Country: The People's Republic of China
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National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011[1]. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)[2] and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops[3] with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010[4].

[1] United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement
[2] United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement
[3] The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.
[4] http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/

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 between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the "yes" and "no" answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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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
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

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 reference[6]: 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[7] (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

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	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	✓	
Agriculture	✓	
Climate Change	✓	
Energy	✓	
Tourism	✓	
Water	✓	
Other:	National Land, Audit, Food	

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).

In China, cross-sectoral cooperation for sustainable forest management is mainly conducted in three forms: First, national cross-sectoral coordination mechanism. For example, the National Afforestation and Greening Commission and Forest Fire

[5] http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement

[6] E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement)

[7] http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Prevention Command Center have been established in the State Forestry Administration (SFA) with the participation of relevant ministries to coordinate afforestation and forest fire prevention efforts across the country. Second, according to the requirements of the Legislation Law, ministries under the State Council perform their respective duties and cooperate and coordinate with one another. In drafting forestry-related legislations, other ministries must consult the opinions of the SFA. Meanwhile, when drafting forestry laws and regulations involving or closely related to the responsibilities of other ministries, the forestry administration must also consult the opinions of the ministries concerned, including those responsible for agriculture, water resources, environmental protection and land management. Third, mechanism for coordination between ministries and local governments on major national forestry policies. For example, with the approval of the State Council, the mechanisms of Provincial & Ministerial Conference on Consolidating the Progress of Returning Farmland to Forest and the Provincial & Ministerial Conference on Sandstorm Source Control in Beijing-Tianjin Region, which are participated by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the related provincial governments, have been established to coordinate the efforts of the relevant ministries for consolidating the progress of returning farmland to forest and managing desertification.

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	✓	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.		✓
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).

Developing forestry is an important measure for improving people's livelihood and eliminating poverty. For poverty reduction, measures taken by China's forestry departments include: First, relying on major forestry projects to accelerate afforestation, increase vegetation cover, and improve the ecological conditions in poor areas. For example, more than 32 million rural households or 124 million farmers have benefited from the "Returning Farmland to Forest" project. On average, the subsidies provided for returning farmland to forest account for 15% of rural household income. Second, making full use of forestry resources and vigorously developing distinctive and quality industries such as under-forest economy, economic forest industry, wildlife breeding industry and forest tourism industry to help farmers get rid of poverty. Third, reforming the collective forest tenure system in poor areas and releasing the potential of forest farming, forest land and wood resources to lift farmers out of poverty. Through reform of the collective forest tenure system, more than 87 million rural households have gained contractual operation rights for 180 million hectares of forest land and the ownership of timber woods worth trillions of RMB yuan. The reform has proved to be the most effective means for China's forestry departments to achieve poverty elimination.

5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	✓	

Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.

Chinese

1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).

1C: Capacity building and technology transfer

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?	Yes	No
	✓	

If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).

8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	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?	Yes	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	✓	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		

1D: Stakeholder participation

10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	✓	
National	✓	
Sub-national		NA
Local	✓	

Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).

In China, the mechanism of stakeholder participation for sustainable forest management can be divided into two levels: First, the national level. For major policies with an impact on the whole country such as desertification control and returning farmland to forest, the Chinese government has established a mechanism of coordination between related ministries and local governments, and opened a policy consultation channel to solicit opinions from various stakeholders, including rural households and forestry workers. Second, direct participation of the private sector in forestry policy-making at county or village level. For example, the proposals for the reform of village-level collective forest tenures must be adopted by the village committee. Moreover, the opinions and suggestions of farmers and forestry workers at the primary level concerning forestry policy implementation are also reflected through the forestry policy monitoring systems established by various departments, including the monitoring system for the implementation of "returning farmland to forest" policy established by the National Bureau of Statistics, the monitoring system of the social and economic benefits of major forestry projects led by the State Forestry Administration, and various rural policy monitoring systems supported by research institutions and universities.

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:	Yes	No
	✓	
North-South	✓	
South-South	✓	
Triangular	NO	
Others:	NA	

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

1. Continuously expanding channels for international cooperation. To date, China has signed 76 bilateral forestry cooperation agreements with 47 countries, including partners in both the North and the South, in such areas as sustainable forest management, wildlife protection, wetland protection, and desertification prevention and control. Actively

carrying out development cooperation projects, introducing and disseminating sustainable forest management and other concepts through technological cooperation, grant assistance and preferential loans with a view to promoting forestry development in China. Making greater efforts to share forestry development experience with other countries and regions through technological exchange, joint research and capacity building programs under the theme of "South-South cooperation". Since 2000, the Chinese government has been offering hundreds of training opportunities on forestry management and technologies for other developing countries every year in areas where China holds comparative advantages, such as sustainable forest management, desertification prevention and control, bamboo and rattan processing and application technologies.

2. Earnestly implementing forestry-related international conventions and agreements, covering such areas as climate change, biodiversity protection, international trade of endangered species, desertification, wetland, new plant varieties, tropical woods, and forest issues.
3. Actively participating in international forestry processes. Launching the first China-based inter-governmental organization—International Network for Bamboo and Rattan; proposing the initiative of "Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation" and creating the "Asia-Pacific Organization for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation"; actively participating in international processes including the Montreal Process.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	✓
Forest biodiversity	✓
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	✓
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	✓
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	✓

Others; please list:
Forest planting, forest management, desertification treatment, wetland protection and restoration, protected areas construction and management, and forestry industry development.

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).

	Yes	No
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	✓	
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?	✓	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?

Donor country	NA
Recipient country	✓

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

Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, the Chinese government has steadily pushed forward the revision of the Forest Law, accelerated the legislation process of the *Rules on the Protection of Coastal Shelterbelt Forests* and the *Rules on the Protection of Wetland*, etc., and promulgated seven departmental rules and one departmental regulations, including the *Methods for the Administration of National Forest Parks*., which have played a significant role in promoting sustainable forest management, forest law enforcement and governance. Meanwhile, the Chinese government has strengthened forestry administrative law enforcement and supervision. Through years of efforts, China has established a relatively complete forestry law enforcement system consisting of competent forestry departments at all levels and their affiliated law enforcement bodies, including resource administration agencies, forest public security bureaus, forest plant quarantine institutions, timber examination stations, forestry working stations, forest seedling management stations, etc., with over 200,000 administrative law enforcement staff.

2B: International trade in forest products

	Yes	No
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes,		

please provide estimated market value (US$ 1000):	✓			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	7120000	13990000	390000	370000
Fuelwood	160000	1160000	30000	10000
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	✓	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Natural rubber	3260000	9380000	10000	50000
Palm oil	3680000	6630000	0	0

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).

Important measures taken in recent years for promoting international trade of forestry products include: 1. Increasing fiscal input and restructuring forestry industry to promote forestry development; 2. Enhancing quality management to improve the quality and competitiveness of forestry products; 3. Strengthening dialogue and cooperation with trading partners through such mechanisms as China-US strategic and economic dialogue, China-EU summit, China-Japan high-level economic dialogue and China-Russia forestry cooperation to promote fair trade; 4. Providing better services for Chinese enterprises and helping them learn about foreign policies by organizing consultation meetings on trade policies of major consumer markets.

2C: Protection of forests

18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).

1. Developing nature reserves. Since 2007, 167 new nature reserves have been established in the forestry sector, with an additional area of 800,000 hectares, playing a major role in enhancing forest biodiversity protection. 2. Promulgating nature reserve plans. China promulgated the *National Plan on Main Function Zones* in 2010, which bans the exploitation of national nature reserves and further strengthens nature reserve management. Also in 2010, China promulgated the *Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan*, which proposes to take further steps to strengthen the management of nature reserves, including forest type nature reserves. 3. Implementing relevant projects and programmes. China carried on with the implementation of forest eco-efficiency compensation fund, the programme of natural forests protection, the programme of returning slope farmland to forests, the programme on combating desertification in the vicinity of Beijing andTianjin, development of key shelterbelt forest system in the Three-norths, along the Yangtze River and in other regions, and strengthened the protection of forest resources.

2D: Science and research

20. How much funding (US$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	23120[3]	35385
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	√	√
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA

Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).

From 2007 to 2011, to address the issues of low forest quality and insufficient play of the multiple functions of forest, national forestry research institutions and higher educational institutions, led by the Chinese Academy of Forestry and Beijing Forestry University and with the collaboration of provincial-level forestry research institutions, researches have been conducted on such issues as forest management, prevention and control of major forestry disasters, monitoring and assessment of ecosystems, and built a complete technological system to support sustainable forest management. Research is mainly conducted for the purpose of improving forest operation classification, sustaining the productivity of forest ecosystems, maintaining forest health and vitality,

preserving biodiversity and generating greater social benefits, and innovation has been made in forest resources surveillance, decision-making support and other essential technologies, leading to a substantial improvement in sustainable forestmanagement. Meanwhile, focusing on the shift of forest management modes in collective forest areas, State-owned forest areas and State-owned forest farms where forestry reform is completed, China has established a multi-target forestry technological system to serve forestry reform and promote sustainable forest management.

22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	√	
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
	√	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	1360[4]	1360
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NA	NA

2E: Public awareness and education

23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).

Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent	
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent	
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma	
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women	
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women	
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women	

24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	✓	

If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).

In response to the call of the International Year of Forests, the Chinese government carried out various forms of activities to protect the forests and improve the ecosystem under the theme "Mitigating climate change through afforestation – Chinese people in action", which mainly include the following: 1. Party and government leaders at various levels participated in voluntary tree-planting activities. 2. Formulating the *2011 China Action Plan for the International Year of Forests*. 3. Holding the launching ceremony of the International Year of Forests - China Action & Voluntary Tree-planting by international friends, and other large-scale voluntary tree-planting and publicity campaigns. 4. Local governments formulated action plans in line with local conditions and features, and organized major public awareness campaigns. 5. Arranging for youngsters, women, enterprises and social groups to participate in the celebration activities of the International Year of Forests through the internet, media, lectures and competitions. 6. Holding the 1st APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry. H.E. President Hu Jintao attended and addressed the opening ceremony, and *Beijing Statements on Forests and Forestry* was adopted. 7. Organizing the 2nd UNFAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Week, the 24th Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission and other important international meetings. 8. Engaging extensively in important international forestry processes.

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	✓	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	✓	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	✓	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	✓	

Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).

2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	✓	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		✓
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). Forestry stakeholders in China are involved in different levels and types of forestry decision-making and policy monitoring, to make use of the strength of all walks of life for addressing major challenges in sustainable forest management, coordinate the views and differences of competent departments, central and local governments, and convey the opinions of forestry producers at the local level to the decision makers. In China, forestry private sector and industry mainly includes forestry processing enterprises and farmers engaged in forest management. Their support for the international forest instrument and sustainable forest management is mainly demonstrated in the following areas: 1. Conducting afforestation, returning slope farmland and pastureland to forests, properly managing, using and protecting forest resources, and delivering the goals of reducing deforestation and forest degradation. 2. Increasing forest products output and revenue, improving rural livelihood and reducing poverty through sustainable forest management. 3. Implementing forestry policies of the Chinese government, and following the provisions of the international forest instrument on sustainable forest management.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
		NA
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests?[8]	Yes	No
	✓	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). The forest-dominated areas in China have gone through collective tenure reform so that the rights and interests of the tenure owners are safeguarded by law. Residents in forest areas can derive benefits from forest products and services in the following ways: 1. Acquiring timber and non-timber products directly from the forest land. 2. Receiving compensation for ecological - services of the forests, including ecological benefit compensation fund and forest tourism revenue, etc.. 3. Tenure owners engaged in sustainable forest management can enjoy the preferential policies for sustainable forest management.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	✓	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). Traditional forest knowledge is mainly applied to the following four areas in China: 1. Following the law of nature in devising forestry policies and plans, i.e.: growing plants in match with land conditions, mixing arbor, shrub and grass, paying equal attention to silvicultural measures including mountain closure, aerial seeding and afforestation, integrating natural restoration and human-facilitated natural regeneration, and expanding the use of indigenous species in sustainable forest development. 2. Increasing the application of traditional forest knowledge in sustainable forest management and forest protection. 3. Strengthening the publicity and application of traditional forest knowledge in forestry research and education. 4. Putting emphasis on the application of traditional forest knowledge in sustainable livelihood and rural poverty reduction programmes. Traditional forest knowledge is mainly used by rural households in the forest areas, forestry enterprises and research institutions.		

[8] Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	✓	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		NA
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).

Refer to 1D and 2F for mechanisms and their functions.

Refer to 1D and 2F for the role of local communities, which is the same as that of the private sector in supporting the international forest instrument and sustainable forest management.

32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	
Local	3000000[5]	3000000

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	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	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		

Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).

Since 1998, China has carried out six key forestry programmes on natural forests protection, t returning slope farmland to forests, development of key shelterbelt forest system in the Three-north (northeast, northwest and central north), along the Yangtze River, and in other regions, combating desertification in the vicinity of Beijing and Tianjin, wildlife protection and nature reserve development, development of fast-growing and high-yielding forest bases, covering over 97% of the counties in China. Building on the six key forestry programmes, relying on both public afforestation and voluntary tree-planting campaigns, and with the support of sector-based afforestation programmes and other forms of forestry projects, we have notably expanded the size of energy forests and carbon sink forests, and scored remarkable achievements in sustainable forest management. Since 2009, China has implemented subsidy policies in support of forest tendinging, afforestation and production of quality seed with funds allocated from the central budget, and strengthened pest prevention and control and forest fire prevention; all of these measures have effectively protected China's forest resources. In 2011 and 2012, China launched the second phase of the programme for the protection of natural forests, and the second phase of the programme on combating desertification in the vicinity of Beijing and Tianjin. Through vigorous afforestation and forest resource protection, China has realized dual growth in forest area and growing stock, with the total increase of forest area reaching 61,688,400 hectares between 1992 and 2012, accounting for one third of the world's total plantation forests, which is the most important contribution to slowing down the pace of net global decrease of forest from 6 million hectares to 5 million hectares per year.

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	2005	2010

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)		
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	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m^3)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	244200	1184371
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). China's forest eco-compensation mechanism carries the following functions: 1. Compensating forest producers for the protection and restoration of forest ecosystems; 2. Promoting sustainable management of State-level public forests; 3. Strengthening nature reserve and bio-diversity protection.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	17427.196[6]	**46807.966**[6]
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	**15134174.707**[7]	**17063066.107**[7]
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). Following the principle of making parallel progress in ecological, economic and social development, and taking the improvement of people's livelihood as a strategic task, China has introduced a series of policies and measures to increase the income of producers and promote a balance in ecological, economic and social development. 1. Accelerating the development of industries that deliver green growth and higher income. Developing woody oil products such as tea oil and walnut and special economic forest industry, vigorously promoting under-forest economy and speeding up the development of forest tourism industry. 2. Accelerating the construction of timber production bases. 3. Accelerating the green transformation of timber processing industry. 4. Facilitating the development of wood energies. 5. Further developing non-wood forest products such as bamboo and rattan.		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). 1. Building nature reserves. Since 2007, 167 new nature reserves have been established in the forestry system, with an additional area of 800,000 hectares, playing a major role in enhancing forest biodiversity protection. 2. Promulgating nature reserve plans. China has promulgated the *National Plan on Main Function Zones* in 2010, which bans the exploitation of national nature reserves and further strengthens nature reserve management. China has promulgated the *Biodiversity Protection Strategy*		

and Action Plan, which proposes to take further steps to strengthen the management of nature reserves, including forest type nature reserves; Having formulated and implemented the *National Plan on Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserve Development* and the *National Development Plan on Forest Nature Reserves*; 3. China launched the project of forest certification scheme in 2001, which was followed by the pilot programmes on forest certification capacity-building, the release of forest certification standards, the *Opinions on the Organization of Forest Certification* and the *Rules for the Implementation of Forest Certification*, the establishment of forest certification agencies and the activation of international mutual recognition; in 2010, SFA published the *Opinions on Accelerating the Work of Forest Certification*, organized try-out programmes on certification examination and approval, and opened the website of the forest certification scheme; in 2012, China has published the national standards on forest management certification and chain of custody, formulated the operation guidelines for forest certification and the rules for approving certification applications. The promulgation and implementation of these technical standards have ensured the sound and orderly development of forest certification in China, and laid the foundation for improving sustainability and promoting sustainable forestry development.

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	✓	

44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	6966133	20033076.92

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

Agriculture	✓
Energy	✓
Water	✓
Climate change	✓
Nature conservation	✓
Others; please specify:	

46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
	✓	

Domestic public funding	2007 (US$)	2011 (US$)
	6901721	17024600
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US$)	2011 (US$)
	3032920	23477043
External private sector funding	2007 (US$)	2011 (US$)

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).

47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No
		✓

48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient
		✓

49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			206000	1151000

Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).

The Chinese government attaches great importance to forestry development and has invested a large amount of capital since 2007 to promote sustainable forest management. 1. Launching natural forest protection, returning slope farmland to forests and the second phase of the programme on combating desertification in the vicinity of Beijing and Tianjin with increased investment for preserving forest resources and restoring degraded land; 2. Introducing fiscal policies in support of sustainable forest management; 3. Supporting the implementation of financial policies such as forest insurance, micro credit and forest tenure-backed mortgage, and expanding market financing channels; 4. Introducing preferential tax policies for general-purposed forest products, increasing support for the production of labor-intensive and high value-added forest products, and encouraging the development of low-carbon economy and labor-intensive enterprises; 5. Stepping up investment in forest management, including forest fire prevention and forest law enforcement; 6. Developing timber production bases and increasing input in timber production; 7. Raising forest eco-compensation standards and increasing capital in the forest eco-compensation fund. China's forestry investment increased from 10.4 billion dollars in 2007 to 42.5 billion dollars in 2011, with an increase of more than three times.

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 sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems 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	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	

Please list the indicators.

1. the proportion of per capita net forestry income in the per capita net income (of farmers and forestry worker households)
2. the proportion of fuelwood in total energy consumption of rural households
3. the importance of forests to water quality improvement for residents in forest areas
4. the proportion of income from public investment in forests (forest eco-compensation fund, subsidy for returning slope farmland to forests and other public forestry subsidies) in the per capita net income of rural residents
5. the percentage of households with stable tenure of forest land or forest trees
6. the proportion of forest land and forest trees in the property of rural households
7. the proportion of forestry jobs (in both formal and informal sectors) in total rural employment

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

Forestry plays a significant role in China's poverty reduction process. China's forestry departments have taken the following steps to reduce poverty: 1. Implementing forestry development strategies to improve the ecosystems and people's livelihood; 2. Increasing public investment in forestry (compensation for ecological services, infrastructure development in forest areas, forestry social security policies and policies associated with forestry projects that benefit the poors in forest areas), and raising the income and benefits of forestry producers; 3. Encouraging the development of forestry industry (increasing output of timber production and under-forest economy, raising productivity, and improving both the quantity and quality of employment; 4. Facilitating sustainable forest management, and providing more and better forest products and services; 5. Strengthening forest governance and law enforcement, improving the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of forestry administration; 6. Sustaining and improving forest tenure reform, increasing the properties of forest producers, and safeguarding their rights and interests.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
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?	✓	

Please list the indicators.

By increasing the income of residents in forest areas, sustainable forest management indirectly contributes to universal primary education, but there is no indicator to measure such contribution at this point.

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

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
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?	✓	

Please list the indicators.

1. the proportion of women forestry workers in total forestry workers (employed by State-owned forestry departments, forestry enterprises, government-funded institutions and other formal forestry sectors);
2. the proportion of women workers in informal forestry employment (seasonal employment such as afforestation, tending and collection of forest products);
3. the contribution of non-timber forest products such as fuelwood, forest food and forest medicine to the livelihood of forest households;
4. the proportion of collecting non-timber forest products such as fuel wood, forest food and forest medicine in the total workload of female workers in forest areas;
5. the proportion of women employees in forest tourism industry;
6. the equal opportunity of women to attain forest tenures;
7. the proportion of female students in secondary and tertiary forestry education;
8. the proportion of women in forestry officials at various levels

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

In China, the issue of gender equality is barely mentioned in forestry regulations. China's forestry departments work to promote gender equality and women's rights and interests mainly through implementing relevant laws, regulations and policies and promoting sustainable forest development with a view to improving the rights and interests of females in forestry industry and forest areas. The efforts mainly include the following three aspects: 1. Implementing laws, regulations and policies conducive to sustainable forest managment, and protecting women's rights and interests in education, employment, social security and ownership; 2. Intensifying the efforts of sustainable forest management, increasing the provision of forest products and services, boosting the income and employment of women in forest industry and forest areas, reducing the workload of women in terms of the collection of fuelwood and non-timber forest products, improving the rural living environment and raising the life quality of women in forest areas; 3. Long-term and adequate public investment in forestry plays an important role in alleviating poverty in villages and State-owned forest areas, and indirectly contributes to the improvement of women's wellbeing in forest industry and forest areas.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
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?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
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?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
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?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
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?	✓	
Please list the indicators. 1. forest coverage; 2. the proportion of protected areas in total national land area 3. the proportion of sustainably managed forest products and non-timber forest products		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). In China, the contribution of forestry to the maintenance of environmental sustainability is mainly reflected in the following five aspects: 1. For improving the ecological environment and addressing climate change, China has adopted a long-term forestry development strategy with the focus on ecological improvement; 2. Providing more financial resources, on a sustained basis and at a large scale, to ensure the implementation of the ecological development strategy; 3. Carrying out ecological forest development programmes including those on natural forests protection, returning slope farmland to forests, and combating desertification in the vicinity of Beijing and Tianjin, effectively expanding and protecting forest resources; 4. Implementing wildlife protection and nature reserve development programmes,to increase the protected areas and enhance biodiversity protection; 5. Strengthening sustainable forest management and earnestly implementing the *International Forest Instrument*.		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
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?	✓	

Please list the indicators. No indicators available.
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). 1. Actively participating in forestry-related international economic and trade cooperation; 2. Stepping up South-South forestry cooperation; 3. Establishing the first non-profit inter-governmental international organization headquartered in China —the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR); 4. Setting up the APFNet.
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words). The contribution of forests to the Millennium Development Goals is mainly demonstrated in its positive impact on rural social, economic and environmental development. Therefore, the forestry policy monitoring system, which is based on the investigation of rural areas, forest areas and protected areas, can serve as an important means for reflecting forestry's contribution to the MDGs. In 2003, the State Forestry Administration established a monitoring system covering 27 provinces (autonomous regions), 248 counties (major forestry enterprises and nature reserves), 350 villages (forest farms) and 1,656 rural households (employee families) to monitor the social and economic benefits of major forestry projects. The monitoring system, which is based on the rural investigation system of the National Bureau of Statistics, collects data such as social and economic development, forestry development, land use changes, output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and rural household livelihood on an annual basis at household, village and county levels. It not only keeps track of the enforcement and results of major forestry policies such as natural forest protection and returning farmland to forest, but also captures the impact of forestry on the use of land in rural, forest and protected areas, grain production, forest tenure changes, family consumption, village governance, rural medical care and education. With expanded indicators and samples, the system can also be used for the collection of data that reflects forestry's contribution to MDGs. Under the monitoring system, which has already been in operation for 10 consecutive years, we have put in place a monitoring team consisting of some 600 staff at various administrative levels, published 10 annual monitoring reports, and established a forestry social and economic database with 14 years (1997-2011) of data collected from household, village and county levels.

Notes:

1. Contribution of subsidy from returning slope farmland into forests to the income of rural households is quoted from the 2011 Report on the Socio-economic Benefits of Major National Forestry Programmes.

2. The rate of exchange used in this report is USD 1 : RMB 6.2 yuan.

3. Refers to the research funds of the forestry sector, not including investment in forestry research by other sectors such as education, science and technology and the private sector.

4. Refers to the central budget funded project for extension and demonstration of forest science and technologies, foresters involving in this project amounts to 1360 people each year.

5. Through implementation of the government supported forestry extension projects, training will be arranged for forest farmers in mountainous and forest areas and in poverty hit regions, to help them raise competence and technical capacity. Over 3 million people are trained every year.

6. Indicates the number of tourists in forest parks.

7. Indicates the area of the forest parks. In China, there is no national statistics about the area and number of urban parks.

8. In China, there is no statistics classifying domestic public funds, domestic private investment and foreign private investment, statistics only divides into two categories, i.e.: public investment and other investment.