

## General information

### Head of forest agency

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### UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

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

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### Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree  
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  
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree  
NA: Not available  
NFP: National forest programme  
ODA: Official development assistance  
SIDS: Small Island Developing States  
SFM: Sustainable forest management  
UN: United Nations

**PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)<sup>1</sup>**

**Thematic Clusters  
 of the Forest  
 Instrument**

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference<sup>2</sup>:

- 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 database<sup>3</sup> (T14 – Policy and legal framework)



national committee for the greening of Palestine and the national committee for the natural reserves.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	
If yes, please specify :	yes	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). <u>Our forests is Mediterranean forests which mean that its for ecological objectives more than investment objectives taking into consideration the contribution of these forests in poverty control by the followings:</u> <u>1- Contribution to food security by using the forests products especially wild forage, medical plants , seeds and Mushroom.</u> <u>2- Job creation programs through seedlings production, forestation activities and forests managements.</u> <u>3- Using the forests for grazing according to our locations plans.</u> <u>4- Interior ecotourism and its effects to the surrounding urban area.</u> <u>5- Small handmade wood industries related to the forests wood .</u> <u>6- Simple industries related to wood production like boxes.</u> <u>7-poor people close to the forests use the available wood as source of energy under our control.</u> <u>These are the forests products and use related to poverty control in Palestine.</u>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. Arabic		
<b>1B: Financing sustainable forest management:</b> Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
<b>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</b>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?		No
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).  <u>1- The main challenge is the occupation especially 10% of the Palestinian forestry land under our full control and we have ability to reach and share in management of 50% of our forests , forestation programs and management is applied by the ministry of agriculture according to our strategy and agricultural law .</u> <u>2- training for the staff always is needed to increase the technology level needed to reach forests sustainability in the dry area also water harvesting technique needed to rehabilitate the dry area forests .</u>		

<p><u>3- In Palestine we have problem in finding a partner for the government from non governmental organizations .</u></p> <p><u>4- Mapping and bordering for the forests is needed as priority needed for planning.</u></p> <p><u>5- Qualified rangers with cars and communication systems as infrastructure is needed.</u></p>		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?		No
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?		No
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		

Pursuant to Article (1) under the Amended Law on Agriculture No. (11) of 2005, one agricultural commodity councils was established as semi-government bodies. Acting under special regulations, this include the Greening of Palestine Council.

**5. NGOs and civil society organisations:**

These organizations have a simple role in expansion of forests in cooperation with MoA a special agreements in this regard.

**6. The private sector:**

This sector also has a simple role in expansion of plant cover through distributing of forest and shadow seedlings. The local community has a very important role in management the forests locations.

The work through the stakeholders is controlled by MoA which headed the committees relevant to SFM. There is a strong cooperation between the MoA and the municipalities and village councils in SFM.

**1E: Enhanced international cooperation**

11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:		NO
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change	Forests and climate change	
Forest biodiversity	Forest biodiversity	
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests Soci	

<p>sub law of forests management and sub law of natural reserve management also we have the Instructions for forestry parks under the sub law of forests.</p> <p>Also we have the environmental law concerning the biodiversity and wild life protection and management.</p>		
<p><b>2B: International trade in forest products</b></p>		
<p>16. Is your country involved in international forest pr</p>		No
	Import	Export





institutions and the private sector. More events contributed by governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in the field of forestry is to participate in the process of planting expansion of new forests and taking care of forest in the first few

protected and planted specially the medical plant and the multipurpose species ,also the information about the date of the rainfall is important and water harvesting tech specially in the dried area.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		
Local communities		

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).

be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).		
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		

<b>45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:</b>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		
Others; please specify:		
<b>46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:</b>		No
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)

and lack of adequate indicators.

**Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

**Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:**

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?

Yes

If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?

Please list the indicators.

-using agro forestry system in forestation.

-managing the grazing system in the forests.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Poverty represent the main problem in Palestine and some people depend in the forests products to facilitate the life as a source of food for the family and also for the sheep he has so in our activities both forestation program and forests management we take this need into consideration to support those farmers closed the forests ,agro forestry species and ga

**Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:**

- 3. Spraying herbicides to reduce the risk of the spread of fires.
- 4. Generation fire lines inside the forest.
- 5. Expansion planting new forests each year.
- 6. Work to raise and increase the awareness of local communities and citizens of the importance of forests and its impact on the environment.

**Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? No

If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?