities Program, the Government of Canada supports Model Forest sites across the country. These partnership roundtables convene industry, governments, local communities, First Nations and other groups to jointly develop sustainable forest-based economic opportunities, which then serve as models for other areas across the country.

The Province of Alberta has First Nations' Consultation Guidelines which require all resource-based users of publicly-owned land to consult with First Nations' communities.

The Government of Saskatchewan has developed the First Nations and Métis Consultation Policy Framework which guides the government's obligations and activities related to its duty to consult aboriginal communities. The forest industry is required to involve other forest users and aboriginal communities when preparing forest management and operating plans. Such plans must include a report on concerns that have been raised and how they have been addressed in the plan.

In Ontario, specific direction on Aboriginal involvement is provided in the Forest Management Planning Manual. According to the manual a position on the Planning Team must be offered to each Aboriginal community. If that position is not filled then a community consultation approach is developed in cooperation with each Aboriginal community to address all aspects of forest management planning.

In New Brunswick there are specific Government and First Nations "tables" set up to discuss and implement the inclusion of First Nations in Forest Management.

Sustainable forest certification programs, including the Canadian Standards Association, Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, all require a level of aboriginal consultation.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	334	286
Local	NA	NA
<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		
<u>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1.</u>		
<p>Canada is fully committed to, and practices, sustainable forest management. By law, all forests harvested on Canada's public land must be successfully regenerated. Canada works to protect its forests. For instance, Alberta significantly invested in Mountain Pine Beetle control to prevent its spread across the boreal forest.</p> <p>See questions 49 and 11 for a description of Canada's international efforts related to this objective.</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?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011

Please describe how the mechanism(s) function.		
Note: The Government of Alberta is exploring ecosystem services as an approach to capture the comprehensive suite of services that we receive from nature to ensure they are considered in discussions about trade-offs and to inform cumulative effects management. This would allow the government to start to integrate the full benefits or costs of different policy options.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
<i>Note on Canadian data: The attendance statistic reported is person-visits (each time a person enters the land or marine part of a reporting unit for recreational, educational or cultural purposes during business hours, excluding through, local and commercial traffic. Same day re-entries and re-entries by visitors staying overnight in the reporting unit do not constitute new person-visits. Data exclude National Marine Conservation Areas).</i>	11,492,009 person-visits	10,578,884 person-visits (preliminary data)
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
<u>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2.</u>		
See examples under Questions 29 (Aboriginal peoples) and 49 (Canada's international activities).		
<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>		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please specify: Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Both CSA and SFI are endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).	Certification Scheme	Area
	120 million ha	150 million ha <sup>11</sup>
<u>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3.</u>		
The number of areas and the total area protected in Canada have both grown. As of 2011, 9.9% (991 482 km <sup>2</sup> ) of Canada's land area and about 0.70% (49 333 km <sup>2</sup> ) of its marine territory have been protected. In the last 20 years, the total area protected has increased by 95% and in the last 5 years it has increased by 19%. Under federal jurisdiction, 505 033 km <sup>2</sup> are protected, a 47% increase since 1990. These areas include, but are not restricted to, forests.		
Canada had 150 million hectares of certified forest at the end of 2011. This is the largest area of 3rd-party independently certified forests (CSA, FSC, SFI) in the world, representing approximately 40% of the world's certified forest area.		
See international examples under question 49.		
<b>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;</b>		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	X	

<sup>11</sup> Source: Certification Canada, [http://www.certificationcanada.org/english/status\\_intentions/canada.php](http://www.certificationcanada.org/english/status_intentions/canada.php)

44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011		
	NA	NA		
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:				
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No		
	NA	NA		
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
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).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
		X		
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
	X			
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?  <i>Note on Canadian data: these values are for the calendar year and represent disbursements for only those portions of projects and programs that are forestry-related (i.e., coded as forestry). There appears to have been a typographical error in the template under the column titled "donor" for line 49 as it asked for information from 2010 whereas elsewhere in this section related to Global Objective 4 the reporting years are 2007 and 2011. We have assumed that the information requested is for 2007 and 2011.</i>	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	11000	48960		
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4.				
<p>The ODA (from the Canadian International Development Agency - CIDA) coded as being related to forestry and disbursed in calendar year 2011 totaled US \$48.96 million. This included a major contribution of US \$41.79 million in Fast Start Climate Change financing to support climate change actions in developing countries in the area of "forests and agriculture". Of this fast-start financing, US \$39.56 million went to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Readiness Fund to support REDD+ country participants to build national capacity to address the problem of deforestation and forest degradation by providing technical and financial assistance to countries in the development of their strategies. The remaining US \$2.23 million of forestry-related Fast Start financing went to the BioCarbon Plus Fund, a public/private initiative administered by the World Bank and aimed at providing capacity building to project partners on program approaches for carbon assets and soil carbon methodologies, including technical workshops, south-south exchanges and capacity-building activities on improving land-based agriculture practices for smallholder farmers. Both of these fast-start initiatives were coded as being 100% forestry related.</p> <p>The balance of the forestry related disbursement for 2011 was US \$7.17 million and was linked to 22 other initiatives, many of</p>				



them multi-year and multi-sector, having a total value of US \$253 million<sup>12</sup>. The amount allotted to forestry-related components in these initiatives totaled US \$43.3 million<sup>13</sup> or an average of 17.1% of the total value of these non-fast-start projects. If we include the two fast-start forestry initiatives then there were 24 initiatives in 2011 that were disbursing and which had a forestry-related component to them. The total value of these 24 initiatives was just over US \$295 million and the forestry-related components amounted to US \$85.1 million or an average of 29% of the total value of these initiatives.<sup>14</sup>

Other selected examples of how Canada is supporting forestry-related initiatives in developing countries are:

- In Indonesia, the Restoring Coast Livelihoods project (US \$7.2 million<sup>15</sup>) is enhancing the livelihood security of vulnerable coastal communities on the west coast of South Sulawesi province using a multi-stakeholder collaborative approach to ecological mangrove restoration and sustainable, livelihood development and natural resource management use. Approximately 25% of project funding is related to forestry development and forestry education/training.
- Also in Indonesia, the Agroforestry and Forestry in Sulawesi project (US \$9.5 million<sup>16</sup>) is helping smallholder farmers to secure sustainable livelihoods while protecting natural resources in Sulawesi's dynamic landscape mosaics of forest, agroforestry and intensive agriculture. Project activities respond to economic, environmental and policy conditions through the adoption of diverse high-value tree crop systems and governance mechanisms that enhance natural resource management and environmental services in Sulawesi.
- In Central Africa, the support to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) project (US \$1.98 million<sup>17</sup>), is allowing the CBFP Facilitation team to provide additional support in the form of technical assistance to working groups of the Central Africa Forests Commission who are addressing issues of climate change, forest governance, biodiversity and desertification.
- In Ethiopia, the Productive Safety Net Program (US \$173.1 million<sup>18</sup>) provides predictable, multi-year transfers in the form of either food or cash to chronically food-insecure people in Ethiopia in order to meet food gaps, protect household assets such as livestock from depletion and build community infrastructure such as soil conservation and water harvesting structures, afforestation, rural roads, schools and health clinics. Approximately 10% of the funding is to support forestry development activities such as afforestation.
- Also in Ethiopia, the Livelihoods, Agriculture and National Development (LAND) project (US \$19.5 million<sup>19</sup>) is supporting the scaling up of the watershed management component of the national Sustainable Land Management Program from 57 to 75 districts in Ethiopia. Approximately 15% of project funds are destined for activities related to forestry development.
- In Ghana, the Agro-forestry Practices to Enhance Resource-Poor Livelihoods project (US \$2.97 million) aims to enhance the livelihoods of resource-poor communities in Ghana by: 1) demonstrating improvement in income generation & food security from sustainable natural resource management for the resource-poor 2) strengthening the vision of the Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources (KNUST) of becoming West Africa's centre of excellence in agroforestry by providing solutions to sustainable natural resources management, income generation and food security with a satellite faculty having increased capacity for teaching and applying agroforestry for multiple-purpose livelihood strategies 3) offering training for young Ghanaians as agroforestry technologists for entry-level careers in public & private sector agencies, and 4) developing and enhancing Ghana's agro-forestry policies at the district level.
- In Honduras, the Sustainable Management of Forestry Resources in Honduras project (US \$8.7 million<sup>20</sup>) aims to increase the annual income of rural Honduran families working in the forestry sector by strengthening Honduran forestry co-operatives and establishing sustainable forestry practices.
- In Cuba, the Development of the Forestry Sector project (US \$3.15 million<sup>21</sup>) is supporting the Government of Cuba's National Department of Forests (DNF - Dirección Nacional Forestal) in implementing its 10-year National Forestry Program

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<sup>12</sup> Using OECD exchange rates for 2011 (i.e., 1 USD = 0.9891 CAD)

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

and the National Forestry Strategy (2005-2015) by strengthening the protection and conservation of forestry resources, increasing the economic benefits of the forestry sector, and building the capacity of the rural population to contribute to the development of the forestry sector.

- Canada is also supporting a range of initiatives related to environmental management some of which have a strong forestry component but are entirely coded to non-forest sectors. For instance, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the single biggest source of funding for the global environment. Under the fifth replenishment of the GEF (2010-2014), Canada is the fifth largest contributor, with a pledge of \$238.4 million. Of the anticipated US \$4.2 billion to be provided by donors for the fifth replenishment, US \$1 billion will be to support sustainable forest management / REDD+. In 2011, Canada disbursed US \$76.2 million to the GEF.

### 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)

*Note by Canada: Canada has made clear and concrete commitments that support global achievement of the MDGs through its work in the area of international development. However, as the MDG framework applies only to developing countries, Canada's domestic actions in the area of sustainable forestry management (SFM) do not relate to this framework. Developing countries are best placed to report on their priorities and experience in relation to how SFM has contributed towards the achievement of the other MDG goals, which also could account for any Canadian contribution made and development assistance provided in this sector.*

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

#### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

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?	NR (see note above)	NR

Please list the indicators.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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?	NR	NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</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?	NR	NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
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).		
NR		