

**Country: Norway**  
**Date of submission:**

## **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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### 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

**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
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	x	
Agriculture		x
Climate Change		x
Energy		x
Tourism		x
Water		x
Other:		x

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).

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

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

<sup>7</sup> [http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8\\_mega/en](http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en)

<p>In relation to the development and implementation of forest policy processes, important cross-sectoral issues have been identified; e.g. energy, climate change, biological diversity, agriculture, rural development, economic development. Cooperation mechanisms (inter-ministerial groups, public hearings and consultations etc.) and alliances are developed to secure coordination and cooperation with key actors in other sectors (ministries, executive and implementation agencies, scientific and educational institutions, private sector actors). Inter-sectoral policies, strategies, programmes and activities have been developed and implemented.</p> <p>The “Living Forests” Project is a broadly based project working for sustainable forest management in Norway. It involves forest owners, environmental organisations, forest industry, outdoor recreation organisations, trade unions.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	NR	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		X
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
<p><b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management:</b> Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).</p>		
<p><b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b></p>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	x	
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		

9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks	X	
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		
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Stakeholder participation is an important element of decision making in general. The form of participation varies from public hearings and consultations to joint decision making. All legal instruments are subject to public inquiry and all relevant stakeholders have the possibility of commenting and making proposals before decision is made.		
<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		
Triangular	x	
Others:	Regional, in Europe	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). In Europe, quite intensive cooperation on policies for sustainable forest management is going on through FOREST EUROPE. In parallel, countries in Europe and Central Asia are negotiating a legally binding agreement on forests. The negotiation process is expected to be completed by mid 2013. Norway is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Guidance on biodiversity and climate change related issues (including safeguards) was produced at COP 11 of the CBD and this recognizes the potential for synergies on forest management between the work of the CBD and UNFCCC. Norway give high priority to the development and implementation of REDD +. Important also for sustainable forest management including links to other relevant processes as EUs Forest Law Governance and Trade programme (FLEGT).		
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: International cooperation is important for all aspects of sustainable forest management. The question of how to cooperate is as important as the question of how much.		

<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 to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
	X			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country		X		
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). The Forestry Act was passed by Parliament in 2005, and entered into force in January 2006. The purpose of the law is to promote sustainable management of forest resources. The responsibilities and duties of forest owners have been drawn tighter in the new law and related regulations. The duty to regenerate after felling has been dated; it is to be done after 3 or 5 years.				
Forest owners are obliged to have a complete overview of the environmental values in the forest. They are also obliged to control that forest workers comply with the law and its regulations. Environmental issues are described in detail in a regulation on sustainable forest management, adopted in 2006.				
Norway is in the process of implementing the EUs Timber regulation (EUTR) which will enter into force in March 2013.				
Norway is a sponsor of INTERPOLs LEAF project. Project LEAF, which stands for Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests, is a partnership between INTERPOL and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with additional financial backing from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)				
<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	2593772	2318409	588298	485169
Fuelwood	32 967	56840	7 245	18 504
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:  Hunting and other outdoor recreation activities. In 2009 the estimated value of hunting and fishing was 654 mill. US\$	Yes	x	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<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). The Norwegian Government has introduced voluntary protection as its main instrument for establishment of strictly protected forest areas in privately owned forests. Voluntary protection of forests is a project developed in cooperation between The Norwegian Forest Owners Association and the Directorate for Nature Management, in addition to representatives of the County Governors. 90 sites, a total of 195 km <sup>2</sup> (2011), are strictly protected by law as a result of this collaboration. The forest owners receive economic compensation when their forests are set aside as strictly protected areas.  The instruments of the Nature Diversity Act in combination with the instruments of the Forestry Act shall contribute to the implementation of important measures for mitigating climate change and securing biodiversity. The Nature Diversity Act also strengthens the possibility for protection of valuable forest areas where this is seen as the most adequate solution. Options for compensation are improved, and the processes for deciding on protected areas shall be based on cooperation and involvement of relevant stakeholders.		
<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	1 287	7 907
Private industry		
Bilateral cooperation		
Multilateral cooperation		
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
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	3515
Local communities		
Private sector		
Indigenous communities		
<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	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). In June 2011 Norway, in cooperation with Spain, organized a Forest Europe ministerial conference in Oslo. This high level conference was the main official event. The Norwegian Forestry Society organized several events throughout the country, the largest one arranged during the 2011 world ski championship in Oslo. There were also other regional and local arrangements held during the international year of forests.		



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		
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
<p>Det norske Skogselskapet (the Forestry Society) is a nationwide member organisation providing information on the importance of and the benefits of the forest to the public. The Forestry Extension Institute provides further education for forest owners and forest workers. Both institutes have important roles in communicating forestry knowledge to children and young people. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food supports a project called "Learning with the Forest", which is an interdisciplinary teaching program designed for all levels from kindergarten to college level. The state owned company State Forests is also involved in this project. State Forests has an important task in providing access to forests for the public.</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 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).		
The mechanisms established before 2007 are still in force		
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).		
<p>80 % of the Norwegian forests are privately owned. The private sector therefore has a very important role in promoting sustainable forest management. Forestry funding is based on public-private partnerships. A regulation under the Norwegian Forestry Act requires forest owners to reinvest a part of the revenue from forestry into a government administrated fund; the Forest Trust Fund. This fund is established to secure long term investment in sustainable forest management such as silviculture, building and maintenance of roads, forest management planning and environmental measures. All private and public forest landowners are required to deposit between 4 and 40 % of the gross revenue from the sale of timber and fire wood to a trust fund that remains with the forest holding. The owners can deduct the amount of their deposit into the trust fund from their federal income taxes. Additionally, when the funds are used for long term investments on the property, a proportion of the invested amount can also be deducted from annual income taxes. The Forest Trust Fund together with direct private resources is the main source of investment in sustainable forest management in Norway.</p>		
<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). The Finnmark Act was passed by Parliament in 2004. The Finnmark Act is based on international law pertaining to indigenous peoples and minorities. In particular,		

the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the ILO Convention 169, have been taken into account.

Specifically, the law addresses the influence of the Sami people and local communities in local resource management. The land owned by the state in this county has been transferred to a new corporate body called “Finnmarkseiendommen” (Finnmark Land Property). The area in question comprises about 95 % of the county, or approximately 45 000 km<sup>2</sup>. The new corporate body is managed by representatives officially appointed by the Finnmark County Council and the Sami Parliament. The Finnmark Act contains rules for the use of the natural resources, which are to be managed in a sustainable and balanced way to benefit the Sami culture and heritage, reindeer husbandry, as well as other inhabitants and the public of the community and the county. The law stipulates that the local people as well as the public in general are entitled to use and employ to the best purpose the renewable resources, including forest resources. It ensures that the diversity and productivity of the nature should be preserved. Due to the climatic conditions, this region contains only modest forestry resources and little forestry activities.

Several special reports has been vital to the writing of the Finnmark Act the most important being the Sami Rights Commission report published in NOU1997: 34 “Naturgrunnlaget for samisk kultur” (The nature as a basis of the Sami culture).

The Sami Rights Commission II started working on the Sami areas south of Finnmark in 2001, and in 2007 a report was presented. In the same way as the previous report, this report deals with existing rights and land use as well as the utilisation of natural resources in areas with Sami population. The report suggests a number of law amendments in order to comply with the obligations under international law. The report is currently on public hearing. The participation and influence of the Sami population as well as other local people will be addressed in this report too.

The Sami Parliament, which was instituted according to the Sami Act of 6 June 1987, is an advisory body entitled to comment on all matters affecting the Sami people as an indigenous people. In accordance with the Sami Act the scope of the Sami Parliament includes all matters and cases which the Parliament in their own understanding finds of concern to the Sami people as a minority or ethnic group. The Sami Parliament was in this respect entitled to comment on the draft of the Forestry Act.

On most of the public owned land in the southern and middle parts of Norway, local communities have specific and traditional rights related to use of the resources. These user rights of the local communities are regulated in the Mountain Act.

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).		
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).		
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)	x	
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).		

<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.

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 x	No
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	x	
Local	x	
<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). Norway produced a white paper on Climate change in 2012. The white paper initialize a strategy on afforestation and increased reforestation, protection of forests and forest land, increased use of bioenergy and increased use of wood to substitute less climate friendly energy sources and construction materials. The white paper emphasizes the role of sustainable forest management in mitigating climate change. Norway continues to contribute significantly to REDD+ activities with the aim of reducing deforestation and forest degradation. The white paper reinforces Norway's intention to continue to promote, initiate and finance REDD+ activities.		
<b>Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people</b>		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> ); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		x
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011

Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	na	na
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
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
<b>Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;</b>		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	PEFC	9 125 902 HA
	FSC	246 140 HA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
<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>		
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		
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\$)
	43 000 000	54 000 000
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NR	NR
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NR	NR

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
			x	
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
	X			
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	5 409	545 000		
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

<b>PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals</b>			
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>			
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country			
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:</b>			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes		No
	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		

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?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	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?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	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?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	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?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	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?	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. FOREST EUROPE indicators for sustainable forest management. Norway is developing a report on state of sustainable forest management in Norway due to be issued in 2013. This will include the Forest Europe indicators and other relevant data and indicators specific for Norway.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

<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	
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).		