

Country: Israel
Date of submission: December 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

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

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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General information

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

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

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

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

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

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management		
1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	X	
Agriculture		X
Climate Change		X
Energy		
Tourism		X
Water		X
Other:		X
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). Since its establishment in 1948, the State of Israel has embraced sustainable land management and has adopted public policies designed to restore, develop and manage its natural resources. About 240 million trees have been planted and regulations have		

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

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

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

been introduced to control grazing and ensure effective water management. Due to these activities, Israel is one of the few countries in the world that has more trees now than it had a century ago.

After the first pioneering stage of afforestation in Israel, which was initiated at the beginning of the 20th century, the Israeli Forest Service, Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael (KKL), launched a policy that encouraged the adoption of sustainable forest management practices for planted forests.

In 1995, the Israeli Government ratified a new National Master Plan for Forests and Forestry (NMP 22). Approval of this plan expanded KKL jurisdiction to areas beyond those of the planted forests, giving a statutory status to around 8 per cent of Israel's land.

KKL developed advanced methods to harvest runoff water for the benefit of the trees planted in these areas. Advanced studies demonstrated that the carbon sequestration rate in these forests is similar to that recorded in temperate forests in central Europe. These findings underscore the importance of establishing forests in semi-arid zones to reduce the greenhouse effect in addition to its contribution to the local residents' amenity.

KKL forestry operations focus on four main areas:

- Afforestation and reforestation in Mediterranean and semi-arid zones
- Ecosystem goods and services from planted forests
- Community forests
- International cooperation and capacity-building.

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :		X
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		

8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	X	
Recipient country		
<p>Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Over the years, KKL has actively cooperated with many countries and international organizations on a wide range of projects. KKL is at the forefront of technology in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing open areas and forests in semi-arid and arid regions • Combating desertification • Developing and implementing advanced methods for harvesting water runoff • River and stream rehabilitation and water purification through wetlands and biofilters • Land conservation through sustainable agriculture • Research into and application of biological pest control techniques. <p>KKL shares and exports its knowledge and experience all over the world, and has participated in or sponsored numerous international conferences and workshops. Recent activities include a project with young adults in Rwanda, where KKL established a nursery and training programme that includes greenhouses and beehives for honey production. Other projects include helping India, Thailand, South Africa and other countries cope with serious infestation problems in large eucalyptus plantations by means of biological control, and sharing knowledge and experience with the Palestinian Authority in afforestation, forest management and firefighting. Following many applied studies related to Israel's semiarid and arid zones, KKL developed advanced methods to harvest runoff water for the benefit of the trees planted in these areas. Advanced studies carried out in KKL forests in the semi-arid region demonstrated that the carbon sequestration rate in these forests is similar to that recorded in temperate forests in central Europe. These findings underscore the importance of establishing forests in semi-arid zones to reduce the greenhouse effect in addition to its contribution to the local residents' amenity.</p>		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies	X	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250): KKL-JNF supports and subsidizes research and development projects. The yearly budget for R&D is 1.5 million us\$. Researchers from academic and research institutes all over Israel taking part in these activities. Some R&D are being subsidize by the ministry of agriculture.		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National		
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Last Year, new and updated forest management policy was published and presented to all stakeholders in Israel. In 1995, the Israeli Government ratified a new National Master Plan for Forests and Forestry (NMP 22). Approval of this plan		

<p>expanded KKL jurisdiction to areas beyond those of the planted forests, giving a statutory status to around 8 per cent of Israel's land.</p> <p>The plan affects 160,000 hectares (ha) of existing and proposed forestlands, covering approximately 7.3 per cent of Israel's total land surface which is 22,000 km². Five categories of forest type were assigned by the plan as follows: planted forest (65,900 ha, 41 per cent); natural forest (60,000 ha, 37 per cent); park forest (26,600 ha, 17 per cent); coastal park forest (4,200 ha, 3 per cent); and riparian plantings (3,900 ha, 2 per cent). Detailed forest plans were made to more than 60% of the forests in Israel and were approved by national planning committees. New planting plans are presented for discussion to all stakeholders and interested parties (Ministry of agriculture, Nature and parks authority, Israel ancient authority, farmers, local communities).</p>		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	X	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:	X	
<p>Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>International cooperation and capacity-building: Over the years, KKL has actively cooperated with many countries and international organizations on a wide range of projects. KKL is at the forefront of technology in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing open areas and forests in semi-arid and arid regions • Combating desertification • Developing and implementing advanced methods for harvesting water runoff • River and stream rehabilitation and water purification through wetlands and biofilters • Land conservation through sustainable agriculture • Research into and application of biological pest control techniques. <p>KKL shares and exports its knowledge and experience all over the world, and has participated in or sponsored numerous international conferences and workshops. Recent activities include a project with young adults in Rwanda, where KKL established a nursery and training programme that includes greenhouses and beehives for honey production. Other projects include helping India, Thailand, South Africa and other countries cope with serious infestation problems in large eucalyptus plantations by means of biological control, and sharing knowledge and experience with the Palestinian Authority in afforestation, forest management and firefighting.</p>		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change		X
Forest biodiversity		X
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		X
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods		X
Forest degradation and rehabilitation		X
Others; please list:		
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
		X

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country	X			
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). Recently, the fifth amendment of forest ordinance was approved by the parliament. The amendment increases the possibilities to enforce the law against illegal tree cuttings.				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	X			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	485,800	547,100		
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	X
	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)				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).) Detailed forest plans were made to more than 60% of the forests in Israel and were approved by national planning committees. New planting plans are presented for discussion to all stakeholders and interested parties (Ministry of agriculture, Nature and parks authority, Israel ancient authority, farmers, local communities). Recently, the fifth amendment of forest ordinance was approved by the parliament. The amendment increases the possibilities to enforce the law against illegal tree cuttings.				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011		
	900	1,400		
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011		
	Public sector			
Private industry				
Bilateral cooperation				
Multilateral cooperation				
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words). KKL-JNF - Israeli Government Covenant The Covenant between the State of Israel and Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael was signed in 1961, in order to regularize any duplication concerning land owning and management. Due to the covenant, the reclamation and afforestation of Israel lands shall be concentrated in the hands of Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael. KKL-JNF acts as the forest service of Israel. KKL-JNF is an NGO and 90% of the research budget originated from its own budget, 10% originated from the ministry of agriculture.				
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No		
	X			
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No		
	X			
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011		

Forest owners	n.a	n.a
Local communities	n.a	n.a
Private sector	n.a	n.a
Indigenous communities	n.a	n.a
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		X
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		X
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		X
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
		X
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). Formed in 2006, Hamaarag – The Israel National Program for Ecosystem Assessment currently operates within the framework of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. Hamaarag is a consortium of organizations engaged in policy and management governing Israel's open landscapes: The Ministry of Environmental Protection, Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel , and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, together with leading ecologists from different universities and research institutions. Hamaarag's mission is to promote and advance science-based open landscape management for the benefit and long-term sustainability of both nature and people; and to enhance the link between scientific knowledge, management and policy-making in open landscape and natural resource management, land use planning, and nature conservation.		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	X	

Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). Afforestation is practiced on a large scale in the semi-arid regions of Israel as part of the effort to combat desertification and to rehabilitate degraded areas, as well as to provide ecosystem services for the people residing in the Negev, the Southern region of Israel. The type of afforestation in this area is sparse planting ('savanization') of native species such as acacias and tamarisk, and exotic species, mostly eucalypts – up to 200 seedlings per hectare, on moderate slopes, plains and valleys.</p> <p>This type of forest depends on water harvesting, based on ancient methods used by farmers in the Negev for food production. Today, modern techniques and knowledge provide the soil with the moisture needed to grow planted trees, natural shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. Runoff water, harvested on slopes along contour terraces, is a renewable and sustainable resource, which can be provided to the planted sites even during droughts. Terraces are up to 0.7 meters high and the distance between terraces ranges from 8 to 25 meters. Excess runoff water flows through a spillway system, avoiding erosion damage during extreme rain and flood events. Trees and pasture are developed along the terrace.</p> <p>In areas with rainfall below 100 mm, trees are planted in limans (ponds) constructed in wadis and valleys. Limans are dammed sites, into which floodwater flows to the planted trees. The area of limans usually ranges from 0.2 to 0.6 ha and is supplied by watersheds 10-100 times as large. They can be used for recreation, fuel or shade.</p>		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
		X
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		
Local communities		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous		
Local		
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and	2005	2010

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

management rights).		
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). Israeli forests, both planted and natural, are multifunctional, ecological landscape systems, which are managed for multiple services to the society and ecology of their surrounding regions. Since the 1980s, planted forestlands have undergone a transformation from pure, even-aged forests to a mosaic of mixed, multiple-use forests, with a greater degree of ecological stability, biological diversity and landscape aesthetic value. This process will expand as more and more stands are renewed and as new lands are added to the nation's forest inventory. In the last two years more than 100 fuel breaks were established around settlements situated in forests.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will 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 ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?		
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words) Community forests There is a growing need for urban forests and woodland around builtup areas in Israel. More than 91 per cent of the population in Israel resides in urban areas. Immigration to Israel, especially in the 1990s, has contributed significantly to the already high population growth rate and has created tremendous pressure on green open spaces, particularly on forests near urban areas. The urban forests help to improve air quality, reduce city heat and radiation, maintain biodiversity, and create pleasant residential environments. In 2002 KKL assumed the strategic mission of improving the development and management of community forests in and near urban areas. The work is guided by the principle of partnership between residents and local authorities, increasing the likelihood that communities will maintain the forest for themselves and future generations. Every community has its own forest team, which devises the forest vision and master plan and handles ongoing maintenance and publicity. Volunteers guide forest visitors on topics of botany, archaeology and environmentalism. Survey results show that more than 50 per cent of residents have visited nearby community forests for activities such as walking, biking or picnics. The first community forest was planted in 1956 as a green belt around Jerusalem. By 1967, KKL had planted some million trees in the Jerusalem Forest, which today covers an		

area of 450 hectares. The forest has become the city's main site of nature excursions and recreation for city residents. In July 2011, there were 16 active community forests in Israel. In the last 10 years, KKL-JNF, , has forged bicycle paths throughout the length and breadth of Israel, for both families and experienced cyclists to enjoy		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
		X
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	23,000	30,000
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture		
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		
Others; please specify: The budget for forest management originated from JNF-KKL.		
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
	X	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).After the Carmel fire the government mobilized 12,000,000 us\$ for the rehabilitation of the Carmel forest.		
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No
		X
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient
	X	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor	Recipient

	2007	2010	2007	2011
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<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>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		X

Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).