

**Country:** Grenada

**Date of submission:** September 30, 2014

## **Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests**

### **Background**

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum<sup>1</sup>, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 \_E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

## Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org), by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: [http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11\\_reporting\\_template.doc](http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc)
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

### Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SFM	Sustainable forest management
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

## General information

### UNFF national focal point

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

Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Organization:	
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**PART I:**  
**Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,**  
**including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)**

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

The National Forest Policy was approved by Cabinet in 2001. Our amalgamated Forest Legislation for the implementation of the Forest Policy is still a draft. Support for present Forest enforcement is from the Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Ordinance of 1985 and Wild Animals and Birds Act 1926. There are presently no legislative provision for forest land tenure, but works have commenced in that direction to ensure co-management arrangements between the Forestry Department and communities that are dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods. The National Forest Programme or Forestry Corporate Plan derives from the Forest Policy and Strategic Plan and is evaluated and renewed annually. Other actions include the development of a National System Plan for Protected Areas and the establishment of three site specific Management Plans for Protected Areas.

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√ <input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	√ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument include:

- 1) Development of the National Protected Areas System Plan; and
- 2) Development of site specific management plans for three protected areas.

Weblink:  
<http://www.oas.org/dsd/IABIN/Component1/ReefFix/Grenada%20Book/SystemsPlan2/Grenada%20IFT%20Supportdoc.pdf>

[http://parkscaribbean.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Annandale%20and%20Grand%20Etang%20Forest%20Reserves%20Management%20Plan%20\(2007\).pdf](http://parkscaribbean.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Annandale%20and%20Grand%20Etang%20Forest%20Reserves%20Management%20Plan%20(2007).pdf)

**2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?**

- ☐ New legislation
- ☐ Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- ☒ Export controls
- ☒ Import controls
- ☐ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

- A Fisheries Policy (submitted to cabinet for approval)

 Grenada is a signatory to CITES but has no national legislation for the effective and efficient implementation of the CITES legislation.

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?**

- ☐ Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- ☐ Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- ☒ The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- ☒ Other, please list below:

Steps taken to raise the importance of forest in poverty reduction strategies include community forestry initiatives whereby communities that are dependent on forest resources for livelihoods are given the opportunity to benefit from sustainable socio-economic and environmental initiatives (beekeeping, eco-tourism ventures etc.). These initiatives have environmental awareness components that seek to raise the levels of understanding regarding sustainable management of forest resources among forest resource dependant communities.

Have these steps resulted in:

- ☒ More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- ☐ More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- ☐ Other, please list below:

The above steps also resulted in the following:

- Increased community ownership and empowerment;
- Increased selfreliance; and

- Increased appreciation of local communities for SFM and the environment.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Establishment of the National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Committee (multi-disciplinary committee for the management of protected areas included forest resources);
- Review of the NBSAP (preparation of the country's fifth report);
- Alignment of national plan to UNCCD ten year strategic plan;

**4. Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

Ministries involved are Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Ministry of Communications, Works, Physical Development, Public Utilities, ICT and Community Development and Ministry of Tourism. Departments and divisions include Forestry, Environment, Physical Planning, Fisheries and Land Use.

An effective measure taken to strengthen coordination across ministries, departments, NGOs and educational institutions is the development and implementation of the National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Committee. This committee is comprised of representatives from Government ministries involve in natural resource management, NGOs and academic institutions etc. Meetings highlight existing and prospective projects pertaining to Protected Areas and forest reserves. Participants are given the opportunity to make recommendations and suggestions for effective coordination and sustainable management of forest and other natural resources.

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Examples of cross-sectoral cooperation include the Forestry and National Parks Department working in collaboration with Fisheries Division for the planning and subsequent implementation of the Ridge to Reef project under GEF5 and Forestry working along with Environment and Fisheries for the management of mangrove and coastal ecosystems.

Forestry Department working in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism for the establishment, maintenance and development of nature trails in forest reserves is another example of cross-sectoral cooperation.

**5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Our Forest Policy contains broad statements pertaining to sustainable socio-economic and environmental benefits for stakeholders. The Strategic Plan consists of Strategic Objectives geared towards the implementation of the Forest Policy and has targets and dates to be accomplished over a ten year period (Strategic Plan is due for review since 2010). Present SFM initiatives are based on yearly targeted corporate activities geared towards the accomplishment of the Forest Instruments, the Four Global Objectives on Forest and the National Forest Policy.

NB: The Strategic Plan needs to be reviewed to encompass elements that take into consideration time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest areas.

**6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation		ha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation	26	ha
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restoration		ha

Introduction or enforcement of:

- ☒ Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- ☐ Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- ☐ Subsidies for forest protection
- ☐ Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- ☐ Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Subsidies forest plants for urban and agroforestry initiatives.

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Forest seedlings are propagated at the Government Forest Nursery and distributed to farmers and landowners at a price that is lower than that of the cost of production. Its an incentive to encourage the growth of forest plants on agricultural lands.

**7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?**

- ☒ Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- ☒ Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- ☒ Other, please list below:

Meetings with institutional stakeholders (Representatives from Government Ministries and Departments, NGO's, Educational institutions etc.) and community meetings with community groups, NGO's and resource users. TV appearances to enlighten the general public on SFM related issues is also a useful tool used in involving stakeholders in SFM planning, implementation and monitoring.

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Community meetings/consultations (in collaboration with Forestry, Environment, Fisheries, Tourism etc.) with NGO's that are involved in eco-tourism activities at a Ramsar site were able to reach consensus regarding management prescription for Turtle watching on the site.
- Meetings with Forestry and community forest resource users were able to bring about consensus on fish catch in mangrove ecosystem.

**8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?**

- ☐ Completely
- ☒ Partially
- ☐ None
- ☐ Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

NB: Grenada has no indigenous communities.

Two examples are as follow:

- An example of tenure or user right has to do with community beneficiaries from the



OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. Under this project, beneficiaries were trained in their preferred livelihood areas and given tools and equipment to operate in a sustainable manner, using resources from the forest.

- Another example is the sustainable extraction/harvesting of fish by rural communities from forest ecosystem in collaboration with Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

**9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- ☐ 2-5 years  
☐ 5-10 years  
☐ 10-20 years  
☐ Other, please specify:

A key financial strategy for SFM and implementation of the Forest Instrument is the establishment of a National Biodiversity Trust Fund. A number of donors (CBD, World Bank, TNC, GIZ etc.) has contributed to the fund. Annual interest from the total national sum would be matched through national efforts (as described below) and use for financing Protected Areas (PA) and SFM. The strategy is towards financing PA and SFM in perpetuity (has no limited timeframe). The process to finalise the implementation of the fund for PA and SFM is actively being worked on, but yet to be completed.

Actions were taken to guide a strategy (implementation of a user-fee system) that is geared towards the financing of sustainable forest management, implementation of the Forest Instrument and CBD Programme of Works. Such actions included a survey to determine the Value of Natures Goods and Services (VNGS) and the implementation of a Willingness to Pay Survey (WTPS). The surveys were successfully implemented through a consultative process with the involvement of multidisciplinary stakeholders that encompasses resource users, the tourism industry, educational institutions and the general public. Funds derived from the financial strategy will be used for providing funds to match the endowment Trust Funds for SFM and the Forest Instrument. A user-fee system based on the surveys is yet to be developed and implemented.

These strategies take into account:

- ☒ Domestic public funding  
☒ Domestic private funding  
☒ Public international (including ODA and REDD+)  
☒ External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Sandals Foundation: Domestic private funding for Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) conservation outreach programme.
- World Bank: Public international funding for OPAAL and Ridge to Reef projects.
- TNC/NGO: External private funding for the development of a management plan (for the Perseverance Dove Sanctuary)

**10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed protection/water supply | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon storage (including REDD+)  | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature conservation               | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please list below:         | USD |

- User fee for recreational opportunities

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Payment for interpretation and enjoyment of recreational opportunities; and
- Payment for use of recreational facilities.

**11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:**

	2007	2013
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD 48,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD 105,000

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

The main challenges confronting the Grenada Government in mobilizing funds are as follow:

- Tedious application and certification requirement by donors;
- Lack of national capacity;
- Lack of a financial mechanism that ensures funding equitability and easy processing for SFM.

**12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?**

- ☐ Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- ☐ Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- ☐ Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☐ Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- ☒ Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- ☒ Other; please list below:

- Change from the Board of Tourism to the Tourism Authority.

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Establishment and maintenance of nature trails in forest reserves;
- Recreational nature trails infrastructural development/enhancement.
- Improvement in eco-tourism trail interpretation.

**13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- ☒ Government
- ☒ Intergovernmental Organization
- ☒ Private sector/philanthropy
- ☒ NGOs
- ☐ Others

Type of cooperation:

- ☐ North-South
- ☐ South-South
- ☒ Technical
- ☒ Financial
- ☐ Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- ☒ Forests and climate change
- ☒ Forest biodiversity
- ☒ Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- ☒ Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- ☒ Scientific cooperation
- ☒ Forest monitoring/data collection
- ☐ Technology transfer and capacity development
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Other areas of cooperation include:

- Agro-forestry, and
- Forest resource monitoring (in discussion phase)

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

MEA's are the major source of international cooperation for SFM. Through MEA's such as the three major Rio Convention (UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD), focal points and other staff members are given the opportunity to develop their capacity to implement SFM through workshops etc. Additionally, we are given the opportunity to participate and raise issues that are necessary for SFM at national level. (These issues are raised for consideration at various COPs). Under the conventions, funds for SFM are also allocated and administered through institutions such as GEF, etc. The GIZ has recently pledge support in initiative that is relevant to Climate Adaptation and would also positively impact SFM. The international cooperation mechanism takes into consideration the preparation and submission of reports on accomplishments under various UN conventions and forum. (Grenada is a signatory to

many UN Conventions including UNFCCC / UNCCD & UNCBD and has commitments under those conventions Programme of Work (POW's) that speaks to elements of international cooperation).

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

Challenges faced by the Grenada government include the following:

- Lack of human resource capacity and succession planning;
- Lack of financial resources.
- Insufficient institutional capacity and synergies (collaboration, cooperation and coordination).

**14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- ☒ Forest inventory systems
- ☐ Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- ☒ Wood production for energy
- ☐ Wood processing technology
- ☒ Waste reduction and recycling
- ☐ Other, please list below:

The Forestry and National Parks Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is the only institution in collaboration with key partners that deals with technical, scientific and technological innovations regarding SFM. The main objective for SFM in Grenada is to facilitate and provide leadership and strategic management of forest resources for sustainable socio-economic, ecological and environmental benefits for all stakeholders. In order to accomplish this objective, a multiple-use approach for SFM is adapted.

In this regard innovations pertaining to science and technology for SFM are focused on best practices for biodiversity conservation, water production, recreation, soil and water conservation and provision of livelihoods.

Are these programs directed at:

- ☐ Forest owners
- ☒ Timber companies/forest products industry
- ☒ State agencies
- ☒ Local communities
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**Funding for forest-related science and research include the following:**

- Grant funding from the American Bird Conservancy (ABC), for the Forestry Department to partnered with the Grenada Dove Conservation Programme to implement a Predator Control Project at the Mt. Hartman National Parks and the Perseverance Dove Sanctuary. Grant funds were provided by ABC on two occasions related to predator control (to build predator traps and trap mongoose and to intensify trapping respectively). Mongoose is trapped and data is collected for research and management decision.
- Funding from Critical Ecosystem Partnership Funds (CEPF) for a project entitled Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation & Ecosystem Services Action for Climate Change Adaptation in Grenada's Priority Dry Forest Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). This project is in partnership with CEPF, Chester University, Forestry Department and Grenada Dove Conservation Programme. The science and research initiative consist of the following phases:
  - The first phase of the project will include a review of key relevant background studies of vulnerability in Grenada and other Caribbean islands to assess the state of knowledge on ecosystem services and biodiversity vulnerability to climate change.
  - The second phase will use the results of the review as the basis for development of a range of planning and management actions which could be used as approaches to mitigate the projected climate change on ecosystem services and biodiversity in dry forest in Grenada.
  - The final phase will leverage the participation of all stakeholders to mainstream those priority actions and policies relevant to Grenada's dry forests, into national policy and strategy on climate change.

**15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?**

- ☒ Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- ☒ Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- ☒ Meetings with the general public
- ☒ Art events/Exhibitions
- ☒ Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- ☐ Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Three examples are as follow:

- Involved schools and Scouts in tree planting exercise in support of the International Day of Forest.
- TV presentation/interview to increase the knowledge, importance, understanding and appreciation regarding SFM.
- Field trip with schools to demonstrate best land use practices including SFM practices in support of the International Day to Combath Desertification.

**16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:**

- ☒ National set of C&I  
☐ Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Taraporto etc.)  
☐ Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In Grenada criteria and indicators are used for defining, assessing and monitoring the progress towards SFM. National criteria are typical of that at the global level: For example, criteria include extent of forest resources; biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive and protective functions of forest, socio-economic benefits and needs and legal, policy and institutional framework. Trends in indicators will show whether Grenada is moving towards, or away from, sustainability regarding forest management. Trends in indicators (such as erosion rate or income generation) for sustainable forest management provide information to policy-makers, allowing them to intervene and correct undesirable trends.

Are these C&I used to:

- ☒ Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management  
☒ Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management  
☒ Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM  
☒ Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders  
☒ Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

Systems are in place (strategic and corporate plans) for the implementation of all of the above, however lack of human capacity and financial resources and limiting factors towards effective and efficient implementation.

**17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?**

The official language in Grenada is English (consistent with the official UN language) and no translation into another language took place.

**18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:**

**Actions of Global Objective #1 : : Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;**

- Provision of technical support to farmers and land owners for agro-forestry and urban forestry initiatives.
- Reforestation of approximately twenty seven acres of degraded forest (through public sector activities).
- National tree planting exercise (took place for Forest 2011) in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, NGO's, Framers, Community Groups and the general public)
- Propagation of plants at the Forestry Department Nursery for reforestation activities on private lands, coastal zones and degraded state forest areas.

- Distribution of plants to schools, NGO's and the general public for the reforestation of areas throughout Grenada.
- Implementation of Environmental Awareness Programmes and demonstration of best practices for reforestation, SLM & SFM.

#### **Lessons learned:**

Global Objective #1 cannot be achieved unless people are fully involved, put on the forefront of SFM initiatives and become aware of the importance and value of trees.

#### **Actions related to Global Objective #2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.**

- Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (ICCAS) Project in Telescope mangrove and beach ecosystems to provide sustainable livelihoods for key community stakeholders and increase climate change resilience.
- Forestry Department (in collaboration with key institutional stakeholders, NGO's and communities) provided training to communities in an effort to enhance their capacity to ensure SFM for securing sustainable livelihoods from the resources that they are dependent on.
- Community capacity development (for livelihood opportunities and environmental sustainability), awareness and projects development for the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation projects at the community levels. This took place under a Programme known as "At the Water Edge". A Programme implemented by TNC in collaboration with the Forestry Department, communities surrounding forest and other key stakeholders. Under this initiative, the capacities of community group leaders were developed in an effort to sensitize and work along with communities and other stakeholders on sustainable livelihoods, environmental and Climate Change related issues.
- Implementation of the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. This project was funded by the World Bank and administered by the OECS Secretariat under the OECS Environmental and Sustainable Developmental Unit (OECS/ESDU). Under this project, various communities surrounding Protected Areas were involved through a consultative and participatory approach. Communities received training and tools and equipment to effectively and efficiently implement their selected livelihoods. The objectives of the initiative were to ensure SFM that support livelihoods for communities.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

The successful accomplishment of Global Objective #2 is largely dependent on community participation. People must be an integral part of all phases of the initiative and their contributions/ efforts must be respected and reflected in the planning and implementation phases. Success is also dependent on the availability of capacity (the necessary human, financial and technological resources must be in place at the right time, location, quality and quantity).

#### **Actions of Global Objective #3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;**

- Cabinet approval for significant amount of Crown lands to be included as Protected Area. This is an action towards honoring Grenada's pledge (under the Caribbean Challenge) to protect 25% of representative samples of marine and terrestrial

ecosystems by 2020. This action is also consistent with the UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;

- Development of the National Protected Areas System Plan. This action was geared towards identifying gaps in Protected Areas Management and recommending appropriate actions to satisfy Grenada's commitment for SFM under the Caribbean Challenge and UNCBD Programme of Work's on Protected Areas;
- Implementation of the OECS/Protected Areas and Associated Livelihood (OPAAL) Project. The objective of the project was to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for community stakeholders from forest resources, while maintaining the socio-economic and environmental integrity of the Protected Areas.

**Lessons Learned:**

The accomplishment of Global Objective #3 can be largely attributed to Government commitment and priority (change of Government may result in change of policy direction). Also, institutions with the mandate to manage forest resources must be proactive and derive innovative, creative and collaborative ways of increasing forest and promoting its products.

**Actions regarding Global Objective #4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.**

- Conducted a Willingness to Pay Survey (to determine how much stakeholders are willing to pay for the use of forest goods and services). This was an activity under the CBD PoW and was implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Department, Ministry of Tourism and other key stakeholders.
- Conducted a Valuing of Nature's Hidden Goods and Services. This was also funded by CBD/TNC and has implications for sensitizing policy makers and other stakeholders on the value of forest and also for increased budgetary representation at National Budgets for SFM related activities.
- Collaborating with TNC for implementation of a Trust Fund for Protected Areas. A number of donor agencies (including TNC, World Bank, German Funds, etc.) have pledge to deposit a significant amount of funds into a Trust. It is the intent that the interest from such funds would go towards the management of Protected Areas. However, the interest would have to be matched 1/1 by recipient.

**Lessons Learned:**

The effective and efficient implementation of Global Objective #4 is heavily dependent on the country's capacity to mobilize resources. Also crucial is the need for up-to-date and reliable financial policy, institutional framework, human capacity and international donor support and synergies.



## **PART II**

### **Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

#### **19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

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#### **20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

**21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?**

☐ Yes      ☐ No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**MDG2: Achieving universal primary education**

**MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women**

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**MDG4: Reducing child mortality**

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**MDG5: Improving maternal health**

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**MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

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