

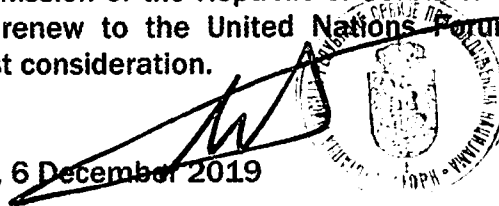
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
СТАЛНА МИСИЈА РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРБИЈЕ ПРИ УЈЕДИЊЕНИМ НАЦИЈАМА
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No. 1280-1 /2019

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat and has the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, Serbia's Report on progress toward the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 6 December 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text "STALNA MISIJA REPUBLIKE SRBIJE PRI UJEDINJENIM NACIJAMA" around the perimeter and a central emblem.

United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
New York

Country:	REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Date of submission:	26 November 2019.

Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions¹

1. The format is structured around the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and builds on the format previously used for reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eleventh session. It is largely narrative, reflecting the qualitative nature of many of the targets.

2. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests or that is not in other international databases is requested. The information submitted will be supplemented with quantitative data, among other things, from the following international data providers:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment/collaborative forest resources questionnaires, Forest Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, International Tropical Timber Organization, Montreal Process and Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa;

(b) Reports on the state of the world's forests, produced every two years by FAO;

(c) Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(e) Other data sources, including the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

3. Members are kindly requested:

(a) To submit their completed national reports electronically (in Microsoft Word format) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org by mid-November 2019, bearing in mind that early submissions will greatly facilitate the secretariat's preparation of the report on progress towards the goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [title and focus to be determined] to be presented to the Forum in 2021 [to be confirmed];

(b) To submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official signed letter conveying their submission from the respective ministry, or a note verbale from their permanent mission to the United Nations in New York;

Please submit the completed format to: unff@un.org by 30 November 2019.

(c) In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, to consult experts from relevant national ministries, such as those of the environment, economic development, finance and agriculture, in completing the reporting format and to consult the national focal points for the forest resources assessments, the Rio Conventions secretariats, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant

¹ Detailed guidelines will be prepared and discussed and will, among other things, state the purpose of reporting and how the data will be used. References to voluntary national contributions will be harmonized with the process to be put in place for announcing voluntary national contributions.

stakeholders, where applicable. Members may also wish to consult stakeholders when preparing their report.

4. The year 2015 is used as a baseline.
5. Where possible, all terms used herein are consistent with the terms and definitions used by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.
6. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information or provide a weblink.

General information

National focal point

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

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report

Institution(s):	Directorate of Forests
Address:	Omladinskih brigada 1, Belgrade, 11070, Serbia
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Global forest goal 1 and associated targets²

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

- 1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide³
- 1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced
- 1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,⁴ what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

National Law on Forests in Article 4, supports GFG1, together with National Forestry Development Strategy (forest policy-<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Strategija-razvoja-sumarstva.pdf>) in chapter III, IV and V. Based on mentioned documents, Government (Directorate of Forests-DoF) every year brings the Decree for improvement of SFM for all relevant forestry stakeholders (forestry enterprises, private forest owners associations (PFOA) and others) where provide financial and technical support allocated for improvement of forest management.

Description of actions:

Forestry enterprises and forest owners every year implement at the field, among other forestry activities, around 500 ha of tree planting, thanks to the Government Decree on improvement of SFM.

² Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

³ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

⁴ Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Directorate of Forests (DoF) provide legal and institutional background for budget allocation for support of improvement of SFM. Such action is strongly supported by public forest enterprises, research and scientific community and institutions, as well as private entities and associations.

Description of actions:

Directorate of Forests create Decree on improvement of SFM, and proceed to the Government on adoption, where are detailed prescribed all necessary activities and a way of support (financial and technically). Other relevant forestry stakeholders provide expert and technical support for realization of Decree proposed programs and actions.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

Directorate of Forests (DoF), based on public tender and Decree on improvement of SFM, reallocate financial support to the forest users (public forest enterprises and other forestry stakeholders who provide forest management) who fulfil the requirements for implementation of SFM, and who are able to implement it at the forests.

Description of actions:

Forest users and private forest owners who are eligible for financial support for improvement and implementation of SFM, received around US\$ 500,000 annually, while 80% of allocated money receive two public forest enterprises and the rest of 20% divided among all others (PFOs and associations, other forest related companies, research and scientific institutions with applicable projects and NGOs).

(iv) **Technical and scientific actions**

List of actions:

Technical and scientific actions are relevant for public enterprises and private entities for forest tending activities, silvicultural activities, afforestation (trees planting), production of seeds and seedlings, building forest infrastructure (forest roads and buildings) and other forest related activities important for SFM (i.e. protection of forests). In addition, DoF on 10years basis has legal obligation to conduct forest inventory at national level (<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/The-national-forest-inventory-of-the-Republic-of-Serbia-1.pdf>).

Description of actions:

Around 500 ha of tree planting were doing annually, 600 ha of forest tending, 100 km of forest roads, produce of 4 million seedlings and 6 tons of seeds. Second National Forest Inventory has been started 2018, and it is expected to provide first results during 2020.

(b) **How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?**

Increase of forest cover, improvement of SFM through promoted measures in silviculture, harvesting and forest tending in general. Promote and implement national forest inventory on 10 years basis.

(c) **What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?**

Set-up the climate change on political agenda and ensure continuity and increase of financial support for SFM. Reduce too strong political influence on forestry sector, in general.

It is necessary to change conservative approach in forestry sector and impose new and proactive approach in correlation with other forest related sectors.

(d) **If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.**

Second national forest inventory data in larger and more comprehensive extend are expected to be completed in year 2020. Government contribution is around US\$ 26 M.

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Different campaigns have been launched mainly in the area of tree planting by large market chains and international companies, but also initiated by the MEP.

<https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/bez-posumljavanja-nema-uspesne-borbe-protiv-klimatskih-promena/?lang=lat>

<https://www.blic.rs/vesti/drustvo/u-akciji-sacuvajmo-planetu-u-kragujevcu-danas-zasadeno-preko-500-sadnica-drveca/2brfr9v>

https://www.dm.rs/rs_homepage/pr_kutak/1358374/najveca-akcija-sadnje-u-srbiji.html

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets³

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

³ Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

Around 35% of households in Serbia (0.9 million) are rural households and oriented on agriculture and forestry and can be considered as agro-forestry households, whose incomes mainly rely on agriculture and/or forestry activities. Around 50% of them are in the poverty category, with daily income less than 10US\$ per day, needed for minimal existence. Important issue is that average age of this households is over 40 years. Process of depopulation of rural households and rural areas is continuing. It is obvious that Poverty Reduction Strategy at national level didn't get the results, and that other mechanisms are needed. Integrated activity has been required, together forestry sector, rural development sector, sector of agriculture, environment sector, and social welfare.

Law on Forests is improved related to the goal 2.

Wood industry sector launched activities related with sectoral wood industry strategy

Description of actions:

Provide a better mechanisms for helping rural areas and households and national, but also regional and local level. Reversible process are needed to return young population to the rural areas and to the villages, with more attractive programs and projects. Government need to develop and adopt new Poverty Reduction Strategy, with wider inclusion of all relevant sectors, like forestry, rural, agricultural and others.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Government and all relevant institutions need to be involved in the process of providing better conditions in the depopulating rural areas.

Republic of Serbia is deeply in the EU accession process activities related with Chapter 27 (Environment), and forestry sector is included in this chapter.

Description of actions:

Financial benefits and direct subsidies for people living in depopulating rural areas are requiring, as well as other reliefs that will rise attractiveness of living in such environment (lower taxation, better roads and infrastructure in general, free electricity, direct subsidies for using renewables etc).

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

The forest industry sector's share in Serbia's GDP is around 2.5%, while the wood processing industry's contribution to total export amounts to 5.7%, with an ongoing positive growth trend over the last few years.

Description of actions:

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

The wood processing and furniture industry comprises 2,182 companies employing 22,965 workers. More than 90% of enterprises are privately owned and mainly located in the central areas of Serbia. The majority of these companies deal in timber (1,504), while the rest are engaged in furniture production (678).

Description of actions:

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

Many national projects financed from national budget related with social and ecological aspects in forestry sector, but also projects in nature protection and biodiversity conservation have been conducted and implemented.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

All actions rise awareness, contribute economic development in rural/forestry areas and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation processes.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

Depopulation in rural areas, lack of financial resources and capacity at local level for implementation of projects.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

According to the Republic Statistics Office, the direct economic contribution of forestry by years was 0.24% of GDP, and with the inclusion of forest industry, the contribution went up to 2.6%. A more realistic evaluation, considering important amount of unrecorded (sometimes illegal) production, as well as incentives, in terms of suppressed prices applied to wood raw material sales to the forest industry, might place the forestry's contribution at around 1.0%. However, this estimate does not take into account the crucial role played by forests in soil conservation, water supply, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat and maintenance of the country's remarkable biodiversity, nor forestry's close relations with other sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets⁶

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

Associated targets

- 3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Questions on goal 3

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

The field of nature protection is regulated by the Law on Nature Conservation, which regulates the protection and conservation of nature, biological, geological and landscape diversity and other legal and sub-legal acts directly or indirectly related to nature and natural resources. There are a numerous of other sectors acts and strategies of great importance for regulating this field. Other sectoral laws: Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Forests, Law on Game Management and Hunting; strategic documents as follows: National Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Strategy for Sustainable Use of Natural Goods and Resources, National Strategy for Approximation of Environment of the Republic of Serbia, National Program of Environmental Protection, Strategy of Mineral Resources Management in the Republic of Serbia till 2030, Forestry Development Strategy. In the year 2015, it was amended the Law on Forests.

Description of actions:

The nature protection sector provide actions regarding protection and conservation of nature, biological, geological and landscape diversity and other actions directly or indirectly related to nature and natural resources. Forestry sector ensure that all state-owned forests are covered with forest management plans (FMP), while private forests are covered with specific programmes enforced by public enterprises.

⁶ Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Responsible institutions are Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), together with Nature Protection Service who provide expert jobs for Ministry, and National Parks (5) who are public enterprises. In additions, there are forestry institutions and enterprises who are involved in nature protection, like Directorate of Forests (DoF) from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM), Public Enterprises for management of forests Srijasume (Serbia Forests), and Vojvodinasume (Vojvodina Forests). Ministries provides administrative and legal/strategic frameworks, while other institutions and enterprises do field activities.

Description of actions:

National Parks, forestry enterprises and several private companies ensure SFM by creation of FMP and their implementation. Around 80% of forest area is covered by FMPs (state-owned and private forests). About 20% of forest area is under different levels of protection, based on existing legislative requirements and regulations.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

There are several main players who are involved in the nature protection and FMPs processes, like

- ministries (MEP, MAFWM)-provide financial support,
- public enterprises (forestry enterprises, national parks)-ensure implementation of FMPs and plans for PNAs, also create FMPs,
- other institutions (forestry institutes, faculties, and nature protection service),
- NGOs and PFOA-public campaign and implementation part of FMPs activity, and
- private forestry companies-create FMPs and PNA plans, together with part of implementation measures.

Description of actions:

Each of mentioned has their own role and responsibilities like:

- ministries-provide budget allocation for financing protected natural areas (PNA),
- forestry enterprises-create FMPs and implement required activities planning by FMPs and in PNAs
- forestry institutes and scientific institutions provide advisory and expert support in FMPs and PNAs

Annually all mentioned activities requires about US\$30 M

(iv) **Technical and scientific actions**

List of actions:

Two forestry enterprises and five national parks enterprises, together with several private companies and 13 private forest owners associations are responsible for SFM implementation through FMPs in state and private forests. Activities are as follows: creation and implementation of FMPs, providing silvicultural, protection and tending measures in forests, together with sustainable harvesting and other forests related activities.

Description of actions:

Public forestry enterprises and national parks provide FMPs for 2.2 M ha of forests (both 1.1 M ha of state and private forests), directly implement nature protection measures on 0.5 M ha of forests and actively participate at public campaigns and designation process for new protected areas. Forestry research and scientific institution are included in the process through advisory and implementing roles.

(b) **What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?**

There are different public campaigns supported SFM where are NGOs and some large international companies and chains are involved. Mainly through the process of nature protection and preserving the specific nature sites and landscapes.

(c) **How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?**

Implementation of the UNFF forest instruments are through increasing protected areas, improvement of SFM, and with direct impact on forest certification schemes.

(d) **What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?**

Lack of capacity, financial resources and lack of political understanding.

(e) **If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.**

Largest national contributions relating to goal 3 provide Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM). MEP through supporting protected areas, and MAFWM in the implementation segments through forestry public enterprises who are the main managers in the protected areas.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

Government of Serbia, together with FAO realize GEF 4 years project "Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development", with total budget of US\$ 29.5 M. Government contribution is around US\$ 26 M. One of Project goal is a second national forest inventory.

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁷

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased
- 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased
- 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Questions on goal 4

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.
- (b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Directorate of Forests contribute to the goal 4 through Forest Fund and other budget allocations around US\$ 10 M, annually.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

⁷ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

- Public domestic funding
- Private domestic funding
- Public international funding, including official development assistance
- Private international funding
- Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

- Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

- Governments
- Intergovernmental organizations/processes
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organizations
- Other

Types of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- North-North
- Triangular
- Technical
- Financial
- Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation

- x Scientific cooperation
- x Forest monitoring/data collection
- x Technology transfer and capacity development
- x Production of timber or non-timber products
- Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

- Yes x No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

- 2–5 years
- 5–10 years
- 10–20 years
- More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets⁸

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

⁸ Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Several actions mainly as projects supported through bilateral technical cooperation with developed countries (Germany, Norway, USA) and international organizations (GEF, FAO, UNDP, GIZ, USAID).

- <http://innovative-fmp-serbia.com/index.php/sr/>

- https://www.upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annex-5_Interim-Report.pdf

In addition, because of the EU integration process existing relevant legislations related to the EUTR and FLEGT are in the harmonization process.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Additional education of the inspections due to respects of the EUTR and FLEGT, highlighting suppression of the illegal activities in forestry and related sectors.

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

National sustainable development plans and/or

Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation

Improved enforcement of existing legislation

Export controls

Import controls

Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries

Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Regular process of coordination through providing opinions on other sectors and forestry related sectors legislative issues, strategies and plans. Often, whole process just provide only formal fulfilling of cross sectoral cooperation, while implementation aspect of cooperation is missing.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation?

Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Main stakeholders in forestry sector in Serbia are public enterprises for management in forests. They have real power and often misuse their monopolistic position. Other stakeholders like private forest owners, forestry entrepreneurs and NGOs do not have any power, or their power is minimized.
Wood industry sector does not belong to the same ministry, and is consequently marginalized.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Mechanism exist, but often forestry sector is minimized and forestry issues are put aside, because of 'more important subject' like energy security, social issues, environmental constraints at the expense of forestry, etc.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁹

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

⁹ Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Questions on goal 6

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

Serbian forestry sector actively participate at the global process through UNFF, and other processes mainly related with different UN conventions important for forestry sector (UNCCD, UNFCCC, CBD and others). Additionally, forestry sector participate at many regional processes, like Forest Europe, EFI and similar. Serbia participate in the China CEEC Forestry (16+1) process - Coordination Mechanism for Cooperation between China and CEEC Countries.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

During 2018, Serbia organized high level meeting of the coordination mechanism for cooperation in forestry between China and Central East European Countries, better known as China 16+1 process.

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

- National or subnational
- Regional or international¹⁰
- Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

- To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management
- To monitor and assess forest conditions and management
- To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management
- To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

¹⁰ For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Several international project related to the better understanding and improvement of SFM have been started like as follows:
- Implementation of an innovative forest management planning considering economic, ecological and social aspects in Serbia,
- Improvement of forest resources for Serbia,
- Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Just indirectly through existing UNFF web page.

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

- Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
- Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
- Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
- Other

Please provide a brief description:

No direct activity with related target issue.

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- Social media activities
- Other

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to relevant documentation:

<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/medjunarodni-dan-suma-2019/>
<https://srbijasume.rs/en/svetski-dan-suma-2019-u-gazdinstvima-jp-srbijasume/?script=lat>
<http://www.agropress.org.rs/lat/details/itemlist/tag/Svetski%20dan%20suma>
<http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/dogadaji/najave-dogadaja/2-21-03-svetski-dan-suma.html>
http://www.zzps.rs/novo/index.php?jezik=_la&strana=vest&n=085
<https://www.infopress.rs/drustvo/obelezava-se-svetski-dan-suma/>

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Success story 1

Implementation of an innovative forest management planning considering economic, ecological and social aspects in Serbia,

Action taken:

Topic 1: Planning, Monitoring and Forest Management Practices

Topic 2: Training program for vocational and practical training after graduation

Goals and targets addressed:

Addressing deficiencies in areas of planning, monitoring and management practice can effectively help in optimization of the economic functions of forests and address current challenges such as strengthening ecosystems in forests.

Improvement of post-graduate training, systematic training of forestry workers and improvement of practical relevance of curricula at all levels

Outcome and results achieved:

Project is still on-going, and expected results are better planning, improved monitoring and advanced forest management practice, and together with defined more quality training and improved practical knowledge for field forestry.

How did this action contribute to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Action contribute in sense to provide more quality forest management, improve the condition of forests, prevent forest degradation, adopt more knowledge about protected forests and their role in general, mobilize additional financial resources for SFM, upgrade cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships, promote local, national, regional and global processes and actions to implement SFM, ensure synergies and coherence in forest related issues at all levels.

References:

<http://innovative-fmp-serbia.com/index.php/sr/>

Annex II

Draft global core set of forest-related indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
2. Forest area annual net change rate	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and target 1.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
3. Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	1. Extent of forest resources 4. Productive functions of forest resources	Kilotons of carbon dioxide emissions per year	2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 13 and measuring, reporting and verifying requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
5. Change in area of primary forests	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 15
6. Proportion of forest area disturbed	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
7. Area of degraded forest	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
					Target 15. Linkages to strategic objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (2008–2018), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8. Above-ground biomass stock in forest	4. Productive function of forest resources	Tons per hectare	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
9. Volume of wood removals	4. Productive function of forest resources	Cubic metres	1	ECE/FAO/International Tropical Timber Organization/Eurostat joint forest sector questionnaire	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
10. Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	4. Productive function of forest resources	Percentage	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals
11. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12. Employment related to the forest sector	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
13. Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
14. Contribution of forests to food security	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
15. Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	United States dollars	3	OECD, World Bank	Measures progress towards global forest goal 4 and targets 4.1 and 4.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with targets 15.a and 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals
16. Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
17. Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
18. Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
19. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 1.3 and 3.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
20. Forest area under an independently verified forest	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiers</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
management certification scheme				Resources Assessment	Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
21. Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

Abbreviations: ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

^a Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.

Country:	REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Date of submission:	26 November 2019.

Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions¹

1. The format is structured around the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and builds on the format previously used for reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eleventh session. It is largely narrative, reflecting the qualitative nature of many of the targets.

2. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests or that is not in other international databases is requested. The information submitted will be supplemented with quantitative data, among other things, from the following international data providers:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment/collaborative forest resources questionnaires, Forest Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, International Tropical Timber Organization, Montreal Process and Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa;

(b) Reports on the state of the world’s forests, produced every two years by FAO;

(c) Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(e) Other data sources, including the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

3. Members are kindly requested:

(a) To submit their completed national reports electronically (in Microsoft Word format) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org by mid-November 2019, bearing in mind that early submissions will greatly facilitate the secretariat’s preparation of the report on progress towards the goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [title and focus to be determined] to be presented to the Forum in 2021 [to be confirmed];

(b) To submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official signed letter conveying their submission from the respective ministry, or a note verbale from their permanent mission to the United Nations in New York;

Please submit the completed format to: unff@un.org by 30 November 2019.

(c) In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, to consult experts from relevant national ministries, such as those of the environment, economic development, finance and agriculture, in completing the reporting format and to consult the national focal points for the forest resources assessments, the Rio Conventions secretariats, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant

¹ Detailed guidelines will be prepared and discussed and will, among other things, state the purpose of reporting and how the data will be used. References to voluntary national contributions will be harmonized with the process to be put in place for announcing voluntary national contributions.

stakeholders, where applicable. Members may also wish to consult stakeholders when preparing their report.

4. The year 2015 is used as a baseline.
5. Where possible, all terms used herein are consistent with the terms and definitions used by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.
6. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information or provide a weblink.

General information

National focal point

Name:	DUSAN JOVIC
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Address:	Omladinskih brigada 1, Belgrade, 11070, Serbia
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Person to contact concerning the national report, if someone other than the national focal point

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report

Institution(s):	Directorate of Forests
Address:	Omladinskih brigada 1, Belgrade, 11070, Serbia
Email:	

Global forest goal 1 and associated targets²

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

- 1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide³
- 1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced
- 1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,⁴ what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

National Law on Forests in Article 4, supports GFG1, together with National Forestry Development Strategy (forest policy-<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Strategija-razvoja-sumarstva.pdf>) in chapter III, IV and V. Based on mentioned documents, Government (Directorate of Forests-DoF) every year brings the Decree for improvement of SFM for all relevant forestry stakeholders (forestry enterprises, private forest owners associations (PFOA) and others) where provide financial and technical support allocated for improvement of forest management.

Description of actions:

Forestry enterprises and forest owners every year implement at the field, among other forestry activities, around 500 ha of tree planting, thanks to the Government Decree on improvement of SFM.

² Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

³ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

⁴ Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Directorate of Forests (DoF) provide legal and institutional background for budget allocation for support of improvement of SFM. Such action is strongly supported by public forest enterprises, research and scientific community and institutions, as well as private entities and associations.

Description of actions:

Directorate of Forests create Decree on improvement of SFM, and proceed to the Government on adoption, where are detailed prescribed all necessary activities and a way of support (financial and technically). Other relevant forestry stakeholders provide expert and technical support for realization of Decree proposed programs and actions.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

Directorate of Forests (DoF), based on public tender and Decree on improvement of SFM, reallocate financial support to the forest users (public forest enterprises and other forestry stakeholders who provide forest management) who fulfil the requirements for implementation of SFM, and who are able to implement it at the forests.

Description of actions:

Forest users and private forest owners who are eligible for financial support for improvement and implementation of SFM, received around US\$ 500,000 annually, while 80% of allocated money receive two public forest enterprises and the rest of 20% divided among all others (PFOs and associations, other forest related companies, research and scientific institutions with applicable projects and NGOs).

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

Technical and scientific actions are relevant for public enterprises and private entities for forest tending activities, silvicultural activities, afforestation (trees planting), production of seeds and seedlings, building forest infrastructure (forest roads and buildings) and other forest related activities important for SFM (i.e. protection of forests). In addition, DoF on 10years basis has legal obligation to conduct forest inventory at national level (<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/The-national-forest-inventory-of-the-Republic-of-Serbia-1.pdf>).

Description of actions:

Around 500 ha of tree planting were doing annually, 600 ha of forest tending, 100 km of forest roads, produce of 4 million seedlings and 6 tons of seeds. Second National Forest Inventory has been started 2018, and it is expected to provide first results during 2020.

(b) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

Increase of forest cover, improvement of SFM through promoted measures in silviculture, harvesting and forest tending in general. Promote and implement national forest inventory on 10 years basis.

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

Set-up the climate change on political agenda and ensure continuity and increase of financial support for SFM. Reduce too strong political influence on forestry sector, in general.

It is necessary to change conservative approach in forestry sector and impose new and proactive approach in correlation with other forest related sectors.

(d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Second national forest inventory data in larger and more comprehensive extend are expected to be completed in year 2020. Government contribution is around US\$ 26 M.

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Different campaigns have been launched mainly in the area of tree planting by large market chains and international companies, but also initiated by the MEP.

<https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/bez-posumljavanja-nema-uspesne-borbe-protiv-klimatskih-promena/?lang=lat>

<https://www.blic.rs/vesti/drustvo/u-akciji-sacuvajmo-planetu-u-kragujevcu-danas-zasadeno-preko-500-sadnica-drveca/2brfr9v>

https://www.dm.rs/rs_homepage/pr_kutak/1358374/najveca-akcija-sadnje-u-srbiji.html

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets⁵

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

⁵ Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

Around 35% of households in Serbia (0.9 million) are rural households and oriented on agriculture and forestry and can be considered as agro-forestry households, whose incomes mainly rely on agriculture and/or forestry activities. Around 50% of them are in the poverty category, with daily income less than 10US\$ per day, needed for minimal existence. Important issue is that average age of this households is over 40 years. Process of depopulation of rural households and rural areas is continuing. It is obvious that Poverty Reduction Strategy at national level didn't get the results, and that other mechanisms are needed. Integrated activity has been required, together forestry sector, rural development sector, sector of agriculture, environment sector, and social welfare.

Law on Forests is improved related to the goal 2.

Wood industry sector launched activities related with sectoral wood industry strategy

Description of actions:

Provide a better mechanisms for helping rural areas and households and national, but also regional and local level. Reversible process are needed to return young population to the rural areas and to the villages, with more attractive programs and projects. Government need to develop and adopt new Poverty Reduction Strategy, with wider inclusion of all relevant sectors, like forestry, rural, agricultural and others.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Government and all relevant institutions need to be involved in the process of providing better conditions in the depopulating rural areas.

Republic of Serbia is deeply in the EU accession process activities related with Chapter 27 (Environment), and forestry sector is included in this chapter.

Description of actions:

Financial benefits and direct subsidies for people living in depopulating rural areas are requiring, as well as other reliefs that will rise attractiveness of living in such environment (lower taxation, better roads and infrastructure in general, free electricity, direct subsidies for using renewables etc).

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

The forest industry sector's share in Serbia's GDP is around 2.5%, while the wood processing industry's contribution to total export amounts to 5.7%, with an ongoing positive growth trend over the last few years.

Description of actions:

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

The wood processing and furniture industry comprises 2,182 companies employing 22,965 workers. More than 90% of enterprises are privately owned and mainly located in the central areas of Serbia. The majority of these companies deal in timber (1,504), while the rest are engaged in furniture production (678).

Description of actions:

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

Many national projects financed from national budget related with social and ecological aspects in forestry sector, but also projects in nature protection and biodiversity conservation have been conducted and implemented.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

All actions rise awareness, contribute economic development in rural/forestry areas and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation processes.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

Depopulation in rural areas, lack of financial resources and capacity at local level for implementation of projects.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

According to the Republic Statistics Office, the direct economic contribution of forestry by years was 0.24% of GDP, and with the inclusion of forest industry, the contribution went up to 2.6%. A more realistic evaluation, considering important amount of unrecorded (sometimes illegal) production, as well as incentives, in terms of suppressed prices applied to wood raw material sales to the forest industry, might place the forestry's contribution at around 1.0%. However, this estimate does not take into account the crucial role played by forests in soil conservation, water supply, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat and maintenance of the country's remarkable biodiversity, nor forestry's close relations with other sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets⁶

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

Associated targets

- 3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Questions on goal 3

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

The field of nature protection is regulated by the Law on Nature Conservation, which regulates the protection and conservation of nature, biological, geological and landscape diversity and other legal and sub-legal acts directly or indirectly related to nature and natural resources. There are a numerous of other sectors acts and strategies of great importance for regulating this field. Other sectoral laws: Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Forests, Law on Game Management and Hunting; strategic documents as follows: National Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Strategy for Sustainable Use of Natural Goods and Resources, National Strategy for Approximation of Environment of the Republic of Serbia, National Program of Environmental Protection, Strategy of Mineral Resources Management in the Republic of Serbia till 2030, Forestry Development Strategy. In the year 2015, it was amended the Law on Forests.

Description of actions:

The nature protection sector provide actions regarding protection and conservation of nature, biological, geological and landscape diversity and other actions directly or indirectly related to nature and natural resources. Forestry sector ensure that all state-owned forests are covered with forest management plans (FMP), while private forests are covered with specific programmes enforced by public enterprises.

⁶ Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Responsible institutions are Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), together with Nature Protection Service who provide expert jobs for Ministry, and National Parks (5) who are public enterprises. In additions, there are forestry institutions and enterprises who are involved in nature protection, like Directorate of Forests (DoF) from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM), Public Enterprises for management of forests Srbijasume (Serbia Forests), and Vojvodinasume (Vojvodina Forests). Ministries provides administrative and legal/strategic frameworks, while other institutions and enterprises do field activities.

Description of actions:

National Parks, forestry enterprises and several private companies ensure SFM by creation of FMP and their implementation. Around 80% of forest area is covered by FMPs (state-owned and private forests). About 20% of forest area is under different levels of protection, based on existing legislative requirements and regulations.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

There are several main players who are involved in the nature protection and FMPs processes, like

- ministries (MEP, MAFWM)-provide financial support,
- public enterprises (forestry enterprises, national parks)-ensure implementation of FMPs and plans for PNAs, also create FMPs,
- other institutions (forestry institutes, faculties, and nature protection service),
- NGOs and PFOA-public campaign and implementation part of FMPs activity, and
- private forestry companies-create FMPs and PNA plans, together with part of implementation measures.

Description of actions:

Each of mentioned has their own role and responsibilities like:

- ministries-provide budget allocation for financing protected natural areas (PNA),
 - forestry enterprises-create FMPs and implement required activities planning by FMPs and in PNAs
 - forestry institutes and scientific institutions provide advisory and expert support in FMPs and PNAs
- Annually all mentioned activities requires about US\$30 M

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

Two forestry enterprises and five national parks enterprises, together with several private companies and 13 private forest owners associations are responsible for SFM implementation through FMPs in state and private forests. Activities are as follows: creation and implementation of FMPs, providing silvicultural, protection and tending measures in forests, together with sustainable harvesting and other forests related activities.

Description of actions:

Public forestry enterprises and national parks provide FMPs for 2.2 M ha of forests (both 1.1 M ha of state and private forests) , directly implement nature protection measures on 0.5 M ha of forests and actively participate at public campaigns and designation process for new protected areas. Forestry research and scientific institution are included in the process through advisory and implementing roles.

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

There are different public campaigns supported SFM where are NGOs and some large international companies and chains are involved. Mainly through the process of nature protection and preserving the specific nature sites and landscapes.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

Implementation of the UNFF forest instruments are through increasing protected areas, improvement of SFM, and with direct impact on forest certification schemes.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

Lack of capacity, financial resources and lack of political understanding.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Largest national contributions relating to goal 3 provide Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM). MEP through supporting protected areas, and MAFWM in the implementation segments through forestry public enterprises who are the main managers in the protected areas.

- (f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

Government of Serbia, together with FAO realize GEF 4 years project “Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development”, with total budget of US\$ 29.5 M. Government contribution is around US\$ 26 M. One of Project goal is a second national forest inventory.

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁷

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased
- 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased
- 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Questions on goal 4

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Directorate of Forests contribute to the goal 4 through Forest Fund and other budget allocations around US\$ 10 M, annually.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

⁷ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

- Public domestic funding
- Private domestic funding
- Public international funding, including official development assistance
- Private international funding
- Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

- Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

- Governments
- Intergovernmental organizations/processes
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organizations
- Other

Types of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- North-North
- Triangular
- Technical
- Financial
- Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation

- x Scientific cooperation
- x Forest monitoring/data collection
- x Technology transfer and capacity development
- x Production of timber or non-timber products
- Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

- Yes x No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

- 2–5 years
- 5–10 years
- 10–20 years
- More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets⁸

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

⁸ Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Several actions mainly as projects supported through bilateral technical cooperation with developed countries (Germany, Norway, USA) and international organizations (GEF, FAO, UNDP, GIZ, USAID).

- <http://innovative-fmp-serbia.com/index.php/sr/>

- https://www.upravazasume.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annex-5_Interim-Report.pdf

In addition, because of the EU integration process existing relevant legislations related to the EUTR and FLEGT are in the harmonization process.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Additional education of the inspections due to respects of the EUTR and FLEGT, highlighting suppression of the illegal activities in forestry and related sectors.

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

National sustainable development plans and/or

Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation

Improved enforcement of existing legislation

Export controls

Import controls

Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries

Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Regular process of coordination through providing opinions on other sectors and forestry related sectors legislative issues, strategies and plans. Often, whole process just provide only formal fulfilling of cross sectoral cooperation, while implementation aspect of cooperation is missing.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation?

Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Main stakeholders in forestry sector in Serbia are public enterprises for management in forests. They have real power and often misuse their monopolistic position. Other stakeholders like private forest owners, forestry entrepreneurs and NGOs do not have any power, or their power is minimized.
Wood industry sector does not belong to the same ministry, and is consequently marginalized.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Mechanism exist, but often forestry sector is minimized and forestry issues are put aside, because of 'more important subject' like energy security, social issues, environmental constraints at the expense of forestry, etc.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁹

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

⁹ Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Questions on goal 6

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

Serbian forestry sector actively participate at the global process through UNFF, and other processes mainly related with different UN conventions important for forestry sector (UNCCD, UNFCCC, CBD and others). Additionally, forestry sector participate at many regional processes, like Forest Europe, EFI and similar. Serbia participate in the China CEEC Forestry (16+1) process - Coordination Mechanism for Cooperation between China and CEEC Countries.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

During 2018, Serbia organized high level meeting of the coordination mechanism for cooperation in forestry between China and Central East European Countries, better known as China 16+1 process.

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

- National or subnational
- Regional or international¹⁰
- Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

- To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management
- To monitor and assess forest conditions and management
- To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management
- To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

¹⁰ For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Several international project related to the better understanding and improvement of SFM have been started like as follows:

- Implementation of an innovative forest management planning considering economic, ecological and social aspects in Serbia,
- Improvement of forest resources for Serbia,
- Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Just indirectly through existing UNFF web page.

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

- Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
- Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
- Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
- Other

Please provide a brief description:

No direct activity with related target issue.

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- Social media activities
- Other

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to relevant documentation:

<https://upravazasume.gov.rs/medjunarodni-dan-suma-2019/>
<https://srbijasume.rs/en/svetski-dan-suma-2019-u-gazdinstvima-jp-srbijasume/?script=lat>
<http://www.agropress.org.rs/lat/details/itemlist/tag/Svetski%20dan%20suma>
<http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/dogadaji/najave-dogadaja/2-21-03-svetski-dan-suma.html>
http://www.zzps.rs/novo/index.php?jezik=_la&strana=vest&n=085
<https://www.infopress.rs/drustvo/obelezava-se-svetski-dan-suma/>

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Success story 1

Implementation of an innovative forest management planning considering economic, ecological and social aspects in Serbia,

Action taken:

Topic 1: Planning, Monitoring and Forest Management Practices

Topic 2: Training program for vocational and practical training after graduation

Goals and targets addressed:

Addressing deficiencies in areas of planning, monitoring and management practice can effectively help in optimization of the economic functions of forests and address current challenges such as strengthening ecosystems in forests.

Improvement of post-graduate training, systematic training of forestry workers and improvement of practical relevance of curricula at all levels

Outcome and results achieved:

Project is still on-going, and expected results are better planning, improved monitoring and advanced forest management practice, and together with defined more quality training and improved practical knowledge for field forestry.

How did this action contribute to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Action contribute in sense to provide more quality forest management, improve the condition of forests, prevent forest degradation, adopt more knowledge about protected forests and their role in general, mobilize additional financial resources for SFM, upgrade cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships, promote local, national, regional and global processes and actions to implement SFM, ensure synergies and coherence in forest related issues at all levels.

References:

<http://innovative-fmp-serbia.com/index.php/sr/>

Annex II

Draft global core set of forest-related indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
2. Forest area annual net change rate	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and target 1.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
3. Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	1. Extent of forest resources 4. Productive functions of forest resources	Kilotons of carbon dioxide emissions per year	2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 13 and measuring, reporting and verifying requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
5. Change in area of primary forests	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 15
6. Proportion of forest area disturbed	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
7. Area of degraded forest	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
					Target 15. Linkages to strategic objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (2008–2018), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8. Above-ground biomass stock in forest	4. Productive function of forest resources	Tons per hectare	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
9. Volume of wood removals	4. Productive function of forest resources	Cubic metres	1	ECE/FAO/International Tropical Timber Organization/Eurostat joint forest sector questionnaire	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
10. Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	4. Productive function of forest resources	Percentage	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals
11. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12. Employment related to the forest sector	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
13. Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
14. Contribution of forests to food security	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
15. Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	United States dollars	3	OECD, World Bank	Measures progress towards global forest goal 4 and targets 4.1 and 4.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with targets 15.a and 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals
16. Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
17. Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
18. Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
19. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 1.3 and 3.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
20. Forest area under an independently verified forest	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
management certification scheme				Resources Assessment	Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
21. Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

Abbreviations: ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

^a Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.