

Country: Morocco

Date of submission: September 28, 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.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

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

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>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>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>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management		
1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (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 X	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture		X
Climate Change		X
Energy		X
Tourism		
Water		X
Other:		X
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). - National committee on preventing and combating forest fires: To implement the master plan on combating forest fires and coordinate actions among all stakeholders at the national and local level. Chaired by the HCEFLCD (Forestry department), holds two meetings per year, to monitor previous program implementation and prepare the action plan for the next year, based on		

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

lessons learned.

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

- **National environmental council:** Chaired by the department of Environment where two focal points related to forests are hosted (CBD, CC), this council deals with all themes related to environment and sustainable development at the national level. In addition, national and local committees where the forestry department is represented discuss and deliberate on studies related to investments projects impacts on environment to prevent harmful effects of those projects on forests.

- **Framework conventions with other departments and institutions:** These include the Agricultural Department for issues related to range land management, forest estate securisation through demarcation and registration on the land conservation agency, and locale communities and NGOs, particularly for peri-urban and urban forest management.

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes X	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	User rights of local communities, especially for grazing and use of minor products, are recognized by the forest law. Thus, forests contribute significantly to income generation for around 6 million of rural poor inhabitants, particularly in mountainous areas. The national forest program takes into account this issue through the establishment of forest cooperatives and grazing associations, and their involvement in forest programs implementation.	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	The national initiative for human development, launched in 2005, contributes to poverty alleviation in rural areas, including forested lands.	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). - Establishment and support to forest cooperatives for the mobilization and valorization of wood and non-wood forest products (timber, medicinal and aromatic plants, mushrooms, ...);		

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

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

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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:		X

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).
 Besides his engagement in international organization concerned with SFM (UNFF, CBD, LCD, FAO, GEF, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP,...), Morocco is also actively engaged regional level (Silva Mediterranea, Regional forestry commissions of the FAO, Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests, EFIS, ...) and also in triangular cooperation through GCP projects dealing with watershed management and reforestation. Concerning bilateral cooperation, either north-south or south-south, Morocco has been always active with the EU and its member countries, with neighboring and African countries, and even with north America (USA and Canada) and Asian countries (Japan and China). Recently, a triangular project aiming to share knowledge and experiences about watershed management involves Equator (Latin America).

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: Combating desertification.				
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).				
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				
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). - Interministerial circular, involving the Forestry Department, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior, aiming at joining efforts to enhance forest law enforcement to combat illegal logging. A national board and local committees were established to monitor the circular implementation and take further actions if necessary. - Involvement of key partners in hunting control activities. - Organization of the local population (cooperatives and associations) and involvement of NGOs in forest programs implementation.				
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):	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	1018000	1151728	179158	146433

Fuelwood				
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	X	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	3046 (*)	2702 (*)	18473 (*)	10698 (*)

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).

As an importer of timber in various products, Morocco had taken action to improve trade with LDC in Africa, particularly on tax import cuts, that cover also forest products.

For exports, Morocco is concerned only by non-wood forest products, mainly cork; medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP), carob, and mushrooms. Knowing that these exports are oriented toward Europe, the free trade agreement with the EU is contributing to enhance trade in this area.

Recently, the forestry department started a project on improving chain value of some components of MAP with high potential for export, in order to preserve the biodiversity and improve income for the local population. Forest certification is another area where actions had been taken, to certify that forests and forest products are sustainably managed. This concern adapting FSC criteria and indicators to the national level for SFM and Fair-Wild for the MAP.

(*) These values concern only cork and cork products. Data related to MAP and other non-wood forest products is not available for the specified years.

2C: Protection of forests

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

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

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

The main actions taken to protect forests can be summarized as follow:

- Establishment and implementation of a master plan on forest protection against forest fires;
- Establishment and implementation of a forest health monitoring system;

- Enactment of a law on forest protected areas to manage 154 sites having an ecological and biological interest, covering 2.5 million hectares;
- Enhancement of landscape restoration programs for the main forest ecosystems.

2D: Science and research

20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	687 (salaries not included)	525 (salaries not included)
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	X	X
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA

Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).

The forest research was organized to work with all interested institutions, universities and other research centers, at the national, regional and international level. However, data on financing the joint forest research programs is not available for the time being to be included in this report.

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
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners		
Local communities		
Private sector		
Indigenous communities		
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).		
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	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). - Adoption of the IYF logo in all notes exchange within the forestry department services and with other department, organizations or institutions, for the whole year 2011. - Special events organized at the occasion of the international days related to forests, combating desertification, wetlands, ... - Exhibitions at the national level (3) and at Bonn- Germany (1). - Special events on holiday camps for children. - Publication of a booklet on various themes related to forest ecosystems and the goods and services they provide for the nation.		

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	X	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). Meetings with members of the parliament at the occasion of the discussions on forestry department budget and organization of a field trip for a group of deputies.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). The private sector is engaged in forest programs implementation and in forest products harvesting and processing. The private sector carries out these activities through the contracts with the forestry department. Actions have been taken to increase transparency and competition in a concerted way with the private sector. Technical and administrative procedures were established and implemented for the main forest activities, following joint meetings with the private sector representatives (Associations, corporation ...).		

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

2G: Indigenous and local communities

28. 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).

It is important to specify that forests in Morocco are state owned, but the user rights to the local population are recognized by law, since 1917. These user rights include grazing, gathering of dead wood and other products for family use. In the argan ecosystem (an endemic specie), these rights are extended to agricultural practices and collect of fruits to make argan oil.

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
<p>Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>As mentioned in previous sections, the local population is organized in cooperative or grazing associations, and they are involved in forest programs implementation and in forest products harvesting and valorization. In addition, they benefit directly from job opportunities offered by various forest activities. Indirectly, they benefit from forest income generated by forest products sales, paid to forest communities.</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).</p>		

⁸Benefit-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.

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

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

If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC	23.000 ha
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). Eucalyptus plantations in the Gharb region, managed by Eucaforest, a subsidiary company of the Cellulose du Maroc (pulp mill) are certified FSC. For the state owned forests, the process is underway since 2006 and a national team is established to carry on the work of adapting the FSC criteria and indicators to the local conditions. First steps were tested on 4 forests and the process is expected to be achieved on 2 of them.</p>		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes X	No
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	85.875 (*)	92.200 (*)
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture		
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		
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 X	No
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	85.875.000	92.200.000
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)

	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
<p>If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). (*) The amount of the budget does not include staff salaries.</p>				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
	X			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		X		
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	NA	NA	NA	NA
<p>Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).</p>				

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PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
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.
NA

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
Text was provided on previous sections.

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 assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators. NA		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). The local population benefiting from forest income are able to send their kids to school.		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	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. NA		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Two main ideas worth to be mentioned: - Women organized in cooperatives in the argan forests (argan oil processing) and in other areas around medicinal and aromatic plants, become self-dependant and improve their livelihoods. - Distribution of improved stoves facilitates the work and the burden that women carry out in rural areas related to fire wood gathering. Thus allowing more time and energy for them for other income generating activities.		

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?		
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?		
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? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
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).		

