

国家林业和草原局

NATIONAL FORESTRY AND GRASSLAND ADMINISTRATION
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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To: Mr. Alexander Trepelkov
Officer-in-Charge
UNFF Secretariat

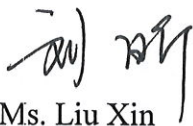
29 November 2019

Dear Mr. Alexander Trepelkov,

In line with the Omnibus Resolution of UNFF13, I am delighted to send you the voluntary national report of China on the progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions, which was composed based on the format adopted at the UNFF13 in May 2018 and explanatory notes that were subsequently prepared for consideration at the UNFF14 in May 2019.

We hope the report could serve as a source of information for the Forum to assess progress towards the achievement of the Global Forest Goals and targets, together with information from other member states and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

With my best wishes,



Ms. Liu Xin

Deputy Director General
International Cooperation Center
National Forestry and Grassland Administration, P. R. China

**National Report of the People's Republic of China on Progress
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

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Global Forest Goal 1 and Associated Targets 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 and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

- 1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide¹
- 1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced
- 1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,² what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

- (i) Legislative and policy actions:

List of actions:

The *Forest Law* is under revision to increase forest cover and improve forest quality from the legal perspective. Meanwhile, the Chinese government also enacted a series of policies, measures and administrative methods including *China's National Plan for Addressing Climate Change (2014-2020)* and the *National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (2013-2020)*. The *Measures on Assessing Responsibilities of Provincial Governments on the Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions during the 13th Five Year Plan* has also been revised.

Description of actions:

Forest management has been listed as an independent chapter in the new Forest Law, and the status of forest management plans has been further enhanced. It is stipulated in a number of regulations or plannings that governments above the county level should make reasonable plans on the layout and structure of protection and utilization of forest resources, set targets for the protection and development of forest resources, increase forest cover, quality and stock volume, and ensure non-decreasing of existing

¹ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

² Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

stock of forest lands. Governments at all levels should organize all social sectors and urban and rural residents to fulfill the tasks of afforestation and greening according to the plans.

In the past five years, forest resources are on rise steadily through extensive afforestation, scientific management and strict protection. The institutional arrangement on the organization and management of forestry measures in addressing climate change have been gradually optimized, policy supporting system improved, technology criteria system initially formed, basic capacity building continuously enhanced and the capacity of increasing carbon stock and reducing emissions firmed up in a steady manner.

By the end of 2018, a total of 166 cities have been awarded the title of National Forest City, the national land greening course has shown sound momentum of rapid development. The areas of forest and grassland continue to grow, quality enhanced remarkably, ecological situation further improved, ecological functions, such as carbon sequestration, strengthened constantly. China has become a country making the greatest contribution to the increase of afforestation areas around the globe.

(ii) Institutional Actions:

List of actions:

The Chinese government has formulated forestry development guidelines and relevant technical regulations, including the *13th Five-Year Plan on Forestry Development*, the *Outline of National Program for Forest Land Conservation and Utilization (2010-2020)*, the *Outline of National Program for Afforestation and Greening (2016-2020)*, and the *National Forest Management Program (2016–2050)*, issued the *13th Five-Year Program for Precise Improvement of Forest Quality*, revised the *Regulations for Forest Tending*, the *Technical Regulations for Afforestation*, the *Technical Regulations on Reconstruction of Low-Function Forest*, *Technical Regulations on Afforestation through Mountain and Sandy Land Closure* and *Technical Regulations on Afforestation through Aerial Seeding*, and published the *Action Points for China's Forestry Sector in Combating Climate Change during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period* and the *Action Plan for Adaptation of Forestry to Climate Change (2016-2020)*.

Description of actions:

Large scale of national land greening action was carried out to establish 6.67 million hectares of plantations each year. The National Compulsory Tree-planting Campaign mechanism has been innovated and the system of awarding Certificate for Fulfilling Obligations of National Compulsory Tree-planting developed and implemented to encourage the performance of the duties of compulsory tree-planting through such forms as planting trees, tending and protection, nature conservation, adoption of trees, and donating funds or materials. The scope of the pilot project of “Internet + National

Compulsory Tree-Planting” has been expanded to 10 Provinces (or Autonomous 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 below 4.5‰, while the pollution-free rate of pest control and prevention is more than 85%.

(iii) Financial Actions:

List of actions:

The Ministry of Finance and National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA) formulated *Regulations on the Management of Funds for Forestry Reform and Development* and *Regulations on the Management of Funds for the Conservation and Restoration of Forest and Ecology* to provide various subsidies for the full cycle of silviculture, namely seedling growing, cultivation, afforestation and tending, including subsidies for natural forest protection and management, compensation and subsidy for ecological benefits of forests, subsidies for fine seeds cultivation, afforestation, tending of young and mid-age stands and converting cropland to forests, etc., so as to facilitate the increase of forest area and improvement of forest quality.

Description of actions:

The average standard of compensation for state-owned national non-commercial forests is 150 RMB per year per hectare, while that for collectively or privately-owned national non-commercial forests is 240 RMB per year per hectare.

Based on various funding plans for disseminating forestry technologies, priorities have been given to the transformation and promotion of advanced, mature and pragmatic technological achievements on breeding and high-efficient cultivation of new varieties of superior trees, forestry ecological governance and restoration, sustainable forest management and control and prevention of forest calamities.

(iv) Technical and Scientific Actions

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?

With the abovementioned measures, the forest area of China reaches 220.4462 million hectares, with the forest cover being 22.96%. The standing stock volume is 19.007 billion m³, and the forest stock volume is 17.56 billion m³. Forest biomass totals 18.802 billion tons, and the total volume of carbon reserve is 9.186 billion tons. Land area of pilot national parks reaches approx. 220,000 km². The Saihanba Forest Farm was conferred with the Champions of the Earth awarded by the UNEP. All the actions dramatically increase the forest area and the volume of carbon sequestration of forests, and exert positive effect on forests' capacity against natural disasters and climate change.

(b) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

Afforestation in areas with poor conditions is facing tough difficulties. Insufficient input in afforestation and forest management, and frequent forest disasters and damages by forest pests and diseases undermine the resilience and adaptability of forests. Quality of forests is to be improved urgently. The competence of local technical personnel is to be increased. Cross-sectoral cooperation is to be strengthened.

(c) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Forest land area reaches 220.4462 million hectares nationwide with forest cover being 22.96%. Forest biomass reaches 18.802 billion tons, and the total volume of carbon

stock is 9.186 billion tons. In 2018, the central government has allocated 490 million RMB from regular budget, and 815 million RMB from the special fund to the forestry sector. The first 18 demonstration projects of precise improvement of forest quality have been carried out, and the second batch of projects, 20 in total, have been launched. In 2018, 7.07 million hectares of plantation had been established, and the area of forest tending was 8.53 million hectares nationwide.

By 2020, 223 early warning stations for wildlife epidemic diseases and two national research centers for wildlife epidemic diseases will be built to enhance the monitoring, prevention and control of wildlife epidemic diseases and their sources;

By 2020, forest cover will increase to 23.04%, and carbon sequestration capacity of forests being further improved. By 2020, forest cover in China will be increased by over 1.38 percentage points, forest area will be increased by more than 13.25 million hectares, and forest stock volume will be increased by more than 1.4 billion m³ than those figures in 2015. By 2035, China's forest cover will rise up to 26%.

By 2020, stock volume of arbor forests per hectare will increase by 5.2 m³ compared with that in 2015. Total carbon stock of forest vegetation will reach 9.5 billion tons.

(d) Any additional comments on goal 1:

A number of key ecological restoration programs have been carried out, such as the "Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program", new phase of the Program on Converting Cropland to Forests and Grassland, the Sandstorm Sources Control Program in vicinity of Beijing and Tianjin and the Program on Comprehensive Management of Land Degradation in Karst Region, with the scale of afforestation being expanded within these programs. Afforestation, greening and the control and prevention of sandstorms have been accelerated in regions alongside the Belt and Road, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Yangtze River Economic Belt and other key regions. Development of forest cities and national reserve forests has been conducted extensively. Programs of afforestation, landscaping and precision improvement of forest quality in rural areas are carried out comprehensively. A number of key programs have also been carried out to promote ecological conservation, including comprehensive protection of natural forest resources, wetland protection and restoration, emergency conservation of endangered wildlife. The commercial harvesting of natural forest has been completely prohibited, and the protection, management and law enforcement supervision on forest resources and grassland strengthened.

In 2018, investment from the regular budget of the central government is made in building 29 new forest germ plasm banks, and 86 national germ plasm banks will be supported by the "forest fine seeds subsidies". The land area for seed production has been increased by 596 hectares. Some 27 million kg forest tree seeds were produced,

and 43.4 billion seedlings cultivated. The up-to-standard rate of forest tree seeds and seedlings is 92.4% by selective examination. These measures and results have laid a solid foundation for high-quality national land greening.

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
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and Policy Actions

List of actions:

China has revised the *Law on the Contracting of Rural Land*, formulated the scheme for establishing the system of protection and restoration of natural forests and the national program for tropical rainforests preservation, and established an all-dimensional participatory mechanism for forestry and grassland development, so that the general public can be better involved in the process of development and be shared with the outcomes.

Such policy measures as *Guiding Opinions of the Central Committee of the*

³ Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Communist Party of China and the State Council on the Three-Year Actions for Prevailing Over the Tough Battle Against Poverty, Three-Year Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation in Forestry and Grassland-Related Areas (2018-2020), and the Notice on Establishing Specialized Cooperatives to Promote Poverty Alleviation through Afforestation and Grass-Planting have been enacted.

Description of actions:

The revised *Law on the Contracting of Rural Land* allows people to get financing from financial institutions with their land management tenure as guarantee. Based on the analysis on conditions of tropical rainforests, the schemes and priority actions have been planned for the protection and restoration of tropical rainforests and the conservation of endangered species. In the implementation of the Program of Converting Cropland to Forests and Grassland, priority is given to provinces with heavy burden of poverty alleviation and large amount of impoverished population. Guided by the concept of “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets”, forestry-based industry has been further developed, and more importance has been attached to ecological protection in impoverished areas.

Key areas of natural forest conservation have been identified based on multiple elements such as the importance of ecological niche, value and rarity of species, etc. Protection of natural forests has been integrated into the management of public welfare forests. Policies on the management and restoration of natural forests have been improved and completed. The pace of creating a healthy and stable forest eco-system with natural forests as the core has been accelerated.

(ii) Institutional Actions:

List of actions:

The establishment of national park system has been initiated. Fund has been raised through multiple channels to relocate residents in core ecological zones and thus facilitating poverty alleviation in the region. Policy support for the implementation of the new phase of the Program on Converting Cropland to Forests and Grassland in impoverished areas has been further enhanced with priority given to these areas in terms of tasks (as well as funding) allocation. The collective forest tenure reform in poverty-stricken areas has been strengthened. The poverty-stricken farmers are encouraged to convert their forest land tenure to shares of afforestation cooperatives, so as to raise their incomes generated from assets.

Centered on the policy of targeted poverty alleviation, approaches of ecological compensation, national land greening and development of ecological industry have

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-forest economy, forest tourism, and forest therapy and health care has been prioritized. Emerging industries such as biopharmaceutical, biomass materials and biomass energy have been propelled and forest-related modern service industry has been encouraged. As job opportunities bringing incomes to local people, forest-related entrepreneurship and employment are motivated, so that farmers can be employed locally or in their hometown, and generate income without going afar. In this way, channels for lifting incomes of forest-dependent farmers have been diversified. The impoverished people living in areas with extremely important and fragile eco-system are provided with ecological compensation in a bid to lift them from poverty.

By 2020, 400,000 job opportunities as ecological forest rangers will be offered to the impoverished population who are able to work.

(iii) Financial Actions:

List of actions:

The system of ecological resource pricing, environmental compensation and compensatory usage of natural resources has been established, natural forest protection and compensation system and legislation for the protection of forests, grassland and wetlands improved, the forestry carbon trading system and project development pushed forward, which have quantified the ecological benefits of forests and compensated the value generated therefrom, so that participants in ecological development and protection can obtain reasonable returns and economic compensation. The policies for natural forest protection and restoration and for

ensuring financial support to the planning of tropical rainforest protection have also been formulated.

The management of usage of re-financing for poverty alleviation has been enhanced so as to guide financial institutions to reasonably raise credits and loans in compliance with relevant rules to enterprises that stimulate employment of people in poverty and to the impoverished people who start their own business.

Description of actions:

Policies such as providing financial support for natural forest protection and restoration have been optimized. The compensatory policies for natural forest management and protection and for national public welfare forests have been improved to unify the compensation standards. The subsidies have been provided continuously from the central budget for suspension of logging in commercial natural forests owned individually or collectively. The financial support for tending of natural forests has been gradually enhanced.

Under the principle of responsibility division, protection of tropical rainforests has been incorporated into the long-term planning of national and local economic and social development. The quota of investment in tropic rainforests has been raised in line with the level of national economic development. Social fund has been introduced under the principle that public welfare benefits are mainly invested by government while market is allowed to be involved in commercial projects. Therefore, basic non-profitable forestry projects such as ecological conservation, scientific research, publicity, education, and infrastructure construction are invested by governments at all levels, while funds for other commercial projects shall be collected by stakeholders themselves. A long-term compensation mechanism for tropical rainforests is under consideration and relevant compensation systems have been improved.

Through optimizing the dynamic adjustment mechanism of compensation for forest ecological effects, the benefiting area is expanded in regions suffering from acute poverty. The standard of compensation has been gradually raised and increasingly reasonable, in a bid to help people in poverty steadily increase their incomes from compensation.

(iv) Technical and Scientific Actions

List of actions:

The Chinese government has formulated and implemented the *Action Plan on Poverty Alleviation through Forestry Science and Technology* so as to alleviate poverty by talents and science & tech and strengthen ecological protection and restoration in ecologically fragile areas..

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 during the “13th Five-Year Plan” Period* 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 “Three-North” Shelterbelt Forest 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 from forest related industry has seen obvious increase with the proportion in their total income raised gradually. The living conditions of workers and farmers in the forest region, as well as the infrastructure, including transportation, telecommunication and power supply have been continuously improved which has dramatically enhance the quality of living and production.

- (c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

Degrading productivity and ecological functions of plantations, and the remaining large population in poverty.

- (d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

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 value generated by the bamboo industry will exceed 300 billion RMB, creating more than 10 million job opportunities.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

The output value of forestry is developing at a rapid rate. In 2018, the total output value reached 7.63 trillion RMB (by current pricing standard), 7.02% higher than that in 2017. Total output of commercial timbers is 88.11 million m³, 4.92% higher than that in 2017. The tourists touring and recreating in forests have reached 3.66 billion person-times, up by 558 million person-times than that in 2017.

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets⁴

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

Associated targets

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Questions on goal 3

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

In 2017, the Chinese government issued the Overall Scheme on the Establishment of National Park System, stating that China will establish a natural protected land system with national parks as the mainstay.

Description of actions:

It is requested by the Overall Scheme that the piloting of national park system establishment shall be completed by 2020, with a group of national parks being established, the system of unified management with different level of authorities taking respective responsibilities basically set up, and the overall layout of national parks initially taking shape. Currently, China has established 10 pilot national parks, including Northeast Tiger and Leopard, Qilian Mountain, Giant Panda, Source of Three Rivers, Tropical Rain Forest of Hainan, Shennongjia, Wuyi Mountain, Shangri-la Pudacuo, Source of Qiantang River and Nanshan, with a total area of over 200,000 km².

⁴ Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

The NFGA published the *National Scheme on Reserve Forest System*, the *National Plan on Building up the Reserve Forest(2018-2035)*, the *Scheme on Natural Forest Protection and Restoration System* and the *National Forest Management Program(2016-2050)*.The former State Forestry Administration issued the *Scheme for the System of Closure, Protection and Restoration of Desertified Land* in 2016, which puts forward that strict protective measures should be adopted, policies for restoring desertified land should be developed, multi-dimensional investing mechanism should be established and accountability system of local governments should be carried out.

Description of actions:

China spared no efforts to strengthen cultivation of large-diameter timber and trees of rare species as well as multi-functional forests of multi-layers and different ages, optimized protection and management of natural forests, respected the nature, restored forests in a scientific manner, treated mountains, waters, forests, cropland, lakes and grassland in a coordinated manner, and comprehensively enhanced the quality and ecological functions of natural forests.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

The NFGA, joined by the Ministry of Finance and the NDRC has formulated policies that encourage the investment in forestry and grassland development and ecological improvement. Subsidies have been provided for the investment in natural forests protection, converting cropland to forest and grassland, the establishment of key shelterbelt forest system such as “Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program”, restoration of key ecological areas, cultivation of forest resources, ecological benefit compensation for forests, development of natural protected area system and the protection and management of grassland ecosystem.

Description of actions:

The input in forestry and ecological development has been increased through such channels as national financial grants, loans of policy banks and social funds. From 2017 to 2019, the investment in forestry from the central budget alone has reached 380.2 billion RMB in total.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

The NFGA has strengthened innovative researches on forestry and ecological science

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-based forestry has been developed. Private enterprises, communities and civil societies are actively involved in afforestation and landscape restoration through making donations or directly participating in relevant activities, with remarkable achievements having been made.

(b) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

Through the above-mentioned efforts, we have increased the land area of forests, improved forest quality, enhanced carbon sequestration of forests and firmed up ecological functions.

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

The contradiction between forest protection and utilization of forest products is still up in the air, and remains to be the toughest challenge. Moreover, adaptation to the institutional and systematic reforms on forest management which give priority to protection is also facing severe challenges.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

By 2020, state and collectively-owned forest regions are encouraged to apply for forest management certification, while major enterprises engaged in production and sales of forest products will be guided to apply for chain of custody certification. The scope and category of certifications will be further expanded, a fairly mature forest

certification market be developed, the national forest certification system optimized and global mutual recognitions enhanced, so as to strengthen sustainable forest management.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

The Chinese Government will establish a system in which forest managers will formulate forest management plans in line with the *Forest Management Program*, and carry out forest management activities accordingly, and gradually develop the management system comprised of “forest management program – forest management plan – annual production plan”.

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

Questions on goal 4

(a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

To promote international development cooperation, China has been leveraging the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, China-UN Peace and Development Fund, South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change and other schemes to assist other developing countries to carry out the sustainable development agenda. China will provide aids of USD 500 million under the scheme of the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation to help other developing countries cope with famine, refugees, climate change, public health and other challenges. China will also enhance exchange on development experiences and cooperation in capacity building with various countries through platforms such as the Center for International Knowledge on Development and Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development.

With the establishment of International Development Cooperation Agency in 2018, China has gradually developed and improved its foreign aid management network

⁵ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

engaging the central government and local governments, domestic resources and foreign resources, governments and enterprises and intermediary organizations. China's foreign aid funds mainly include non-reimbursable assistance, interest-free loans and concessional loans.

The Chinese government supports the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization, Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation and other international organizations in sustainable forest management and funds the effective implementation of afforestation and reforestation projects in developing countries, which have recorded remarkable achievements. China actively supports UNDP, ITTO and other international organizations to carry out related activities in China.

China has made great efforts to innovate investment and financing mechanisms, giving full play to the guiding role of public finance to build a system to guarantee diversified investment in forestry and encouraged and guided various types of business entities to invest in forest management. As ecological civilization development gains momentum, the Chinese government has implemented a strict system on natural forest protection and scaled up afforestation. Investment from governments at all levels plays a leading role. In their transformation towards a green development, enterprises and other stakeholders have gradually increased their spending in forest protection, reforestation and other sustainable forest management projects. According to 2017 China Forestry Development Report, the sources of funds for forestry came from funds from the central government's budget (23.08%), local government finance (23.99%), domestic loans (including loans from domestic banks and non-bank financial institutions; 9.72%), foreign capital (including foreign loans, foreign investments, grants, bonds and stocks, etc.; 0.44%), self-raised funds (28.21%) and others (14.56%).

China has been actively promoting the building of a system to subsidize forest management with local government finance; exploring to establish forest ecological benefit compensation and other dynamic adjustment and step-based compensation mechanisms; establishing and improving a financial support system for forest management; implementing forest tenure mortgage loans and guiding financial institutions to develop financial products based on characteristics of forest management, whose loan periods matches their grace periods, and with preferential interest rates and simple procedures.

China has been improving its forest insurance system and promoting the development of forest catastrophe insurance fund and catastrophe reinsurance scheme.

China has actively implemented public-private partnership (PPP) by attracting capitals from finance, industry and commerce and social funds through equity

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, the World Bank has lent USD 17.84 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 accordance with the law, cooperated with NGOs in sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation. It has assisted 9 overseas NGOs, including WWF, in their registration in China and conducted over 220 forest-related projects in 2017.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

By 2017, the informatization rate of forestry in China has reached 70.35%, 8.10% higher than the figure in 2016, which was 62.25%.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

Public domestic funding

Private domestic funding

Public international funding, including official development assistance

Private international funding

Blended financing

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-afforestation and sustainable forest management, the amount of available funds varies sharply in different regions due to the wide disparity of economic development levels among provinces. Moreover, as current plantations in China are mainly established in regions with difficult conditions, the costs of afforestation are rising. Large areas of forests are in urgent need of tending, while the labor costs are increasing, therefore, there is still a remarkable financial gap. As some forest-related projects such as afforestation and forest management have relatively low return on investment and have a long payback period, investment from the private sector is negatively affected. Currently, investment from the private sector mainly goes to sectors with high economic returns such as economic forests, forest therapy, etc.

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

- Governments
- Intergovernmental organizations/processes
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organizations
- Other

Types of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- North-North
- Triangular
- Technical

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

10–20 years

More than 20 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

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* which elaborates the clause related to “the condition of increase of carbon sequestration in eco-system”, formulated and issued the *Outline of National Program for Afforestation and Greening (2016-2020)* and the *Opinions of the National Greening Committee and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Actively Promoting Actions on Extensive National Land Greening*, which identifies the main targets, tasks and measures for conducting extensive national land greening towards 2050.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

⁶ Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

The *Five-Year Forestry Development Program* is always a crucial component of the national development plan. The *Decision of the Central Commission of the Communist Party of China on Several Key Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reform* has put forward that China shall set the ecological conservation redlines, maintain and expand the scope of the Program on Converting Cropland to Forests, and optimize the reform on collective forest tenure system.

Major actions of forestry have been incorporated into the *National Economic and Social Development Program (2011-2015)*, which put forward to carry out major ecological restoration projects, consolidate outcomes of the Natural Forest Protection Program and the Program on Converting Cropland to Forests and Grassland, accelerate the pace of finalizing the ecological compensation mechanism, strengthen protection and management of key ecological function regions, enhance the capacity of water source preservation, water-soil conservation, wind prevention and sand fixation, bio-diversity conservation, and push forward the collective forest tenure reform and the forest tenure reform in state-owned forest regions.

Forestry and ecological development has also been included in the *China Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Outline (2011-2020)*.

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

National sustainable development plans and/or

Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation

Improved enforcement of existing legislation

The *Wild Animal Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China* was revised in 2018. Catalogue of wild animals and related products prevented or restricted from trade as required by international conventions joined or entered into by the People's Republic of China is developed, adjusted and released by national administration responsible for import and export of endangered species.

Export controls

Import controls

Import of wild animal species from abroad should be approved by the competent department of the State Council responsible for wild animal conservation.

Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries

Bilateral agreements including Migratory Bird Agreements between China and Japan, between China and South Korea and between China and New Zealand; Memorandums of Understanding on Tiger Protection between China and India and between China and Russia; Memorandum of Understanding on Wild Animal Conservation between China and Myanmar.

Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

China has established a relatively complete legal framework which covers all levels, explicitly regulating forest management and harvesting, processing and transportation of forest products, and import and export, etc.

First, China has established and optimized the legal framework for the management of trade in wild animals and plants and the implementation of relevant international conventions, enacted and carried out the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Import and Export of Endangered Species* and the *Catalogue of Wild Fauna and Flora for Import and Export*, and enhanced the implementation of the CITES.

Second, China has tied up departments of forestry, fishery and customs to gradually improve regulatory policies of import and export, and strengthen monitoring over trading activities.

Third, the NFGA has strengthened cooperation with scientific institutions of endangered species, enhanced scientific researches on endangered species, carried out scientific assessment and monitoring on bulk trading and key species, and improve the scientific level of management.

Fourth, China has set up cross-sectoral coordinating groups on law enforcement at national and provincial levels by coordinating law enforcement departments in the fields of customs, public security, industry and commerce, agriculture, forestry, quality inspection, etc., reinforced training of law enforcement personnel, organized and carried out a series of law enforcement activities, and strictly cracked down on illegal activities including trafficking of endangered wild fauna and flora.

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Mountains, waters, forests, farmland, lakes and grassland belong to the same “life community”. Following the institutional restructuring, the mandates of regulating usage of all national territorial space within the jurisdiction of the country have been consolidated into one single government institution, which can adopt unified measures for the protection and restoration of the ecosystems of mountains, waters, forests, farmland, lakes and grassland;

During the process of revising the Forest Law, the NFGA has coordinated with the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee and the Environment and Resources Protection Committee of the National People’s Congress, the Legal Commission of the Standing Committee of National People’s Congress and the Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council, and consulted with all forest-related government departments, relevant NGOs and different sectors of the society for advices. As the member of the National Leading Group in Addressing Climate Change, the NFGA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environmental Protection have jointly developed strategies for forestry in combating climate change.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation?

Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

During the process of enacting laws, polices and plans, it is required that extensive consultations should be conducted through consultation meetings, expert argumentation and evaluation, etc. A complete monitoring and assessing system has been set up during law enforcement and the implementation of policies and plans.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Forestry department is in charge of the examination and approval of forest-related land use, including occupation of forest land for road construction and change of the nature of land use, which must be approved by the competent department responsible for forestry at national level. Meanwhile, the occupied forest land shall be balanced and compensated.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁷

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Questions on Goal 6

(a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

The Chinese government actively designed and organized the work of ecological poverty alleviation. Promote ecological restoration and improvement of livelihood in areas with poverty and ecological fragility. Main actions taken include converting cropland to forests (grassland), afforestation on barren mountains, recruiting ecological forest rangers, and facilitating the establishment of afforestation cooperatives. These actions effectively encourage the impoverished population to be engaged in afforestation and forest restoration in China.

China has established pilot sites for the implementation of UNFI. Implementation plans have been formulated to explore different forms of participation by relevant stakeholders (i.e., people engaged in forest based therapy and health practices, eco-tourists, local communities, wood processors, civil societies, etc.)

The Measures for Regulation and Monitoring of Engineering and Construction of

⁷ Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Railways and Highways in Desertified Land Enclosed for Conservation has been formulated, which regulates relevant activities and the monitoring and management of such activities in desertified land.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

China has developed the *Guide on Sustainable Overseas Forests Management and Utilization by Chinese Enterprises* and the *Guide on Sustainable Overseas Forest Silviculture by Chinese Enterprises* to make concerted efforts with concerned countries to minimize deforestation and forest degradation. China is actively participating in the Montreal Process, ITTO Process and other international initiatives regarding protection and sustainable management of forests, participating in design of international criteria and indicators system, and has established criteria and indicators systems at both national and regional levels.

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

- National and subnational
 Regional or international⁹
 Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

- To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management
 To monitor and assess forest conditions and management
 To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management
 To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
 To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

China is a member of the Montreal Process. We regularly submit national report based on the framework of criteria and indicators to the Montreal Process for evaluating the progress of the country on sustainable forest management.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

On the National Tree Planting Day on 12th March and International Day of Forests on 21st March, commemorative activities are carried out, mainly focusing on planting trees, to enhance understanding among the general public of forest and sustainable forest management and raise awareness on environmental protection.

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Implementation of national forest-related policies and mechanism, as well as such international initiatives as UNSPF, is not only reliant on professional personnel and local forestry administrations, but also major groups and stakeholders, who are encouraged to participate through such activities as compulsory tree planting campaign, initiatives on advocating low carbon green lifestyle, and poverty alleviation through development of non-wood forest products, etc.

Other questions

(a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

- Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
- Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
- Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
- Other

Please provide a brief description:

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- Social media activities
- Other

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to

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 Green Miracle”—Case Sharing 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 of three generations of tree-planters, the forested land area of the Farm has reached 746.67 km²; forest cover has increased from 11.4% to 80% and the forest stock volume has grown up to 10.12 million cubic meters. Today, these plantations provide 137 million cubic meters of clean water for Beijing and Tianjin and can deliver around 545,000 tons of oxygen with 7.6911 million tons of forest carbon storage. In 2012, the Saihanba Mechanized Forest Farm became one of the first 12 pilot sites on implementing the United Nations Forest Instrument (UNFI) in China. In December 2017, Saihanba Afforestation Contributors were awarded the UN’s highest environmental honor, the Champions of the Earth.

To promote the implementation of the UNFI, the Farm has been committed to precisely improving the quality of forests, building a healthy and stable forest ecosystem and actively exploring and implementing sustainable forest management.

By continuously improving forest management mechanisms, conducting extensive exchanges and cooperation, introducing modern management ideas and technologies, Saihanba has gradually developed forest management technical system centered on

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. With these efforts, the Farm has driven up the development of rural tourism and county economy in surrounding areas and played a positive role in alleviating poverty and making farmers better-off with its ecological tourism. In this way, the Farm has played an exemplary role in China and demonstrated to the world with its sustainable forest management and achievements in Northern China.

The efforts of Saihanba in implementing the UNFI will contribute to achieving the following global forest goals: GFG 1.1-1.4, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2.

Please refer to detailed coverage on Saihanba case as follows:

<http://show.chinadaily.com.cn/pub/view/3d7521bf0ef24afd91f57b8ed966f000/htm>

http://www.china.org.cn/china/2018-09/11/content_63375051.htm

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-08/05/c_136502252.htm

http://www.bjreview.com/Opinion/201709/t20170904_800103857.html