

Country: Lithuania

Date of submission: 28.11.2014

## 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

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

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

The National Forestry Sector Development Programme for 2012–2020 approved by Governmental Resolution in 2012.  
 Amendment of the Law on Forests in 2011 and 2013.  
 Implementation of Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013.

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

Changes in Lithuania's forest policy were realized by approving the National Forestry Sector Development Programme for 2012–2020 (hereinafter the "Programme"). The purpose of the Programme is to implement the long-term forestry strategy of Lithuania that would be consistent with the policy of other related areas, based on the traditions of the country and the requirements of European Union legal norms, international conventions, resolutions, agreements and programmes, and determine the objectives and tasks for the development of the forestry sector for the period until 2020. Implementation of this Programme will be the main activity concerning forestry development in Lithuania in the following years, especially the implementation of the measures for the purpose of improving forest economic efficiency and competitiveness in the context of the satisfaction of sustainable public needs.

In 2011 the Forest Law was amended by tightening the procedure of forest land transformation. Since then Forest land may be transformed into farming land or other type of land only in exceptional cases. Nevertheless in case of forest land transformation private

forest owners must plant new forest on their own land on an equivalent or bigger land plot or pay compensation to the special fund of state budget. The same rules are applied on state forests. Collected funds are used to plant and maintain new forests.

The Forest Law amendment in 2013 introduced additional measures for financing of SFM.

All financial instruments were used for strengthening of SFM by implementing Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013.

**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:

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

Lithuania as an EU member state implements EU Council Regulation No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (here and after FLEGT Regulation) and EU Regulation No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (here and after – DDR Regulation).

To implement FLEGT Regulation Lithuania designated Customs Department as a competent authority responsible for the application of this Regulation. Each load with FLEGT licenses have to be checked upon importation into the territory of Lithuania.

DDR Regulation prohibits the first placing of illegally produced wood products on the EU market. To implement DDR Regulation Lithuania designated State Forest Service and State Nonfood Products Inspectorate as competent authorities responsible for the application of this Regulation. Competent authorities regularly do checks on wood and wooden products placed on the market.

**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):

Forests/SFM is integral part of National Strategy for Sustainable Development approved by Governmental Resolution.

**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:

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

Rural Development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, National Climate Change Policy Management Strategy, National Renewable Resource Development Strategy and National Forestry Sector Development Programme foresees sustainable forest management measures such as:  
To plant new forests on unused land and land unfit for agriculture;

To improve competitiveness of the forest sector;  
 To support restoration of damaged forests and to increase ecological and recreational value of forest land;  
 To enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector;  
 To enhance the use of forest for biofuel production without harming environment.  
 These strategic documents were deliberated in close collaboration among agricultural, climate, energy and forestry sectors. Cross-sectoral cooperation is essential for development of forest policy measures that affects other sectors.  
 Good example of cross-sectoral cooperation in implementing SFM in Lithuania is Monitoring Committee, which coordinates implementation of Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013. Ministries of Environment, Finance, Energy, Culture, Social Security and Labor, Agriculture etc. as well as municipalities, non governmental organizations are involved in the activity of this committee.

**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):

The target related to the forest area is set in the National Forestry Sector Development Programme: it is expected by the year 2020 to afforest 30 000 ha of unused land and land unfit for agriculture (to increase forest land area by about 1,4 %).

**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 Over 25 000 ha  
 Reforestation ha  
 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):

In 2011 the Forest Law was amended by tightening the procedure of forest land transformation. Since then Forest land may be transformed into farming land or other type of land only in exceptional cases. Nevertheless in case of forest land transformation private

forest owners must plant new forest on their own land on an equivalent or bigger land plot or pay compensation to the special fund of state budget. The same rules are applied on state forests. Collected funds are used to plant and maintain new forests.

Lithuania as an EU member state implements two Directives which are closely related with forest protection:

1. Council Directive Nr. 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive);
2. Council Directive Nr. 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive).

The Habitats Directive (together with the Birds Directive) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the *Natura 2000 network* of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. All in all the *Natura 2000 network* protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance.

The *Natura 2000 network* covers about 13 % of the total Lithuania's territory. At this moment, *Natura 2000 network* in Lithuania consists of 83 Special protection areas (SPAs) established according to Birds Directive and 410 Sites of Community Importance (SCI) selected according to the Habitats Directive. Total area of forest in *Natura 2000* sites constitute about 505,8 th. ha or about 60 % of *Natura 2000 network*. Rural Development Programme foresees financial support to forest owners for different forestry activity restrictions in *Natura 2000* areas.

Another significant action related to the protection of forests since 2007 was a change of Forest Cutting Rules. In order to protect nesting birds Forest Cutting Rules were amended by order of the minister in 2012. Currently various activities in different forest groups are forbidden from the 1st of March until the 1st of July.

According to the Rural Development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, forest environment payments are paid for forest owners who do not carry forestry activities in wood land key habitats and owners who carry non-clear cuttings instead of clear cuttings.

**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:

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input 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 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):

The National Forestry Sector Development Programme for 2012–2020 was approved by a Resolution of the Lithuanian Government in 2012. According to the Law on Public Administration all drafts of governmental resolutions should pass public hearing procedures.



Stakeholders were involved in the Programme development process.

In Lithuania there are two types of obligatory forest management plans:

1) Forest management schemes - special territorial planning documents valid for ten years. Schemes are prepared for regions and designed for general forest land use policies to determine;

2) Inner forest management plans - forest management plans are prepared for all state and private forest holdings.

Forest management schemes and forest management plans of state forests are approved by the Ministry of Environment and should pass public hearing procedures.

The Consulting Forestry Council is established under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. This consultative process began in 2003. The Council meets periodically to discuss actual sustainable forest management issues. The Council consists of representatives from different forest related governmental institutions and forest related non-governmental organizations.

Council decisions are generally implemented by the Ministry of Environment.

**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):

There are no indigenous communities in Lithuania. However, according to the Law on Forests natural persons have the right of free access to all – state and private – forests. In those forests individuals may gather fruit, herbs, nuts, berries, mushrooms etc. free of charge.

**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):

Financing strategies are described in The National Forestry Sector Development Programme for 2012–2020. To achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument financing is carried out from state budget (General Forestry Needs Financing Programme, Roads Fund etc.) and through Lithuanian Rural Development Programme.

**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
- Carbon storage (including REDD+) USD
- Nature conservation USD 6 mill.
- Other, please list below: USD

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

According to the Law on Protected Areas, compensations are paid to the land owners and managers, when their profit is actually reduced or their previously executed activities are no longer allowed due to the establishment of a new protected territory located on their private land, change of the protected territory status or restrictions provided for their activities. Procedures for execution of calculations and payout are set forth by the Government. According to the Rural Development Programme for Lithuania, forest environment payments are paid for forest owners who do not carry forestry activities in wood land key habitats and owners who carry non-clear cuttings instead of clear cuttings. Also support from this Programme is provided to compensate income foregone in forests belonging to EU Natura 2000 network.

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

		<b>2007</b>	<b>2013</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Domestic public funding	USD 6,6 mill.	USD 15 mill.
<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

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
- x Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- x Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- x 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):

Most of the SFM measures in Lithuanian Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 were financed in contribution of both private and public sectors.

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

x Yes  No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- Government
- x Intergovernmental Organization
- Private sector/philanthropy
- NGOs
- Others

Type of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- x Technical
- Financial
- x Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- x Forests and climate change
- x Forest biodiversity
- x Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- x Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- x Scientific cooperation
- x Forest monitoring/data collection
- x 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):

Lithuania is one of "Forest Europe" signatory countries. The main national legal forest acts are based on "Forest Europe" ministerial resolutions. "Forest Europe" enhances the cooperation on forest policies in Europe under the leadership of ministers, and secures and promotes Sustainable Forest Management with the aim of maintaining the multiple functions of forests.

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

Small scale private forest holdings (average 3,3 ha).  
Increasing demand for timber both for forest based industries and biomass sector.

**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 National Forestry Sector Development Programme defines the promotion of innovations in forests and forestry. Institute of Forestry of the Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry is engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM.  
Also Lithuanian Rural Development Programme puts a lot of emphasis on promotion and spread of innovations.

**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):

The Ministry of Environment periodically subscribes TV and radio broadcasts to promote sustainable forest management.  
 State Forest enterprises have a number of cognitive forest tracks, which is an example of sustainable management. Various posters and flyers about sustainable forest management.  
 The Ministry of Environment organizes and provides funding for annually held exhibition in which the important benefits provided by forests are presented to public society.  
 Various special events (planting of forest, rising of nesting-boxes etc.) are organized for society in support of the International Day of Forests.  
 Also each September different events are organized in celebration of the national Day of Forester.

**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):

Lithuania uses Forest Europe criteria and indicators.

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:

Forest Europe, FAO, UNECE.

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

No.

**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:**



## 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"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<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"/>	x	<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):

Development of biofuel production in forests as the most important renewable resource is one of the objectives in The National Forestry Sector Development Programme. Biofuel from forests provides the biggest part of all renewable resources and renewable resources provides about 20 % of primary energy in Lithuania. In addition to that, the main energy source for heating of households in Lithuania is fuelwood.

#### 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"/>	x
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x

Other

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

One of The National Forestry Sector Development Programme goals is to preserve and increase the sustainability of forest ecosystems with account of their ecological and social role and the impact from climate change. In order to achieve this goal Programme sets these specific tasks: to increase the ecological and landscape stability of the forest ecosystems, to support the preservation of natural ecosystems and viable populations, promoting forestry practices that are close to nature, encourage final non-clearcutting based on science and sustainable forest management, use smaller quantities of chemical agents etc.

**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)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<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"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<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      x      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**