

Annex 2

Examples of vision or goal statements and principles

Canada

A vision for Canada's forests: 2008 and beyond (2008): Vision

To be the best in the world in sustainable forest management and a global leader in forest sector innovation.

The Gambia

National Forest Policy (1995): Goals

The main goals of the national forest policy are:

- a) To reserve, maintain and develop forest land resources covering at least 30 percent of total land area which is capable of environmental protection through:
 - minimizing soil desiccation and soil erosion,
 - improving, conserving and preserving biodiversity,
 - maintaining river bank stability (mangroves),
 - protecting the swamp lands.
- b) To ensure that 75 percent of forest lands are managed and protected according to forest management principles in order to increase forest resource base.
- c) To ensure that sufficient supply of forest produce needed by both urban and rural population is available through the rehabilitation of forest lands and the establishment of fast growing plantations and woodlots.

Nicaragua

Política de Desarrollo Sostenible Del Sector Forestal De Nicaragua (2008): Vision

Nicaraguan families improve their quality of life, by adaptively and gradually and jointly (in an associative/collaborative manner) establishing a sustainable model of use and management of forests, agroforestry and sustainable agribusiness, coordinated with other actors of the rural and non-rural, national and international, value chains, supported by the conservation of the environment and the national sustainable production of food security and sovereignty under a focused land planning approach.

Nigeria

National Forest Policy (2006): Principles

The following general principles guide the New National Forest Policy. These principles are based on the government reform agenda, of poverty reduction and good governance. Specifically the principles are based on the need to:

- address the factors affecting the decline of the forest resources.
- streamline the contribution of forests to economic development and growth particularly the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) whose four key strategies are – reorienting values, reducing poverty, creating wealth and generating employment.
- mobilize the community and civil society in forestry development.
- to promote partnerships with the private sector, the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).
- address transparency and in the tendering administration for forest concessions and to encourage long-term concessions.
- accommodate the international forest policy initiatives, the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel in Forests (IPF) and on Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action for a sustainable forest management.
- mainstream forestry activities into the Millennium Development Goals.

Paraguay

Política Forestal Nacional (2007): general objective

Optimizing the contribution of the forestry sector to promote economic growth in Paraguay on a sustainable basis by increasing the economic, social and environmental goods and services from forests in the country, harmonizing and coordinating the forest policy with the environmental policy and with other national sectoral policies, and through continuous adjustment with the participation of public and private sectors.

South Africa

White Paper on Sustainable Forest Development (1996): general objective

The overall goal of Government is to promote a thriving forest sector, to be utilised for the lasting benefit of the nation and developed and managed to protect the environment. This goal will be pursued by wide participation in formulating and implementing policy and plans for forestry, which will be developed to facilitate the role of people in communities, the private sector, and Government.

The Sudan

Revised Forest Policy Statement of Sudan (2005): Vision

Forestry resources will be used in a wise, efficient and sustainable manner according to the values and in response to the needs of the people of the Sudan, thus creating jobs and opportunities for trade that will help eradicate poverty, achieve food

security and bring about improvements to the country's physical environment. This will be achieved through the participation of all key stakeholders, and will result in a greener Sudan, the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of resources for the benefit of all present and future generations of the country. Provisions of environmental and public goods rest under the responsibility of the governmental institutions. Production of market goods will be carried out, in all possible cases, under competitive and sustainable management regulations by the private sector.

Suriname

National Forest Policy (2005): main forest policy objective

Enhancing the contribution of the forests to the national economy and the welfare of the current and future generations, taking into account the preservation of the biodiversity.

Uganda

Forest Policy (2001): vision and goal

Vision: A sufficiently forested, ecologically stable and economically prosperous Uganda.

Goal: An integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda, especially the poor and vulnerable.

United Kingdom

The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006): vision

By the second half of this century, people are benefiting widely from Scotland's trees, woodlands and forests, actively engaging with and looking after them for the use and enjoyment of generations to come. The forestry resource has become a central part of our culture, economy and environment.

England Forestry Strategy (2007): General objective

It is 2050, and England's trees, woods and forests are helping us to cope with the continuing challenge of climate change and are also valued because many more people now enjoy using them. Trees are not just an important part of England's history, but an essential feature of a modern, sustainable society, which has significantly reduced carbon emissions.