

Country: United Kingdom

Date of submission: 30 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 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:	n/a
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 UK Forestry Act (Northern Ireland) 2010 was created to enable the delivery of forest policy and subsequent implementing legislation in Northern Ireland. It is available from [www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/10/introduction](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/10/introduction).

The UK Forestry Standard (a principal component of the UK's National Forest Programme) was revised in 2011. It reaffirms UK commitments to international agreements on SFM. It is available from [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs).

As part of the UK Forestry Standard our commitment to using forests to help mitigate the effects of climate change were affirmed. New guidelines were published on Forests and Climate Change in 2011.

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 UK Forestry Standard re-affirmed the UK's commitment to achieving the Global Objectives on Forests: [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs).

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 UK Timber Procurement Policy was extended in 2009 and now requires all UK central government departments to procure sustainable *and* legal timber, or timber with a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance Trade (FLEGT) licence. The new **Timber Procurement Policy** is available from: [www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-sustainable-development-a-part-of-all-government-policy-and-operations/supporting-pages/timber-procurement-policy-tpp-for-public-sector-procurers-and-suppliers-of-timber](http://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-sustainable-development-a-part-of-all-government-policy-and-operations/supporting-pages/timber-procurement-policy-tpp-for-public-sector-procurers-and-suppliers-of-timber)

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

The **Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulation 2013** transposes the EU's Timber Regulation into UK law and prohibits the placing of illegal timber and timber products on the market for the first time. Available from: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/233/introduction](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/233/introduction)

The UK **Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulations 2012** transpose the EU FLEGT Regulation and make it illegal to import timber and timber products without a valid FLEGT licence from partner countries with which the EU has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). The UK also provides in-country support to VPA partner countries. Available from: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/178/introduction](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/178/introduction)

The import of timber and timber products protected on the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is strictly regulated in the UK through the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. The UK convened a high level conference on **Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (IWT)** in February 2014. The conference was attended by over 40 countries and included a number of Heads of State. The Conference adopted the [London Declaration](#) which, in part, encourages countries to make use of the UN's [Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit](#).

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:

The four administrations of the UK (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales) have updated their national programmes for land use and forestry to reflect concepts of SFM. We support forestry and sustainable forest management through a limited number of bilateral Official Development Assistance and multilateral programmes.

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:

ODA to forestry has increased in recent years, but this increase is not attributable to any single factor.

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

The ICF is providing £3.87 billion of Overseas Development Assistance from April 2011 to March 2016. It aims to reduce poverty by assisting developing countries to adapt to climate change, take up low carbon growth, and reduce deforestation. Available from: [www.gov.uk/government/policies/taking-international-action-to-mitigate-climate-change/supporting-pages/international-climate-fund-icf](http://www.gov.uk/government/policies/taking-international-action-to-mitigate-climate-change/supporting-pages/international-climate-fund-icf)

**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:

There is a cross-government group working on areas that impact on international forestry, which meets on an *ad hoc* basis as issues arise (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department of Energy and Climate Change and the Department for International Development).

The UK Government has established an International Climate Fund (see above). Three departments with an interest in international forestry – Defra, DECC and DFID – jointly manage this fund.

The UK Government also coordinates on a range of ad hoc issues related to forests and sustainable forest management. For example the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs works closely with the Department of Energy and Climate Change on biomass sustainability.

	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<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):

**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):

All the administrations of the UK have aspirational targets for forest expansion – particularly in relation to climate change. These are set out on page 17 of the UKFS Climate Change Guidelines. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCGL002.pdf/\\$FILE/FCGL002.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCGL002.pdf/$FILE/FCGL002.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:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation	65	Kha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation	105	Kha
<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:

In Northern Ireland, the Forestry Act (2010) reaffirms commitments to forestry.

The administrations of the UK offer various forms of subsidy aimed at promoting the use of forest plans – these include the restoration and enhancement of existing woods. (Figures for restoration are not currently available.)

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

The Forestry Act (Northern Ireland) 2010: [www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/10/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/10/contents)

An example of the subsidies for forest-owners is set out on the attached website for England: [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d6ccen](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d6ccen).

**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:

All the administrations of the UK take a proactive role in involving many interested parties, both at a national (country) level and at the level of local forestry regulators and state forest managers.

The forestry authorities also consult formally on forestry proposals and make them available for public comment.

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 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):

Examples of the extensive range of consultation undertaken by the Forestry Commission in the UK is provided by the following web site from Scotland:  
<http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/supporting/communication-consultation>

**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):

The UK does not have populations of indigenous people per se. However, the administrations of all public forests make it a priority to involve local communities and all public forests in the UK encourage public access, recreation and activities.

**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):

As a member of the EU the UK has approved **Rural Development Programmes** that attract EU funding into rural development and forestry. These have funded measures for afforestation, forest management and a range of associated activities including the protection and promotion of important habitats.

An additional measure that attracts private funding is provided by the Woodland Carbon Code. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode)

The UK Government and the administrations of the UK also support the management of the public forest estate (about 30% of the forest area of the UK).

**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
- Other, please list below:      USD

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

The UK introduced the Woodland Carbon Code – a voluntary assurance mechanism for securing carbon capture through additional afforestation. About 1 million credits have been sold since 2011 with an estimated value of at least £3 million. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode).

The UK Government published a Natural Environment White Paper in 2011 which put in place initiatives to encourage increased private sector funding for the natural environment through payments for ecosystem services. The publication of the UK National Ecosystem Assessment in 2011, and its follow-on project in 2014, has contributed significantly to the evidence base on the role of ecosystems in supporting the economy.

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD 0	USD 5 million
<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:

Government funding for forestry has not increased significantly since 2007. However, the Woodland Carbon Code described above, launched in 2011, is starting to create a market for domestic carbon credits bought by domestic private companies and organisations. The income from sale of carbon credits assists woodland managers to fund 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:

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

**In the UK**

All the administrations of the UK work with other public and private bodies to promote investment in forestry as a land-use and in forest management. An example of the subsidies for forest-owners is set out at the attached website for England:

[www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6dccen](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6dccen)

In the aim of reducing the destruction of tropical rainforest and mitigating the resulting impact on biodiversity, climate change and the land rights of local peoples, the UK Government is working with the private sector to meet a common statement on the sourcing of 100% credibly certified sustainable palm oil by the end of 2015:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-production-of-palm-oil-uk-statement](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-production-of-palm-oil-uk-statement)

**Internationally**

In 2013, the UK Government invested £75 million in the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL). The ISFL is working with the private sector to drive innovation and mobilise the capital necessary to scale up successful land-use practices.

In 2014, the UK Government announced a new £60 million Investments in Forests and Sustainable Land Use initiative. The programme will form a number of innovative public-private partnerships with communities, local farmers and local and international businesses

including UK companies, to manage forests sustainably and support and encourage agriculture that does not cause further deforestation.

At the September 2014 UN Secretary General's Climate Summit, the UK and several of Europe's largest countries, pledged to promote national commitments to source sustainable forest-intensive commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef and timber. This is expected to have a market impact through leveraging the buying power of some of the world's largest economies.

**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):

The UK co-operates in many areas of international research, forest reporting, and economics – such as payment for ecosystem services. We also support initiatives aimed at promoting good practice in forest management such as the WWF-led New Generation Plantations Project: <http://newgenerationplantations.org>

As outlined above, the UK Government's **International Climate Fund** is providing £3.87 billion of Overseas Development Assistance from April 2011 to March 2016. It aims to reduce poverty by helping developing countries to adapt to climate change, take up low carbon growth, and reduce deforestation. Defra's £140 million budget is dedicated to supporting forestry specific projects. Available from: [www.gov.uk/government/policies/taking-](http://www.gov.uk/government/policies/taking-)

[international-action-to-mitigate-climate-change/supporting-pages/international-climate-fund-icf](http://international-action-to-mitigate-climate-change/supporting-pages/international-climate-fund-icf)

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

- Timing and resources
- Governance

**14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centres 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 programmes 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 UK has a dedicated research agency and funds a range of programmes related to forest practice and SFM. These include the impacts of climate change and work on carbon flows which is relevant in relation to wood for energy. The agency is called Forest Research and more information is available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestresearch](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestresearch).

**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 Forestry Authorities in the UK issue a wide range of publications aimed at promoting the value of forests and the opportunities they provide. Many of these are at a local level, for example interpretation leaflets about public forests.

Forestry Commission England has developed a free app, ForestXplorer, which was voted one of the top 500 apps in the world by a British Newspaper (The Sunday Times). The app is available from [www.forestry.gov.uk/mobileapp](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/mobileapp) and aims to raise awareness of local woodland and trees.

**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):

The UK reports on the Forest Europe Sustainable Forest Management C&I which are found in the UK Forestry Standard. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs).

The next report is for 2015. Previous reports are available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7aqqba](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7aqqba).

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:

Reporting on the Forest Europe C&I is sourced from the National Forest Inventory and this provides statistics to help understand the nature of the forest resource and develop policies for its protection and promotion. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory).

**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:**

**Success stories**

The UK's National Forest Inventory shows that the UK's forest area has been steadily increasing: [www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory).

Work has been going on to bring neglected woodlands back into sustainable management and one of the ways of doing this, and helping to substitute fossil-fuels with sustainable energy has been through our policy on woodfuel. An example is the England woodfuel strategy: [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6pggqr](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6pggqr).

The UK has developed an assurance system for voluntary forest projects that aim to capture carbon. Available from: [www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode).

UK's Official Development Assistance spend on forestry is geared towards reducing the rate of deforestation and preventing forest degradation. So far the UK has invested £328 million in bilateral and multilateral projects which have reduced greenhouse gas emissions, improved welfare in forest-dependent communities, and enhanced protection of ecosystem services and biodiversity.

**Lessons learnt on international efforts**

Good governance is a pre-requisite for tackling deforestation. There is strong evidence to suggest that where communities have formal rights over their forests, deforestation rates are much lower than in areas overseen by governments and companies. Weak governance, ambiguous laws and contested use of land mean that community rights over forests can be limited in many countries.

## 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):

n/a

#### **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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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	<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):

Forests in the UK are managed according to a series of guidelines that address all the above points. Biodiversity, Climate Change, Historic Environment, Landscape, People, Soil and Water. More detail is provided at: [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs)

More specific targets for environmental sustainability are given in national strategies for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**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):

n/a

**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):

n/a

**MDG2: Achieving universal primary education**

n/a



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

n/a

**MDG4: Reducing child mortality**

n/a

**MDG5: Improving maternal health**

n/a

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

n/a