

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation

General information

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PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters
of the Forest
Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework) yes

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?

Yes
X

No

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| If yes, please check where applicable: | |
| Low-interest loans | X |
| Tax breaks | X |
| Subsidies | NA |
| Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets | |
| <p>Others; please specify (maximum 250):</p> <p>The manufactured products derived essentially from medicinal plants or others Non-timber Forestry Products. If they came from the plantation, it means the operators didn't collect them from the wild nature, they can benefit tax breaks in export.</p> | |

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| 15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources? | Yes | No |
| | X | |
| If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices? | | |
| Donor country | | |
| Recipient country | X | |

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).

Recently, 13 regional workshop on forest governance have been made under the Chairmanship of our Minister, expert in the field. Many local authorities, NGOs, religious associations grouped in the civil society, mayor of municipalities, operators in forestry came many discussed and made recommendations for the future of their region about forest governance.

At the national level, a restricted inter-ministerial committee was erected composed of the ministers of such Justice, Finance and Budget including the customs service, the "Gendamerie", Homeland security, Transportation, Land Use and decentralization, Trade, Independent office for anti-corruption

In November 2012, a national workshop on forest governance will be conducted by the ministry in charge of forest in technical

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| with mining, petroleum, fisheries to promote dialogue with other sectors. | | |
| 2D: Science and research | | |
| 20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research? | 2007 | 2011 |
| | NA | NA |
| 21. Please specify the sources of financing: | 2007 | 2011 |
| | | |
| Public sector | X | X |
| Private industry | X | X |
| Bilateral cooperation | X | X |
| Multilateral cooperation | | |
| Others; please describe (maximum 250 words) Research related to follow up our biodiversity in the various foresty ecosystems are numerous in Madagascar.. Recently, WWF, MNP, WCS are receiving from the World Bank some additional funds in the framework of the phase III of the environmental programme to manage 3 main protected areas defined as the most threatened areas. | | |
| 22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM? | Yes | No |
| | X | |
| If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders? | Yes | No |
| | X | |
| How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs? | 2007 | 2011 |
| | | |
| Forest owners | NA | NA |

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| 2F: Private sector and industry | | |
| 26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable | Yes | No |

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| at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests? | X | |
| If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries? | 2007 | 2011 |
| Indigenous | NA | NA |
| Local | NA | NA |
| Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests | | |
| Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation; | | |
| 33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land) | 2005 9,725,155 ha | 2010 |
| 34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights). | 2005 NA | 2010 |
| Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha) NA | | |
| Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha) NA | | |
| Individual NA | | |
| Business entities and institutions NA | | |
| Local, indigenous and tribal communities 236,800 ha | | |
| Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Public forest tends to decrease due to weak management capacity (insufficient resources deployed for good forest management) and relevant controls. The destruction of forests is obvious. Private forests tend to increase as forests destroyed before and left without effective monitoring or control from the forest administration are appropriated by individuals and private organizations. In addition, reforestation policy promotes private ownership through the implementation of "land for reforestation Reserves" whose private or communities are in high demand to invest in reforestation | | |
| Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people | | |
| 35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management). | 2005 3,377,000 ha | 2010 3,302,000 ha |
| Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha) 174,000 ha | | |
| Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha) 4,752,000 ha | | |
| Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha) 0 | | |
| 36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals). | 2005 238,000 | 2010 |
| Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000) 6,347US \$ | | |

1 - PE3 during the establishment of a Steering Comm

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| 45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors: | |
| Agriculture | |
| Energy | |
| Water | |

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental su

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| Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? | Yes | No |
| If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? | X | |

Please list the indicators.
Number of women at work
 working hours like men
 fair wages

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 Women will no longer be the hard work of fetching firewood far away from their home
 They use charcoal briquettes instead of firewood

increase the standard of living and well-being of the population

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

The environment of the population both in town and in rural areas is preserved in a sustainable manner due to a standardized management plan in the forestry sector but also in the production sector such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries