

**Country: Grenada**

**Date of submission:** Thursday, September 27, 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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Email: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org)  
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## General information

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

Name:	
Title:	
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Phone:	
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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  
NFP: National forest programme  
ODA: Official development assistance  
SIDS: Small Island Developing States  
SFM: Sustainable forest management  
UN: United Nations  
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

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

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference<sup>6</sup>:

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 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?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Climate Change		No
Energy		No
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other: Ministry of the Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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)

<p>The National Forest Policy speaks to sustainable social, economic and environmental benefits from forest resources for all stakeholders. A Strategic Plan is in place for the effective and efficient implementation of the Forest Policy and strongly advocate for collaboration among key stakeholders. Grenada is signatory to many UN Conventions including the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). One example of inter-institutional mechanism to accomplish the objectives of the Forest Policy and the obligations of the Programme of Works (POW) under the UNCBD is the National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Committee. This committee consists of representatives from Government Departments that have the mandate to manage natural resources (Forestry Department, Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries Department, and Tourism etc.), NGO's and other stakeholders. The NISP Committee is instrumental in coordinating activities for the implementation of activities that are consistent with the National Forest Policy and the Programme of Works under the UNCBD.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	No	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Under the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) project (2004-2010), forest resource users from communities surrounding Protected Areas (Annandale and Grand Etang) were engaged in a participatory manner to enhance their social and economical benefits from the forestry resources. The intent of the approach was to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities from the Protected Areas without depleting the natural resources. A number of community stakeholders benefited through a series of training and provision of tools and equipment for their particular livelihoods. A committee is now in place for the monitoring and evaluation of the social and economic impact of the initiative on the beneficiaries.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. English (this is the official language of my country)		
<p><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).</p>		
<p><b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b></p>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	No	
Tax breaks	No	
Subsidies	No	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	No	
Others; please specify (maximum 250): None of the above are in place.		
<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:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national	√	
Local	√	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Public participation in SFM commenced with the development of the Forestry Policy (1996-2000). The process was highly consultative and participatory, thus ensuring active involvement from all stakeholders. It was a bottom-up approach and the policy reflected what the Grenadian public wanted. Also, a Strategic Plan is in place for the effective and efficient implementation of the policy. Involvement of the public did not end with the forest policy and strategic plan. The public were also involved in the development of the National Protected Areas System Plan (for marine and terrestrial areas) and site specific Management Plans for Protected Areas. Public involvement are predominantly through mechanisms that includes community meetings, engaging schools, involving NGO's and other key institutions, national plant distribution for planting on specific designated environmental days, environmental TV programmes promoting best SFM practices etc. Activities for the celebration of the International Year of Forest (Forest 2011) were excellent examples of public involvement for SFM (tree planting, demonstration of best SFM practices, involving the police, young leaders from various schools, farmers, community groups etc.) .</p>		
<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:	Yes	No
	√	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others: Cooperation with MEA's and GIZ etc.		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The main objective pertaining to enhanced international cooperation is to ensure international support for the implementation of SFM. We welcome the notion of South-South and other types of cooperation (much talk is about move in this direction). However, MEA's are the major source of international cooperation for SFM. Through MEA's such as the three major Rio Convention (UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD), focal points and other staff members are given the opportunity to develop their capacity to implement SFM through workshops etc. Additionally, we are given the opportunity to participate and raise issues that are necessary for SFM at national level. (These issues are raised for consideration at various COPs). Under the conventions, funds for SFM are also allocated and administered through institutions such as GEF, etc. The GIZ has recently pledge support in initiative that is relevant to Climate Adaptation and would also positively impact SFM. The international cooperation mechanism</p>		

takes into consideration the preparation and submission of reports on accomplishments under various UN conventions and forum. (Grenada is a signatory to many UN Conventions including UNFCCC / UNCCD & UNCBD and has commitments under those conventions Programme of Work (POW's), that speaks to elements of international cooperation).				
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:				
Forests and climate change	√			
Forest biodiversity	√			
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	√			
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	√			
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	√			
Others; please list: Capacity building (including support to sustainable succession planning mechanisms) to ensure institutional strength to effect SFM.				
<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		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?	Yes		No	
	√			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country		No		
Recipient country		Yes		
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).				
Steps taken to enhance forest enforcement and governance in Grenada include the following: Development of the National Protected Areas System Plan, Development of Site Specific Protected Areas Management Plans, and Training in Wildfire Suppression in collaboration with the Royal Grenada Police Force and other international stakeholders. Additional step include Cabinet's approval for Crown Lands to be included as Protected Areas. (This action has contributed positively towards Grenada honoring its commitment with UNCBD under the Caribbean Challenge (to conserve 25% of representative samples of marine and terrestrial ecosystems by 2020).				
<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):	Yes		No	
	√			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	14,474.35	12,258.5	0.28	4.49
Fuelwood				
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		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). No significant steps were taken.				
<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).		
<p>The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in collaboration with the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL), project and the Government of Grenada through the Forestry and National Parks Department and other key institutional and community stakeholders, developed the National System Plan for Protected Areas (to contribute to the implementation of the UNCBD Programme of Works for Protected Areas). Other significant actions are as follows: 1) Development of three site specific management plans for protected areas; 2) Establishment of a National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Committee: This committee looks at activities under the CBD POW's for effective and efficient implementation. 3) Activation of the Sustainable Development Council (SDC)- the council provide an avenue for the general public to address environmental issues etc.</p>		
<b>2D: Science and research</b>		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	No	Yes
Private industry	No	No
Bilateral cooperation	No	No
Multilateral cooperation	No	Yes
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>FAO under the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) has supported the Forestry and National Parks Department in conducting a research initiative on Game Species. Hurricanes Ivan and Emily in 2004 and 2005 respectively have destroyed the habitat of game species (Iguana, Opossum, Monkey, and Armadillo). The species were exposed and vulnerable and to date the status of those animals are not clearly known. The research initiative is presently ongoing and participatory (involves hunters, forest rangers and other stakeholders). On completion of study, it's the forestry intention to use the information in collaboration with key stakeholders to guide management decision regarding the wildlife resources.</p>		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	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?	Yes	No
	√	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	0	2
Local communities	200	50
Private sector	100	40
Indigenous communities	Not applicable	Not applicable
<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?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Events / activities for the International Year of the Forest were as follows: 1) Launch of Forest 2011 in a ceremony that was open to the general public and had the Minister of Agriculture launched the initiative. At the event, the Forestry Department made a presentation to sensitize the participants of the significance of Forest 2011 and the importance of Forests. The event ended with a symbolic tree planting by the Minister of Agriculture. Other events/activities included collaborating with schools, the Police Force, Young Leaders, Scout Movement, farmers and other stakeholders/general public for a national tree planting event. Additional activities included TV programmes designed to sensitize the general public on the use and importance of forest. The Forestry and National Parks Department in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and other partners also demonstrated best practices and provide seedlings and technical support to stakeholders for SFM.</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	No	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	√	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
Other methods used for awareness on SFM includes meeting with communities and TV programmes.		
<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?	Yes	No
	√	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project, is an excellent example of public-private partnership for the advancement of SFM. Under the said project, community stakeholders surrounding Protected Areas were trained in specific areas (tour guiding, bee keeping, craft making, etc.) so that livelihoods from the forest can be sustained without degrading the natural resources in the Protected Areas. In addition to the training in key livelihood areas, tools and equipment were given to beneficiaries.</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).		
<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?	Yes	No
		√
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
<p>In most instances, rights are recognized by Traditional Use (TU). There are communities where people have adopted the traditional ways of surviving from using forest resources. Rights of use are allowed in such instances based on the fact that these communities have from time immemorial used forest resources for food, income, recreation and subsistence. However, Forestry collaborates with the users to ensure sustainability of the resources (SFM). In instances where traditional use is not the case, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is often used to clearly define roles, responsibilities and rights of parties involved.</p>		

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? <sup>8</sup>	Yes	No
	√	
<p>Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Grenada does not have any indigenous people. However, a number of vulnerable persons and rural communities are receiving tremendous benefits from the goods and services that are provided by forests. With exception to timber for conversion (saw millers would pay for such goods), there are no fees attached to the good and services that communities receives from the forest. The main objective is to ensure that the forest keep providing its goods and services in perpetuity. To ensure sustainability of vital goods and services from forest, the Forestry Department regulates the harvest of wild animals through a close and open season. (The close season allows the animals to reproduce thus ensuring future generations for harvest and also for further reproduction). Communities that fish in mangrove ecosystems ensure that fish under a certain catchable size are not harvested. Mechanisms such as net size (size of net must be bigger than allowable catch size) and release (in instances where lines catch fish that are smaller than desired catch) mechanisms are in place. Forestry in collaboration with key stakeholders work in partnership with the communities to ensure SFM. The beneficiaries (vulnerable local communities, rural poor etc.) understands the need for conservation measures and consequently, levels of participation in ensuring their subsistence and livelihoods security is very high. Other services from the forest for communities includes the availability of minor forest products and opportunities for Tour guiding, charcoal etc.</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	√	
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).</p> <p>The Forestry and National Parks Department believes that resource users and other key stakeholders within communities must be involved in a participatory way in all forestry related initiatives that would affect them. The views, opinions and Local Traditional knowledge and methodologies are taken very seriously and are consequently in-cooperated into all Management Plans and projects that have direct bearing on their livelihoods, environment and SFM. Traditional knowledge and practices are also useful in guiding some forestry related approaches regarding participatory monitoring and evaluation of resources for SFM. (This approach ensures community involvement and strengthening of collaboration between forestry, local communities and other stakeholders). Traditional forest-related knowledge and practices are used by all key stakeholders that are involved in managing (directly or indirectly) the resources (Forestry Department &amp; Communities etc.).</p>		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	√	
Local communities	√	√
<p>Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Grenada does not have any indigenous peoples; however participatory mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management are used for local communities. Mechanisms include community meetings in collaboration with the Forestry Department, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, NGO's and other key stakeholders. The objectives of meetings are to ensure that messages pertaining to sound methodologies / practices for SFM are disseminated, best practices (SFM &amp; SLM) are demonstrated and learning by doing. These approaches are key components of participatory methodologies with the active involvement of local communities to ensure SFM. The mechanisms also use various participatory tool kits (that are most appropriate for the particular communities), ensures that the voices of the communities are incorporated into the planning,</p>		

<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.

implementation and monitoring and evaluation of SFM related initiatives. Furthermore, the mechanisms also ensure feedback from communities and other stakeholders.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	Not applicable	Not applicable
Local	50	70
<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>Actions that are consistent to Global Objective #1 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation of over twenty three acres of degraded forest (through public sector activities).</li> <li>• National tree planting exercise (took place for Forest 2011) in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, NGO's, Framers, Community Groups and the general public)</li> <li>• Propagation of plants at the Forestry Department Nursery for reforestation activities on private lands, coastal zones and degraded state forest areas.</li> <li>• Distribution of plants to schools, NGO's and the general public for the reforestation of areas throughout Grenada.</li> <li>• Implementation of Environmental Awareness Programmes and demonstration of best practices for reforestation, SLM &amp; SFM.</li> </ul>		
<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?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	Sites destroyed by Hurricane Ivan in 2004	US\$ 63.68
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). Mechanisms in place include tickets books that are printed by the Ministry of Finance for distribution to the Ministry of Tourism on request. Booth Attendant at recreation sites requiring ticket books would make request to the Ministry of Tourism through a Requisition Books (requisition books for sites). Upon request, the Facility Officer at the Ministry of Tourism would deliver ticked books to Booth attendant at sites. Tour operators also buy books pre-paid at the Ministry of Tourism. Facility Officer returns cash and ticket stubs to Min of tourism Office; money is tabulated and sent down to Ministry of Finance for deposit into Government consolidated funds. Increase in fees must receive approval from Cabinet.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	Damaged Sites	100,000
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha	Approx. 2. 5 ha	Approx.2.5 ha
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	Damaged Sites	81,500
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry Department (in collaboration with key institutional stakeholders, NGO's and communities) provided training to communities in an effort to enhance their capacity to ensure SFM for securing sustainable livelihoods from the resources that they are dependent on.</li> <li>• Community capacity development (for livelihood opportunities and environmental sustainability), awareness and projects development for the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation projects at the community levels. This took place under a Programme known as "At the Water Edge". A Programme implemented by TNC in collaboration with the Forestry Department, communities surrounding forest and other key stakeholders. Under this initiative, the capacities of community group leaders were developed in an effort to sensitize and work along with communities and other stakeholders on sustainable livelihoods, environmental and Climate Change related issues.</li> <li>• Implementation of the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. This project was funded by the World Bank and administered by the OECS Secretariat under the OECS Environmental and Sustainable Developmental Unit (OECS/ESDU). Under this project, various communities surrounding Protected Areas were involved through a consultative and participatory approach. Communities received training and tools and equipment to effectively and efficiently implement their selected livelihoods. The objectives of the initiative were to ensure SFM that support livelihoods for communities.</li> </ul>		
<b>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;</b>		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	No	No
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Cabinet approval for significant amount of Crown lands to be included as Protected Area. This is an action towards honoring Grenada's pledge (under the Caribbean Challenge) to protect 25% of representative samples of marine and</li> </ol>		

<p>terrestrial ecosystems by 2020. This action is also consistent with the UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;</p> <p>2) Development of the National Protected Areas System Plan. This action was geared towards identifying gaps in Protected Areas Management and recommending appropriate actions to satisfy Grenada's commitment for SFM under the Caribbean Challenge and UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;</p> <p>3) Implementation of the OECS/Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. The objective of the project was to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for community stakeholders from forest resources, while maintaining the socio-economic and environmental integrity of the Protected Areas.</p>			
<p><b>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;</b></p>			
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?		Yes	No
		√	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?		2007	2011
		540.50	293.80
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:			
Agriculture		√	
Energy		No	
Water		No	
Climate change		No	
Nature conservation		No	
Others; please specify:		No	
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:		Yes	No
			√
Domestic public funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
			None
Domestic private sector funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
			None
External private sector funding		2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
			None
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).			
<p>The main challenges in mobilizing funds can be largely attributed to the fact that institutional capacity to effectively and efficiently capitalize on funding is lacking. Furthermore, institutional synergies are weak; there are no well organized, focused and coordinated approach/mechanisms in place for sourcing significant increase in financial resources for SFM. Additionally, there is tremendous need for building partnership/relationship with potential domestic private investors for SFM. Domestic public funding is the major source of funds (through employment of staff and provision of tools and equipment etc.) for SFM, but the lack of increase for the period as indicated above can be largely attributed to the present global economic crisis, administrative bureaucratic procedures and lack of capacity to attract funding through creative and innovative means. Reform is definitely needed in policy, legal and institutional frameworks to attracting funding from all sources for SFM.</p>			
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?		Yes	No
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?		Donor	Recipient
			√
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US		Donor	Recipient
		2007	2010
		2007	2011

1000)?			58.80	117.60
<p>Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).          Actions related to Global Objective on Forest 4 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted a Willingness to Pay Survey (to determine how much stakeholders are willing to pay for the use of forest goods and services). This was an activity under the CBD PoW and was implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Department, Ministry of Tourism and other key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Conducted a Valuing of Nature's Hidden Goods and Services. This was also funded by CBD/TNC and has implications for sensitizing policy makers and other stakeholders on the value of forest and also for increased budgetary representation at National Budgets for SFM related activities.</li> <li>• Collaborating with TNC for implementation of a Trust Fund for Protected Areas. A number of donor agencies (including TNC, World Bank, German Funds, etc.) have pledge to deposit a significant amount of funds into a Trust. It is the intent that the interest from such funds would go towards the management of Protected Areas. However, the interest would have to be matched 1/1 by recipient.</li> </ul>				

<b>PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Presently no data is available to substantiate the contribution of SFM to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. However, the contribution of SFM to the said goal is significant.		
Please list the indicators.		
Although data is not available, indicators that can be used to measure SFM contribution towards eradicating extreme poverty and		

<p>hunger includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Number of direct and indirect livelihoods from forest (SFM provides livelihood opportunities and subsidies of food and income for a number of people, including hunters, tourist vendors, furniture makers and poor and vulnerable that are living in communities surrounding forest).</li> <li>2) Quantity of forest resources (wildlife, timber, minor forest products etc.) harvested for food and income generation etc.</li> <li>3) Percentage of food and income that individuals and communities obtained from forest</li> <li>4) Number of persons employed by the Forestry and National Parks Department.</li> </ol>		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>The contribution of SFM towards the eradication of hunger and extreme poverty cannot be over emphasised. SFM is responsible for the continuous maintenance of streams and rivers. Rivers and streams are a prime source of protein for many rural communities. People, particularly the poor and most vulnerable harvest fresh water fish and crayfish to complement their diet. Additionally, rural communities that cannot afford portable domestic water would use the fresh water for washing clothes, bathing and in some instances for cooking and drinking. Fresh water flowing from watersheds is used for the irrigation of agricultural crops and SFM consequently contribute to agricultural food security. Other contribution of SFM towards the said goal includes harvesting of wild animals for food and income, harvesting of forest fruits and root tubers for food, harvesting of fuel wood, employment through ecotourism, sawmilling and furniture making etc.</p>		
<p><b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:</b></p>		
<p>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?</p> <p>Except for workers that are employed the Forestry Department, no data is available. There is a need for data to evaluate the indicators and substantiate the contribution of SFM to universal primary education.</p>	Yes	No
	√	
<p>Please list the indicators. The indicators are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children obtaining primary education due to SFM,</li> <li>• Extent of SFM contribution to primary school education,</li> <li>• Number of parents of primary school children that obtain livelihoods from SFM</li> <li>• Percentage of parent's income from SFM that goes towards children primary education etc.</li> </ul>		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>With exception to the number of persons that are directly employed by the Forestry and National Parks Department, no data is available on SFM contribution to universal primary education. However, it must be highlighted that in addition to Forestry employees, there are a number of persons/communities that obtain livelihoods (through hunting, harvesting of minor forest products, tour guiding etc.). As a result of direct employment to the forest sector and use of forest resources for livelihood opportunities, those persons are able to send their children to school and consequently contribute to the achievement of universal primary education.</p>		
<p><b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:</b></p>		
<p>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?</p>	Yes	No
	√	
<p>Please list the indicators. The indicators are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women employed by Forestry Department compared with that of men;</li> </ul>		

- Women involvement in SFM related activities compared with that of men;
- Wages and salaries of women involved in SFM compared with men;
- Rights to vacation leave and other benefits of men compared with women.
- Women in community's rights regarding involvement in SFM activities compared to men in said communities.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Forestry encourages and support involvement / participation in SFM related activities at the levels of the communities and institutions, taking into consideration as much as possible balances in sexes. Men and women are exposed to equal opportunities to make necessary contribution towards SFM. For SFM related initiatives, the Forestry Department in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, NGO's and other key stakeholders ensures as far as possible balance sexes involvement and benefits shearing. Both men and women on a balanced basis are exposed to capacity development (training, provision of tools and equipment for SFM and other benefits (as was the case under the OECS/OPAAL Project)), rights and other opportunities pertaining to SFM.

**Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:**

	Yes	No
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? Although there are no reported incidents of mortality of children whose lives are dependent on SFM, there are no available data to substantiate SFM contribution to reduction in child mortality.	√	

- Please list the indicators.
- Number of child mortality of children lives that are dependent on SFM, compared to child mortality from children of the general population.

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

The survival of children is dependent on medicine, balance diet and uncontaminated water. SFM ensures sustainable production of food, medicine and water, all of which are crucial for our survival and consequently contribute to significant reduction in child mortality. Many species of forest plants, herbs and shrubs contains valuable medicinal properties. These plants are commonly used in communities and contribute in significant ways to the prevention of diseases and play a vital role towards health improvement of adults and children alike. Food from forest includes a variety of meat from game animals, fruits, honey and root tubers. These foods when combined provide the necessary vital nutrients (vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, proteins etc.) for healthy growth and development, thus contributing to reduction in child mortality. Additionally, the clean water from forest is used for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing all of which are necessary for good health of children. Furthermore, people that are employed by Forestry can use their salaries / wages to ensure that children obtain the necessary diet, medical care and other services to ensure health improvement and reduce in child mortality.

**Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

	Yes	No
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 available data.	√	

- Please list the indicators.
- Incidents of illness of pregnant forest dependent women compared with pregnant women from non-forest dependant sources from the population.
  - Health of newborns delivered by forest dependent women compared to that delivered by non-forest dependent women.

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).



<p>Forest certainly contribute to improve maternal health and can be largely attributed to the factors (medicine, food, clean water, direct employment with forestry department etc.) as described under Goal 4 (reduce child mortality). Please refer to Goal 4 for description.</p>		
<p><b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b></p>		
<p>Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?</p>	Yes	No
<p>If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?</p> <p>From a Grenada perspective, we can safely say with a high degree of certainty that SFM is combating diseases. However as it relates to HIV/AIDS and malaria it is difficult to say (no research data is available).</p>	√	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effect of Medicinal properties from SFM on HIV/AIDS and other diseases.</li> <li>• Level of people resistance to diseases due to the utilisation of medicinal resources from SFM.</li> </ul>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>In many communities throughout Grenada, it is not uncommon to meet many people that are totally dependent on the forest resources for their sources of medicines. Most of the said persons are eighty (80) years and over and appears to be physically and mentally strong. Those people/communities have inherited from their parents and great grandparents the application and uses of various herbs, shrubs, vines etc. for prevention and cure of many diseases. This Local Traditional Knowledge (LTK) in the use of forest resources for prevention and cure of diseases has is reputation, is well rooted and also respected in many communities. There are also some instances in vulnerable communities where people are unable to fully meet the cost of commercially manufactured medicine and therefore resort to sources from SFM. In such instances the people/children appear strong and live normal healthy lives (free from disease) as those that use manufactured medicines. (Furthermore, it is important to note that most manufactured medicines are derived from the forest/SFM). The need to research and analyse SFM resources to determine medicinal properties and their levels of effectiveness in combating diseases is crucial. It must also be noted that almost everyone in Grenada uses medicinal plants periodically as tea, for bathing or for healing.</p>		
<p><b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p>		
<p>Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?</p>	Yes	No
<p>If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?</p> <p>No data is available.</p>	√	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of environmental degradation (soil erosion, smothering of coral reefs, siltation of ponds, lost of soil physical and chemical properties, biodiversity levels etc.) after the implementation of SFM activities. (A benchmark must be established prior to SFM activities to effectively assess SFM contribution to environmental sustainability).</li> </ul>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Forest plays a pivotal role in ensuring environmental sustainability; however in the absence of up-to-date and reliable data, it is not possible to quantify the extent of its contribution to this very important goal. For example, we are aware that our forest intercept precipitation and allows the water to absorb, infiltrate and percolate deep into the soil profile for gradual release and subsequent flow of streams and rivers etc. In the absence of SFM, most of the water that flows into streams and rivers would have instead become erosive machines carrying large quantities of soil that would smother coral reefs thus resulting in their death. Since healthy reefs are responsible for reducing wave's velocity and beach erosion, then reef ecosystems and beach/shoreline sustainability is dependent on SFM. However, no data is available to quantify the amount of soil that is prevented from getting to the reefs, or from silting ponds and drains because of SFM. Forest also plays a crucial role in reducing the levels of carbon in the atmosphere, increase carbon stock and contributes positively to global warming (it provided an anti-global warming mechanism). Forest also contribute to the amelioration of climate (the water molecules from the transpiration of millions of trees create a cooling effect in the forest area that also spreads into areas far from the forest making these areas cooler than they would otherwise be).</p>		

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>		
	Yes	No
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 data is available	√	
Please list the indicators. Indicators for the development of a global partnership for development are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of MEA's that Grenada is signatory too;</li> <li>• Levels of participation at international workshops/meetings/forum etc., for SFM initiatives.</li> <li>• Grenada's commitment in accomplishing its SFM obligation under the MEA's</li> <li>• Willingness to participate in new and innovative international approaches for SFM.</li> </ul>		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).  Grenada is signatory to a number of UN Conventions (UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNCBD etc.). Member States on a global level are also signatories to the said MEA's. There is a Programme of Works (PoW's) under the MEA's for implementation by member states /parties. Grenada is committed to the implementation of SFM activities that are consistent with the PoW of the various UN Conventions and hence is contributing to the development of a global partnership for development (SFM etc.). Additionally, forest contribute to MDG 8 through its adherence in implementing activities at the national level that is in harmony with the None-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forest (NLBI) and the four global objectives on forest. The fact that member states (including Grenada), from a global perspective are implementing activities that are geared towards the accomplishment of goals under common MEA's then forest from a Grenada's point of view is contributing to global partnership for development (Grenada provide reports on SFM accomplishments, participate at MEA's sessions, willing to be involved at all levels for global partnership, share information on SFM etc.).		
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).  There is a case under the OECS/OPAAL Project, however data is not yet available.		