

Country: Switzerland

Date of submission: 18.12.2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- 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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## General information

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

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

Name:	----
Title:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

#### 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  
NR: Not relevant  
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)<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument</b>	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference<sup>6</sup>:</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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<b>1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management</b>		
1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database <sup>7</sup> (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture		Yes
Climate Change		Yes
Energy		Yes
Tourism		Yes
Water		Yes
Other:		
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).		

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

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

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

For the mechanism of forest planning at subregional level, all the sectors concerned are involved in developing and approving the plan. At national level, cross-sectoral cooperation exists in developing policies and strategies.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	<b>No</b>
If yes, please specify :		NR
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	NR	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	NR	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). Not relevant for Switzerland		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	<b>Yes</b>	No
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. French is official language. NLBI has been translated into German, in collaboration with Germany and Austria.		
<b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management:</b> Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
<b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). Personal working in sfm is adequately educated, trained (including vocational training) at equipped with adequate technology at all levels.		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	yes	
Recipient country	yes	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Switzerland is substantively involved in supporting technology transfer North-South, South-South and triangular with human and financial resources. Through its intensive international and transboundary cooperation, Switzerland is also recipient of technology.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	yes	
Tax breaks	yes	

Subsidies	yes	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	yes	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): Public payments for services delivered in forest biodiversity, prevention from natural hazards in protection forests, forest planning, maintaining regeneration forests		
<b>1D: Stakeholder participation</b>		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	<b>Yes</b>	No
National	Yes	
Sub-national	yes	
Local	yes	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). National: involvement in developing forest policy by cantons, branch organizations and environmental NGOs. Subnational: involvement in forest planning by all relevant sector officials, forest owners, branch organization and NGOs. Local: Approval of local plans by municipality, forest owners, entrepreneurs, NGOs		
<b>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</b>		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	<b>Yes</b>	No
North-South	yes	
South-South	yes	
Triangular	yes	
Others:	NR	
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	Yes	
Forest biodiversity	Yes	
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	Yes	
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	Yes	
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	Yes	
Others; please list:		
<b>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance</b>		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	<b>No</b>
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?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?		
Donor country	Yes	
Recipient country	No	
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250)		

words). NR				
<b>2B: International trade in forest products</b>				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000): = 1000 CHF	<b>Yes</b>		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	Timber products	9435	8377	4547
Fuelwood	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	<b>Yes</b>		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	Honey from forests	90	106	3
Game meat	50	60	0	0
Chestnut fruit	4	4	0	0
Mushroom	NA	NA	NA	NA
Christmas trees	NA	NA	NA	NA
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). NA				
<b>2C: Protection of forests</b>				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). NA				
<b>2D: Science and research</b>				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007		2011	
	NA		NA	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011	
	Public sector	NA	NA	NA
Private industry	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).				
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	<b>Yes</b>		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?	<b>Yes</b>		No	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007		2011	
	Forest owners	NA	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>2E: Public awareness and education</b>				

23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	<u>Yes</u>	No
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). Documentary film on forests on TV and in cinema, exhibitions, forest excursions, brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, <a href="http://www.bafu.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformation/00962/index.html?lang=de&amp;msg-id=37065">http://www.bafu.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformation/00962/index.html?lang=de&amp;msg-id=37065</a>		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	yes	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	yes	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	yes	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	yes	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).----		
<b>2F: Private sector and industry</b>		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	<u>Yes</u>	No
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	<u>Yes</u>	No
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). Forest Forum, at national level and at international level biannual meeting in IDANE Wald		
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).-----		
<b>2G: Indigenous and local communities</b>		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	<u>Yes</u>	No
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). ----		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? <sup>8</sup>	<u>Yes</u>	No
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Equal distribution of forest goods, share on timber and firewood.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest	<u>Yes</u>	No

<sup>8</sup> Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.



management, planning and implementation?		
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).----		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	<b>Yes</b>	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	NR	
Local communities	yes	
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).----		
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?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NR	NR
Local	NA	NA
<b>Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests</b>		
<b>Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;</b>		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Switzerland through its State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) has provided the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) funding for pilot projects with a view to value all ecosystem services from water provision, erosion prevention to capture and storage of CO<sub>2</sub>. It further supports projects that promote tropical timber trade according to internationally recognized technical standards and through sustainable management of resources. SECO is also supporting the « ITTO Thematic Programme on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests (REDDES) » as well as two other thematic programmes on trade and market transparency and on community forest management and enterprises.</p> <p>The project <i>Linking Trade Demand and Sustainable Forest Management (LTDSFM)</i> (2007-2013), funded by SECO, and implemented by WWF Greater Mekong Programme in cooperation with the Department of Forestry (DoF) under the Vietnam Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), supports forest management operations and private businesses in Vietnam and Lao PDR to improve their management practices, providing an enabling environment for FSC certification as a market based tool for sustainable forest management in the Mekong Region.</p> <p>In 2011, SECO further contributed to the well renowned ITTO Global Report on the Status of Tropical Forest</p>		

Management.		
See also GOs 2, 3, 4		
<b>Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people</b>		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> ); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	<u>Yes</u>	No
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)? = 1000 CHF	2005	2011
	NA	560'000
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). Payment by the federal and the cantonal government to the protection function and to biodiversity services to the forest owners.		
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)?	NA	NA
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).		
<p>At national and local levels, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) promotes its international policy dialogue: transfers from the state to the local community or village collective by means of forest and common land management practices, training decision-makers in the handling of forest and climate related issues and in negotiation techniques</p> <p>In partner countries, the SDC supports and promotes small-farmer and community initiatives for sustainable forest management, for the regeneration of degraded forests, and for afforestation; approaches for multifunctional land use (use in common of forest and pastureland, agroforestry, trees for the production of food, for building, fuel, animal feed or green manure, environmental and tourism services)</p> <p>As part of its effort to provide new know-how, the SDC promotes activities with a direct impact on operational programmes and policy dialogue country and theme-specific coordination of multilateral and bilateral actors in climate and forest related fields. Support of indigenous peoples processes in respect to the preparation of REDD+, particularly in the Amazon region (SDC) in the framework of REDD indigenas.</p> <p>SDC also provides mitigation and adaptation actions at national and local level, in Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia,</p>		

East Africa, West Africa, S. Africa, Madagascar, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia, Venezuela, Chile (NAMA).

The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) is one of the three major donors providing funding to the ITTO to support sustainable forest management; it co-funded several transboundary conservation projects of its producer member countries – including for example a project that led to the certification of 0.5 million hectares of tropical forest in northern Congo.

**Swiss National Forest Programme 2004-2015**

After the mid-term review showed that the Swiss National Forest Plan is a useful tool at national level for overall coordination and strategic guidance, a revision for a NFPplus is on the way with more rejuvenation of protection forest; better synergies between biodiversity and forest economy, better integration of forest with farmers and water distributors, better support to private forest owners, better coordination of forest cover areas with spatial planning law revision, enhancement of wood as a substitution material/carbon sink with a view to climate change mitigation, better pest and major events prevention, as well as improved education for foresters. In short, the revised National Forest Programme will include new topics such as climate change, biodiversity and wood mobilization.

**Swiss Wood Action Plan 2009 to 2012**

Promotional activities are planned under the Swiss Wood Action Plan, such as raising the awareness of institutional end-users, a competition for innovative hardwood products to reactivate dormant market potential, public awareness raising of forest utilisation and wood harvesting through a campaign to be launched in 2011 in response to the expected demand increase. The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment is responsible for implementing the Wood Action Plan together with the main stakeholders in the timber sector for an ecologically and economically effective use of wood. The budget is 16 million CHF for the next 4 years. The target related to harvesting of wood is to increase by 2 million m<sup>3</sup> until 2020 through a consumption of energy from wood and the use of forest products in construction. Financial support is provided for the installation of heating systems through a mix of federal, cantonal and municipal funding.

See also GOs 1, 3, 4

**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?	<b>Yes</b>	No
If yes, please specify: 0.68 mio ha or 54% of Swiss forests are FSC certified, 2/3 of these are also PEFC certified.	Certification Scheme	Area

Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).

A Swiss national strategy for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity has been adopted deriving from the obligations of the convention on biological biodiversity (CBD) and other relevant international instruments in the area of biodiversity. The long-term aim of the biodiversity strategy (time horizon 2050) is to ensure that the resilience of the ecosystems will be conserved through their variety. In order to conserve and strengthen the diversity of the ecosystem services, the most important elements of the strategy are: sufficient areas for the protection and promotion of biodiversity will be put aside by 2020. These areas also include forest areas. Biodiversity should be understood by society as a matter of central importance and greater economic attention should be given to the

services provided by ecosystems. The biodiversity objectives are to be integrated into all relevant policy and economic sectors.

See also GOs 1,2, 4

**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?	<u>Yes</u>	No
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: NR		
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:	<u>Yes</u>	No
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$) NA	2011 (US\$) NA
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$) NA	2011 (US\$) NA
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$) NA	2011 (US\$) NA
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).		
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	<u>No</u>
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	<u>Donor</u>	Recipient
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor	Recipient
	2007   2010	2007   2011

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

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)** The Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO contributes CHF 17 Mio to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. In addition to the financial participation, Switzerland provides technical expertise to the FCPF for the implementation of its activities aimed at building the capacities of selected developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into a future system of positive incentives for REDD+. Preparation of a bilateral support to Ghana's REDD+ strategy development in complement to the FCPF and FIP: about CHF 3.6 million 2013-2016.

### Swiss Development Cooperation

- ❖ **PROFOR** Program on Forests of the Worldbank (2003-2012: USD12 m).  
Up to 2015: USD2.5 m
- ❖ **Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)** - about since USD1.5 m since 2008). Up to 2015: USD1.0 m
- ❖ **REDD+ Partnership** (November 2010-December 2012) – unique phase up to end of 2012: USD 0.2 m
- ❖ **GEF, IUCN, Mountain Partnership: diverse funding, about USD 3 million per year, since 1995**

**ASEAN Swiss Partnership on Social Forests & Climate Change (ASFN) - 2009 – 2017 planned, about 1.5 m/yr.**

- ❑ Supporting the emerging climate change agenda in ASEAN
- ❑ Mainstreaming social forestry in ASEAN CC policies

**African Forest Forum (AFF) and Climate change - 2010 – 2018 planned, about 1.5 m/yr.**

- ❑ Building capacities in linking climate change and forestry
- ❑ CC and land-use policy development in sub-saharian Africa

**Andean forests and their role in climate change mitigation & adaptation- 2010 – 2018 planned, about 2 m/yr.**

- ❖ Experience sharing and policy development
- ❖ Mountain ecosystems and forests in NAMAS and NAPAs\*

### Eastern Europe and Integration Fund

- Regional: Forests in a Green Economy 2012: USD 0.4 m
- Biodiversity conservation Carpathian Region (2009 – 2014): USD 4 m
- Mazedonia Nature Conservation Strategy (2012-2016): USD 9 m

\*NAMAS: National Appropriated Mitigation Actions; NAPAs: National Action Programs on Adaptation

See also GOs 1,2,3

## 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.

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

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? 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).		
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
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).		

Existing and Emerging Sources (estimate, 2010-2012)

Source	USD million/yr	Main focus areas (Forestry) at international level	Switzerland (per year)(if not stated otherwise)
Bilateral donors	>2,000	Climate change mitigation and adaptation in forestry, REDD+	SDC GPCC: about 5 m US\$ SDC Regional: about 7 m US\$ SECO: about 0.5 m US\$
World Bank Group	550	Poverty, sustainable development, global environmental services	SDC Support to PROFOR 1.5 m US\$
Other MDBs	120	Sustainable economic development, environmental conservation	n.d.
GEF-5	20	SFM, Env. Services, REDD+	Direct support by SDC and Federal Office for the Environment
BioCarbon Fund	10	Afforestation and reforestation	-
FCPF	[325]	REDD readiness building and offsets carbon fund	SECO: readiness and carbon fund, 17 m CHF since 2008, <u>not per year</u>
UN-REDD Program	[220]	REDD+ readiness and policies	SDC: REDD+ partnership: 200 K US\$
Strategic Climate Fund	[650]	Forest Investment Programme (7 countries REDD Phase 2)	-
FAO	20	Technical	SDC: Mountain partnership: 2 m US\$



and NFP Facility		assistance, national forest programs	
UNFF intersessional	3	Analytical work.	SDC and Federal Office for the Environment: 800 K US\$
ITTO	5	Capacity building for SFM.	SECO: 2.5 m CH
Conservation funds <sup>1</sup>	?	REDD+, Biodiversity hotspots and other protected and conservation.	-

<sup>1</sup>E.g., Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Amazon Fund, Congo Basin Forest Fund, etc.