

Country: PORTUGAL

Date of submission: October 2014

## Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

### Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum<sup>1</sup>, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 \_E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

## Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org), by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: [http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11\\_reporting\\_template.doc](http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc)
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

### Abbreviations

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
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

## General information

### UNFF national focal point

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

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**PART I:**  
**Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,**  
**including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)**

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
Forest land tenure	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	x	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

Since 2007, some amendments/reviews of existing legislation/instruments have taken place; the update of the National Strategy on Forests is worth mentioning as the main lines of action for the future are presented there; legislation concerning forest intervention zones (to gather small forest estates into viable forest management units and to create scale/dimension, amongst others, to ease and make possible the development of infrastructures against forest fires) has also been updated; the national implementation of the European Union Timber Regulation had its starting point in 2013; there is also a new legal regime to be applied to afforestation and reforestation actions and a new regime to prevent the abandonment of forest land (creating a "land pool").

Thus, the national forest programme, representing the gathering of all forest related legislation/instruments/mechanisms, has been updated reflecting all the changes and amendments on already existing tools as well as new ones.

As "other actions", the merging of the national forest authority with the national authority for nature conservation should be highlighted.

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Regardless of the existence of the Forest Instrument, the above described changes would have taken place at national level anyway; this happens due not only to internal policy's dynamics and foreseen reviews but also to the obligations all EU Member States have concerning national implementation of EU Regulations. This means that the Forest Instrument has not been the driving force of these changes (that is why "partially effective" is indicated) although they contribute to advance the implementation of the Instrument.

General Link to ICNF site: [www.icnf.pt](http://www.icnf.pt)

**2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?**

- ☒ New legislation
- ☐ Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- ☐ Export controls
- ☒ Import controls
- ☒ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

The new legislation is a consequence of the obligation (as an EU Member State) to implement, at national level, the European Union's Timber Regulation since 2013. It encompasses the definition of the competent authority which coordinates the application of the regulation, the establishment of both penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the law and the check regime to be carried out by the competent authority to verify whether operators comply with the requirements of the law. This law applies to wood and wood products being placed for the first time on the EU market and it explicitly states that placing illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber on the EU market for the first time, is prohibited; it is also worth mention that operators can develop their own due diligence systems which is a set of measures and procedures that effectively minimize risk associated with their activity; in addition, the concept of "traders" is introduced meaning those who buy or sell timber and timber products already on the market; these traders are required to keep information about their suppliers and customers to make timber easily traceable.

As member of the EU, the bilateral agreements under EU FLEGT licensing scheme are also applied to the country.

CITES-related obligations continue to be strictly followed and applied at national level.

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The above mentioned new legislation (national application of the EU Timber Regulation) results from the obligations all EU Member States have concerning national implementation of EU Regulations (<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/reg-op>)

CITES: <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ei/cites>

General Link to ICNF site: [www.icnf.pt](http://www.icnf.pt)

3. **Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?**

- ☐ Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- X Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- ☐ The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Have these steps resulted in:

- ☐ More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- ☐ More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- X Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- ☐ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Within the new Rural Development Programme (2014-2020) (EU funding), forestry measures were given additional importance as a wider range of eligible forest-related actions were foreseen; therefore, funds will have to be available as well as the correspondent national component. This reflects that forests have been given a higher level of importance as the national funding component will have to be higher.

Yearly, there are awareness campaigns oriented to forest fires' prevention; but, at the beginning of 2014, a broad national campaign – "Portugal pela Floresta" - was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Sea under the high patronage of the President of the Republic covering all important forest-related aspects, illustrating through facts and figures the importance that forests have to the national economy.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The national awareness campaign – "Portugal pela Floresta" – was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Sea aiming at making forests visible for the general public and higher in the agenda; the campaign includes several initiatives, which are taking place in 2014, focused on reflexion, debate and awareness on the social, economic, spacial and environmental importance of forests in Portugal.

<http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-da-agricultura-e-do-mar/mantenha-se-atualizado/20140113-mam-florestas.aspx>

4. **Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?**

X Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

As already referred to in the response to question 1 of this report, several changes took place in terms of the government structure, in particular concerning the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment; these changes were particularly felt in relation to the national forest authority.

In fact, after 2011 elections for Parliament, and as a result of merging the former Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, the national forest authority and the national authority for nature conservation were merged aiming, precisely, at a strengthened coordination amongst the two ministries whose policies most affect forests and SFM; in 2013, there was a rearrangement in the government's structure and the two ministries were separated again, but the national forest authority and the national authority for nature conservation remained merged; this continues to allow a more close collaboration between the two national authorities which are now embodied in one institute – the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF). It should be emphasised that ICNF depends administratively and financially on the Ministry of Agriculture, but whenever the subjects at stake are nature conservation-related, the political decision lies within the competence of the Ministry of Environment.

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The synergies resulting from merging the two national authorities are obvious – there is closeness amongst those who are usually requested to analyze documents or assess certain forest-related situations which allows saving precious time, besides facilitating the exchange of views and the search for common solutions and outputs already including the two dimensions (forests and nature conservation).

The collaboration with other relevant ministries is considered satisfactory and fruitful.

ICNF Mission: <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf>

General Link to ICNF site: [www.icnf.pt](http://www.icnf.pt)

**5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?**

X      Yes      ☐      No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Recalling what has been stated in the response to question 1 of this report – the National Strategy on Forests is currently under review; nevertheless, the structure of the strategy related to targets is already consolidated and can be briefly described as follows: considering there are quite a few general subjects/areas of action under which are defined strategic objectives, specific objectives and, at a more refined scale of implementation, operational objectives; to each specific objective there is a general result-oriented indicator and a general target; linked to each operational objective is an achievement indicator and a so called time-bound and quantified target; finally, to each time-bound target is indicated which appropriate financing mechanism is available and who is responsible and competent for its implementation; all these information is compiled and organised within a matrix-format illustrating, in a very comprehensive way, the relationships and correspondences; the output of this exercise is a quite extense document due to the level of detail used. After being approved and released, the National Strategy on Forests will be announced and edited in ICNF site: [www.icnf.pt](http://www.icnf.pt)

**6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation	21.252	ha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation	1.438	ha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restoration	7.290	ha

NOTE: the above mentioned figures do not reflect the complete set of activities undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover - these are the available figures published in PRODER report and reflect the already paid activities from 2007 to 2013 (PRODER – Rural Development Program).

Introduction or enforcement of:

- ☐ Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- ☒ New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- ☐ Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- ☐ Subsidies for forest protection
- ☐ Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- ☐ Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The new legislation is a new legal regime to be applied to afforestation and reforestation actions, July, 2013 (<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/arboriz>)  
In short: it is ICNF's competence to assure all previous allowance and communication procedures concerning related actions, by establishing a control, assessment and information system; only artificial (re)afforestation actions resulting from the establishment of forest species stands by seeding or planting are covered ("Decreto-Lei n.º 96/2013"); the



use of species classified as invasive within the “Decreto-Lei n.º 565/99” is forbidden as well as all non-indigenous species which are not referred to in the annexes of the Decree-Law. There is also a list of tree species used for forest purposes in Portugal – link: <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/prdflo/resource/doc/sp-arb-flor-PT-cont>

**7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?**

- ☒ Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- ☒ Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- ☐ Other, please list below:

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Depending on the subjects at stake there are different mechanisms to promote the approach and facilitate consultations; there is a formal process, under the Consultative Forest Council, and there are also other more *ad hoc* processes for consultation. In general, those consultations are considered positive by both the administration and stakeholders as exchange of views, presentation of difficulties and suggestions to overcome problems are put forward and discussed; in Portugal, where more than 90% of the territory is privately owned, it is of utmost importance to encourage participation of all stakeholders in such mechanisms as participatory processes facilitate implementation of actions and, therefore, policies tend to be more successfully implemented.

**8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?**

- ☐ Completely
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ None
- ☒ Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In Portugal, there are 3 types of ownership: public, private and community, as local communities own forest and other land. In some cases these community areas are co-managed by local communities and the State. Those inhabitants have rights over the use of land (denominated “baldios”) and its products, namely the use of pasture, to collect wood or non-wood products; more than 400 thousand hectares are “baldios”.

Updated version of the “Lei dos Baldios” - Lei n.º 72/2014 de 2 de setembro:  
<https://dre.pt/application/dir/pdf1sdip/2014/09/16800/0464204655.pdf>  
Public forests, on the other hand, are managed by the State or by local authorities and the access is granted to the general public, but no land tenure or rights apply.

9. **Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?**

X Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- ☐ 2-5 years  
x 5-10 years  
☐ 10-20 years  
☐ Other, please specify:

These strategies take into account:

- x Domestic public funding  
x Domestic private funding  
x Public international (including ODA and REDD+)  
☐ External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The financing strategies have not been developed with the aim to implement the Forest Instrument – obviously, once established, it can be said that those strategies contribute to that implementation. Mainly, those strategies aim to respond to specific needs connected to defined policy priorities; so, regardless of the existence of the Forest Instrument, they would have been established anyway. These strategies include the Permanent Forest Fund and the Rural Development Program.

10. **Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?**

☐ Yes X No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed protection/water supply | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon storage (including REDD+)  | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature conservation               | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please list below:         | USD |

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Note that such governmental systems/mechanisms for PES have not been established yet; nonetheless, they can be established in the near future.

**11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:**

	2007	2013
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

From 2007 onwards, a severe financial and economic crisis has been felt in Portugal preventing (or, at least, making it very difficult) an increase on financial mobilization to implement SFM; in fact, even though resources linked to the Rural Development Program (EU funding) were available, huge difficulties were felt concerning the mobilization of the private component of the investment; therefore, it can be said that no significant changes were registered. Nonetheless, it can be noted that, for 2013, the government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector was 13 191 mil €, State support to private forest management was 12 790 mil € in addition to an external funding (EU) of 72 515 mil €; in total, public expenditure was 25 981 mil € and support to private forest management was 85 305 mil €.

As government financial instrument there is the Permanent Forest Fund (PFF) – this fund aims to support sustainable forest management in all its components and its objectives are: to promote the investment in forest planning and management; to support forest fires prevention actions; and to enable land purchase, land restructuring as well as consolidation of fragmented holdings. Although the PFF foresees a range of possibilities as financing sources, all the registered financing resources so far resulted from the increase of the tax on the petroleum products (linked to the consumption of petroleum and gasoline) up to the maximum of 30 million Euros per year; in 2012, the total amount of revenue of PFF was around 19,5 million Euros, meaning a decrease in relation to the average of the 4 previous years (22,2 million Euros).

**12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?**

- ☒ Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- ☐ Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- ☐ Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- ☒ Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- ☐ Other; please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Recalling what is stated above (response to question 11), from 2007 onwards a severe financial and economic crisis has been felt in Portugal preventing (or, at least, making it very difficult) investments in most of the sectors of national economy, including the forest sector; so, despite the efforts made by the government (and indicated above – legal and policy reforms, outreach activities and improvements on public services) to encourage the private sector to invest in forests and SFM, little (or even none at all) success was registered as forest owners and managers faced (and still face) many financial constraints; this note is particularly important in a country where more than 90 % is privately owned, forest holdings are small and the number of forest owners is very high.

**13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?**

X      Yes      ☐      No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- X ☐ Government  
☐ Intergovernmental Organization  
☐ Private sector/philanthropy  
☐ NGOs  
X Others

Type of cooperation:

- ☐ North-South  
☐ South-South  
☐ Technical  
☐ Financial  
☐ Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- X ☐ Forests and climate change  
X ☐ Forest biodiversity  
☐ Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests  
☐ Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods  
☐ Forest degradation and rehabilitation  
☐ Scientific cooperation  
☐ Forest monitoring/data collection  
☐ Technology transfer and capacity development  
☐ Other, please list below:

Forest Law Enforcement and Trade (FLEGT) and combat of desertification

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Although not deeply engaged in international cooperation as an individual country, Portugal as EU Member State has been involved in the EU cooperation policies, namely in the discussions focused on the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) linked to FLEGT.

There is, nevertheless, one area of action – the combat of desertification within the

framework of the Convention to Combat Desertification – where Portugal has been very active throughout the years. So, even though the cooperation is not directly oriented to the promotion of SFM, there are obvious links and synergies between the combat of desertification in affected areas and the enhancement of the conditions that favor the establishment and maintenance of forests in those areas.

In addition, within the framework of bilateral cooperation with countries having Portuguese as official language, there are projects focused both on climate mitigation and on biodiversity which have been or are being financially supported by the government of Portugal in 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (for 2014 there is still no data on implemented activities). The disbursements are presented in total for each project and country for the complete time span 2007-2013.

-One Project (Forest policy and administrative management) in Guiné-Bissau – main focus on Biodiversity; total disbursement: 174 503 €.

-One Project (Forestry development) in Mozambique – main focus on Mitigation; total disbursement: 86 930 €.

-One Project (Forestry development) in Angola – main focus Biodiversity; total disbursement: 120 577 €.

-One Project (Forestry research) in Angola – main focus Biodiversity; total disbursement: 32 607 €.

- One Project (Forestry Research) in São Tomé e Príncipe -- main focus Biodiversity; total disbursement: 27 492 €.

Camões, Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P.  
<http://www.instituto-camoes.pt/>

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

**14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- ☐ Forest inventory systems
- ☐ Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- ☐ Wood production for energy
- ☐ Wood processing technology
- ☐ Waste reduction and recycling
- ☐ Other, please list below:

The existing centers of excellence are linked to universities and industry clusters - cork, paper and pulp, pinewood

Are these programs directed at:

- ☒ Forest owners
- ☒ Timber companies/forest products industry
- ☐ State agencies
- ☐ Local communities

- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☐ NGOs
- ☐ General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?**

- ☒ Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- ☒ Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- ☒ Meetings with the general public
- ☒ Art events/Exhibitions
- ☒ Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- ☐ Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Be aware that Portugal is also providing a report on the actions developed with the aim of celebrating the International (and National) Day on Forests (2013-2014) as well as other actions aimed at raising awareness on forest-related issues such as forest fires.

Nevertheless, and due to the impact and relevance of the event, it is of utmost importance to highlight the launch, in 2011, of the National Prize for Architecture in Wood – this initiative aims to encourage and promote the forest sector by enhancing, promoting and using wood in buildings. It was an initiative of the Portuguese Committee for the International Year of Forests 2011 and its first edition (2011) resulted from a Partnership amongst the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (through the National Forest Authority), Centro Pinus and the Portuguese Association of Architects.

[http://www.florestas2011.org.pt/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1025:premio-nacional-de-arquitectura-em-madeira-edicao-2013&catid=60:noticias&Itemid=82](http://www.florestas2011.org.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1025:premio-nacional-de-arquitectura-em-madeira-edicao-2013&catid=60:noticias&Itemid=82)

Its second edition (2013) was launched by AIMMP (the Association of Wood and Furniture Industries in Portugal). The third edition will take place in 2015.

[http://aimmp.pt/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=320:pnam-edicao-2013&catid=81:calendario](http://aimmp.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=320:pnam-edicao-2013&catid=81:calendario)

<http://www.espacodearquitectura.com/index.php?id=1&nid=490&page=7>

**16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:**

- ☒ National set of C&I
- ☒ Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Tarapoto etc.)
- ☐ Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- National Forest Inventory (NFI): <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn>

In the continental territory, NFI began in 1965 and is updated approximately every 10 years; data collection for the 7<sup>th</sup> NFI is about to be started; it allows the knowledge of time series on a number of parameters/indicators relevant to the periodic assessment of the abundance, state and conditions of the national forest resources;

Link to the document presenting the preliminary results of the 6<sup>th</sup> NFI:  
<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1>

- Forest Europe C&I set:

There is general knowledge on this C&I set, therefore only the most relevant links are indicated below:

[http://www.foresteurope.org/sfm\\_criteria/criteria](http://www.foresteurope.org/sfm_criteria/criteria);

Report "State of Europe's Forests 2011":

[http://www.foresteurope.org/documentos/State\\_of\\_Europes\\_Forests\\_2011\\_Report\\_Revised\\_November\\_2011.pdf](http://www.foresteurope.org/documentos/State_of_Europes_Forests_2011_Report_Revised_November_2011.pdf)

Are these C&I used to:

- X Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- X Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- ☐ Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- ☐ Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- X Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

The most important ones: Process Forest Europe; EUROSTAT, Forest Resource Assessment/FAO; UN Conventions (CCD, CBD, UNFCCC)

17. **Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?**

No.

18. **Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:**

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## PART II

### Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

#### 19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Forest Sector (silviculture and forest industries) – employment-related main figures: 100.000 direct employment, including around 60 000 workers in wood and furniture industries distributed by over 5000 companies.

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística – Statistics Portugal

Links:  
[http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine\\_main](http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_main)  
[http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine\\_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub\\_bou\\_i=153370649&PUBLICACOESmodo=2](http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_bou_i=153370649&PUBLICACOESmodo=2)

#### 20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>



Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

SFM can only be achieved if, amongst others, the environmental dimension is taken into account – so, forestry practices and all management related actions and measures should be environmentally friendly; forest-related policies should, themselves, set the example and promote an environmentally approach to whatever subject they are dedicated; underlying the Portuguese forest-related instruments/mechanisms/legislation/programmes/strategies are also environmental concerns. The National Strategy on Forests (the current one and the review to be posted in ICNF web site after final approval) and other relevant policy documents reflect those concerns.  
Link to where reference documents which reflect what is stated above can be found: <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/docref>

**21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Recalling the responses to questions 2 and 13 of the first part of this report, it is worth highlighting again the Forest Law Enforcement and Trade (FLEGT) actions and related VPA as well as the cooperation related to the combat of desertification. By being integrated in such cooperation lines of action, Portugal is of the view that contributes to the development of partnership for development around the world, thus benefiting also our country as part of the whole.

**22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?**

☐ Yes      ☒ No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**MDG2: Achieving universal primary education**

**MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women**

**MDG4: Reducing child mortality**

**MDG5: Improving maternal health**

**MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**