

Country: ITALY

Date of submission: 29 September 2012

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

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

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

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

United Nations Forum on Forests
Email: unff@un.org
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

General information

Head of forest agency

Name:	CESARE PATRONE
Title:	Mr
Address:	Via G. Carducci, 5 – 00187 Rome - ITALY
Phone:	+39 06 46657027
Fax:	+39 06 4873362
Email:	segreteria@corpoforestale.it

UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

Name:	LORENZA COLLETTI
Title:	Mrs
Address:	Via G. Carducci, 5 – 00187 Rome - ITALY
Phone:	+39 06 46657043
Fax:	+39 06 4818972
Email:	l.colletti@corpoforestale.it ,

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	GRAZIA ABBRUZZESE
Title:	Mrs
Address:	Via G. Carducci, 5 – 00187 Rome - ITALY
Phone:	+39 06 46657046
Fax:	+39 06 4818972
Email:	g.abbruzzese@corpoforestale.it , divisione05@corpoforestale.it

Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree

C & I: Criteria and indicators processes

EU: European Union

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

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵**Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument**

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

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

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

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

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 database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework) **YES. Legislative decree on 18th May 2001, n. 227**
<http://www.parlamento.it/leggi/deleghe/01227dl.htm>

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework) **YES. Framework Programme for the Forest Sector (2009) based mainly on the EU forest Action Plan** <http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/416>

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?

Yes

No

X

If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture

X

Climate Change

X

Energy

X

Tourism

Water

Other:

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

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

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

<p>National forest resources and the connected sector – although usually quite scattered and not very rentable - are increasingly taking a strategic, cross-cutting role in environmental, territorial and economic and social development policies. Currently there is the need not only to ensure an effective strategic coordination and direction at the national level, but also between the regional forest policy and other related planning activities (rural development policies, sector policies, environmental policies, climate change mitigation policies, energy policies, policies for the management water resources, management policies of protected areas and Natura2000 sites, etc.) The main national planning instruments providing intervention measures for the forest sector are the following ones: National Strategic Plan for the rural development 2007-2013 and its regional programmes co-financed by FEASR funds and National Strategic Framework 2007-2013 co-financed by structural funds of regional and interregional operating plans and by the fund of underutilized areas (FAS). A national Board for Forest Coordination has been established in the year 2010 being hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture: http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/2827</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No X
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	X	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	X	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). N.A. (at least inside Italy)		
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. ITALIAN LANGUAGE, inside the Framework Programme for the Forest Sector		
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). 47 (reference year: 2005)		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework). 7940 (reference year: 2005) 8374 (reference year: 2008) . staff belonging to the Italian State Forest Service		
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		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Italian Forest technology platform: http://www.piattaformaforestale.org/site/pg1.php?idpagina=1 Italian Forest-based Sector Strategic Research Agenda established in 2006 http://www.piattaformaforestale.org/site/pg1.php?idpagina=2		

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		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	X	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): forest research projects mainly co-financed by the EU, for instance thanks to the Seventh Framework Programme for research: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National		
Sub-national		
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Territorial Forest Planning. Participation process in principle based on the consultation method by structured interviews. The territorial forest plan is the most suitable management tool when considering the sustainability of the man-forest relationship and to guarantee the safeguard of community interests towards forests. The participation of local communities in the planning process allows the achievement of the following goals:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide a shared tool for the management of territory (bottom up approach); • to take into account the needs of the population and to avoid conflicts within local communities; • to inform and get feedback from the population about the functions of the forests; • to bridge technical knowledge with local know-how; • to implement transparent and repeatable procedures. 		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
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:	MULTILATERAL	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). Objective 7: ensure environmental sustainability; Targets: T1 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources, T2 Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss		
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		
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	X	
Others; please list: CAPACITY BUILDING, sharing of common experiences		
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance		

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). Legislative Decree on 18th May 2001, n. 227 and following modifications				
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		X		
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). On the FLEGT issues Italy has taken plenty of steps mainly by CITES and implementation of EU FLEGT or EU FLEGT-related tools. The activities of the Italian government on the protection of wild fauna and flora species through the control of their trade is implemented by the Italian State Forest Service, representing the national competent authority on certification and control. The CITES service has ensured during the years the Italian participation in the UE meetings of the CITES Committee, assisting the European Commission in the definitions of goals and strategies to implement the Regulation (EC) n. 338/1997 also on certain forest products. The Italian State Forest Service has also ensured the national participation and contribution to the EU common activities carried out in the definition and implementation of the EU FLEGT Action Plan, launched in 2003, and in the following EU regulations, in particular Regulation (EC) 2173/2005 on FLEGT and Regulation (EC) 995/2010 on due diligence: through such tools and activities the Italian scheme on FLEGT is currently under definition under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture, having the Italian State forest Service as main actor.				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000): source:FAOSTAT	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	12 016 903	11 347 894	5 521 397	5 982 957
Fuelwood	52 079	91 949	146	181
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value (1000 euro):	Yes	X	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Virgin cork and related products (reference year: 2005)	155 047	NA	60 213	NA
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). N.A.				
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). 3 062 (reference year: 2005) 3 265 (reference year: 2010)				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management). 3 062 (reference year: 2005) 3 265 (reference year: 2010)				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). During last years no significant steps ahead have been registered in this field as almost all the Italian natural and semi-natural forests, due to their protective functions as standing on the hills and the mountains, have been protected or strictly regulated since the first Italian forest national law in 1923.				

2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (1000 euro) was designated for forest-related research? From the “filiera-bois”	2007	2011
	NA	49 500
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	NA	26 235
Private industry	NA	23 265
Bilateral cooperation	NR	NR
Multilateral cooperation	NR	NR
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	NR	NR
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research). Reference year: 2007		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		190
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		231
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		75
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		41
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		33
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		33
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). Italy has registered plenty of national and local events/activities related to the IYF. Between the national events promoted by the Italian State Forest Service some of them can be underlined, for instance: dedication of the official calendar of the Italian State Forest Service; the “Adopt the forest” campaign, implemented together with the Ministry of Culture and Research to promote environmental education in the schools; exhibition of photos inside the UN building in Geneva dedicated to the IYF and to the 150 years of the Italian Unity; participation in the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Protection of Forests in Europe, held in Oslo, and contribution to the preparation of the pan-European official report “State of the European forests 2011”; support to the conference RomaForest2011 on the role of forests inside rural development; organization and hosting in Sabaudia of the international conference on the PAWSMED project on forests pedagogy; celebration of the 189th anniversary of the foundation of the Italian State Forest Service; promotion of the Arbor Day and of a joint conference with the Quebec delegation. More details on: http://www3.corpoforestale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/2099		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the	X	

benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). The Italian State Forest Service is quite active on this side, starting from the continue update of its website http://www.corpoforestale.it and then through any possible tool, for instance: preparation and distribution of two forest magazines, one scientific (“Silvae”) and the other one addressed to the general public (“Il forestale”); preparation and distribution of scientific books specialized on certain topics (e.g. on forests protected and sustainably managed inside the State Reserves); promotion of TV campaigns, interviews, TV programs, movies, press releases etc, especially on the topic of forest fires and on the preservation of forest biodiversity; organization of public campaigns, stands, fairies, school educative programmes to reach the public in any possible way.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). There are continue contacts and meetings, both with actors and stakeholders, especially of topic of common interest and heavy economic impact as FLEGT provisions: on other topics they are more scattered.		
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). Limited as they are mainly concentrated on the economic side of timber trade and forestry.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). Rights of civic uses for local communities: pasture, timber harvest, gathering of mushrooms and other non-wood forest products, etc. National legislation: Law on 16th June 1927, n. 1766 and its implementing Regulation on 26th February, n. 332. On the same subject several regional and local laws have been approved over the years.		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). They are traditionally allowed, under certain local conditions and according to certain rules, to go and pick up from public forest fixed amount of products (in particular fuelwood, timber, mushrooms and berries). The framework changes according to the place and the traditions.		
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 (maximum 250). Especially by local people, small enterprises, families living nearby forests, for instance on the mountains. They are quite scattered and locally different, a general description is not possible.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	X	
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? (maximum 250 words). Some projects, financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Region or even the EU (e.g. Rural Network) support and sometimes co-finance workshops, conference and fairies to		

⁸ 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.

this end.		
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	NA	
Local	NA	
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
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;		
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 10 467	2010 10 916
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 8 759	2010 9 149
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)	5 817	6 076
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual	5 126	5 355
Business entities and institutions	691	721
Local, indigenous and tribal communities	0	0
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Thanks to the funds and guidelines provided by the Rural Development Programmes co-financed by the EU, the plantation and caring of forests inside rural areas is still continuing. Also the maintenance of a rich list of protected areas having significant portions of forests inside and the existence of the network of 130 State Nature Reserves managed by the State Forest Service help considerably in protecting forests and preventing their exploitation and degradation.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005 4 123	2010 4 073
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)	1 555	1 791
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)	3 062	3 265
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)	19	20
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005 3 499	2010 3 014
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (1000 euro)	167 960	179 595
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)	6 542	6 281
Total value of fuelwood removal (1000 euro)	269 160	299 581
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (1000 euro)	264 790	NA
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
	NA	NA
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in	2005	2011

your country?	NA	36,5 Million
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	285	285
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). The Italian forests are usually important for their services more than for economic production as they are relevant for erosion fighting, landscape, recreation, etc. To this end the network of almost 800 protected areas run by the Ministry of Environment, out of which the 130 state reserves managed by the State Forest Service, proved to be crucial: http://www.minambiente.it/export/sites/default/archivio/normativa/dm_27_04_2010.pdf		
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;		
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 8 759	2010 9 149
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)	1 578	NA
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes X	No
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area (hectares)
	PEFC FSC	744 538 66 518
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). Together with the spread of the two main certification schemes Italy is also on the way to implement the EU regulation on "due diligence", linked to the EU FLEGT action plan and aiming to ensure a more conscious production and trade of forest products.		
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	No X
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007 NA	2011 NA
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors: To this end the main contributor appears to be the Minister of foreign affairs although some scattered assistance projects are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (for instance on EU forest twinning) or by the Ministry of Environment (REDD+/ Kyoto protocol forest initiatives). A complete overview is currently not available.		
Agriculture	X	
Energy		
Water		
Climate change	X	
Nature conservation	X	
Others; please specify: Research		
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 X
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). Growing economic crisis, scarce timber rentability and a forest sector scattered between the influence of other sectors				
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 (euro)	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	1 222 862	1 956 446,62		
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words). NR				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

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).

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:

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		X

assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
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).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
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 describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
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 describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
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 describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	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.		
MCPFE's criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Positive effects and services for forest on		

the environment, both from protected and/or sustainable managed forests		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators.		
MCPFE's criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Trying to coordinate and support all forest stakeholders although the funds devoted to this end continue to decrease		
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). MDGs are currently not quite relevant on the Italian forests due to the society structure and development. Much more importance is given to EU forest-related instruments, as the Rural Development Regulation programmes (providing funds to forestry) and the EU Forestry Strategy and EU Forest Action Plan (implemented by the current nfp and giving general guidance to the whole sector), not to mention the Forest Europe pan-european process, currently trying to develop a "legally binding forest convention" (LBA): http://www.foresteurope.org/		