

**towards the Implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for
Forests (UNSPF) (2017-2030), the United Nations Forest Instrument
(UNFI) and Voluntary National Contributions (VNC)**

General information

National focal point

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Compulsory Tree-Planting has been expanded to 10 Provinces, Regions and Municipalities). The afforestation fund raised throughout the year totals more than 70 million RMB. The *Liability Statements of Reaching the Targets for Preventing and Controlling Major Forest Pests for the Period from 2015 to 2017* had been signed between the former State Forestry Administration (SFA, restructured to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration in 2018) and provincial governments.

The new concept of forest management featuring close-to-nature, multi-functions and full-cycle management has been adopted, and the quality of forest is being improved precisely through implementing relevant projects. The forestry voluntary greenhouse gases emission reduction projects with multiple ecological and social effects are prioritized to be incorporated into the national trading market of carbon emissions.

The area of forests with pests under prevention and control reaches over 8.33 million hectares annually, and the disaster rate of major forest pests has been restricted to be low 4.5%, while the rate of pest control and prevention is more than

List of actions:

The *National Program for Long-Term Scientific Research Bases of Forestry and Grassland (2018-2035)* has been published by the NFGA, which identifies the first 50 long-term scientific research bases to be constructed. Studies on key technologies, such as close-to-nature forest management, forest health management, structured forest management, assessment of site quality, forest operation methodology, tending of large-diameter timber of precious species, close-to-nature transformation model for planted coniferous forests, research and demonstration of technologies and models of forest management in addressing climate change, solutions of eucalyptus plantations in addressing climate change, etc.

Some research achievements have been incorporated into the *National Forest Management Program (2016 2050)*, the *Regulations for Tending of Forest*, the *Technical Regulations for Afforestation*, the *Technical Regulations on Reconstruction of Low-Function Forest* and the *Technical Regulations on Restoring the Degraded Protection Forests*, promoting the application science and technologies in afforestation and forest management.

- (a) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

stock is 9.186 billion tons. In 2018, the central government has allocated 490 million RMB from regular budget, and 815 million RM

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets³

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

been adopted in poverty alleviation. The system of compensation for ecological conservation has been set up with job opportunities aiming at protecting ecology for public welfare provided to local poverty population. Systems related to natural forest management and protection, control of natural forest resources utilization and natural forest restoration have been improved.

Description of actions:

Key areas for natural forest conservation have been identified by parameters such as the ecological protection redlines determined according to the national territorial and spatial plan, importance of ecological niche, self-restoring capacity, ecological fragility, value and rarity of species, etc. Actions have been taken based on actual situation of local areas, including mountain closure management, artificially facilitating natural-restoration of forests and other combined ecological restoration measures.

Based on the high quality development of forest industries, traditional businesses such as timber production and processing, pulping and papermaking, forestry-related chemical engineering, and forestry machinery have been upgraded and transformed. Development of featured industries benefiting local people such as economic forests, under-

Description of actions:

Ecological protection and restoration in ecologically fragile zones, especially fragile forest eco-system, is listed as an essential task in the *Plan of Scientific and Technological Research* th Five- formulated by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Development of new products and well-known brands has been expedited based on the actual situation of featured industry in impoverished areas.

- (a) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

The Tainhang Shelterbelt Program has been carried out in arid and sandy regions in Northeast, North and Northwest China, to establish wind preventing and sand fixing shelterbelt forest system and pasture shelterbelt forest system, so as to combat desertification, protect arable land, and ensure stable food production.

In 2018, the NFGA and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) co-published the *Guidance on Accelerating Afforestation and Greening alongside the Yangtze River*, in a bid to solve the problems of the lack of consistent shelterbelt and the fragile ecological functions of forests along the main stream of the Yangtze River. The establishment of forest shelterbelts along the Yangtze River basin, Pearl river basin, coastal region and Tainhang Mountains has been continuously boosted so as to build up the protective barrier for ecological security in key such areas as big rivers, coastal areas and major mountains.

- (b) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

Through above actions, the poverty stricken population dependent on forest has decreased dramatically, the income of forest workers increased remarkably, continuously narrowing the gap with the average income in local region. The income of the forest farmers generated f> BDC 10CN 0 J [] 0 d 0 j 1 w 10 M /F3 12 Tf 0 Tc 0 5

By 2020, there will be 9000 tourist attractions of natural resources including different types of forest parks, 2.5 billion tourists participating in forest tour, recreation and forest therapy in China, generating 1.3 trillion RMB of social comprehensive output value, and creating 1.95 million more jobs directly and 7.8 million more jobs indirectly in accumulation.

People in poverty residing in impoverished areas have been selected to be ecological forest rangers and be employed by participating in ecological protection. There have been one million ecological forest rangers across the nation and more than three million people lifted out of poverty with stable and rising incomes.

By 2020, the number of people employed by forestry will increase to around 60 million from 52.47 million in 2015, and the total output value of forest-related industries will increase to over 8 trillion RMB from 5.94 trillion RMB in 2015. China plans to grow 16.78 million hectares of energy forests by 2020, which will make annual consumption of forest biomass exceeding 20 million tons of standard coal equivalents and the contribution rate of liquid bio-fuel achieving 30% and biomass heat utilization rate achieving 70%.

Output value of under-forest economy and comprehensive incomes of farmers from forestry will grow steadily. The area of forest developing under-forest economy will reach 18 million hectares, with a total output value of 1.5 trillion RMB. The total output v

(ii) Institutional actions

and technology and the extension of achievements, and issued the *13th Five-Year Plan on Science and Technological Innovation of Forestry*, *13th Five-Year Plan on the Forestry Standardization* and the *Plan on Technological Innovation of Breeding Major Tree Species (2016-2025)*.

Description of actions:

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China has launched key national specialized sci&tech projects on high-efficiency utilization of wood, and restoration of fragile ecosystems to promote relevant technological research and development, developed policies in favor of extension of achievements of scientific and technological research, and established National Innovation League for Forestry and Grassland.

(a) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

Community

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁵

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

cooperation and other ways to participate in forest management.

China has been promoting the establishment of the system and market for forest property rights trading, accelerated the development of the market for forest carbon trading and gathered various kinds of essential resources to promote forest management financing.

Since 2015, among international financial organizations that have provided financial support for China's forestry development, million, the Asian Development Bank has lent USD 140 million, the European Investment bank has lent 408 million euros and the Global Environment Facility provided USD 7.1525 million of grants.

The Chinese government has, in accordan

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

From the global perspective, funds from international organizations and donor countries is decreasing, especially grants from abroad. From the domestic perspective, even though the Chinese government has dramatically increased financial support for afforestation, re-

Financial

Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

Forests and climate change

Forest biodiversity

Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests

Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods

Forest degradation and rehabilitation

Scientific and technological cooperation

Forest monitoring/data collection

Technology transfer and capacity development

Production of timber or non-timber products

Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

2 -5 years

5 -10 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets⁶

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

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5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

(a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

The NFGA has supported the NRDC in revising the *Measures on Assessing Responsibilities of Provincial Government on Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions during the 13th Five Year Plan*

M o u n t a i n s , w a t e r s , f o r e s t s , f a r m l a n d , l a k e s a n d c o m m u n i t y . F o l l o w i n g t h e i n m a n d a t e s o f r e g u l a t i n g u s a g e o f a l l n a t i o n a l t e r r i t o r i a l s p a c e w i t h i n t h e j u r i s d i c t i o n o f t h e c o u n t r y h a v e b e e n c o n s o l i d a t e d i n t o o n e s i n g l e g o v e r n m e n t i n s t i t u t i o n , w h i c h c a n a d o p t u n i f i e d m e a s u r e s f o r t h e p r o t e c t i o n a n d r e s t o r a t i o n o f t h e e c o s y s t e m s o f m o u n t a i n s , w a t e r s , f o r e s t s , f a r m l a n d , l a k e s a n d g r a s s l a n d ;

During the process of revisinorimey cs 9re t 84.871 519.79 i and

relevant documentation:

Diversified activities are taking place across the country in response to the UN initiatives. On the International Day of Forests on 21st March, commemorative activities are carried out focusing on planting trees. Since 2013, the National Greening Committee, the NFGA, the Capital Greening Committee and other relevant authorities jointly organized IDF tree-planting activities in Beijing for six consecutive years. More than 1,780 participants have participated in the activities, including representatives from FAO, UNEP, IUCN, INBAR and other international organizations, diplomats of embassies in China and people from all walks of life in Beijing, with more than 7,100 trees being planted in total.

Success stories

Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017 -2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

A G r e e n M i C a s e S t o r y Clearing of the Saihanba Mechanized Forest Farm, China

The Saihanba Mechanized Forest Farm was established by the former Ministry of Forestry in 1962. In the past 58 years, with the unremitting efforts

forest management plan, fostered reserved resources of competitive forests, piloted project of tending multi-functional forests, pushed forward the restoration of degraded forests in an orderly manner, consistently enhanced protection of forest resources and actively promoted the development of forest carbon trading. The Farm has also put in place forest management mechanism in key ecological areas, professional management and protection models of forest resources and close-to-nature management on plantations