

Country: Lithuania

Date of submission: 07 January 2013

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

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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## General information

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

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

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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

**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

No

x

If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture

x

Climate Change

x

Energy

Tourism

Water

Other:

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).  
Rural Development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, National Climate Change Policy Management Strategy, National

<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)

Renewable Resource Development Strategy and National Forest Programme foresees sustainable forest management measures such as:

- To afforestate agricultural lands;
- To Improve competitiveness of the forest sectors;
- To support restoration damaged of forests and increase of ecological and recreational value of forest land;
- To enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector;
- To use forest bio-full without harming environment.

These strategic documents were deliberated in close collaboration among agricultural, climate change, energy and forestry sectors. Cross-sectoral cooperation is essential for development of forest policy measures that affects other sectors.

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4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No NR
If yes, please specify :		
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
		<b>X</b>
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
<b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management:</b> Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
<b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	<b>X</b>	
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
	<b>X</b>	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		

Recipient country	X	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Support from European Union Rural Development funds and national budget are available for private forest owners as well as forest leaseholders who utilise forest resources, and other legal and natural persons who have acquired the right to utilise forest resources. Direct payments are provided for SFM-related technologies.		
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	X	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		

<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
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
<p>Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The National forest programme was approved by a Resolution of the Lithuanian Government in 2012. According to the Law on Public Administration all drafts of governmental resolutions should pass public hearing procedures. Stakeholders were involved in the nfp development process.</p> <p>In Lithuania there are two types of obligatory forest management plans:</p> <p>1) Forest management schemes - special territorial planning documents valid for ten years. Schemes are prepared for regions and designed for general forest land use policies to determine;</p> <p>2) Inner forest management plans - forest management plans are prepared for all state and private forest holdings.</p> <p>Forest management schemes are approved by Resolutions of the Lithuanian Government and should pass public hearing procedures. Inner forest management plans are discussed at the local level.</p> <p>The Consulting Forestry Council is established under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. This consultative process began in 2003. The Council meets periodically to discuss actual sustainable forest management issues. The Council consists of representatives from different institutions (scientists, economists, environmentalists, foresters including representatives from private sectors). Council decisions are generally implemented by the Ministry of Environment</p>		
<b>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</b>		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management?	Yes	No



If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	X	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:	Forest Europe process	
<p>Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Lithuania is one of Forty-six European signatories “Forest Europe” countries. The main legal forest acts are based on “Forest Europe” ministerial resolutions. “Forest Europe” enhances the cooperation on forest policies in Europe under the leadership of ministers, and secures and promotes Sustainable Forest Management with the aim of maintaining the multiple functions of forests. At the Ministerial Conference held in Oslo 2011, ministers responsible for forests decided to take further international action consisting of the elaboration of a legally binding agreement on forests in Europe and established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee with the mandate to develop such an agreement. Lithuania as a “Forest Europe” party participating in all Negotiating Committee sessions.</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	X	
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods		
Forest degradation and rehabilitation		
Others; please list:		
<b>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance</b>		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships	Yes	No

to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?					X
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). Lithuania as an EU member state implementing EU Council Regulation No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (here and after FLEGT Regulation) and EU Regulation No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (here and after – DDR Regulation). To implement FLEGT Regulation Lithuania designated Customs Department as a competent authority responsible for the application of this Regulation. Each load with FLEGT licenses are checked upon importation into the territory of Lithuania. DDR Regulation prohibits the first placing of illegally produced wood products on the EU market. To implement DDR Regulation Lithuania designated State Forest Survey Service and State Nonfood Products Inspectorate as competent authorities responsible for the application of this Regulation. DDR Regulation fully will come in to force 3th of March 2013. After that date competent authorities will do checks on wood and wooden products placed on the market.					
<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		
	X				
	Import		Export		
	2007	2011	2007	2011	
Timber products	61789	66338	162567	147056	
Fuelwood	347	380	5932	5548	
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	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250					

words).

Numbers above represents round wood trade, wooden products like sawn wood, board, paper or other are not included. It includes only round wood and fuel wood.

In 2011 new Selling Rules on Timber which is produced in state forests were adopted by order of the minister. The rules state that timber sales are conducted through online electronic auctions. All potential customers even from other countries can participate in these auctions and buy timber which is produced in Lithuanian state forests.

**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).

Lithuania as an EU member state implementing two Directives which are closely related with forest protection :

1. Council Directive Nr. 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds;
2. Council Directive Nr. 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

The Habitats Directive (together with the Birds Directive) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the *Natura 2000 network* of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. All in all the directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance.

Currently in Lithuania over 80 *Natura 2000 network* protected areas are assigned. Since 2007 over 20 *Natura 2000 network* areas were assigned on forest land. Some of those protected areas accounts for more than 3000 ha of forests.

Another significant action related to the protection of forests since 2007 was a change of Forest Cutting Rules. In order to protect nesting birds Forest Cutting Rules were amended by order of the minister in 2012. Currently various activities in different forest groups are forbidden from the 1st of March until the 1st

of July.

**2D: Science and research**

20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	234	120
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	x	x
Private industry		
Bilateral cooperation		
Multilateral cooperation		

Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).

Those numbers above represent funds only from the Programme of State Budget for Financing of General Forestry Needs. Other funds which were designated for forest-related research (specific for education, private funds, EU support) are not included.

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	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NR	NR
<b>2E: Public awareness and education</b>		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	X	
<p>If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Number of conferences, exhibitions and competitions were organised on the occasion of the International Year of Forests. Secondary schools were also involved. During biology classes children were acquainted with the importance of forests for people.</p> <p>Some events indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lithuanian Foresters Union have organized international conference "Relations of wild fauna, forest and people 2011".</li> <li>- Aleksandras Stulginskis University and Ministry of Environment have organized IUFRO symposium "Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development 2011"</li> <li>- Forest Owners Association have organized conference "Promoting ecological self-consciousness when establishing sustainable forestry management" 2011.</li> <li>- Lithuanian Foresters Union, Young Forest Friends Society, Ministry of Environment and Aleksandras Stulginskis University had organized international competition "Young People in European Forests" 2011.</li> <li>- Forest Owners Association have organized conference "Forest for people, people for forest" 2011.</li> <li>- Forest Owners Association have organized international conference "Hardwoods are good - supporting entrepreneurs" 2011.</li> <li>- Forest Institute of Lithuanian Centre of Agrarian and Forest Sciences have organized international conference "European Forest Fire Monitoring using Information Systems" 2011.</li> </ul>		

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 X	NO
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	
<p>Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).</p> <p>According the Law on Forests of the Republic of Lithuania, consultation and training of private forest owners is financed from the Programme of State Budget for Financing of General Forestry Needs. Ministry of Environment coordinate trainings of private forest owners. The training of private forest owners proceeded by the Forest Enterprises, Forest Owners' Associations, College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering, Lithuanian University of Agriculture, Non-Governmental organizations. Every year around 1000-2000 private forest owners have been trained in 5 days training courses by institutions and organizations mentioned above. Additionally Ministry of Environment organizes advisory services for forest owners through media (press, radio and internet). According to the Law on Forests since 1 January 2012 the Territorial Units of State Forest Service provide main advisory services for private forest owners in all Lithuania (about 120 persons). Additionally the units (forest districts) of State Forest Enterprises (about 300) provide the consulting services for private forest owners.</p> <p>There are vocational training and information actions of private forest owners supported from Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013. The support is allocated for organising of seminars, forest (field) days, training courses and other informational actions. Additionally environmental awareness of forest owners is carried out by using economical tools – forest environment payments according to Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment periodically subscribes TV and radio broadcasts to promote sustainable forest management.</p> <p>State Forest enterprises have a number of cognitive forest tracks, which is an example of sustainable management. Various posters and flyers about sustainable forest management</p>		
<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	Yes x	No

industry?		
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
<p>If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>All strategic programs and other legal acts approved by the governmental resolution should pass public hearing procedures. Private sector and industry are engage in sustainable forest management policy processes.</p> <p>The Consulting Forestry Council is established under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. This consultative process began in 2003. The Council meets periodically to discuss actual sustainable forest management issues. The Council consists of representatives from different institutions (scientists, economists, environmentalists, foresters including representatives from private sectors). Council decisions are generally implemented by the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment carries out a complex of activities to encourage environmental education and information for private sector and industry.</p> <p>In 2010-2011 conferences to promote education on sustainable forest management has been organized.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and institutions under the Ministry of Environment periodically preparing various publications concerning environmental and forestry issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An annual publication issued by General Forest Enterprise "Lithuanian State Forests".</li> <li>- An annual publication issued by State Forest Service "Lithuanian Statistical Yearbook of Forestry".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment. 2010 "Forest Owner's Handbook".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment. 2010. "European Union's support for forest owner".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment. 2011. " For the forest owner: Documents regulating private forest management".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment; Forest Institute. 2011. " Forest felling recommendation".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment. 2011. " Afforestation and Reforestation".</li> <li>- Periodical journal on forests for children's „Forest Child".</li> <li>- The Ministry of Environment periodically subscribes TV and radio broadcasts to promote sustainable forest management.</li> <li>- State Forest enterprises have a number of cognitive forest tracks, which is an example of sustainable management.</li> <li>- Various posters and flyers about sustainable forest management</li> </ul> <p>Forest Owners Association has organized conference „Challenges of rural development and environmental protection in Lithuania: present and future perspectives" 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest Owners Association have organized international scientific conference "Forestry and Forest Science" 2010.</li> </ul>		

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

NR

NR

Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).



29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? <sup>8</sup>	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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
	NR	NR
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).		

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<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.

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	NR	NR
Local	NA	NA
<b>Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests</b>		
<b>Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;</b>		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). By using support from EU Rural Development funds and national budget funds afforestation on agriculture		

land programme has been implemented in recent years. Since 2007 over 23 000 ha of forests were planted on agriculture land.

Another significant action related to Global Objective on Forests 1 is the changed rules for forest land transformation into other land use. In 2011 the Forest Law was amended by tightening the procedure of forest land transformation. Since then Forest land may be transformed into farming land or other type of land only in exceptional cases. Nevertheless private forest landowners must plant new forest on their own land on an equivalent or bigger land plot or pay compensation to the state budget. The same rules are applied on state forests. Collected funds are used to plant and maintain new 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 <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
	X	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). According to the Law on Protected Areas, compensations are paid to the land owners and managers, when their profit is actually reduced or their previously executed activities are no longer allowed due to the		

establishment of a new protected territory located on their private land, change of the protected territory status or restrictions provided for their activities. Procedures for execution of calculations and payout are set forth by the Government.

According to the Rural Development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, forest environment payments are allocated for forest owners who do not carry forestry activities in wood land key habitats and owners who carry non-clear cuttings instead of clear cuttings.

38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	<b>180000</b>	<b>290000</b>
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).

In 2012 National Forest Programme was approved by Governmental Resolution. Implementation of the National Programme of Forestry Development for 2012-2020 will be the main activity concerning forestry development in Lithuania in the following years, especially the implementation of the measures for the purpose of improving forest economic efficiency and competitiveness in the context of the satisfaction of sustainable public needs.

In Lithuania the state forest sector is currently profitable, it generates significant revenues. Since 2009 obligatory 10 per cent deductions shall be calculated to the state budget revenues from forest enterprise incomes for the raw material timber and non-cut forests sold as defined under procedures established by the Government for the meeting of the general state budget needs. State budget revenues are used to fulfill social needs.

<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 X	No
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	<b>FSC</b>	<b>Over 1 mln. ha.</b>
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).  Baseline of environmental restrictions on forestry activities in protected areas differs depending from the type of protected area. This baseline is set in following legal acts:  1) Law on Protected Areas;  2) Law on Forests;  3) Special Conditions on Land and Forest Use approved by the Governmental Resolution;  4) Statutes or protection regulations of individual protected areas aproved by the Government or Minister of Environment.</p> <p>According to the Forest Law in Lithuania all forests shall be divided into four groups:  Group 1 - forest reserves;  Group 2 - special purpose forests;  A - ecosystem-preserving forests;  B - recreational forests;  Group 3 - protective forests;  Group 4 - commercial forests.</p> <p>Substantial forest areas are designated for forest ecosystems, soil and water protection, recreation and for other ecological and social functions. The forests of strict reserves, special-purpose and protective forests (first three groups) make more than 29 percent of the total forestland area of the country.</p> <p>Lithuania as an EU member state implementing two Directives which are closely related with forest protection :</p> 1. Council Directive Nr. 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds; 2. Council Directive Nr. 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The Habitats Directive (together with the Birds Directive) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. All in all the directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance. Currently in Lithuania over 80 Natura 2000 network protected areas are assigned. Since 2007 over 20 Natura 2000 network areas were assigned on forest land. Some of those protected areas accounts for more than 3000 ha of forests. <p>In 2012 National Forest Programme was approved by Governmental Resolution. Implementation of</p>		

National Programme will be the main activity concerning improving and protecting forest ecosystems, especially implementation of the measures for the purpose to preserve and enhance the sustainability of forest ecosystems according to their ecological and social role and taking into account climate change impacts.

**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
	81412	79986
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:		
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).  
Economic crises, lower wood prices.

Numbers above represents financial resources from General Forestry Needs Financing Programme of the state budget and state forest sector budget. It does not include private investments and EU support.

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	
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).

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**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.

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



<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? 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.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		

<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? 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.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? 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.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators. Economic, environmental and social indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). In Lithuania all forests are divided into four groups. Groups IIA and III are forests for protection of ecosystems and protective forests. According to the data of State Forest Service in year 2011 such forests covered more than 26 percents of all forest area. In Lithuania activities to forest natural hazard prevention are foreseen in three types of planning documents (Strategical - Forest Management Schemes, tactical - Forest Management Plans and special - Nature Management Plan). Activities to prevent forests from natural hazards are financed from the General Forestry Needs Financing Programme of the state budget and Rural Development Programme.		

<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	NR	NR
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).		

