

**Country: Madagascar**

**Date of submission: 5 octobre 2012**

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

### **INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

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

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

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

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

---

<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.

United Nations Forum on Forests  
Email: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org)  
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256  
New York, NY 10017  
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

## General information

### Head of forest agency

Name:	RANDRIANARISOA Pierre Manganirina
Title:	Secretary General in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Address:	B.P 3948 Rue Toto RADIOLA 101 ANTANANARIVO MADAGASCAR
Phone:	+261333321089
Fax:	
Email:	sg@mef.gov.mg

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

Name:	RAHARIMANIRAKA Lydie Norohanta
Title:	National Coordinator of FAO's project in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Address:	Direction Générale des Forêts B.P 243 Nanisana 101 ANTANANARIVO MADAGASCAR
Phone:	+261333321037
Fax:	
Email:	ly1maniraka@yahoo.fr

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

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

#### Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

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

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

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

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

**1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management**

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database<sup>7</sup> (T14 – Policy and legal framework) yes

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	X
Tourism	X
Water	X
Other:	

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).  
The Ministry in charge of Forests here in Madagascar has created a plate-form in which one person is responsible of the

<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)

environment and forest sector in each ministry as the ministry of Livestock, Education, Research, Fisheries, Planning, Population, Army, Gendarmerie, Interior Security, Decentralization, Land use, Mines. There are periodic meetings such as when it's the Firewood Struggle Campaign.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes X	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	X	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	X	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). In 2007, the "Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2012 (MAP)", has replaced the traditional Paper (PRSP Strategy for Poverty Reduction). The development of MAP was largely inspired by the MDGs which Madagascar has subscribed. As well as other sectors of development, the environment has played a significant role in this document MAP		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes X	No
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. It is translated in Malagasy and French version.		
<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).1311 NA		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework). <b>98</b>		
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). The ministry in charge of forests needs to have a sufficient technician staff in the field so they can control and survey the natural resources inside forests. The materials and learning high technology are necessary to know for example the current potential of forest cover. The main challenge is to maintain the forest cover area in 10,000,000 ha in which 6,750,000 ha of conservation diversity and 2,500,000 ha of sustainable production management sites have each of them its sustainable management scheme.		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes X	No
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). Technology transfer derives from donor countries. It's essentially capacity building apart from materials which can be used appropriately in our country. such as materials of teledetection, of field survey, of propagation, of struggle against firewood.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes X	No

If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	X	
Tax breaks	X	
Subsidies	NA	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250): The manufactured products derived essentially from medicinal plants or others Non-timber Forestry Products. If they came from the plantation, it means the operators didn't collect them from the wild nature, they can benefit tax breaks in export.		
<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	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). First of all, identification of stakeholders is the priority action to be done. All local authorities meet in a few times with technician staff so that they decided together how is the important approach to define the demonstration sites. The training follows after.		
<b>1E: Enhanced international cooperation</b>		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	X	
North-South	X	
South-South	X	
Triangular	X	
Others:		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). Since 1990, we have received funds from donors such as the World Bank to achieve the "Environmental Programme". USAID, GIZ, KFW, Swiss Intercooperation, GEF, AFD, JICA are donors . The main activities are given to national NGOs to conduct many projects related to conservation of forests. Many international NGOs such as Conservation International, WWF, Missouri Botanical Garden, Kew Garden, Worldwide Conservation Society, Care International and so on work with the ministry in charge of forests improving the scientific knowledge in the biodiversity conservation.		
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: Afforestation, reforestation		
<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). yes		
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				
Recipient country		X		
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). Recently, 13 regional workshop on forest governance have been made under the Chairmanship of our Minister, expert in the field. Many local authorities, NGOs, religious associations grouped in the civil society, mayor of municipalities, operators in forestry came many discussed and made recommendations for the future of their region about forest governance. At the national level, a restricted inter-ministerial committee was erected composed of the ministers of such Justice, Finance and Budget including the customs service, the "Gendarmerie", Homeland security, Transportation, Land Use and decentralization, Trade, Independent office for anti-corruption In November 2012, a national workshop on forest governance will be conducted by the ministry in charge of forest in technical and financial cooperation with FAO				
<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	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fuelwood	NA	NA	NA	NA
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). Since 2000, Madagascar was exported as wood worked by the conditionality's of the World Bank funding for the second phase of the environmental program. A ministerial decree banning the export was out of the woods unwrought and semi-worked. An inter-ministerial decree has been prepared on the reduction of fees for worked wood. The sector is now emerging NTFP. The forest administration encourages operators reducing taxes on export manufactured goods and from crops and not from the wild				
<b>2C: Protection of forests</b>				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). In 2003, at the Fifth World Congress on Protected Areas, held in Durban, Madagascar is committed to triple the size of protected areas at the end of the year 2012, several international and national NGOs focused collaboration with the Ministry of Forests to create new protected areas that are currently 5.2 million ha. From 2005 until now 39 new protected areas covering an area of 3.4 million hectares are listed and created physically on the map and have protected temporary status .40 protected areas already exist and are managed by the national NGO called "Madagascar National Parks . Objectives are three fold: to conserve the full range of the unique biodiversity of Madagascar, to conserve the Malagasy people's heritage with is associated to the biodiversity and to maintain the ecological services to and allow sustainable use of the natural resources needed to alleviate poverty and achieve sustainable development. The system of protected areas is already erected and various committees are established as				

with mining, petroleum, fisheries to promote dialogue with other sectors.		
<b>2D: Science and research</b>		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	NA	NA
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	X	X
Private industry	X	X
Bilateral cooperation	X	X
Multilateral cooperation		
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words) Research related to follow up our biodiversity in the various forestry ecosystems are numerous in Madagascar.. Recently, WWF, MNP, WCS are receiving from the World Bank some additional funds in the framework of the phase III of the environmental programme to manage 3 main protected areas defined as the most threatened areas.		
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	NA	NA
<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 786		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent NA		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma NA		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women NA		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women NA		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women NA		
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). There were large communications from media (TV, radio, newspapers). All the events in our country during 2011 were related to the celebration of International Year of Forests. All the stakeholders were involved such as local communities, local, regional and national authorities, government, parliament, international and national NGOs, private sector. One of The main activities was reported on reforestation in the different regions.		
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). Other published materials are used such as roll up, flyers. There are also public awareness from TV and local and national radios.		

<b>2F: Private sector and industry</b>		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	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). Private sector and industry engage their actions in sponsoring the public awareness such as furnishing published materials. They possess their own nurseries and their own reforestation areas They establish factories from raw materials which derived from non wood forests products. They work together with researchers to enhance high technology of propagation and then continue until processing and manufactured products		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
<b>2G: Indigenous and local communities</b>		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	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? <sup>8</sup>	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). In 1996, a law was established related to the transfer of natural resources management from the forestry administration to local communities. Before the publication of this law, there was a large participation of all the stakeholders concerning sustainable management. The mechanism was propagated among the local communities. Official procedures are to be followed by them to obtain a management contract. The members of the group have to implement the set of specifications.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). If an area of forests is exploited by the local communities the forestry administration follows up their activities during 2 years if the local communities achieve successfully the rules into the set of specifications the forestry administration authorize them to continue during 10 years. Until now there are almost 500 contracts in 178,000 ha of forests and 58,800 ha of mangroves.		
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	X	
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). Local communities aren't the owner of the forests but they are only the manager of the natural resources inside the forests. The forestry administration collects tax from the quantity of their wood products for example. Harvesting in forests for trade require authorization from the nearest forest service and a pass for transportation		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed	Yes	No

<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.

at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
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 9,725,155 ha	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 NA	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha) <b>NA</b>		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha) NA		
Individual NA		
Business entities and institutions NA		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities 236,800 ha		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Public forest tends to decrease due to weak management capacity (insufficient resources deployed for good forest management) and relevant controls. The destruction of forests is obvious. Private forests tend to increase as forests destroyed before and left without effective monitoring or control from the forest administration are appropriated by individuals and private organizations. In addition, reforestation policy promotes private ownership through the implementation of "land for reforestation Reserves" whose private or communities are in high demand to invest in reforestation		
<b>Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people</b>		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005 3,377,000 ha	2010 3,302,000 ha
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha) 174,000 ha		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha) 4,752,000 ha		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha) 0		
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 238,000	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000) 6,347US \$		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )12,812		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000) 10,249 US\$		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000) NA		
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). As for the contribution of protected areas management to sustainable forest management, Madagascar National Parks has developed:		

<p>1 - PE3 during the establishment of a Steering Committee and Monitoring the protected areas or CMPA at each protected areas whose mission is to engage in the sustainable management of the protected areas;  2 - since the release of its 2012-2016 strategic plan (attached below) 2 points below:  2.1-establishing Committees Local Park or CLP at each fokontany whose mission is to actively participate in the activities of AP (surveillance / patrol; awareness / education etc ...);  2.2-support VOI or local communities by the establishment of Natural Resources Management Transfer in the protection zone of the protected areas.</p>		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	106,692	159,129
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).  Ecotourism is also part of the System of New Protected Areas sectors helped to promote, through visits within National Parks. Tourism in general, which contributes 13% of national GDP, largely account ecotourism activities: Until 2008, the ecotourism industry had become the second largest source of foreign currency, which reached an average of 150,000 visitors / year. Then, after the first of the crisis in 2009, the year 2011 saw a recovery in tourism with 225,055 tourists in 2011 against 196,052 in 2010, an increase of 14.8%. National Parks South (Isalo and Ranomafana), as well as Andasibe-Mantadia, east, are the most visited.  Forest certification has been established in Madagascar in 2000. Few stakeholders from different sectors are involved. Initially capacity building began the sensitization. Forest Stewardship Council certification is initiated by WWF but the private sector has difficulties to appropriate due to the lengthy procedure and cost</p>		
<p><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></p>		
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
	7,306,000 ha	8,228,000 ha
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 NA
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).  Implementation of forest policy established in 1997 that determines the sustainable forest management and the commitment of the State according to the presidential statement to Durban triple the size of protected areas in Madagascar has now defined the orientation of the strategies and forest planning .The forests have been zoned so that they are either included in the system of protected areas or sites in sustainable forest management which are primarily intended for sustainable production. A ministerial decree was released annexed a map demarcating protected areas and sites of sustainable forest management. Production forest is formulated to meet the needs of all wood category except special wooden prohibits use</p>		
<p><b>Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;</b></p>		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	X	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	NA	NA

45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:			
Agriculture			
Energy			
Water			
Climate change		X	
Nature conservation		X	
Others; please specify: The department of animal biology and the department of vegetal biology and ecology at the university of sciences benefit from the removal of export tax of fauna and flora species.			
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\$)
		NA	NA
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 main challenge to increase to raise funds from donors or international or private sector is to establish good governance especially concerning forest management stocks of precious woods and marketing. The bidding system is required. Land security in investment in reforestation is not effective. Close collaboration must be established at both ministerial sectors to facilitate access to land for foresters in all categories as well especially, companies, NGOs, local communities.			
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
			NA
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?		Donor	Recipient
		2007	2010
			2007
			2011
			NA
			NA
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words). From a budgetary perspective and financial implementation of the System of New Protected Areas, chiefly by the Technical and Financial Partner, totaled more than \$ 400 million. During the year 2011, whereas the protection of the biodiversity of Madagascar is a global commodity, and an emergency for the well-being of the population that depends on healthy ecosystems, the World Bank has granted a additional funding of \$ 52 million to PE3. The side of the Government, its contribution to the establishment and management of protected areas, for example, does not exceed 10%. Compared to the total credits of all governments and all departments, allocations to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, is 0.80% and 0.87%, respectively in 2011 and 2012 according to the laws of finance for these years It is worth mentioning, however, that some ministries (Examples: energy, agriculture, health, tourism) attribute part of their budgets to activities related to the environment. For example, the budgeted non-tax revenues under the ministries responsible for fisheries, mining and the environment is estimated at about 7.9 million in 2011, representing 0.1% of GDP, demonstrating that fiscal revenues generated by exploitation of natural resources are therefore still weak			

**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?	X	

Please list the indicators.  
 number of jobs created using sustainable managed forests  
 easier for women to collect the firewood  
 amount of non-timber forest products  
 profit from product removal flora and fauna reproduced either in captivity or in cultivation by multiplication

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).  
 Timber and non-timber products from sustainable managed forests are significant and can contribute to the eradication of poverty and hunger. Forestry statistics show that quantity of these products provides tremendous revenue at the state and will benefit the vulnerable population if their distribution is equitable for all categories of households especially the rural population. Decentralization of revenue generated by the sale of these products must be effective.

**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.  
 reduction of working children at an early age  
 high literacy rate

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).  
 Parents can pay for school for their children to primary school because they have enough revenue from the sale of forest products. Children no longer have to look for jobs to support their parents because they have sufficient income

**Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:**

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. Number of women at work working hours like men fair wages		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Women will no longer be the hard work of fetching firewood far away from their home They use charcoal briquettes instead of firewood They may work outside the home because their work will be facilitated because of convenience in the household		
<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
	X	
Please list the indicators. reduction of children contracting serious illnesses increase of medicines for children decrease in mortality in infancy		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Parents may access hospitals to care for their children by doctors specialists. Childhood diseases will be eradicated because sick children are cared for their medications on time and is sufficient and may be paid by their parents		
<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
	X	
Please list the indicators. Decrease in female patients in hospitals		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Women become healthier because they eat well and stay longer to cook in the kitchen		
<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
	X	
Please list the indicators. Decrease of malaria and diarrheic diseases		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). The sustainable managed forests reduce erosion and subsequently the rice fields are not sandy. The water source is preserved high in the mountains and households drinking water		
<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. Decrease of air pollution		

increase the standard of living and well-being of the population		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). The environment of the population both in town and in rural areas is preserved in a sustainable manner due to a standardized management plan in the forestry sector but also in the production sector such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries		
<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
	X	
Please list the indicators. more expensive sale of forest products from sustainable managed forests		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Currently, the world is looking more and more timber and non-timber products with traceability ie from sustainable managed forests and their sale is expensive compared to the normal sale of timber		
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).  Madagascar has benefited from a project funded by the French Development Agency to produce wood from sustainable forests. This project lasted 5 years and local communities have received a basic capacity building and were initiated on traceability of products. Their wooden ones were sold on the domestic market and have been generating revenue in their respective households. In its national report Rio +20, Madagascar has formulated its own definition of the green economy as follows: A green economy is an economy which causes responsible for human well-being and social equity in meeting the basic needs of all generations, arguing the local culture, local knowledge, human dignity, significantly reducing environmental risks and resource scarcity, respecting the guidelines of the plan and design global and local development. " This definition highlights once again the importance of resources by placing man at the center, with its economic concerns, closely linked to its culture, skills and activities that must converge towards improving the access to jobs, purchasing power, non-discrimination and consideration of gender, critical elements that make the dignity of all human beings. In the case of Madagascar, history has now shown that lifestyle, cultural and community contexts, as well as socio-political situations have close links with both the growth and the environment, the latter being permanently separated.		