

Country: JAPAN

Date of submission: 26 September 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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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:	
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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:		
Agriculture	○	
Climate Change	○	
Energy	○	
Tourism	○	
Water	○	
Other:	○	
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words)		
<p>The Government of Japan develops “Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry” which sets the policy directions on forest and forestry and the “National Forest Plan” which sets the targets of forest management and conservation, plan for harvesting and reforestation, and standards of forest management practices in line with “Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry” for the</p>		

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

maintenance of multifunctionality of forests and the achievement of sustainable and sound development of forest and forestry.		
These plans are drafted by Forestry Agency in consultation with other relevant ministries and agencies and approved by the Cabinet.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes NR	No NR
If yes, please specify:		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	NR	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	NR	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
NR		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	○	-
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
Japanese		
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
	○	-
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
NR		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	○	-
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	○	
Recipient country	-	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
The Government of Japan has been implementing various cooperation in technology transfer including reforestation, forest management, measures against deforestation and forest degradation, and illegal logging for the wide range of target such as national government, local governments, universities and local communities in the developing countries through dispatch of experts, provision of equipment and acceptance of trainees under JICA and other schemes.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	○	-
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	○	

Tax breaks	○	
Subsidies	○	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	○	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
NR		
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
	○	-
National	○	-
Sub-national	NR	NR
Local	○	-
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>【National Level】</p> <p>The Government of Japan conducts public hearings through website and expert consultation meetings to reflect people's opinion during the process of the development of the "Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry", which sets the policy direction on forest and forestry, for the maintenance of multifunctionality of forests and the achievement of sustainable and sound development of forestry.</p> <p>【Local Level】</p> <p>The Government of Japan also conducts public hearings to reflect people's opinion during the process of the development of "National Forest Management Plan".</p> <p>The Forestry Agency provides various information on the management of National Forest. The Forestry Agency also appoints the "monitors", who provide comments and suggestions on National Forest management both at national and regional levels, while providing various information to the people interested in the management of National Forest.</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
	○	-
North-South	○	
South-South	-	
Triangular	○	
Others:	○	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Government of Japan is conducting its international cooperation toward the global sustainable forest management through the bilateral schemes by JICA including technical cooperation, grant aid and loan as well as through the multilateral schemes including financial contribution to FAO ITTO and other international organizations.</p>		
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:				
Measures against illegal logging				
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	
	○		-	
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	○			
Recipient country	-			
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).				
In April 2011, "The Forest Act" was revised to introduce: 1) the assurance system for proper management of forests whose owners are unknown and reluctant to manage their forest properly, 2) the administrative order to halt logging or replant in the case of logging without submission of such documents requested, 3) the "Forest Management Plan" to promote sustainable forest management by forest owners and other actors, 4) the requirement of the submission of notice by forest owners who acquire forests, and 5) the increase of the amount of fines against violators of the Forest Act.				
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	
	○		-	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products 2007: 1\$=117.75yen 2011: 1\$=79.81yen Note: Covering all the HS44	11,842,444	12,525,715	90,406	122,081
Fuelwood 2007: 1\$=117.75yen 2011: 1\$=79.81yen Note Covering the fuel wood and charcoal	74,098	115,150	3,148	4,375
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
2007: 1\$=117.75yen 2011: 1\$=79.81yen Note: mushrooms	203.2(million \$)	200.5(million \$)	91.9(million \$)	4.6(million \$)
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
NR				
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).		
<p>The Forestry Agency has designated protected forests within national forest to properly preserve precious forest and its ecosystem processes. The protected forests are classified into 7 categories including “Forest Ecosystem Reserve” and “Forest for the Conservation of Genetic Resources “, and has properly managed them in accordance with their purposes. The total area of the protected forest has increased from 778 thousand hectares in 2007 to 903 thousand hectares in 2012.</p> <p>In June 2011, UNESCO registered the Ogasawara Islands as the fourth World Natural Heritage Site in Japan, following Yakushima, Shirakami-Sanchi, and Shiretoko, at the 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee. More than 80 % of the area of Ogasawara Islands is under national forest managed by the Forestry Agency. The Agency established most part of the national forest as Forest Ecosystem Reserve and has been implementing conservation measures including the protection of endangered animal and plant species, the elimination of alien invasive species. The Agency will further strengthen policy measures to promote protection of the natural environment on the islands, including countermeasures against alien invasive species.</p>		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
2007: 1US\$=117.75yen 2011: 1US\$=79.81yen Note: Budget of Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute	90,712	153,470
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	○	○
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NR	NR
Multilateral cooperation	NR	NR
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
NR		
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
Note: Total number of trainees at the Forest Training Institute of the Forest Agency(Total number of People)	1,775	1,318
Note: Total number of trainees at Tama Forest Science Garden of the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute	289	251
Forest owners	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NR	NR
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
	○	-
<p>If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>In order to promote public understanding of the needs of revitalization of forest and forestry and forest management in developing countries, while due consideration of the request of international society, the Forestry Agency</p> <p>1) Established and managed the national committee for the International Year of Forests</p> <p>2) Organized to compile the information to promote public understanding on the importance of revitalization of forest and forestry, use of wood, particularly thinned logs, and forest management in developing country, and promoted various activities including tree-planting ceremonies by private companies</p> <p>3) Supported the trend and movement towards revitalization of forest and forestry by inviting overseas experts and raising awareness in the forestry sector</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?	○	-
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		○
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		○
<p>Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).</p> <p>In 1950, Green Fund (GF) which consists of voluntary donation from individuals, groups, organizations, and companies was introduced to promote proper forest management and public awareness on the importance of forest, which has been severely degraded during the World War II. Amount of donation reached 2.5 billion yen in 2010.</p> <p>The donation is used to support wide range of activities such as 1) plantation in watershed forest and management of satoyama (managed woodlands with grassland/farmland near human settlements), 2) distribution of seedlings for planting, conducting tree-planting festival, and education of instructors who will guide volunteers in forest, 3) international cooperation for afforestations and prevention of desertification in developing countries such as China, Thailand, Mongolia, and Pakistan.</p>		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	○	-
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	○	-
<p>If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>1) In order to further promote management of forests by private sector and NGOs, Forestry Agency designated "profit-sharing-forest with company" in National Forest and provided opportunities for experiencing forest management.</p> <p>2) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has been conducting the national campaign of "KIZUKAI-UNDOU (Use More Wood Products Campaign)" since fiscal year 2005, which reinforces the dissemination and education activities for promote locally produced wood products use for the achievement of the Kyoto Protocol target(3.9 percent out of the 6 percent of Japan's emission reduction commitment should be achieved through forest carbon-sinks). In addition Japan promotes the use of wood</p>		

and wood products verified in legality and/or sustainability by holding the seminars under the cooperation between the public and private sector.		
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).		
1) Private sector has practiced co-management of forest with government and shared profit at a certain rate after harvesting. There are two types of contract for the profit sharing. First one is to let cooperations manage forest in the National Forest, Second one is to collect forest management cost from cooperations and the government manages forest.		
2) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has been conducting various activities such as holding symposiums and presenting a letter of appreciation for locally produced wood products use in collaboration with ministries concerned, local governments and NPOs. Private companies actively purchase and use paper and paper products, office supply and furniture made from locally produced wood.		
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
	<input type="radio"/>	-
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words)		
The Forestry Agency provides information to the public through its homepage		
In order to enhance rural communities activities near forests and promote welfare of the residents there, the Forestry Agency provides national forest for a contract with local communities and allows them to use such forest as community forests on which residents can collect non-timber forest products including mushrooms and graze their livestock.		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests?	Yes	No
	<input type="radio"/>	-
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).		
The above mentioned community forest system has been contributed to the development of rural communities and promotion of welfare of the residents.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	<input type="radio"/>	-
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).		
In Japan we have been using a large amount of wood and charcoal in our daily life. From such life style surrounded by wood materials/products, we have developed tools made from wood, and skills of afforestation and logging. The traditional knowledge and skills related to sustained use and specialized products have been developed in various regions in Japan since ancient times.		
The Forestry Agency has a program called "MORINO-KIKIKAKI-KOUSHIEN" in collaboration with Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and other organizations, to record and transfer such traditional knowledge and skills held by the elderly to the next generation – high school students. In this annual program, high school students visit experts who have such knowledge and skills, and interview them to record the knowledge and skills. Through this program, about 1,000 persons have been identified and certified as an expert on forest so far, and is expected to hand down forest related knowledge and skills to future.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	<input type="radio"/>	-
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	NR	NR
Local communities	<input type="radio"/>	-
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).		
The Forestry Agency seeks public opinions/comments to incorporate their voice into Forest Management Planning System, Forest Conservation System and National Forest Management Planning System.		
Public hearings are conducted when a "Plan for National Forest" is formulated or changed in order to reflect the public's voice/opinion in the management of national forest at regional level.		

Forestry Agency select and nominate monitors among applied people, who work for monitoring and reporting on National Forest management both at national and regional levels for taking due consideration of such opinions, while providing various information to the people interested in the management of National Forest.		
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
	NR	NR
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NR	NR
Local	NR	NR
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>【International measure】</p> <p>As part of the comprehensive approach to strengthen measures against deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, Japan has been implementing various technology transfers and human resource development in the field of afforestation, forest management and so on.</p>		
<p>【Domestic measure】</p> <p>In order to fulfill multifunctionality of forest including carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation, Japan has been promoting thinning of planted forests as a measure to increase forest carbon sink and establishment of vigorous and diversified forests by conversion of single species' planted forests into mixed forests, broadleaf forests and long-term rotation and multi-aged forests.</p> <p>In addition, the "Forest Act" was revised in April 2011 to support the revitalization of forest and forestry.</p>		
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
	○	-
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services?	2005	2011
	60.0(million \$)	311.4(million \$)
2005: 1US\$=110.22yen, 8prefectures 2011: 1US\$=79.81yen, 31prefectures Note: The amount of expecting tax revenue		
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). 33 Prefectures out of 47 Prefectures have introduced their own local tax systems for proper forest management ("forest environment tax"). These prefectures are implementing their own policy measures such as forest management and forest environmental education programs with the income of these taxes.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2010
	905,269 (thousand person)	886,844 (thousand person)
Source: Ministry of Environment survey Note: The number of visitors covers national park, quasi-national park and prefectural natural park		
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	109	118
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "City Park Database"		
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). 【International measure】 The government of Japan has been trying to realize REDD+ scheme from a view point of providing economic incentives (fund and/or credit) for developing countries working against deforestation and forest degradation 【Domestic measure】 In order to achieve sustainable and sound development of domestic forestry sector, the Forestry Agency is implementing various measures such as 1) development of efficient and stable forestry management/operation bodies, 2) promotion of coordination and consolidation of forestry operation units, 3) low-cost forest management practice system based on combination of forest road networks and high-performance forestry machinery use, 4) development of human resources		
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
	○	-
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC	390,000 ha
	SGEC	870,000 ha
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). 【International measure】 The government of Japan has been contributing to promote sustainable forest management through the development of wood/log traceability system in the developing country, development of forest monitoring technology using the satellite data, information exchange between Japan and the countries concerned and financial support to the ITTO project against illegal logging 【Domestic measure】 Since April 2006, procurement of legally verified wood and wood products based on "Guideline for Verification on Legality and		

Sustainability of Wood and Wood Products (February 15, 2006)" has been stipulated in the basic policies of the "Law Concerning the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities". Furthermore, the central government has been encouraging local governments and private sectors including private companies to procure legally verified wood and wood products by disseminating the concept of the law and the guideline.

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		
	○	-		
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development?	2007	2011		
2007: 1US\$=117.75yen 2011: 1US\$=79.81yen Note: The Forest Agencies' operating budget	335.2(billion \$)	340.8(US billion \$)		
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:				
Agriculture	NR			
Energy	NR			
Water	NR			
Climate change	NR			
Nature conservation	NR			
Others; please specify:				
NR				
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	2011		
2007: 1US\$=117.75yen 2011: 1US\$=79.81yen Note: The Forest Agencies' operating budget	335.2 (US billion \$)	340.8 (US billion \$)		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
The budget deficit and its accumulated debts in national budget balance sheet and weak economic growth				
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 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
Note: ODA is limited bilateral development assistance	2007	2010	2007	2011
	379,400	171,930	-	-
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				
In 1950, Green Fund (GF) which consists of voluntary donation from individuals, groups, organizations, and companies was introduced to promote proper forest management and public awareness on the importance of forest, which has been severely degraded during the World War II. Amount of donation collected has reached 2.5 billion yen in 2010.				
The donation is used to support wide range of activities such as 1) plantation in watershed forest and management of satoyama (managed woodlands with grassland/farmland near human settlements), 2) distribution of seedlings for planting, conducting tree-				

planting festival, and education of instructors who will guide volunteers in forest, 3) international cooperation for afforestations and prevention of desertification in developing countries such as China, Thailand, Mongolia, and Pakistan.

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NR	NR

Please list the indicators.

NR

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

NR

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?	NR	NR

Please list the indicators.

NR

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

NR

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?	○	-

Please list the indicators.

The ratio of female officers in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

NR

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
	NR	NR
Please list the indicators. NR		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). NR		
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
	NR	NR
Please list the indicators. NR		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). NR		
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
	NR	NR
Please list the indicators. NR		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). NR		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
問 45 Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	○	-
Please list the indicators. 7 criteria and 54 indicators of the Montreal process The criteria and indicators are available at the following website http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/mpci/criteria_e.html		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Forest represents approximately 70% of the total land area in Japan. Forest performs vital roles in environmental conservation, including land and watershed conservation, prevention of global warming and enhancement of biodiversity conservation. Japan assesses those functions of forest in line with 7 criteria and 54 indicators of the Montreal Process by the Forest Resources Monitoring Survey including National Forestry Inventory system with 14,500 permanent plots.		
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
	○	-
Please list the indicators. The amount of ODA related to forest and forestry		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). As part of the comprehensive approach to strengthen measures against deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, Japan has been implementing various technology transfers and human resource development in the field of afforestation, forest management, and so on.		

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).

Japanese government and Indonesian government jointly developed wood/log traceability system in Indonesia under the joint "Action Plan" on cooperation against illegal logging which was signed and exchanged between the two countries in June 2003. The system traces the flow of wood/log from logging sites to sites to process by use of "two-dimensional bar-code" label attached. The two governments started developing the system in 2005 and completed it in 2010 with operational manuals developed.

Japan expects that the data acquired through its development and the developed system will be used in other timber producing countries.