



Country:	Switzerland
Date of submission:	30.11.2019

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 contributions¹

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 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 by 30th November 2019.

¹ 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 targets²

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 worldwide³
- 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 2015,⁴ 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.

² 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.

³ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

⁴ Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

(i) Legislative and policy actions - NATIONAL

List of actions:

- 1.1. Swiss Forest Law (since 1876): revised in 2017 with the addition of new elements on climate change.
- 1.2. The Swiss forest has been a major carbon sink in most years since 1990. Wood products (e.g. construction timber and furniture) have also constituted a substantial carbon sink since 1990, although its total volume tended to decline in recent years.
- 1.3. The Swiss “Forest Policy 2020”, adopted in 2012, formulates provisions for the optimal coordination of the ecological, economic and social demands on the forest. The priorities and actions elaborated in “Forest Policy 2020” are also the basis for the Swiss international forest policy (See below).
- 1.4. At national level, the main actions are adaptation measures including rejuvenation with more climate resistant species, improvement of the protective forest structure, combatting pests and increasing the sustainable wood use in buildings. These actions are also promoted at the international level.

Description of actions:

- 1.1. While the law does not allow deforestation resulting in total forest area decrease, Swiss forests currently have an area increase of about 0.3%/year (FRA 2015).
- 1.2. Forests (including wood products) compensate for the emissions caused by the use and change in use of other types of land-use categories, with the exception of the year 2000. In most years, significantly more CO² equivalents were stored than released. In 2017, Switzerland’s removals from forest land were 3.2 million tons CO²/year. Total net removals from LULUCF for the same period were 1.6 million tons CO²/year. (CRF Table 4 2019). In 2017, the net removal due to harvested wood products was of 166 kt CO² (CRF table 4 Gs1).
- 1.3. The “Forest Policy 2020” ensures sustainable forest management and creates favourable conditions for an efficient and innovative forestry and wood industry. Internationally, the same actions detailed below are promoted by Switzerland in international forest policy processes.
- 1.4. At national level, both forest tree species and structure are being modified based on scientific research, stakeholder participation, and bottom-up governance structures. Communities and forest owners together with researchers and governmental entities are engaging in trials, as well as acting together in forests where climate damage has occurred. The federal government is improving the information exchange *via* new technologies for mapping and providing technical inputs to decision making on the ground. The 2017 revised law allows for taking measures to combat invasive species such as the recently increasing Asian longhorn beetle population. The law also foresees measures to promote native and sustainably produced wood in the Swiss building sector. Finally, since 2017, the federal government is required to use wood products from sustainable sources in its own building projects.

(i) Legislative and policy actions - INTERNATIONAL FOR ALL Global Forest Goals

List of policy actions:

At the international level, adaptation measures including rejuvenation with future species, improvement of protective forest structure, combatting pests, increasing sustainable wood use in buildings are promoted.

Description of actions:

Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020

(https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/EntwicklungszusammenarbeitundHumanitareHilfe/Botschaft-IZA-2017-2020_EN.pdf)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the frame of reference for Switzerland's international cooperation. Among the priorities relevant to SFM:

- Increased funding for basic education and vocational training
- Strengthening gender equality and the rights of women and girls
- Economic growth for the benefit of all, and in particular increasing the quality and quantity of jobs available and improving the underlying conditions for economic activity
- Playing a pioneering role in areas of global scope, such as food security, climate change and environment, water, migration and international finance and trade
- Strengthening partnerships with the private sector and diversifying sources of funding for sustainable development
- Sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems to reduce the impact of climate change on the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

(ii) Institutional actions - NATIONAL

List of actions:

At national level, the Swiss “Forest Policy 2020” is being implemented.

Description of actions:

Swiss “Forest Policy 2020” : Objectives, strategic directions and measures

- The sustainably harvestable wood harvest potential shall be exhausted
- Climate change: the forest and use of wood shall contribute to mitigation and the impacts on forest services shall remain minimal
- The protective forest service shall be guaranteed
- Biodiversity shall be conserved and improved in a targeted way
- Forest area shall be conserved
- The economic efficiency and performance of the forestry sector shall improve
- Forest soil, drinking water and the vitality of the trees shall not be endangered
- The forest shall be protected against harmful organisms
- The forest-wildlife balance is guaranteed
- The use of the forest for leisure and recreation shall be respectful
- Education, research and knowledge transfer

(ii) Institutional actions: INTERNATIONAL activities for all GFGs

List of international thematic actions:

- Climate change actions in support of the Paris Agreement: the forest and use of wood shall contribute to mitigation and the impacts on forest services shall remain minimal. The sustainably harvestable wood harvest potential shall be exhausted
- Biodiversity actions in support of the Post 2020 Biodiversity Strategy : forests shall be conserved and improved in a targeted way. SFM must be integrated into biodiversity policy. Forest area shall be conserved. The protective forest service shall be guaranteed, as well as the forest-wildlife balance. The forest shall be protected against harmful organisms.

Support of the Agenda 2030 and SDGs:

- The economic efficiency and performance of the forestry sector shall improve
- Forest soil, drinking water and the vitality of the trees shall not be endangered
- The use of the forest for leisure and recreation shall be respectful
- Education, research and knowledge transfer

African Forests, People and Climate Change (15.11.2018 - 31.12.2021)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2010/7F06587/phase3?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

The African forestry sector holds considerable potential for mitigating and facilitating adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change that severely threaten the development of Sub-Saharan Africa. Switzerland supports the African Forest Forum. It contributes to ensuring that policies and actions are based on an improved understanding of the relationship between climate change, forests and trees and that these elements will be reflected in their revised nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the climate convention.

(iii) Financial actions : NATIONAL

List of actions:

In Switzerland, in addition to the regular federal and cantonal budgets for forest management, an additional CHF 20 million (\$20.6 m) per year was allotted by the parliament for the management of Swiss forests with the objective to adapt them to the impacts of climate change.

Description of actions:

The Swiss Forest and Climate Research Program of 2018 identified the following 5 priority measures: diversify tree species, diversify forest structure (close to nature), increase genetic diversity within tree species, increase resilience within tree species, reduce time to harvest (diameter) to reduce risk to wood industry.

The focus of the actions is mostly on regeneration to ensure the establishment of a sufficient amount of tree species resilient to climate change.

(iii) Financial actions : INTERNATIONAL

List of actions:

Switzerland allotted 118 mio US\$ for the GEF.

Switzerland (SECO) participates in the funding of the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF) of the World Bank.

A long-term predictable price on carbon is recognized as a necessary element in spurring climate change mitigation. The Paris Agreement's support for markets and carbon pricing, the (intended) nationally determined contributions ((i)NDCs) reporting and global stocktaking process, and the international need to establish a regime and mechanism for transfers, confirmed the relevance and timeliness of the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF).



Factsheet
Transformative Carbo

UNDP Green Commodities Programme

Through this partnership between UNDP and Switzerland (SECO), the Green Commodities Programme (GCP) tackles the deep-rooted problems in the Indonesian palm oil sector and the Peruvian coffee sector through a multistakeholder approach.

Switzerland supports the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to establish and develop national commodity platforms for the palm oil sector in Indonesia and for the coffee sector in Peru. In both countries, these sectors are vital sources of income and GDP growth and have the potential to support positive development. These platforms are forums where all stakeholder groups in the sector meet, dialogue and establish a consensus on issues that must be solved. The project's goal is to mainstream sustainable production practices, to reduce environmental and social impact and to improve livelihoods of producers, workers and their families. In both countries, the work of the platforms will help to reduce deforestation.



Factsheet UNDP
Green Commodities P

Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)

WAVES is a global partnership that aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts. From 2013-2019 Switzerland (SECO) joined this global partnership which brings together a broad coalition of Governments, UN agencies, international institutes, nongovernmental organizations and academics to implement Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) where there are internationally agreed standards, and develop approaches for other ecosystem service accounts. By working with central banks and ministries of planning and finance across the world to integrate natural resources into development planning through NCA, WAVES helps to enable more informed decision making that can ensure genuine green growth and long-term advances in wealth and human well-being



Factsheet Wealth
Accounting and Valua

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and Indigenous Peoples, focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, activities commonly referred to as REDD+. Switzerland (SECO) joined this partnership in 2008, which works with 47 developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, along with 17 donors that made contributions and commitments totaling \$1.3 billion. The FCPF supports REDD+ efforts through its Readiness and Carbon Funds.

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org>

Continued : Financial actions : INTERNATIONAL

BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF-ISFL) (SDC) (2018 – 2030)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2018/7F10102/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF-ISFL) is a multilateral fund managed by the World Bank catalysing the development of low-carbon rural economies, fostering livelihoods and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector. It engages national and sub-national governments and the private sector through impact-based payment systems. Switzerland (SDC) has an interest piloting such incentive systems in order to shape development cooperation that is fit for the future.

Contribution for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2018 - 2020

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/1988/7F03635/phase11?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

Switzerland (SDC) has been granting core contributions to IUCN since 1997. The new Core Contribution for the period 2018 – 2020 aims to highlight IUCN's comparative advantage and development relevance. With this core contribution Switzerland contributes to the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 and in particular to the integration of healthy and restored ecosystems into SDGs water (SDG 6), climate change (SDG13), environment (14/15) and food security (SDG2).

Support to the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) (SECO)

The Accountability Framework initiative is a diverse coalition seeking to accelerate progress and improve accountability on company commitments to protect forests, natural ecosystems, and human rights. The coalition was formed in response to a misalignment of definitions, metrics and requirements; a lack of clarity on good practice in implementation of commitments; and a lack of consensus among key stakeholders regarding expectations for responsible supply chains.

The initiative has developed an 'Accountability Framework' — clear and consistent guidance for setting, implementing, and monitoring supply chain commitments. By specifying good practices for ethical supply chains, it enables companies to demonstrate progress toward commitments in consistent and credible ways. The framework is intended to be applied directly by companies and their service providers to help guide the establishment, implementation and monitoring of commitments.

<https://accountability-framework.org>

(iv) Technical and scientific actions NATIONAL

List of actions:

The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV), with the Forest, Snow and Landscape Institute engaged in a Forest and Climate Research Program from 2009-2018. Among others, the conclusions were the following: while the global temperature since 1880 rose of 0.85 degrees C, in Switzerland, it rose of 1.8 degrees C for same period. By 2100, the increase in temperature in Switzerland is expected to be of 4.8 degrees C (over 1980-2009 average).

Description of actions: Basic considerations for actions on a national level:

- By 2050, the danger of reduced forest protective functions is expected, obliging to act now in order to be prepared
- The selection of future resilient species is already considered today, to be integrated into forest management regimes, for example silver fir (*Abies alba*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Sequoia (*Abies grandis*), oak (*Quercus petraea* and *Q. robur*)
- Protection forest is in danger due to advanced age structure, drought and increased fire danger, therefore rejuvenation and prevention of fires are needed.
- Expected higher incidence of storms makes rejuvenation measures essential, as shorter recuperation time will become the norm.
- There is a need to combat bark beetles incidence (*Ips typographus* on Spruce and *Anoplophora glabripennis* on broadleaf).
- In Switzerland, due to important regional differentiation with ecological differences, measures are undertaken to mitigate habitat change forcing species migration, impacts in growth, mortality, and rejuvenation.
- Water management measures, as it is becoming generally dryer, with a higher mortality occurring in pine (*Pinus sylvestris*, *P. mugo*), silver fir (*Abies alba*), spruce (*Picea abies*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

(iv) **Technical and scientific actions - INTERNATIONAL**

List of actions:

a) Exchanging knowledge and experience to protect Andean forest ecosystems 2011-2021 (SDC)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2011/7F07368/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

The forests of the Andes are valuable in a variety of ways: they store and purify water, provide protection against natural hazards, and absorb environmentally harmful greenhouse gases. With the ANFOR project, Switzerland (SDC) is contributing to the long-term protection of Andean forests by promoting the exchange among Andean countries of proven strategies for the protection of mountain forest ecosystems via improved knowledge transfer through new forms of cooperation among researchers, development agencies, national programmes, the private sector, civil society and governments.

b) Swiss funding for a “Wood anatomical atlas of *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* from Madagascar” (FSVO) with an overview of all Malagasy *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* and look-alike wood anatomical descriptions. Wood anatomy has a major role in law enforcement to help protecting endangered tree species from illegal logging and to support the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which restricts international trade in endangered species. Madagascar is home for two commercially important precious woods: rosewood and palisander occurring in *Dalbergia* and ebonies in *Diospyros* species, populations of Madagascar, recently listing on Appendix II.

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

Switzerland, in accordance with its national forest and climate policies, reiterated in many international meetings that there is no mitigation without adaptation. Everywhere, the long-term presence, stability, and ecosystem services of forests must be maintained through present and urgent adaptive measures. Forest surface area in Switzerland has increased since 2000 and has now stabilized at a third of the national territory. Therefore, Switzerland can contribute to GFG1 by increasing resilience and maintaining carbon stocks. Adaptation measures are being emphasized at national level. Switzerland considers near to nature forest management, a predominant modality throughout the country, as essential to maintaining forests and their functions as per GFG1.

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

Forest owners and communities' ability to rejuvenate forests are challenged by low wood prices, high labor costs, and the resulting economic difficulties of the management enterprises. This contributes to endangerment and loss of the ecosystem services of forests through under-management and budgetary limitations.

(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.

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets⁵

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

Associated targets

⁵ 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.

- 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 NATIONAL**

List of actions:

2.3. At policy level, the Swiss national FAO Committee engaged in the development of the 2017 policy and implementation guidance “Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition”. In Switzerland, agroforestry is also being promoted, specifically for the benefits of food security.

2.4. The Swiss Wood Resource Policy is the foundation for an economically and environmentally optimized wood policy. The implementation of the policy is through the Wood Action Plan. <https://naturalsciences.ch/service/publications/88722-wood-resource-policy> (figures are available in FRA 2015 and FRA 2020).

2.5 All Swiss Forests are managed in a close to nature way that is focussing on low-impact silviculture. The clear-cutting forests is forbidden by law. Actions are listed in the Forest Policy 2020 and in the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and its action plan.

(ii) **Institutional actions NATIONAL**

Description of actions:

2.4. The aim of the Wood Resource Policy is to ensure that wood from Swiss forests is supplied, processed and used in a way that is sustainable and resource-efficient. With its three priority areas of 'optimised cascade use', 'climate-appropriate building and refurbishment' and 'communication, knowledge transfer and cooperation', the Wood Action Plan serves the implementation of the Wood Resource Policy. A large campaign to promote the use of Swiss wood as renewable resource for construction, furniture and as wood fuel was launched by the industry and supported by the FOEN.

2.5. In the recent years, forest biodiversity was enhanced by implementing the national action plan of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy. This included increasing well structured and species-rich forest boundaries, increasing dead wood (standing and lying), increasing and protecting old-growth trees, increasing the proportion of broad-leaved tree species adapted to the site at the cost of coniferous trees.

(iii) Financial actions - NATIONAL

List of actions:

2.5 The total public budget for the environmental performance of Swiss forests is CHF 169 million in 2017 (source Swiss Yearbook Forest and Wood 2018).

Description of actions:

2.5. The public budget for Swiss forest ecosystem performance is mostly for contracts between the federal government and the cantons to secure the following forest services: disaster risk, protective forests, biodiversity, and forest management.

(iii) Financial actions - International

List of actions:

Switzerland supports financially several projects of UNECE Committee on Forests and Forests Industry in Central Asia, Caucasus and in Eastern European Countries. The topics are capacity building, focussing on criteria and monitoring of sustainable forest management, as well as on valorisation of ecosystem services.

Switzerland (SECO) promotes sustainable value chains as well as climate finance as important contributions to the conservation of tropical forests while combating poverty at the same time, with Swiss partners and World Bank, UNCTAD, IBRD, ITTO, IDB. This is done through initiatives such as Sustainable (eco-) tourism, International climate finance. It also includes the BioTrade initiatives that promote activities relating to the production and commercialisation of goods and services from native biodiversity while fulfilling social, environmental and economic sustainability criteria. Switzerland (SECO) supports the global UNCTAD BioTrade programme as well as additional country-specific projects. Certifications, such as the one by the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), play an important role in relation to sustainability. With the BioTrade initiatives, more than 19 million hectares of land are sustainably managed worldwide.

Switzerland resource-specific programmes or public-private partnerships (SECO) are committed to avoid deforestation (“zero-deforestation Commitment”) and can therefore make a crucial and, above all, coordinated contribution to the protection of the tropical forests. The certification guidelines of the partner and umbrella organisation ISEAL (whose members include the Forest Stewardship Council FSC, Rainforest Alliance and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO) are of vital importance for the independent assessment of these commitments.



Factsheet Sustainable trade contributes to the
Factsheet Global BioTrade Facilitation F

ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry & Climate Change (ASFCC) - Phase III (2017-2020)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2010/7F07476/phase3?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

Switzerland (SDC) supports the implementation of the ambitious 2030 ASEAN framework strategy to address climate change and food security for the Southeast Asian region. It puts a special focus on the participation of local people and communities to safeguard, manage and benefit from forest goods and services – thereby making an important contribution to address poverty alleviation and climate change at local, national and regional levels.

Non-timber forest products valorization support program, phase 2 (NTFP2) (SDC)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2012/7F08245/phase2?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

15.12.2016 - 31.12.2020

In Burkina Faso, non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are an important food source for people in areas affected by climate shocks and food deficits. NTFPs are part of the diet of more than 43.4% of rural households and provide employment and income. The Swiss programme (SDC) contributes to increasing food, nutrition and income security for rural and peri-urban households through the enhancement and sustainable management of NTFPs.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions NATIONAL

List of actions:

Research on ecosystem services is prioritized through the Swiss scientific platform SwissForestLab, managed by several Swiss leading research institutions.

<https://www.wsl.ch/en/forest/forest-development-and-monitoring/swissforestlab.html>

Switzerland also supports a National Fund on Forest and Timber Research, to which institutions and private entrepreneurs can apply for funding related projects.

Description of actions:

The SwissForestLab is a research platform and infrastructural network. By making intensive use of synergies from the expertise in forest research in Switzerland, it promotes cooperative research in order to obtain an in-depth understanding of ecosystem functioning, resistance and resilience of forests.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions: INTERNATIONAL

List of actions:

Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Phase III (01.12.2019 - 30.11.2022) (SDC)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2011/7F07802/phase2?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

The Swiss project (SDC) formalizes, up-scales and promotes a tested and functioning model of a sustainable, more energy efficient charcoal value chain. A Community Based Forest Management approach contributes to the generation of higher incomes from charcoal and other forest products and related royalties invested into community development through local governance mechanisms, benefitting 80'000 villagers. The existing model of 8 Kilosa villages is extended to 22 new villages in 3 districts through practical stakeholder training.

National Forestry Programme in Nepal (16.07.2011 - 31.12.2019) (SDC)

Switzerland supports the National Forestry Programme in Nepal as a contribution to improved livelihoods and resilience of poor men, women and children through 'maximising the contribution of Nepal's forestry sector to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change. Coverage will increase from 4 districts (current Swiss coverage) to 61 districts (out of 75 nationally) with full-fledged focused activities in 35 over the next 10 years. Focus is to expand poverty reduction and environmental outcomes of community forestry nationally through wider reach and deeper engagement at different levels.

(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?

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

In general, the Swiss population has a very strong relationship with forests and are dependent on forests for culture, recreation and touristic benefits. The protection of population and infrastructure is very important for the Swiss population. Biodiversity is the basis for human life. Therefore, all these actions contribute to a better livelihood.

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

It is important for the Swiss forest industries to sell wood products on the European markets. Due to the high value of the Swiss franc, it is getting more difficult.

Another challenge is the structure of forest ownership; the average property area of the 250'000 forest owners in Switzerland is 0.6 hectare.

Besides the wooden products, the pricing of the forest ecosystem services has no tradition – the services are considered free of charge by the society.

(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 targets⁶

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 NATIONAL**

List of actions:

Swiss forests are strictly protected by law. An area cannot be converted into any other land use change (as agriculture, mining, infrastructure, etc.), except if a national interest would demand it imposing a very careful interdisciplinary approval procedure.

The forest area in Switzerland is increasing 0.3% per year.

All forests must be sustainably managed and with a close to nature management.

Description of actions:

⁶ 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

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p>

(iii) Financial actions

<p><i>List of actions:</i></p> <p><i>Description of actions:</i></p>

(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?

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

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

(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:

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets⁷

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

⁷ 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.

Questions on goal 4 INTERNATIONAL

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.

See also GFGs 1 and 2

Swiss Contribution to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) (SDC)
(15.12.2018 - 31.12.2021)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/climate-change/forest-land-use.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2018/7F10214/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/themen/klimawandel/wald-und-landnutzung.html>

Many developing countries do not have the capacity to tap the different financial opportunities available for financing sustainable forest management (SFM). The Swiss contribution to the Global Forest Finance Facilitation Network (GFFFN) will provide catalytic support in the form of capacity building and technical expertise to promote the development of meaningful action and finance.

(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.

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:

Funds are mobilised in order to further adapt forests to climate change.

The challenges are the low timber prices, that does not encourage to invest. In addition, ecosystem services are not or little compensated by the users.

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 targets⁸

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.**

Switzerland is supporting SFM through policy declarations/resolutions of other sectors (ex: water, biodiversity, etc.) and through projects.

⁸ 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:

Progress towards target 5.3

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

Yes No

Switzerland has a coordination group on forest policy among the Swiss administration. It holds regular meetings, including with interested stakeholders (NGOS).

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

(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:

There is constant interaction between federal, cantonal levelled and community forest policy and management. Specifically, exchanges, tests, test plantings, and management activities in forests are carried out with multiple stakeholders. There is also cooperation on establishing guidelines and recommendation on standards of sustainable forest management and close-to nature silviculture.

The federal level also implements different projects with stakeholders on protective forests, biodiversity and adaptation of forest to climate change, contributing up to 40% to their budgets.

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?

x Yes No

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

There is a national adaptation strategy for all sectors in Switzerland that includes forest management measures. This strategy also relates to regional planning issues such as water and landscape management, forest ecosystem services, agriculture and settlements.

<https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home/topics/climate/publications-studies/publications/adaptation-climate-change-switzerland-2012.html>

Cross-sectoral coordination also plays a great role at cantonal and at sub-cantonal level. Spatial planning actions can be adopted by the citizens through strong participation in decision-making or even through referendum.

Drafting the reports to UNFCCC (Switzerland's Seventh National Communication and Third Biennial Report under the UNFCCC- Fourth National Communication under the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC 1 January 2018:
https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/624078315_switzerland-nc7-br3-1-che_nc7_br3_2018.pdf)

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets⁹

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

⁹ 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.

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.

Within Switzerland's national adaptation strategy, a cross-sectoral strategy integrating forests is being implemented. Furthermore, the Swiss Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019 includes many cross-cutting areas of work.

The Swiss Forest Planning Program developed a set of criteria and indicators for SFM in 2012. These C&I are in agreement with the international criteria and indicators of FAO and Forest Europe.

At the international level, Switzerland also supports enhanced cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues through its membership in the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

- (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.

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 international¹⁰
- 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

¹⁰ 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.

x 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:

<p>At the national level, the numerous joint activities and projects between the government and many stakeholders, adding to this an intensive public use of forests, provide important ground for interaction on the importance of sustainable forest management.</p> <p>There is room for improvement as many forest beneficiaries take forest services for granted.</p> <p>Internationally, Switzerland participates in international forest policy processes such as UNFF, Forest Europe, UNECE-FAO Joint Program, ITTO, international finance institutions and others which are actively promoting sustainable management.</p>

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:

<p>Internationally, Switzerland engages in work programs and initiatives with major groups.</p> <p>Switzerland is also ensuring that the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 is integrated in the Swiss positions for the international forest-related processes, as in UNFCCC, CBD and others.</p>

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

Please provide a brief description:

In Switzerland, there is a general policy across sectors of gender mainstreaming; there is no specific gender policy for the forest sector.

However, at federal, cantonal and sub-cantonal level, promotion of woman in forest management structures of the public sector has become more common in the last years.

(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:

Each year the Federal Office for the Environment organizes a different event in Switzerland (2019 <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/forets/info-specialistes/strategies-et-mesures-federales/internationaler-tag-des-waldes-2019.html>). The cantonal bodies as well as the private sector also play an important role, depending on the topics.

Switzerland is also regularly supporting the activities of the International Day of Forests at the UNECE in Geneva.

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:

Goals and targets addressed:

Outcome and results achieved:

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. Forest area as a proportion of total land area	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. Forest area annual net change rate	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. Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	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. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	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. Change in area of primary forests	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. Proportion of forest area disturbed	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. Area of degraded forest	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. Above-ground biomass stock in forest	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. Volume of wood removals	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. Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	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. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	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. Employment related to the forest sector	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. Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	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. Contribution of forests to food security	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. Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management	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. Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management	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. Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process	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. Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	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. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	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. Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	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. Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	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.

^a Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.