

12/19/01

The New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York presents its compliments to the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat and has the honour to transmit herewith New Zealand's voluntary national report to UNFF15.

The New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York takes this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations  
NEW YORK

2 December 2019



<b>Country:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Date of submission:</b>	29/11/19

**Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions<sup>1</sup>**

1. The format is structured around the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and builds on the format previously used for reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eleventh session. It is largely narrative, reflecting the qualitative nature of many of the targets.

2. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests or that is not in other international databases is requested. The information submitted will be supplemented with quantitative data, among other things, from the following international data providers:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment/collaborative forest resources questionnaires, Forest Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, International Tropical Timber Organization, Montreal Process and Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa;

(b) Reports on the state of the world’s forests, produced every two years by FAO;

(c) Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(e) Other data sources, including the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

3. Members are kindly requested:

(a) To submit their completed national reports electronically (in Microsoft Word format) in English, French or Spanish to [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org) by mid-November 2019, bearing in mind that early submissions will greatly facilitate the secretariat’s preparation of the report on progress towards the goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [title and focus to be determined] to be presented to the Forum in 2021 [to be confirmed];

(b) To submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official signed letter conveying their submission from the respective ministry, or a note verbale from their permanent mission to the United Nations in New York;

*Please submit the completed format to: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org) by 15 November 2019.*

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<sup>1</sup> Detailed guidelines will be prepared and discussed and will, among other things, state the purpose of reporting and how the data will be used. References to voluntary national contributions will be harmonized with the process to be put in place for announcing voluntary national contributions.

(c) In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, to consult experts from relevant national ministries, such as those of the environment, economic development, finance and agriculture, in completing the reporting format and to consult the national focal points for the forest resources assessments, the Rio Conventions secretariats, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Members may also wish to consult stakeholders when preparing their report.

4. The year 2015 is used as a baseline.
5. Where possible, all terms used herein are consistent with the terms and definitions used by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.
6. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information or provide a weblink.

## **General information**

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## Global forest goal 1 and associated targets<sup>2</sup>

**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 worldwide<sup>3</sup>
- 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,<sup>4</sup> 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.*

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<sup>2</sup> Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

*List of actions:*

1. One Billion Trees Programme established (all targets - continuous)
2. Special Forestry Test introduced into the Overseas Investment Act (targets 1.1, 1.2 - completed)
3. National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry introduced (target 1.3 - completed)
4. Changes to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (target 1.1, 1.2 – in progress)

*Description of actions:*

1. The One Billion Trees Programme aims to plant one billion trees in New Zealand over the decade from 2018 – 2028, to drive improved environmental, economic, social, and cultural outcomes for New Zealand. The programme aims to encourage natural forest regeneration, and the planting of both native and exotic trees. The One Billion Trees programme could result in afforestation of 230,000 – 430,000 hectares across New Zealand.  
See: <https://www.teururakau.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/forestry/one-billion-trees-programme/about-the-one-billion-trees-programme/>
2. In 2018, changes to the Overseas Investment Act introduced a ‘Special Forestry Test’, a simpler consent pathway for overseas forestry investments. The Special Forestry Test incentivises investment in forests in New Zealand by creating more certainty for investors and landowners, and speeding up and simplifying the consent process.  
See: <https://www.linz.govt.nz/overseas-investment/information-for-buying-forestry-and-forestry-rights#special-forestry>
3. The National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) came into force on 1 May 2018. An objective of the NES-PF is to maintain or improve the environmental outcomes associated with plantation forestry activities.  
See: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/growing-and-harvesting/forestry/national-environmental-standards-for-plantation-forestry/>
4. Proposed changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme for Forestry are currently before Parliament, which will lead to increased economic incentives for afforestation.  
See: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/environment-and-natural-resources/emissions-trading-scheme/emissions-trading-scheme-improvements/>

(ii) Institutional actions

*List of actions:*

1. Te Uru Rākau established (all targets - completed)

*Description of actions:*

1. In 2018, Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) was established as a dedicated branch within the Ministry for Primary Industries, to provide leadership and focus for forestry. The role of Te Uru Rākau includes sustainable indigenous forestry management, supporting the planting of exotic and indigenous species through changes to regulatory settings and direct Government intervention, and administering the Emissions Trading Scheme for forestry.

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

1. The One Billion Trees Fund (all targets - continuous)
2. Trees That Count (all targets – continuous)
3. Afforestation Grants Scheme (all targets – completed)

*Description of actions:*

1. In November 2018, the New Zealand Government launched the One Billion Trees Fund as part of the One Billion Trees Programme. The Fund provides \$240 million of funding over three years for direct tree planting grants for landowners, and partnership initiatives that underpin successful tree planting (such as workforce development, science and innovation, ecological restoration etc.). The Fund has targeted grant rates to encourage the planting of native trees and regeneration.
2. Trees That Count is a conservation charity established in 2016, with the vision of helping New Zealanders to plant 200 million native trees. It counts native tree planting across the country, and provides a marketplace for people to fund/gift native trees and be matched with tree planters. Since 2016, Trees That Count have counted the planting of over 30 million trees, which will help to requester over 3 million tonnes of carbon. The One Billion Trees Fund has supported the programme as a partnership initiative.  
See: <https://www.treesthatcount.co.nz/>
3. The Afforestation Grants Scheme (AGS) was a funding programme set up in 2015 to establish 15,000 hectares of new forest in New Zealand from 2015-2020, to help reduce soil erosion, improve land-use productivity and water quality, store carbon, and boost regional economic development. The AGS was replaced by the One Billion Trees Fund in December 2018.  
See: <https://www.teururakau.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/forestry/closed-funding-programmes/afforestation-grant-scheme/>

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

1. Ongoing Scion Research (all targets - continuous)

*Description of actions:*

1. Scion (New Zealand Forest Research Institute Limited) is a Crown Research Institute that carries out forest related research for the benefit of New Zealand. Scion specialises in research, science, and technology development for the forestry, wood product and biomaterial sectors. Scion undertakes ongoing research, for example in sustainable forest and land management, managing forestry risk and climate change, tree genetics, and wood-based bio-products.

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

The actions above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument by boosting afforestation (both native and exotic) and forest regeneration in New Zealand, incentivising carbon forestry to address climate change, providing other valuable ecosystem services, enforcing sustainable practices for commercial forestry, and researching how New Zealand can improve the management of its forests.

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

While the New Zealand Government is supportive of afforestation, and aims to plant between 230,000 – 430,000 hectares across New Zealand through the One Billion Trees Programme, it is important to ensure that the right tree is planted in the right place for the right purpose (as not all land will be suitable for afforestation).

Invasive browsing animals (such as deer, possums, rodents, weeds and diseases) are a threat as they cause ongoing degradation of forests and the ecological processes that sustain them.

Diversification of planted forests is also a challenge, as 90% of New Zealand's planted production forests are currently radiata pine, which leaves us exposed to threats such as biosecurity incursions (pests and disease) and market changes.

The unknown impacts of climate change are a challenge in building resilient forests.

(d) 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.

In May 2018, New Zealand announced the One Billion Trees Programme as a voluntary national contribution towards Global Forest Goal 1 (targets 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3) and Global Forest Goal 2 (target 2.4 and 2.5). For detail on the One Billion Trees Programme see section 1(a)(i).

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Te Uru Rākau continues to manage the harvesting of indigenous forest on private land according to sustainable management practices. For more information see:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/growing-and-harvesting/forestry/national-environmental-standards-for-plantation-forestry/>

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/49-standards-and-guidelines-for-the-sustainable-management-of-indigenous-forests-fifth-edition>

An increasing number of mostly community-led projects are restoring degraded natural forests throughout New Zealand by controlling pests and weeds, and planting trees to link relict and remnant forests.



## **Global forest goal 2 and associated targets<sup>5</sup>**

### **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

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

## 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:*

1. Development of a Forest Strategy for Aotearoa New Zealand, and Forestry Workforce Action Plan (all targets – in progress)
2. One Billion Trees Programme (target 2.4, 2.5 – continuous)
3. National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry Review (target 2.5 – in progress)
4. Changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme for Forestry (target 2.5 – in progress)
5. Development of Biodiversity Strategy (target 2.5 – in progress)

### *Description of actions:*

1. Te Uru Rākau is developing a Forest Strategy for New Zealand, to set the direct for the forest system to 2050 and beyond. The Strategy will provide a vision for the future role trees will play in New Zealand's transition to a low-emissions economy, and for how trees can deliver economic, social, and environmental benefits to New Zealand, its regions, and communities. A Forestry Workforce Action Plan is also being developed as part of the Strategy. See: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/te-uru-rakau-forestry-new-zealand/about-te-uru-rakau/a-forest-strategy-for-aotearoa-new-zealand-2/>
2. See section 1(a)(i).
3. Te Uru Rākau is investigating how the National Environmental Standards – Plantation Forestry are performing one year after its introduction, with specific focus on how the standards protect New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity.
4. Changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme for Forestry will improve incentives to plant forests, and incentivise forests to be managed to sequester more carbon over the long-term.
5. The Department of Conservation is developing a Biodiversity Strategy to set a vision to help protect and restore our nature over the next 50 years. See: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/biodiversity/nz-biodiversity-strategy-and-action-plan/>

(ii) Institutional actions

*List of actions:*

1. Crown Forestry Joint Ventures (targets 2.2, 2.4 – continuous)

*Description of actions:*

1. In 2017, the mandate of Crown Forestry (the Crown Entity within the Ministry for Primary Industries that manages the Crown's forests) was extended to enable it to enter into commercial joint venture arrangements to develop plantation forests on privately owned land. Joint ventures are a key part of the One Billion Trees Programme, and contribute to increasing tree planting and helping landowners to make the most of their land and overcome the barrier of high up-front capital requirements for forestry. As at November 2019, 38 forestry rights for joint ventures had been executed, covering an area of approximately 20,000 hectares. There is a focus on supporting Maori to realise their land aspirations by helping to develop land, providing income, and offering the opportunity for iwi to eventually take over management of the forest from the Crown.

See: <https://www.teururakau.govt.nz/dmsdocument/31764-crown-forestry-commercial-joint-ventures>

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

1. Provincial Growth Fund (targets 2.4, 2.5 - continuous)
2. Sustainable Land Use Management & Climate Change Research Programme (target 2.5 – continuous)
3. Hill Country Erosion Fund (target 2.5 – continuous)
4. Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Programme (target 2.5 – continuous)
5. Nature Heritage Fund (target 2.5 – continuous)
6. Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund (target 2.5 – continuous)

*Description of actions:*

1. The Provincial Growth Fund provides \$3 billion for investment in building sustainable, inclusive, and productive regional economies. It funds the One Billion Trees Programme, and transport/infrastructure projects to support the forest sector through increasing domestic wood processing and boosting employment.  
See: <https://www.growregions.govt.nz/about-us/the-provincial-growth-fund/>  
<https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/pgf-further-supports-tair%C4%81whitis-economic-growth>  
[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/rotorua-daily-post/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503438&objectid=12013285](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/rotorua-daily-post/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503438&objectid=12013285)
2. The Government established SLMACC in 2007 to fund research projects to help production sectors with climate change challenges (e.g. increased fire and biosecurity risks, and the role of forests in climate change mitigation).  
See: <https://www.agriculture.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/forestry/closed-funding-programmes/sustainable-land-management-and-climate-change-research-programme/>
3. The Hill Country Erosion Fund provides support for erosion control projects, allowing councils to plan for/treat erosion prone land, usually with trees.  
See: <https://www.teururakau.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/forestry/sustainable-land-management-and-hill-country-erosion-programme/>
4. The Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Programme co-invests in innovative ideas for the food and fibre sectors, including projects that help create a more sustainable forestry sector.  
See: <https://sff-futures.mpi.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/sustainable-food-and-fibre-futures/>
5. The Nature Heritage Fund helps protect high value ecosystems, and has provided legal or physical protection to over 340,000 hectares of indigenous ecosystem since 1990. Much of this land would otherwise have been logged/cleared or further damaged by pests.  
See: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/funding/nature-heritage-fund/more-about-the-fund/>
6. The Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund supports protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori-owned land. See: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/funding/nga-whenua-rahui/nga-whenua-rahui-fund/>

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

1. Ongoing Scion research (target 2.5 – continuous)
2. Totara Industry Pilot (target 2.4 – continuous)

*Description of actions:*

1. Scion (see section 1(a)(iv)) undertake research into wood-based bioenergy and bioproducts, which have the potential to contribute to New Zealand's transition to a low emissions economy through replacing fossil-fuel products. Scion also has a focus on growing the value of forests, and on preparing for climate change and protecting forests from pests and disease.

Examples of Scion work programmes/research include:

- The 'Growing Confidence in Forestry's Future' programme to help the forestry industry achieve its goal to double export earnings to \$12 billion by 2022, focusing on creating more productive and resource-efficient commercial forests. See: <https://gcff.nz/the-programme/>
- The Biofuels Roadmap, released in 2018, was a study to inform and stimulate debate on the large-scale production and use of liquid biofuels in New Zealand, which included options for the use of wood fibre to create biofuels. See: <https://www.scionresearch.com/science/bioenergy/nz-biofuels-roadmap>
- Scion have patented technology to create wood fibre-rich dice (marketed as 'Woodforce'), to produce wood-fibre reinforced plastics. See: <https://www.scionresearch.com/science/bioproducts-for-sustainable-industries/woodforce>

See: <https://www.scionresearch.com/science/managing-forestry-risk-and-climate-change>  
<https://www.scionresearch.com/science/bioproducts-for-sustainable-industries>  
<https://www.scionresearch.com/science/bioenergy>

2. A pilot programme in Northland (supported by Te Uru Rākau) incentivises private landowners to protect areas of regenerating forest on their land which would otherwise be converted to pasture, and is creating a viable sustainable indigenous timber industry in the local community. See: <https://www.totaraindustry.co.nz/>

(b) 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?

New Zealand's regulatory framework for the sustainable management of its indigenous forests (the Forests Act 1949 and associated standards and guidelines) continues to place conditions on timber operations to ensure the ongoing health of forests and their ecosystems. See:

<https://www.teurakau.govt.nz/growing-and-harvesting/forestry/indigenous-forestry/>

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill, passed in November 2019, sets the framework for New Zealand's transition to a low emissions and climate resilient economy. The Bill will set emissions reductions targets and budgets, require the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and establish a new, independent Climate Change Commission. Forests and trees will play an important role in meeting emissions budgets and in climate change mitigation and adaptation. See:

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/climate-change-response-zero-carbon-amendment-bill-summary.pdf>

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

The actions above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument by creating a vision for the future of forests in New Zealand, addressing workforce issues, providing funding for research into creating a sustainable and resilient forest sector, and increasing the contribution of forests to climate change mitigation and biodiversity.

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

Farming and forestry are both key sectors supporting New Zealand's economy and workforce, and the Government would like to see an increase in the integration of trees on farms (to build resilient landscapes, help landowners get the best out of their less productive land, and offer environmental and animal welfare benefits). For the last decade the trend in New Zealand has seen more forestry converted to farming (at around 7,000 hectares per year). This trend is now starting to reverse, however competing views on appropriate land use, and getting people to see the benefits of forests and trees, are a challenge for the forestry sector.

(e) 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.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

## Global forest goal 3 and associated targets<sup>6</sup>

**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:*

1. Review of NZS 4708: Sustainable Forest Management – the New Zealand standard endorsed by Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (3.3 – in progress)
2. Aggregation pilot project (3.3 – in progress)
3. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) centralised national risk assessment (3.3 – completed)

#### *Description of actions:*

1. New Zealand and Australia are reviewing their standards on sustainable forest management with the intention of creating a joint standard. The review committee consists of a mix of representatives from government, NGO's and the private sector, who are working to ensure the standard is fit-for-purpose and able to be readily adopted by forest managers. Guidance to assist companies with due diligence for chain of custody and sourcing is in development.
2. The Government has funded an aggregation project to evaluate how small forest growers can more effectively aggregate their resource, as well as working with the Inland Revenue Department to address tax barriers to aggregation. This will help small growers achieve economies of scale, so that their resource can be managed sustainably and they can afford group certification.
3. The Government had assisted the private sector with the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) recent risk assessment to evaluate whether forests are being legally and sustainably managed, on a national-level. Evaluation from FSC identified New Zealand as low-risk for all indicators except one.

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<sup>6</sup> 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:*

1. QEII National Trust and the Queen's Commonwealth Canopy Initiative (target 3.1 – continuous)

*Description of actions:*

1. QEII is a charitable trust that partners with private landowners to protect natural and cultural heritage sites on their land with covenants (an agreement to protect the land forever even through ownership changes). QEII covenants now protect more than 180,000 hectares of land, much of which is native forest. QEII also delivers New Zealand's contribution to the Queen's Commonwealth Canopy Initiative (QCC), which aims to create a network of native forest throughout the Commonwealth. The QCC currently protects 2,831 hectares of native forest in New Zealand.

See: <https://qeiiinternationaltrust.org.nz/>

<https://qeiiinternationaltrust.org.nz/queens-commonwealth-canopy/>

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

*Description of actions:*

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

*Description of actions:*



(b) 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?

1.25 million hectares of exotic plantation forest in New Zealand is Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified. This is approximately 70% of New Zealand's 1.7 million plantation forest estate. There are 285 different FSC certified sites in New Zealand, including foresters, manufacturers, processors, brokers, retailers etc. 11,916 hectares of indigenous plantation forest is also FSC certified.

See: <https://nz.fsc.org/en-nz>

There are approximately 630,000 hectares of exotic plantation also certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). These forests are largely dual-certified with FSC. PEFC also lists 25 organisations under its Chain of Custody scheme.

See: <https://www.pefc.org/discover-pefc/our-pefc-members/national-members/new-zealand-forest-certification-association-nzfa>

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

The actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations Forest Instrument by increasing protected areas of forest land and ensuring that New Zealand's forests are sustainably managed.

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

New Zealand's size means that it does not have a lot of scope to significantly increase the area of protected forests, or products from sustainably managed forests. The Crown owns nearly 80 percent of New Zealand's total indigenous forests, and the vast majority of this has already been set aside for conservation, heritage and recreational use.

All large-scale forest owners already have and maintain forest management practices to the standards set out by the Forest Stewardship Council and/or The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. The rest of the plantation estate is comprised of small-forest owners who often have a single age-class of trees which will be harvested all at once, and are unable to afford private certification.

(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.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

Most natural indigenous forests in New Zealand are protected under relevant pieces of conservation legislation (such as the Conservation Act 1987, and the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977).

## Global forest goal 4 and associated targets<sup>7</sup>

### **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**

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.

The One Billion Trees Fund (see section 1(iii) on page 5) is an ongoing action contributing to achieving target 4.2, as the Fund provides \$240 million of funding over three years to support the forest sector. \$140 million of the Fund is allocated for partnership initiatives such as workforce development, science and innovation, ecological restoration etc.

New Zealand also engages in international fora that support sustainable forest management. This includes organisations such as the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), The Montreal Process, The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade.

In October 2019, New Zealand announced it would provide a \$15 million contribution to the first replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, which is used to finance efforts to support climate change adaptation in developing countries.

- (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.

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<sup>7</sup> 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.

**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:

Making sure that the target audiences of the funds are aware of it and able to make the most of the funding opportunities (reaching farmers and rural communities can be challenging).

### **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 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 targets<sup>8</sup>

### 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

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.

Central Government takes an active role in supporting local government. The Government is currently amending the Resource Management Act 1991 (New Zealand's primary piece of legislation for managing our environment) to strengthen national supervision of environmental laws.

New Zealand is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), having joined in May 1989. New Zealand is also a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Trade.

Domestically, New Zealand has sought to encourage a voluntary pan industry approach through its association with groups like the New Zealand Imported Tropical Timber Group (NZITTG). The NZITTG is a voluntary organisation that contains the majority of tropical timber importers in New Zealand and is committed to sourcing 85% sustainable and 100% legal timber.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

(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.

**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
- Export controls
- Import controls
- Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:
  - Engagement in international fora on issues related to illegal logging and sustainable forest management.
  - An all-of-government procurement policy which requires the use of legally sourced timber and wood products.

**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:

Examples of cross-sectoral coordination among Government agencies:

- **Just Transition:** The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has developed a Just Transitions Unit to help coordinate the work of transitioning New Zealand to a low-emissions economy, which trees and forests will play an important role in.
- **Forestry Ministers Group:** Five Ministers with portfolios relevant to forestry (Ministers for Climate Change, Agriculture, Conservation, Environment, and Forestry) meet every 6 weeks to ensure coordination across Government and discuss forest sector issues and opportunities.
- **Regional Economic Development Ministers Group:** The regional economic development Ministers make decisions about investments between \$1 million and \$20 million for the Provincial Growth Fund. They include the Ministers of Finance, Regional Economic Development, Economic Development and Transport.
- Forest sector related policies are consulted on across relevant agencies to ensure Government coordination (as with all policy development in New Zealand).

(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:

Examples of stakeholder involvement in policy formulation, planning, and implementation:

- The standard process for policy development in New Zealand will include targeted stakeholder consultation/engagement, and can also include public consultation.
- The Forestry Ministerial Advisory Group is an independent group set up by the Government to consider and provide advice to the Minister of Forestry and Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) on a range of forestry topics. The group is made up of 10 forestry experts who are able to provide industry perspectives and advice to help meet New Zealand's forestry goals.

**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:

See response to section 5.3 (e).



## Global forest goal 6 and associated targets<sup>9</sup>

**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

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.

(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.

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<sup>9</sup> 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.

**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 or subnational  
 Regional or international<sup>10</sup>  
 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):

**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:

Te Urū Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) has a website that publishes material on sustainable forest management (including the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry), exporting products, the Emissions Trading Scheme for Forestry, funding for forests, and also information on how to get started in forestry.

Te Urū Rākau is also expanding its regional presence and outreach, and in November 2019 announced a new Forestry Hub in Rotorua.

**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:

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<sup>10</sup> For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

### Other questions

7. (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 (upskilling women with a desire to work in the forest sector)

Please provide a brief description:

Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) offers scholarships for Māori and/or women to study Forestry Science or Forestry Engineering at the University of Canterbury. The scholarships aim to develop skills in the forestry industry, and to encourage more women and Māori into forestry careers. The scholarships support students through 4 years of tuition, and offer paid internships with relevant employers in the forestry sector.

(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:

Media activities have been undertaken in observance of the International Day of Forests, for example press releases from relevant Ministers and interviews with New Zealand's Forest Research Institute (Scion) promoting the importance of forests and raising awareness of the role they play in protecting New Zealand's environment and economic prosperity.

See: <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/international-day-forests-celebrated>

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/BU1703/S00609/celebrating-forests-on-international-day-of-forests.htm>

## Success stories

8. 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.

### Success story 1

#### *Action taken:*

The New Zealand Government launched the One Billion Trees Programme in 2018, with the goal of planting one billion trees by 2028 to drive improved environmental, economic, social, and cultural outcomes for New Zealand.

#### *Outcome and results achieved:*

The following has been achieved since the launch of the One Billion Trees Programme:

- Through the One Billion Trees Fund, 229 tree planting grants had been accepted, spanning over 10,722 hectares and representing the planting of over 16 million trees (as at 26 November 2019).
- Through the One Billion Trees Fund, 42 partnership projects have been approved, totalling \$42.6 million of funding (as at 26 November 2019). Examples of initiatives include restoration programmes and awarding scholarships for forest-related studies.
- Matariki Tu Rākau is a programme established to plant living memorials (marking the end of the First World War), and support other commemorative planting to honour valued members of communities. The programme has seen 366,000 trees planted by community groups since 2018.
- Through Crown Forestry Joint Ventures (which enable Crown Forestry to enter into commercial joint ventures arrangements to develop plantation forests on privately owned land), 38 forestry rights have been executed, covering an area of over 20,000 hectares. These joint ventures contribute to increasing tree planting in New Zealand, and helping landowners make the most of their land and overcome the barrier of high up-front capital requirements for forestry.

A tree counter on the Ministry for Primary Industries' website shows New Zealand's progress towards planting one billion trees. As at 25 November 2019, the number of trees planted since the programme was announced was approximately 149 million (nearly 25 million of these have been directly funded by the Government).

#### *Goals and targets addressed:*

The One Billion Trees Programme has contributed to addressing Forest Goals 1 and 2 and their associated targets.

#### *How did this action contribute to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?*

The One Billion Trees Programme has contributed to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests by boosting afforestation (native and exotic), increasing the contribution of forests to climate change, biodiversity and positive environmental outcomes, and providing funding for research into creating a sustainable and resilient forest sector. The programme has also helped to raise awareness of the importance of trees and tree planting.

#### *References:*

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/funding-and-programmes/forestry/one-billion-trees-programme/about-the-one-billion-trees-programme>

## Annex II

### Draft global core set of forest-related indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
1. <b>Forest area as a proportion of total land area</b>	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
2. <b>Forest area annual net change rate</b>	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and target 1.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
3. <b>Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products</b>	1. Extent of forest resources 4. Productive functions of forest resources	Kilotons of carbon dioxide emissions per year	2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 13 and measuring, reporting and verifying requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. <b>Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas</b>	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
5. <b>Change in area of primary forests</b>	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 15
6. <b>Proportion of forest area disturbed</b>	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
7. <b>Area of degraded forest</b>	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 15. Linkages to strategic objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (2008–2018), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8. <b>Above-ground biomass stock in forest</b>	4. Productive function of forest resources	Tons per hectare	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
9. <b>Volume of wood removals</b>	4. Productive function of forest resources	Cubic metres	1	ECE/FAO/International Tropical Timber Organization/Eurostat joint forest sector questionnaire	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
10. <b>Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption</b>	4. Productive function of forest resources	Percentage	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
11. <b>Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions</b>	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12. <b>Employment related to the forest sector</b>	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
13. <b>Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty</b>	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
14. <b>Contribution of forests to food security</b>	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
15. <b>Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management</b>	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	United States dollars	3	OECD, World Bank	Measures progress towards global forest goal 4 and targets 4.1 and 4.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with targets 15.a and 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals
16. <b>Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Thematic element</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tiera</i>	<i>Data supplier</i>	<i>Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets</i>
17. <b>Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
18. <b>Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
19. <b>Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 1.3 and 3.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
20. <b>Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
21. <b>Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products</b>	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

*Abbreviations:* ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

<sup>a</sup> Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.