

General information

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

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

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)¹

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference²:

- 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 database³ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

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

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

Yes

If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture

yes

Climate Change

yes

Energy

Tourism

yes

Water

yes

Other: Environment

yes

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

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

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

³ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Several public institutions are directly or indirectly involved in the planning, finance, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of issues and activities related to mitigation and a forestation, combating desertification, land degradation and drought. A review of the involved institutions is given below:

1. Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet)
2. The National Committee for Combating Desertification(NCCD)

The Ministry of Agriculture chairs it while EQA is the deputy chair. In addition to other eight public institutions, two universities, the Palestinian Environmental Non Governmental Organizations Network and five representatives from the private sector form the membership.

3. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

MoA is the major implementer of projects related to desertification in the oPt. Several projects related to land reclamation, rangeland development, soil and water conservation and harvesting, a forestation, natural resources and biodiversity are implemented through the MoA. In addition..

4. Environment Quality Authority (EQA)

5. Other public Ministries and institutions with certain tasks of relevance to a forestation and desertification, such as: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Administration Development, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Information, Palestinian Water Authority, Palestinian Energy Authority, Palestinian Lands Authority, Universities and research centers.

According to the official statistics there are around 40 Palestinian NGOs and CSOs working in fields related to agriculture. Private sector involvement in mitigation and combating desertification, forestation, land degradation and drought is minimal..

Since its establishment in 1994, PNA has formulated several agricultural and environmental policies and strategies tackling a forestation, desertification and land degradation issues. A summary and review of the most recent polices and strategies are given below:

1. The Agricultural Sector Strategy (shared vision) (2010)

In this regard, the most important strategic objective is of relevance to a forestation, desertification and land degradation:

Sustainable use, increasing the area, reclaiming the land and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, which will materialise through applying the following interventions:

- a. Identify, classify and reclaim lands and enhance productivity
- b. Afforest government and privately-owned land
- c. Develop and rehabilitate rangeland
- d. Conserve and sustainably use agricultural biodiversity

2. Environmental Sector Strategy (2010)

3. The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Programme of Action for the Palestinian Authority (2009)
4. Ending Occupation, Establishment the State.

All the work between the players is coordinated and prepared through the national committees such as NCCD, the

national committee for the greening of Palestine and the national committee for the natural reserves.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	
If yes, please specify :	yes	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). <u>Our forests is Mediterranean forests which mean that its for ecological objectives more than investment objectives taking into consideration the contribution of these forests in poverty control by the followings:</u> <u>1- Contribution to food security by using the forests products especially wild forage, medical plants , seeds and Mushroom.</u> <u>2- Job creation programs through seedlings production, forestation activities and forests managements.</u> <u>3- Using the forests for grazing according to our locations plans.</u> <u>4- Interior ecotourism and its effects to the surrounding urban area.</u> <u>5- Small handmade wood industries related to the forests wood .</u> <u>6- Simple industries related to wood production like boxes.</u> <u>7-poor people close to the forests use the available wood as source of energy under our control.</u> <u>These are the forests products and use related to poverty control in Palestine.</u>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. Arabic		
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?		No
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). <u>1- The main challenge is the occupation especially 10% of the Palestinian forestry land under our full control and we have ability to reach and share in management of 50% of our forests , forestation programs and management is applied by the ministry of agriculture according to our strategy and agricultural law .</u> <u>2- training for the staff always is needed to increase the technology level needed to reach forests sustainability in the dry area also water harvesting technique needed to rehabilitate the dry area forests .</u>		

3- In Palestine we have problem in finding a partner for the government from non governmental organizations .		
4- Mapping and bordering for the forests is needed as priority needed for planning.		
5- Qualified rangers with cars and communication systems as infrastructure is needed.		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?		No
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?		No
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
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:		No
National : National committee for greening of Palestine National committee for combating desertification National committee for natural reserves management		
Sub-national: Technical committee for greening programs Technical committee natural reserves management		
Local : committees for greening programs in all districts		
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Agriculture sector is characterized by being a multidisciplinary and multifaceted sector in addition to innumerable institutions working in the field of agricultural. Below is a presentation of the status of stakeholders involved in the SFM:		
<p>1. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and PNA PLO and PNA have a pivotal role in shaping the context that pave the way to SFM through management of the negotiation, issuance of legislations, allocation of budget, formulation of macro and sectoral policies and plans, institutional reform and development, management of foreign aid and channelling donors support to this sector.</p> <p>2. MoA The Ministry performs major duties in the regulation and management of the forests according to the agricultural law in addition to the oversight, supervision and delivery of certain basic services tasks. The Ministry carries out its assigned functions from its headquarter, agricultural directorates and offices in the governorates and main gatherings. There are about 100 employees working in the Ministry in the field of forests. All the activities related to the SFM is conducted and led by MoA such as management, protection and expansion through a forestation.</p> <p>3. Other ministries and public bodies: Some public institutions play role in the development, expansion of plant cover.</p> <p>4. Semi-government bodies:</p>		

Pursuant to Article (1) under the Amended Law on Agriculture No. (11) of 2005, one agricultural commodity councils was established as semi-government bodies. Acting under special regulations, this include the Greening of Palestine Council.

5. NGOs and civil society organisations:

These organizations have a simple role in expansion of forests in cooperation with MoA a special agreements in this regard.

6. The private sector:

This sector also has a simple role in expansion of plant cover through distributing of forest and shadow seedlings. The local community has a very important role in management the forests locations.

The work through the stakeholders is controlled by MoA which headed the committees relevant to SFM. There is a strong cooperation between the MoA and the municipalities and village councils in SFM.

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:		NO
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:		

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	Forests and climate change
Forest biodiversity	Forest biodiversity
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	Forest degradation and rehabilitation

Others; please list:

Local community engagement in forests management, 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?		No
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?		No

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).

The main legal source for us is the agricultural low announced and lunched in 2003 taking into consideration the management of the forests specially the protection of the existing forests also how to increase the area by adding new plantations also we have

sub low of forests management and sub low of natural reserve management also we have the Instructions for forestry parks under the sub low of forests.				
Also we have the environmental low concerning the biodiversity and wild life protection and management.				
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):			No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products				
Fuelwood				
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:			No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). Our forests is a Mediterranean forests not specialized for wood or fruit production				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). Protection and management of forests, natural reserves and rangeland is the responsibility of the ministry of agriculture in cooperation with other relevant institutions. The protection of forests is implemented through different activities such as:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest protection from attacks by processional Forestry in forest sites. 2. Prune large trees to protect them from fire. 3. Road construction and fire lines in forests to reduce fire. 4. Spraying herbicide on main roads near forest and internal roads in the forest of weed control and reduce the risk of fire. 5. Increase awareness of the importance of forests and conservation and the importance of biodiversity. 6. Involvement of local communities in the management of forests to reduce attacks by the local communities. 7. 				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007		2011	
	0		0	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011	
	Public sector			
Private industry				
Bilateral cooperation				
Multilateral cooperation				
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?			No	
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?			No	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these	2007		2011	

extension programs?		
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	
<p>If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The International Year of Forests is a very important occasion in the Palestinian territories to raise the importance of forests. The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the government institutions and relevant non-governmental organizations especially Ministry of Environmental Affairs to organize the World Forestry Day every year. A celebration program in collaboration with other institutions is prepared and all relevant partners are invited and events within the activity in the presence of the concerned ministers. In this event also leaflets are distributed to the participants, which shows the importance of forests in all areas and the importance of deepening these concepts among school students and the school curriculum . Risks and problems facing forests and expansion and the role of various institutions in the development and conservation of forests are also raised.</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.		
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	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
<p>Summer camping activities with a coordination with the ministry of education also is good way for public awareness used in our country for different age levels also these camping held in cooperation with the municipalities .</p> <p>Also lectures is used for the student in the schools to give idea about the forests management and protection and how to engage them in the development and decision making.</p> <p>TV and Radio programs also used for extinction and public awareness .</p>		
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	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	
As mentioned in the agricultural law in the Palestinian territories on the sustainable management of forests and nature reserves, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with other relevant institutions. Supervisory and technical committees has been formed whose membership includes representatives from the government sector and non-governmental		

<p>institutions and the private sector. More events contributed by governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in the field of forestry is to participate in the process of planting expansion of new forests and taking care of forest in the first few years after planting.</p> <p>Recently been involved Palestinian Monetary Authority in the process of forestation and this was the basis of the preservation of the environment and contribute to the greening of Palestine, and has been providing with forest seedlings free through the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) do all agri-businesses and service operations after agriculture. There are non-governmental institutions to contribute in forestry operations such as the Palestine Foundation green rural development and through an agreement signed with them for afforestation site and then moving on to other sites.</p>		
<p>Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Timber production is not a goal of the establishment and maintenance of forests in Palestine and therefore the role of the private sector in the sustainable management of forests in Palestine is limited and is represented as community involvement and national duty in the greening of Palestine and the preservation of the environment. The participation of non-governmental organizations in the sustainable management of forests in Palestine is the largest and most important role of than private sector. Issuance.</p>		
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	
<p>Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>According to the agricultural law the using of the forest products is organized and we have a license provided to the users according to our estimation and to the needs of the people these license are :</p> <p>1-wood cutting and transportation from the forests and private land.</p> <p>2-fruite products and medical plants.</p> <p>3-Grazing.</p> <p>4-Forestry parks establishment.</p> <p>And always the priority to the neighbors of the forests.</p> <p>All the forests in Palestine is governmental land and under the management of the ministry of agriculture and under the ownership issues is related to the land authority.</p>		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁴	Yes	
<p>Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The local communities benefiting from the forests under our supervision specially food products and grazing(goats only) by using licenses describe the time and the quantity and the priority is for the neighbors of the forests specially they use it since hundred of years.</p> <p>Medical plants and wood some times collected from the forests also under our control under the idea of sustainable forests management and local community participation in this management.</p> <p>Forestry parks establishment is good benefit from the forests ,these parks establish by agreement with the municipalities and villages councils, the idea is to organize the recreation and to control the fiers.</p> <p>- Labors used for the management of the forests also choose from the communities around or closed to the forests .</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).</p> <p>The traditional knowledge in any community is the base of the developed technical information taking into consideration in planning and implementation and included in the forests sub low like the date of the grazing in the forests which it from March till the end of October and also the type of cattle (just the sheep) also we respect the knowledge about the species needed to be</p>		

⁴ 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.

protected and planted specially the medical plant and the multipurpose species ,also the information about the date of the rainfall is important and water harvesting tech specially in the dried area.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		
Local communities		
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).		
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).		
Community involvement in sustainable forest management in Palestine is clear through the organization of grazing in the forest sites for the owners of livestock, and also through engaging local communities in organization process random recreation in forest sites through agreements with municipalities and local councils to manage the recreation sites. Local community is also engaged through forestry operations, maintenance and protection of forests.		
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?	No	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous		
Local		
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)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
The Ministry of Agriculture is implemented many activities to achieve the global target first on forests through protect existing forests by guards nature present in all forest sites to reduce attacks on them, as the Ministry of Agriculture in each year also planted about 200 hectares in modern sites Forestry in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutions. The Ministry of Agriculture is also responsible for reforestation sites exposed to fires are forest conservation to reduce fires, such as trimming trees, establishment of agricultural roads and fire lines and weed control. Engaging local community in the all process is one of our priorities.		
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	2005	2010

be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).		
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 ³); 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 ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?		NO
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 (maximum 250 words).		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005 15000	2011 30000
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	5	5.5
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	30000	50000
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). Recreation in palestine in general is unorganized recreation in the natural reserve and forests because the highest percentage of the land under the Israeli control till now and these land without management but used for recreation as it is possible ,in the area under the Palestinian control forestry parks established in the forests closed to the buildup area according to the needs under the management of the municipalities and supervision of the ministry of the agriculture .		
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	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?		No
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
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	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007 1500	2011 1500

45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:			
Agriculture	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:			No
Domestic public funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
Domestic private sector funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). Palestine still under occupation facing funding shortage and unstable economy .			
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?		Yes	
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?			Recipient
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?		Donor	Recipient
		2007	2011
		2010	2011
			0
			0
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words). The total budget used is governmental budget and nothing received from the donor and this budget reflect global objective 2.			

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	
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		

Please list the indicators.
 -using agro forestry system in forestation.
 -managing the grazing system in the forests.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 Poverty represent the main problem in Palestine and some people depend in the forests products to facilitate the life as a source of food for the family and also for the sheep he has so in our activities both forestation program and forests management we take this need into consideration to support those farmers closed the forests ,agro forestry species and gangland species used in the new plantations, in some cases seeds and fertilizers spread in the opened forestry land to increase the productivity of the vegetation cover according to estimations and some times simple socioeconomic study to the area.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		

Please list the indicators.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 The introduction of key terms related to forests in the curriculum as well as to clarify the importance of forests in preserving the environment and its importance to humans in different aspects. In practice also, it is also organizing summer camps for school students as well as leisure trips to forest sites and do many activities inside the forest, such as walking in the corridors and identify environmental plants and trees of the forest and control the movement of birds. We also involve school students in campaigns forest planting seedlings in the forest sites.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		

Please list the indicators.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 The Palestinian women sharing the men in all the life aspects especially the rural woman closed to the forests ,the women collect the products of the forests to help in managing the daily needs ,she collect the forage wild vegetables used in food preparing and also tree fruits ,thymus ,medical plants and mushroom.
 Wood collection from the forests under our control specially in winter is the responsibility of the rural women for heating and sometimes for cooking .
 The women also working as a labour in our projects and activities specially in the nursery and seedling production.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
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	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). I think its direct effect for the forests management and its a result of enhancing the life quality by improving the environment, reducing pollution effect ,increasing the open area and creating a job, specially in our case where is the desertification indicators appear and the opened area is reduced under the red line so any improvement for the environment reflected in the children by reducing the mortality but we haven't studies or indicators about this.		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
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	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). That sustainable forest management have a significant impact on improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and thus the positive impact on the mental health of mothers in Palestine. Improving economic conditions for housewives reflect positively on the psyche of the mother and therefore all family members. Sustainable forest management is leading to improve the environment in general and this is also reflected positively on the mental health of the citizens.		
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?		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	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). The concern for the environment is one of the main goals and directions to all the institutions of formal and informal and therefore of sustainable forest management in Palestine contributes to this overall objective to fill its positive effects on various aspects of life. That all activities that are made in the field of sustainable forest management in Palestine aimed at preserving the environment, and these activities: 1. Maintain the existing forests and prevent infringements, whether sector or otherwise. 2. Working on pruning and thinning large trees in order to reduce or prevent the spread of fires.		

- 3. Spraying herbicides to reduce the risk of the spread of fires.
- 4. Generation fire lines inside the forest.
- 5. Expansion planting new forests each year.
- 6. Work to raise and increase the awareness of local communities and citizens of the importance of forests and its impact on the environment.

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