

Country: Japan

Date of submission: 11, September 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 Forum¹, 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).

¹ 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, 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
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

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

The Forest Act was amended by the Diet in 2011 (Forest legislation) and the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry based on Forest and Forestry Basic Act, was approved by the Cabinet in 2011 (Forestry policy and National forest programme).

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input checked="" 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):

The government of Japan revised the Forest Act and the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry in order to revitalize Japan's forest and forestry as soon as possible by development of forest road network, efficient forestry practices by larger scale operations, and human resources development to achieve actions above as well as establishment the scheme for stable wood supply and use.
 (Reference)
 Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kikaku/plan/index.html>

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:

The Japanese government has made legal wood/wood products subject to government procurement since 2006. In 2009, the government revised its procurement standard for photo copy paper and has been promoting procurement of paper sourced from certified forest and so on.

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

The government of Japan and the government of China signed the Memorandum on Combating Illegal Logging and Associated Trade for Sustainable Forest Management on 19 August 2011. Based on the Memorandum, both of the governments agreed to make efforts jointly for development of a legality verification system of wood and wood products which are domestically harvested, processed and distributed as well as imported and exported, and promotion of trade and use of legally harvested wood and wood products and support timber producing countries combating illegal logging and associated trade.
Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/press/boutai/110825.html>

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:

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:

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

In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" which is the current national development strategy, approved by the Cabinet on 24 June 2013, it is described that Japan promotes forestry as a growing industry by sustainable use of rich forest resources which should also be maintained and improved for multi-services.

It is described that creation of new wood demand and development of stable and efficient supply system for domestic timber by sustainable use of rich forest resources, should be promoted in the "Outline of the Basic Policies for the Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2014" which is guideline for budget allocation for FS 2015, approved by the Cabinet on 24 June 2014
 (Reference)
 Japan Revitalization Strategy: http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/seicho_senryaku2013.html
 Outline of the Basic Policies for the Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2014: http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai-shimon/kaigi/cabinet/2014/2014_basicpolicies.pdf

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:

The government of Japan opens inter-ministry communications meetings on various themes as below to exchange of views and coordinate their policies. All ministries therefore, have been involved effectively in coordination.

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

The Cabinet established the taskforce for creation of vitality in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural area on 21 May 2013, in which the prime minister is chief, and chief cabinet secretary and minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are deputy-chief and other relevant ministers are members, in order to consider the way for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural area to be the source of vitality of the country and to be developed sustainably. The taskforce are active such as making decision of the Plan for creation of vitality in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural area on 10 December 2013.
 Reference: <http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/nousui/>

Based on the Basic Plan of the Act for Promotion of Use of Wood in Public Buildings (2010, No.36), all ministers developed the plan for promotion wood use and are implementing them. The inter-ministries meeting has been held regularly to check the progress in implementation of plans.
 Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/riyou/koukyou/index.html#20140117kaigi>

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):

Japan has the target in certain years decided by the basic plan for forest and forestry.				
	(2010)	2015	2020	2030
Forest area (10,000 ha)	(2,510)	2,510	2,510	2,510
Fostering single story forest	(1,030)	1,030	1,020	1,000
Fostering multi-stories forest	(100)	120	140	200
Natural forest	(1,380)	1,360	1,350	1,310
Total stock (million CM)	(4,690)	4,930	5,200	5,380
Stock per ha (CM/ha)	(187)	196	207	214
Total growth (million CM/year)	(74)	68	61	55
The growth per ha in a year (CM/ha/year)	(2.9)	2.7	2.4	2.2
Reference: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kikaku/plan/pdf/kihonkeikakuhontai.pdf				

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:

- Afforestation 43,699 ha
Note: Total from 2007 to 2012
- Reforestation 125,079 ha
Note: Total from 2007 to 2012
- 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:

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

The Basic Act of forest and forestry (1964, No. 161) stipulates that 'The national government is responsible for formulating and implementing comprehensive policies for forest and forestry' in the article 4 and 'the Government shall take legislative and financial measures required to implement the policies concerning forest and forestry' in the article 7. The Forest Act (1951, No. 249) stipulates that 'forest owner shall submit the notification form for logging and silviculture which describe venure of forest, area of logging, the way to log, age of forest and how to reforest after logging to the mayor in advance in case of logging in private forest' in the article 10.8. The government of Japan sincerely has conformed to those Acts.

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:

Based on the chapter 7 of the Basic Act for Forest and Forstry, Japan has established and held regularly, the forestry policy council consists of persons with relevant knowledge and experience to study and deliberate important matters on forest and forestry. Forestry Agency usually holds meetings with various stakeholders related matters in implementing forestry policy. Further Japan is adopting the public comment system to call for wide range of views from nations in advance of decision for such as important plans including the Basic Plan for forest and forestry, the Nationwide Forest Plan, Regional Forest Plan (for private forest), Regional Plans for National Forest.

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

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

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

The forestry policy council: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/rinsei/singikai/>
 The public comment system: http://www.e-gov.go.jp/help/about_pb.html

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):

Based of the Act on Revision of Rights for Common-Forest Use (1966, No. 126), in order to contribute to sound development of agriculture and forestry Japan, is making use right owners of common-forest modernize their use right to stable and change it to property right (by group or individuals) or surface right. In national forest, Forestry Agency lends a part of national forest to the local people based on application and contract for it.

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:

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):

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:

- Watershed protection/water supply USD unknwn
- Carbon storage (including REDD+) USD
- Nature conservation USD

approx. 1,763 million

Note: Total from FY 2007 to 2013. Annual revenue Estimation of Forest Environment Tax uniquely-imposed by local governments (mainly prefectures) as below;

- Other, please list below: USD FY 2013 275 mil. USD (97.60JPY/USD), FY 2012 330 mil. USD (79.79JPY/USD), FY 2011 312 mil. USD (79.81JPY/USD), FY 2010 268 mil. USD (87.78JPY/USD), FY 2009 252 mil. USD (93.57JPY/USD), FY 2008 198 mil. USD (103.36JPY/USD), FY 2007 128 mil. USD (117.75JPY/USD)

Since 2003, 35 prefectures out of total 47 prefectures established and have imposed their own forest environment tax which are sources for improvement of forest for fulfillment of forest multi-functions such as landslide prevention and soil conservation, water resource conservation, global environment conservation by absorbing CO2, awareness raising and forest environmental education.

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

Many public water suppliers for the area including large scale city, ensure financial resources by adding a fee on water fee for consumers, and manage as "water source forest" at the head of a river intaking water in order to secure stable river flow and conserve water reservoir.

(Reference)

Water Source Forest, Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government:

<http://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/water/pp/suigenrin/>

Protection of DOSHI water source, YOKOHAMA City Waterworks Bureau :

<http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/suidou/kyoku/torikumi/suigen-hozen/>

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD approx. 1,672 million	USD approx. 2,055 milion
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

Note: Above amounts of money are budget for forest improvement including extra budget in those FY. Currency exchange rates used for estimation are 117.76 JPY/USD in 2007 and 97.63 JPY/USD in 2013.

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

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:

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

Japan's forests have multi-functions such as water resource conservation, landslide prevention and soil conservation, global environment conservation, and forestry production. For sustainable fulfillment of those functions, Japan's forests need forest improvement practices such as reforestation, tending and thinning mainly in planted forests which cover about 40% of Japan's total forest area. Forest improvement practices are usually conducted as forestry productive activities which are continuous measures in long term so that they are promoted deliberately under supportive scheme by public.

(Reference)
Forest improvement programme: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/seibi/sinrin_seibi/index.html

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:

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

Japan implements international contribution to promoting SFM through bilateral technical and financial cooperation and multilateral cooperation through international organizations such as ITTO and FAO. According to OECD, Japan provided the second largest amount of fund in the forestry sector in 2012, which is 250 billion USD among world ODA of 1,230 billion USD in total.

(Reference)

International forestry cooperation: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/index.html>

JICA's measures on natural resources:

http://www.jica.go.jp/activities/issues/natural_env/approach.html

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

The key challenges to implement SFM by international cooperation vary according to the states of countries where forests grow, climate, forest types, forest uses, forest governance, and legal frameworks.

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:

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):

The objective of the Forestry and Forest Product Research Institute (FFPRI) is to contribute to sustain yield cultivation of forests as well as to develop forestry technology through implementing comprehensive test and research in the field of forest and forestry and production and distribution of quality tree seeds and seedlings (stipulated by the article 3 of the Act on the Forestry and Forest Product Research Institute).

The scope of the task is as following;

1. To implement comprehensive test and research, survey, analysis, assessment and lecture.
2. To implement production and distribution of samples necessary for test and research of forest and forestry
3. To implement production and distribution of quality tree seeds and seedlings
4. To implement the relevant work as above-mentioned preceding three articles

Reference: <http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/index.html>

In addition to FFPRI, many prefectures have established research institutes of forest, forestry and wood industry.

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):

Forestry Agency carry out various public relations campaign to deepen understanding of peoples for forest and forestry policy and measures through information paper "RINYA", e-mail magazine, TV ,and radio programme. In addition, Forestry Agency encourage the planning of forest-related novel and movie and cooperate to produce them in collabolation with private medias.

Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kouhou/kouhousitu/index.html>

The national tree-planting festival, which is a major greening campaign in Japan, has been held annually to foster the people's love towards forests since 1950 with the grace of the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the participants of relevant people concerned greening activities from every region in the country. In the ceremony, trees are planted by the Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and participants.

Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/ryokka/syokuju/>

The national tree-care festival has been held annually to foster the people's love towards forests since 1977 with the grace of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and the participants of relevant people concerned greening activities from every region in the country. In the ceremony, trees are cared (e.g. pruning of trees planted by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress before) by the Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and participants.

Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/ryokka/ikuju/>

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):

Japan is a member country of Montreal Process that developed and implements assessment with, criteria and indicators for conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests. Japan has hosted the liason office of Montreal Process since 2007. Montreal Process will make publish on regional analysis in state of forest management using Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire at World Forestry Congress in 2015.

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:

The report is for Montreal Process.

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 Forest Instrument has been translated into Japanese.

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:

Forests make significant contribution to people's living and national economy through fulfillment of multiple functional roles of forests such as landslide prevention, watershed conservation, and wood production. Particularly there is growing emphasis on functional role in global warming prevention recent years, and active measures for forest improvement are required as carbon sink. Given this situation, the government of Japan has taken various measures, including fostering effective and stable forest management, establishment of wood processing and distribution system, and expansion of wood use.

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)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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):

There are various non-timber forest products in Japan including edible mushrooms, nuts, wild plants and grasses, materials for traditional craftworks such as lacquer and wax, bamboo, *paulownia* tree, and charcoals and so on. The non-timber forest products, which account for around half of forestry outputs of Japan, play important roles to promote local economy and to provide local employment in addition to wood production.
Reference: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/tokuyou/tokusan/>

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)

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

Other

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

Japan's forests have multiple functional roles including watershed conservation, landslide prevention, global warming prevention through carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and forest products supply such as timbers, and the forests make important contribution to people's living and national economy in Japan.
 (Reference)
 Multiple functional roles of forests:
<http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/keikaku/tamenteki/index.html>

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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):

Japan implements international contribution to promoting SFM through bilateral technical and financial cooperation and multilateral cooperation through international organizations such as ITTO and FAO. According to OECD, Japan provided the second largest amount of fund in the forestry sector in 2012, which is 250 billion USD among world ODA of 1,230 billion USD in total. Regarding bilateral technical cooperation, Japan implements 27 technical cooperation projects in 18 countries through JICA as of December 2013. Japan also implements bilateral cooperation to combat illegal logging and associated trade. Japan assisted the technical development of wood traceability in Indonesia based on the Joint Agreement and the Action Plan on cooperating in combating illegal logging and associated trade signed in 2003. In addition, Japan has taken various measures to combat illegal logging and associated trade with China based on the Memorandum on combating illegal logging and associated trade for sustainable forest management signed in 2011.
 (Reference)
 International forestry cooperation: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/index.html#jica>
 Measures on illegal logging: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/boutai/ihoubatu/index.html>

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

MDG4: Reducing child mortality

MDG5: Improving maternal health

MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases