



Country:	Brazil
Date of submission:	May 19 th , 2020.

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 15 November 2019.

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.

(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 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:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

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):	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply Brazilian Forest Service
Address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Brasília/DF - CEP: 70.043-900
Email:	scri@agricultura.gov.br ; gabinete@florestal.gov.br

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 worldwide;³
- 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

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.

Description of actions:

The actions taken by the Government of Brazil that contribute to the Global Forest Goal and its targets include national measures related to regulating and fostering the implementation of the new forest code, named Law 12651/2012, as well as those related to enhance forest area under sustainable forest management. The reported actions are in line mainly with the targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, as most of them contribute somehow to maintain or increase the country forest area, hence, contributing also to maintain or enhance forest carbon stocks. The mentioned above Law that is known as the new forest code in Brazil establishes rules regarding the requirement of keeping part of all private rural properties as forest, bringing to the national context several initiatives related to forest restoration, afforestation and reforestation. The Ministry of Agriculture launched a national plan to develop the planted forests sector, including the increasing of planted area in 2 M by 2030. In line with those actions we list some legislative actions taken since 2015, which are continuous and in progress.

List of actions:

- The Decree 8972 of January 23th, 2017 establishes the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation - PROVEG, providing objectives and guidelines, establishing policy instruments and defining its governance (Ministry of Environment). Proveg aims to articulate, integrate and promote policies, programs and actions to induce forest recovery and to promote the environmental regularization of Brazilian rural properties, under the terms of Law No. 12,651, of May 25, 2012.
- National Plan for Developing of Planted Forestas, launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2019, include an evaluation of the forest sector point out priorities that can be taken by the Government for leveraging the sector and increase the planted forest area in 20% by 2030;
- Implementing the Rural Environmental Registry, named CAR, through several operative legislative measures. The national CAR system is in place under the coordination of the Brazilian Forest Service and the Brazilian states and it's the main advance in gathering the necessary background information for implementing the new forest code. Basically, each private rural land owner must declare the current situation of its property in terms of the amount of forest area required by the new law, by inserting geoinformation directly in the national SICAR system. By January 2020, 6.5 millions of rural properties were registered, summing up 543,703,650.46 hectares of land. This country database will be used in the near future to forest policies to restore and increase the forest area in private lands, through financial programmes, technical support, technical assistance and so on.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

Forest Protection

Forest Recovering

Description of actions:

At the federal level there are institutions dealing with forest issues with clear competences and complementary and cooperative actions, since before 2015, in general.

Law enforcement actions are conducted by IBAMA (Natural Resources Institute) to control and prevention of illegal deforestation and illegal deforestation, on public lands and private lands.

Institute Chico Mendes of Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio is responsible by the forest protection of all Conservation Units.

The Brazilian Forest Service is responsible for forest concessions in public lands, the implementation of the rural environmental registry (CAR) and the National Forest Inventory (NFI), among other issues related to forest development.

Recently, by January 2019, the Brazilian Forest Service shifted from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Agriculture, keeping all its competences. This institutional change is expected to strength the implementation of actions towards the Sustainable Forest Management of all types of forests, increasing the productive use of natural and planted forests, in public and private lands, from small to large scales of properties and business, contributing better and more to the economy.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

There are financial support through funds mechanisms available for forest related projects and initiatives, such as the National Fund for Environment (Law 7797/1989), the National Forest Development Fund (Law 11284/2006), which aim at supporting sustainable forest projects by states, municipalities, NGO, etc, in certain circumstances and criteria. Additionally, there are financial opportunities available through loan that may be used to establish forest management of planted and even natural forests by private owners, named constitutional funds. The Amazon Fund has been supporting projects in Amazon region, both federal, states, municipalities, communities and NGO, in projects related to several forest issues that may contribute to reducing deforestation mainly. The Brazilian Government runs a Plan of Forest Investment supported by the Forest Investment Program (FIP/CIF), supporting projects led by federal institutions in Cerrado Biome.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

1. National Forest Information System - NFIS
2. Brazilian National Forest Inventory – NFI
3. Public Forest National Registry – CNFP
4. National Forest Registry of Conservation Unities – CNUC
5. National Forest Monitoring systems
6. *WebAmbiente* Initiative
7. Forest Research Development

Description of actions:

Brazil has conducted a set of initiatives that may contribute substantially to the Global Forest Goal 1. We can mention the National Forest Information System that organizes forest information about all types of forests; how it is the governance on forests, such as systems of control, law enforcement information, etc; the private sector related indicators, such as employment, certification, production, exporting and importing of timber and non timber forest products; and how forest research and forest education is evolving in the country, organizing information about institutions and projects related to those themes. The National Forest Inventory is under implementation with field data which will contribute to better actions related to sustainable management of forest in all Brazilian biomes. More than 3,000 tree species were already identified and results will improve estimates of growing stocks in volume, biomass and carbon. Registries are being developed and continuously updated regarding the forests in public lands (CNFP) and protected areas (CNUC). National forest monitoring systems, led by INPE, Embrapa, IBGE, Brazilian Forest Service and other national institutions are in place and receiving institutional and financial support from the government and other funds to help the country governance of forest resources. We can mention the Prodes system to detect deforestation in Amazon region, TerraClass to monitor forest regeneration and forest issues related to agriculture, MapBiomass that builds a consistent system based on all available data sets of satellite imagery and NFIS map of forests based on all those systems, that is used to support the NFI and country forest statistics calculations.

We also have to mention the *WebAmbiente* initiative, which is an information system designed by a joint partnership of Embrapa, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, with information on tree species to support projects and programs of forest restoration environmental compliance in rural properties in connection with the forest code.

Forest research is being developed by several public institutions, specially by Embrapa that is the main government branch dedicated to forest research in connection to the government forest policies and programmes. It is also important to mention that Brazil, led by the Brazilian Forest Service and Embrapa, host the XXV IUFRO World Congress, in Curitiba (2019), with attendance of 2,700 participants from 96 countries.

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

All the listed actions contribute to produce information that may support the definition of public policies and decision-making in all forest issues and in particular in Sustainable Forest Management.

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

The challenges are related to socioeconomic and geopolitical conditions of the country, as in most of the tropical countries. Brazil faces the challenge of being a such large country and the second in forest area in the world. One of the main assets for overcome the challenges we can mention is the amount and quality of federal and state institutions involved with forest issues.

- (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.

Brazil is a signatory of the Paris agreement, in which it committed itself to the goal of restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forests in 2030.

- (e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

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?

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.

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:

1. National Plan for the Strengthening of Extractive and Riverside Communities.
2. Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products Minimum Price Guarantee (PGPM-Bio).
3. National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO).
4. Program Brazil Bioeconomy – Sociobiodiversity
5. Development of the National Accounts based on natural resources (forests)

Description of actions:

National Plan for the Strengthening of Extractive and Riverside Communities (PLANAFE) aims at promoting sustainable development, recognizing the role and demands of the extractive and riverside communities, which play a very relevant role in the context of forest conservation and promoting sustainable uses of natural resources.

The Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products Minimum Price Guarantee (PGPM-Bio) guarantees a minimum price for 17 extractive products, mainly Non-Timber Forest Products, that contributes to forest conservation and local-based forest economies in all Brazilian biomes.

The National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Planapo) aim at developing the production, use and conservation of natural resources, including the knowledge, commercialization and consumption in lands and territories. There is an interface of this initiative with the production of sociobiodiversity products, which is a national term for all products produced from the biodiversity and with a positive social interface and impact. Includes the production of many forest products.

The Program Brazil Bioeconomy – Sociobiodiversity has the general objective of promoting the articulation of partnerships between the public Institutions, small farmers, family farmers, traditional peoples and communities and their enterprises and the business sector. The aim of the program is to promote and structure the productive systems based on in the sustainable use of the resources of sociobiodiversity and extraction, to expand the participation of these segments in the productive and economic arrangements.

In October 17th, 2017, by federal law 13493, IBGE was designated as the body responsible for the Green GDP accounts. The indicator will measure the country's environmental heritage, including forests, water, energy, mineral extraction, among other natural resources.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

1. National Forest Information System – NFIS
2. National Forest Inventory – interviews with rural people

Description of actions:

The National Forest Information System – NFIS is the official source of Information about Brazilian Forests. All the information about forest products quantities and value are well organized and available in the NFIS web site. The forest Information are grouped by: Forest Market, Forest Products, Forest Management and Education and Research related with Forest. This database is one important source of information to measuring the importance of the forest-based economy, social and environment benefits of all country forests, as well as to motivate those who are interested in starting forest based business and projects.

In line with the targets 2.2 and 2.3, we also want to mention a NFI nested field component, based on interviews with rural people, that is conducted by the field crews during the data collection. The questionnaire instrument is designed to gather information on how rural local people value and use the forest resources available near where they live. What forest timber and forest timber products they use, how they use it what is the importance for the family income. What tree species they use, what kind of forest environmental service are important than and how they are the individual (gender balance) perception they have about the forests they use or live near to. Four interviews are conducted, near to each NFI sample plot. So far, almost 30,000 people were interviewed, and we plan to use the data to propose actions that may boost forest importance to improve their lives, in sustainable way, by designing policies that match how the interaction forests and people happen in field.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- All actions mentioned for the Forest Goal 1 might apply here.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

- Bem Diverso project

Description of actions:

Bem Diverso is a government project that aims to contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity in multiple-use landscapes through the sustainable management of socio-biodiversity and agroforestry systems (SAFs), in order to ensure the ways of life of traditional communities and family farmers, generating income and improving the quality of life.

(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?

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

In Brazil, there is an increasing use of non-wood forest products in the last 10 years, from less than 5% of all gross forest production (natural forest) to about 30% in 2018.

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

The main challenge is to identify and mapping all forest-dependent people in the country and how to improve their lives based on forest economy and benefits.

(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:

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:

National Fund for Forest Development

Description of actions:

Decree 10.062 of October 15th, 2019 establishes the Advisory Council of the National Fund for Forest Development.

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:

1. New conservation Units, Increase of the Area of Public Forest under Sustainable Management
2. Development of Brazilian National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products (SINAFLOR)
3. Increase on Public Forest Concession area.

Description of actions:

In 2018, Brazil had a total of 2376 conservation units (Federal, States and Municipal). As of 2015, 220 conservation units were created, 72 of which were municipal, 99 state and 49 federal. Six new conservation units are destined exclusively for sustainable use of forests. There are 67 national forests for sustainable use and 66 national extractive reserves.

In 2018 the SINAFLOR was launched, as an improvement of tracking the transport of forest products, preventing illegal logging. This system can better handle with all licencing made by state governments, cross check with other data bases (like as Environmental Rural Register), and to be more transparent for the society. SINAFLOR also can be considered as an action in line with Forest Goal 1, as it promotes better practices, decrease illegal logging and therefore, keep forested areas and carbon stocks.

The area of Public Forest under concession by Sustainable Forest Management increase from 2015 reaching more than 1 million hectares on 2018 (federal and state concessions).

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

1. Amazonian Fund
2. Forest Investment Program
3. KFW Fund for Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources
4. Global Environmental Facility - GEF

Description of actions:

The Government has been leading projects at national level that are always in line with its national strategies for forest conservation and SFM.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p>

(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?

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

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

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(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.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

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.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

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.

(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:

- 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:

The last four years Brazil is facing many changes in the public budget management, that affected even the projects financed by international funds. On the last few years there were efforts to make international funds a part of budget in order to become an ordinary expense in the future. This movement had caused a problem to access the financial support after the government establish a general limit of expenses in the budget. In other words, in some cases we have financial grant, but we cannot execute this because of the limit on the national budget. This was the main challenge to use resources from international cooperation to develop some new actions for forest development.

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
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- 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 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.

Decree 10.239 of February 11th, 2020 created the National Council for the Legal Amazon, a collegiate body in charge of coordinating and monitoring the implementation of public policies related to the Legal Amazon. There is a positive expectation that the so-called Amazon Council will help to improve the governance of forest resources in the region, promoting sustainable activities such as SFM and also strength the prevention of illegal deforestation.

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.

(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.

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:

National Council for the Legal Amazon is one example, but we have SIPAM that is a System for Amazonia Protection and it involves several national and state agencies in coordination. Based on high developed technologies the system has branched in several parts of the region, allowing government reaction to illegal activities in short time period.

(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:

The National Council for Environment (CONAMA), led by the Ministry of Environment, the Agrobusiness Sustainable Development Committee (CDSA) and the National Committee for Public Forests (CGFLOP) are mechanism that bring together stakeholders to discuss issues also related to forest and sustainable forest management. At the states level there are similar mechanisms, which is important to mention as the forest governance is decentralized since 2006 (Law 11284/2006).

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:

There is a national system for rural land register that can be accessed by many national and state agencies than promote an integrated actions and a coordinated results.

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.

There is cooperation to promote and assure the measure, evaluate and report national activities that are related with United Nations.

Sustainable Development Goals – SDG: There were several activities to develop National Sustainable Development Goals, to harmonize it with other International and National Goals.

Participation on Food and Agriculture Organization for Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA2020), as well as, for the parallel activity of FRA2020 Remote Sensing Survey with Collect Earth.

The Wood and Wood Products Forest Survey as a part of UN statistics of the forest sector.

The teams involved in reporting government information for UNFCCC, FAO, SDGs and CBD are having much more interaction and sharing data, information and tasks, that end to improve the quality of country information related to forest, as well as the interinstitutional cooperation.

(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.

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):

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.

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):

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:

Brazilian Forest Service uses to communicate about its actions in Sustainable Forest Management in its website (www.florestal.gov.br) and promoting events about its activities and to promote good practices in SFM.

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:

Brazil host the workshop to discuss national reports related to UNFF.

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:

(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:

<http://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/ultimas-noticias/614-dia-internacional-das-florestas>

<http://www.florestal.gov.br/ultimas-noticias/1880-dia-internacional-das-florestas>

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

Action taken:

Goals and targets addressed:

Outcome and results achieved:

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>
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
Forest area annual net change rate	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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
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
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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
Change in area of primary forests	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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
Proportion of forest area disturbed	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Area of degraded forest	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the

<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>
					Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity 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
Above-ground biomass stock forest	4. Productive function of resources	Tons foresthectare	per1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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
Volume of wood removals	4. Productive function of resources	Cubic metres forest	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
Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	4. Productive function of resources	Percentage forest	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals
Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	5. Protective function of resources	Hectares forest	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalLinked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Employment related to the forest sector	6. Socioeconomic functions of resources	Number of forestfull-time equivalents	of2	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 2.4 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>
Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO United Nations Forum Forests	andMeasures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Contribution of forests to food security	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO United Nations Forum Forests	andMeasures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
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
Existence of national subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Existence of national subnational forest assessment process	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Existence of national subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessments	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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

<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>
Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Forest Resources Assessment	GlobalMeasures 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.