

No. 1611.4/66



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14 November B.E.2562 (2019)

Dear UNFF Secretariat,

**Subject: Submission of Voluntary National Communications of Thailand**

Please refer to your email dated 6 November 2019 reminding UNFF Focal Point Thailand to submit Voluntary National Communications (VNCs) Report to UNFF Secretariat for assessing progress towards implementation of the UNSPF and will provide the basis for the “flagship publication” to be released in 2021.

In this connection, we are pleased to submit the VNCs of Thailand for your consideration. Please find the reports that are attached via the email to UNFF Secretariat.

Thank you very much for your support and please be assured of our full cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sapol Boonsermsuk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

(Mr. Sapol Boonsermsuk)  
Director of International Forestry Foreign Affairs Office  
for Director General

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<b>Country:</b>	<b>Thailand</b>
<b>Date of submission:</b>	<b>30 November 2019</b>

**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 end-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 30 November 2019.*

<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**

### **National focal point**

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### **Person to contact concerning the national report, if someone other than the national focal point**

Name:	MR. SAPOL BOONSERMSOOK
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### **Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report**

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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.*

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

#### *List of actions:*

**Thailand has set up the commitment to increase forest cover of the country to achieve 55% of the total country area under the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will increase from 20.68 m h in 2018 to be 28.47 m ha in 2037.**

#### *Description of actions:*

**Under this strategic, approximately 7.79 m ha of forest plantations and forest rehabilitations have been conducting within 3 categories of land use types:**

- 1. Natural forest**
- 2. Economic forest for utilization**
- 3. Green areas in peri-urban and urban areas (target to achieve 88,500 ha in 2037)**

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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.

(ii) Institutional actions

*List of actions:*

1. **Totally 147,514 ha of rehabilitated of degraded forests and forest plantations were made during 2015-2019. Detail is listed below**
  - 1.1 **More than 126,156 ha of degraded forest areas were rehabilitated under the responsibility of Royal Forest Department (RFD during 2015-2019). In particular, RFD targets to achieve 760,825 ha of degraded forest to be rehabilitated in 2037**
  - 1.2 **More than 184,000 ha of economic forests have been planted by the state-own organization: Forest Industry Organization (FIO). 6,525 ha of new forest plantation were built within private lands under the support of FIO during 2017-2019.**
  - 1.3 **Approximately 5,125 ha of degraded mangrove forests were rehabilitated by Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) during 2015-2019.**
  - 1.4 **During 2015-2018, Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) rehabilitated 9,681 ha of degraded forest areas in protected areas. DNP targets to achieve 243,200 ha of degraded forest to be rehabilitated in 2037**

*Description of actions:*

1. **During 2015-2018, 71,882 ha of degraded forest areas were rehabilitated (Target: 760,825 ha to be rehabilitated in 2037). Rehabilitated of degraded forest areas have been conducted in state lands especially within watershed Class 1 (Sensitive areas and all human activities will not allow) and Class 2 (sensitive areas and some activities need permission from the government before doing) areas.**
2. **Approximately 30,883 ha of forest rehabilitation in illegal encroachment area were carried out during 2018-2019**
3. **About 23,391ha of enrichment plantings were conducted in order to enhance household revenue and ecosystem rehabilitation**
4. **During 2015-2019, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) was managed to be rehabilitated about 5,125 ha of degraded mangrove forests within her responsible areas.**
5. **In term of protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuary, forest parks, etc., 9,681 ha of degraded forest areas was rehabilitated during 2015-2018 under the responsibility of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)**

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. Increase budget to support forest plantation and rehabilitation**
- 2. Financial support to combat climate change**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. Under the Royal Forest Department (RFD), budget was allocated for providing 3,611 million of good quality of seedlings for distributing to all public and private sectors to plant in all types of land areas during 2018-2019.**
- 2. Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation has got 3.6 m USD supported by Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to initiate Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for REDD+ program to combat climate change since 2016 to 2019.**

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. Amended of forest law and regulation which may consider to be an obstacle of forest rehabilitation and plantation.**
- 2. Information technology has been applied to acquire up-to-date data and information for formulating forest operation planning**
- 3. Strong law enforcement has been implemented to ensure the prevention of forest degradation from human activities, combat illegal activities in forest areas, and maintain of the remaining forest area.**
- 4. Relevant techniques from professional scientists and foresters have been promoted**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. 2019 Forest Act has been amended by lifting Article 7 that was considered to be an obstacle to attract private forest plantation in private properties. The amended has been making positive impact to promote forest plantation within private and other types of land areas.**
- 2. Satellite images interpretation has been deployed to acquire basic data of forest cover of the country. In 2018, Thailand remained 16.40 m ha of forest cover (31.68% of total country area). The interpretation is also found that since 2015 the rate of forest areas lost to deforestation has been stable and trended to be declined when comparing to approximately 366,400 per year of deforestation during 2000-2015.**
- 3. Carbon stock sequestration has been investigated under information technology technique implementation.**
- 4. Integrated forces from responsible agencies as well as with volunteers through natural resource participatory scheme. In particular, during 2015-2019, more than 27,114 cases of illegal forest land encroachments were investigated and 120797 ha were reclaimed.**
- 5. Scientific and professional forestry techniques have been promoting such as agroforestry, community forestry, economic and valuable tree promotion, effective forest management, etc. to ensure increasing of forest area and good quality of stakeholder livelihood.**

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

**All attempts of Thailand mentioned above have an aims to increase forest areas through forest rehabilitation as well as forest plantation in both degraded and private land. The result can support the intention of UNSPF through UNFI for increasing forest area by 3 per cent worldwide, halting deforestation, and enhance long-term of carbon stock sequestration.**

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

**Major challenges may come from:**

- 1. Overlapping of authorities under the areas of responsibility according to different organizations working in different designations**
- 2. Consistency of policies and law enforcement implementation due to political instability**
- 3. Increase of land requirements according to population growth, contract farming, infrastructure development, etc.**

(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.

**Thailand shows strongly support to UNSPF especially Goal 1 through the establishment of UNSPF Mobilizing Committee including to make a linkage and integrate UNSPF into the new National Forest Policy. As it has already specified within the first box that Thailand has set up the National Commitment to increase forest cover of the country in order to achieve 55% of the total country area under the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will increase from 20.68 m h in 2018 to be 28.47 m ha in 2037. This would be a major contribution of Thailand for Goal 1 of UNSPF.**

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

**To achieve the objective of Goal 1, Thailand would like to make her commitment to support the implementation of UNSPF. However, Thailand has also need to get support and collaboration in term of technical and financials from international organizations and developed countries to ensure the consistency of achieving the Goal 1.**

## **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**

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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.

*Associated targets*

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

**Questions on goal 2**

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

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

- (i) Legislative and policy actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. To reduce pressure on illegal forest land encroachment while providing agricultural lands for landless farmers, Thailand has launched the policy to allow landless farmers and poor families to subsistence their livelihoods in forest land. 193,600 ha of former natural reserve forest has been in the process to allocate to landless and poor farmers since the beginning of 2019.**
- 2. Amended of forest law and regulation which may consider to be an obstacle of forest rehabilitation and plantation.**
- 3. According to Article 65 of the 2019 National Park Act, collective natural resources will be allowed to be harvested by forest dependants around the protected areas (i.e. national parks)**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. National Land Policy Committee was established in 2019 in order to allocate approximately 624,000 ha of national reserve forest to the landless and poor farmers within 2023.**
- 2. The landless and poor farmers who join the program will have their duties to prevent illegal land encroachments into forested areas while planting forest trees within their allocated lands.**
- 3. 2019 Forest Act has been amended by lifting Article 7 that was considered to be an obstacle to attract private forest plantation in private properties. The amended has been making positive impact to promote forest plantation within private and other types of land areas as well as enhance revenue of their livelihood.**
- 4. Under the Article 65 of the 2019 National Park Act, it would be the responsibility of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) to provide list of collective species for allowing forest dependants around the protected areas to harvest during the certain period of the year**



(ii) Institutional actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. Economic Forest Bureau was established under Royal Forest Department (RFD) in order to promote economic forest plantation nationwide.**
- 2. To reduce pressure on illegal forest land encroachment while providing agricultural lands for landless farmers, Thailand has launched the policy to allow landless farmers and poor families to subsistence their livelihoods in forest land. 196,217 ha of former natural reserve forest have been in the process to allocate to landless and poor farmers since the beginning of 2019.**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. Economic forest plantation has been promoted under RFD in order to increase forest product supply to meet the domestic demand as well as to export.**
- 2. Royal Forest Department (RFD) has been managed to allocate 193,600 ha of former natural reserve forest to landless and poor farmers since the beginning of 2019.**
- 3. Department of Marine and Coastal Department (DMCR) allocated approximately 2,615 ha of former natural degraded mangrove forests to 1,233 families of landless and poor farmers since 2016-2019.**

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. Investment from the government itself is also accounted as a major source for mobilizing to achieve sustainable forest management including socio-economic and livelihood improvement of forest-dependants**
- 2. Supplementary financial has been allocated to retail farmers who have participated in economic forest plantations within their property areas under Forest Industry Organization (FIO) program**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. The state-own organization such as Forest Industry Organization (FIO) received financial support from the government to establish economic forest within both state lands and private properties. Totally 2.6 m USD was supported from the government for managing sustainable forest plantation under FIO during 2015-2018.**
- 2. During 2017-2019, more than 1.16 m USD was allocated to farmers to plant valuable trees within their farms. The program is managed by Forest Industry Organization (FIO).**

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. Technology has been deployed to support small, medium and large scale enterprise in forestry business.**
- 2. Forest products have been standardized for getting ready for national and international trades**
- 3. To promote food security, Royal Forest Department (RFD) has established 1.6 m ha of buffer zones for 15,000 community forests to ensure food security for forest dependents in 2019**
- 4. Under the responsible of Marine and Coastal Resources Department, awareness rising campaigns of mangrove forest conservation for food security has been promoted**
- 5. Under the Article 65 of the 2019 National Park Act, it would be the responsibility of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) to provide list of collective species for allowing forest dependants around the protected areas to harvest during the certain period of the year**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. National Single Window System (NSW) has been implemented to link the information regarding forest product trading with other authorized agencies such as Customs Department, Transport Department, and Port Authority of Thailand to facilitate the business procedure for import and export.**
- 2. Forest certification has been implemented by RFD to ensure standardization of forest products and trading**
- 3. 1.6 m ha of 5-km strip of buffer zones between the national reserve forests and communities has established in order to secure food and non-timber forest products for 18,000 communities**
- 4. Information technology has been applied to facilitate the accessibility of information regarding forestry information from the public. Some IT application could be accessed through mobile phone such as general information on forestry under the Royal Forest Department (RFD) such as (forest4thai), online-forest plantation registration for getting seedlings and tree planting (E-tree) while some applications such as DNP4Thai and NationalPark4Thai are also available for Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)**
- 5. More than 1,000 communities that are living inside and close to mangrove forests have been secure from food availability after joining the mangrove biodiversity conservation schemes.**
- 6. Researches and inventory need to be conducted to in align with Article 65 of the 2019 National Park Act to provide list of collective species for allowing forest dependants around the protected areas to harvest during the certain period of the year. This initiative will include the investigation of biodiversity in some collective conservation areas in order to conserve rare and endangered plant species while develop some potential plant species fore economic value in the future.**

(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?

**People participatory in forest resource management has been strongly supported by the Government of Thailand. Communities could initiate their management plan to conserve and develop their livelihood through sustainable forest resource management plan. Moreover, some potential plant species will be taken into the research to make value-added into nationwide markets by responsible agencies and education institutes.**

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

**Activities mentioned above would be able to support the implementation of UNFI definitely. It would help to enhance economic value while to promote biodiversity conservation due to strong supports from government and other sectors in the society.**

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

- 1. High price of cash crop commodities in the market may attract farmers to conduct monocropping farming rather than**
- 2. Regional and international Illegal logging and trade are one of the most pressing challenges in forest governance affecting not only forest ecosystems, but also livelihoods, security and the rule of law. Regional and trans-boundary cooperation as well as strictly law enforcement are needed to combat those issues.**
- 3. Limited financial incentives and funding for promoting forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people**
- 4. Strong requirement for the joint efforts by the state and the private sector to develop holistic and innovative governance approaches. For examples, combining market-driven instruments such as forest certification, eco-labelling together with participation in developing the value-added services and products, etc. Sometimes, market-based intervention from the government and public sectors may need to ensure the development of forest-based economic as a whole.**

(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:

**Thailand will align Goal 2 into the national forest management plan especially to promote sustainable forest management for natural forests and private plantations for production. In case of forest plantations for wood production, some regulations which might be considered as an obstacle for promoting economic forest have been amended .Meanwhile, at least nominally, placing many natural forests under full protection in order to maintain the remaining forests as baseline of the country. All targets and date of achievement has been specified already within the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will increase from 20.68 m h in 2018 to be 28.47 m ha in 2037.**

## 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

*1. List of actions:*

- 2. Thailand has set up the commitment to increase forest cover of the country to achieve 55% of the total country area under the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will be classified as 25% for protected area, 15% for economic forest, and 15% for green area or stand of trees outside forest**
- 3. Under the sustainable forest plantation management scheme of Forest Industry Organization (FIO), 10% of forest plantation area has to be devoted to be conservation zone in order to preserve natural biodiversity.**
- 4. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) has initiated a policy to conserve approximately 244,800 ha to be a preserved area for biodiversity conservation**
- 5. Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) responsible for 25% of protected areas of the country**
- 6. So far, totally 10.66 m ha has now accounted to be conservation areas under the management of DNP and FIO.**

*Description of actions:*

- 1. Approximately 18,400 ha has been preserved for biodiversity conservation within totally 184,000 ha of forest plantation under the management of Forest Industry Organization (FIO)**
- 2. Approximately 10.64 m ha of protected areas are now under the management of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP). New protected areas such as 5 new national parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 13 non-hunting areas, and 1 arboretum were announced to be new forest protection areas during 2015-2018. Up to the present, protected areas under DNP consist of 6.32 m ha of 132 national parks, 60 wildlife sanctuaries, 73 non-hunting areas, and 53 arboretum, and 18 botanical gardens.**

<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. **During 2015-2018, totally 132,680 of degraded forest areas and new forest plantations were rehabilitated and established (Target: 760,825 ha to be rehabilitated in 2037).**
2. **Approximately 12,618 ha of new protected areas under the management of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) are now under the preparation stage of establishment**
3. **Strictly law enforcement has been implemented to ensure protected area secure from illegal encroachments**

*Description of actions:*

1. **Approximately 18,400 ha has been preserved for biodiversity conservation within totally 184,000 ha of forest plantation under the management of Forest Industry Organization (FIO)**
2. **11 new arboretum (10,884 ha) and 2 new botanical gardens (1,734 ha) are now under the consideration to announce to be the new protected areas under DNP.**
3. **Regular patrolling plus public outreaches has been deployed for prevention of illegal activities within the protected areas.**

(iii) Financial actions

*List of actions:*

**Financial supports may come from the 3 major sources**

1. **Government budget**
2. **Business sector**
3. **International grants and aids**

*Description of actions:*

1. **The state-own organization such as Forest Industry Organization (FIO) received financial support from the government to establish economic forest within both state lands and private properties. During 2015-2018, totally 2.6 m USD was supported from the government for managing sustainable forest plantation under FIO which 10% of the land areas will be devoted to be conservation for ecosystem.**
2. **According to the report of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), over 11,165 ha of degraded land within protected areas was financed by private sector and other government agencies during 2015-2018.**
3. **In particular, Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) have received 7.34 m USD of financial support from GEF 5 through the project title Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex during 2015-2020 while GEF6 also granted 4.02 m USD to support the project title Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, Focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolin in Thailand which has implemented during 2018-2062**

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

*List of actions:*

- 1. The amount of wood products from sustainably managed plantation forests under the management of Forest Industry Organization (FIO) has been increasing significantly. The successful comes from the application of deploying sustainable forest plantation management scheme from global standard approaches such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and other international standard schemes.**
- 2. Information technology has been deployed for ensuring effectiveness of protected area management**

*Description of actions*

- 1. From 2015-2018, it is found that wood productions from sustainable forest management of Forest Industry Organization (FIO) plantations were increasing approximately 14,000 cubic meters per year or 8.56% per year in total comparing to the previous production amount.**
- 2. New technology such as GIS and other IT has been implemented. For example, smart patrol has been deployed for forest rangers in all protected areas under the authorities of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP).**

(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?

**To Achieve Goal 3 for protected area, action is being taken through certain approach. For example, upgrading the efficiency of protected area management in support of conservation and rehabilitate has been deployed. To this end, existing mechanisms for sustainable forest management have been adjusted to ensure SFM. Public environmental awareness has been enhanced, together with more effective enforcement of laws. Databases of all protected areas have also be established to facilitate efficient monitoring and evaluation.**

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

- 1. Activities mentioned above would be able to support the implementation of UNFI definitely. It would help to enhance economic value of wood productions to meet the domestic demand while the surplus would be enough for exporting. Implementation of UNFI has strong supported by government agencies and business sector in this case.**
- 2. Relevant actions and activities mentioned earlier could help to support the implementation of UNFI, especially for preservation and rehabilitation of forest resource in protected areas. In particular, varieties of actions have been conducted to ensure the protection and demarcated preservation for conservation areas in order to maintain long term ecosystem balance.**

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

**Among all policies and activities, strengthening institutional capacity was identified as the most important challenge. Thus, limited achievement in conserving biodiversity is not due to inadequate legislation, but rather to a lack of efficient capacity to enforce and implement provisions of the existing laws and regulations. Without progressing on the strategy to improve skills and capacities, it will be difficult to achieve the goals 3.**

(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.

**Thailand has set up the commitment to increase forest cover of the country to achieve 55% of the total country area under the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will be classified as 25% for protected area, 15% for economic forest, and 15% for green area or stand of trees outside forest. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) has initiated a policy to conserve approximately 244,800 ha to be a preserved area for biodiversity conservation while Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) responsible for 25% of protected areas of the country and plan to achieve the target in 2037.**

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

**In order to achieve Goal 3, other high-priority strategies should be emphasised on the increasing participation of stakeholders in the society. For example, enhance them knowledge of biological resources in parallel to monitoring and controlling the effects of human activities conducted by the government authorities themselves. Although lower priority might be given to certain social aspects of biodiversity management and cooperation with international entities, this should not indicate a lack of commitment to them. These issues should not be considered as critical needs in the early stage of implementation, but they are nevertheless important for long-term components of the sustainable conservation area management.**

## **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

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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.

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

- 1. Additional financial aids and supports from business sector have been becoming the major financial source to assist forest rehabilitation and plantation. So far, more than 20 m USD has been accumulated within the forest rehabilitation fund managed by RFD.**
- 2. Other financial funds have been supported by relevant international organizations and government agencies for supporting sustainable forest management. For examples, many small and up to large scale project implementations in Thailand have been supported by ITTO, FAO, APFNet, GEF, JICA, AFoCO, etc.**
- 3. Investment from the government itself is also accounted as a major source for mobilizing to achieve Goal 4**
- 4. Supplementary financial has been allocated to retail farmers who have participated in economic forest plantations within their property areas under Forest Industry Organization (FIO) program**
- 5. Under the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), the regulation of mangrove areas utilization has declared that, any government agencies that may need to utilize the mangrove forest areas under the responsibility of DMCR, those agencies have to allocate financial of approximately 20 times of rehabilitation costs to ensure the supplementary of rehabilitation of those areas or others in the future.**
- 6. According to the report of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), over 11,165 ha of degraded land within protected areas was financed by private sector and other government agencies during 2015-2018.**
- 7. In particular, Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) have received 7.34 m USD of financial support from GEF 5 through the project title Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex during 2015-2020 while GEF6 also granted 4.02 m USD to support the project title Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, Focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolin in Thailand which has implemented during 2018-2062**

#### **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.

(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.



1. **The state-owned organization such as Forest Industry Organization (FIO) received financial support from the government to establish economic forest within both state lands and private properties. Totally 2.6 m USD was supported from the government for managing sustainable forest plantation under FIO during 2015-2018.**
2. **During 2017-2019, more than 1.16 m USD was allocated to farmers to plant valuable trees within their farms. The program is managed by Forest Industry Organization (FIO).**
3. **The North-South and South-South cooperation for partnership on science and technology in the forest sector, many programs have been created under Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) For examples**
  - 3.1 **Sister Park Arrangement on Cooperation in Conservation of Protected Areas and National Parks between Khao Yai National Parks of The Kingdom of Thailand and Great Smoky Mountain National Park of the United State of America**
  - 3.2 **Memorandum of Collaboration between The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)**
  - 3.3 **Memorandum of Collaborations on trans-boundary biodiversity conservation between Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR**

#### **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**

If yes, please specify the sources:

Public domestic funding

**Private domestic funding: Through Cooperates Social Responsibility (CSR) program conducted by business companies in Thailand**

Public international funding, including official development assistance: , **many small and up to large scale project implementations in Thailand have been supported by ITTO, FAO, APFNet, GEF, JICA, AFoCO, etc.**

Private international funding

Blended financing

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

**Challenges for mobilizing funds might be:**

- 1. strengthen countries' development strategies and associated operational frameworks in forest financing have not yet conducted**
- 2. increase alignment of financial support with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures and help to strengthen the capacities in fund mobilizing have not yet concerned**
- 3. define measures and standards of performance and accountability of the country to suit and align with international aids have not clear.**

**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**

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

**Governments: JICA, USAID, AUSAID, GTZ, Government of China, etc.**

**Intergovernmental organizations/processes: ASEAN Secretariat, APFNet, AFoCO, Mekong-Langcan Program, etc.**

**Private sector: Large private companies in Thailand such as Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT), Ratchaburi Electricity Power Plant (RATCH), Chareon Phokapan (CP), etc.**

**Non-governmental organizations: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), IUCN, etc.**

**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): Ecotourism, Community forestry, etc.

#### **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**

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

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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.

### 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.

- 1. Thailand shows strongly support to UNSPF especially Goal 5 through the establishment of UNSPF Mobilizing Committee including to make a linkage and integrate UNSPF into the new National Forest Policy.**
- 2. Thailand has set up the commitment to increase forest cover of the country to achieve 55% of the total country area under the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). It means, forest area of the country will increase from 20.68 m h in 2018 to be 28.47 m ha in 2037.**
- 3. Good governance is the major concern to achieve sustainable forest management. It has been integrated into every forest management plans**
- 4. Strong law enforcement has been implemented to ensure the prevention of forest degradation from human activities, combat illegal activities in forest areas, and maintain of the remaining forest area.**

(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.

- 1. Integrated forces from responsible agencies as well as with volunteers through natural resource participatory scheme. In particular, during 2015-2019, more than 27,114 cases of illegal forest land encroachments were investigated and 120797 ha were reclaimed.**
- 2. National Land Policy Committee was established in 2019 in order to allocate approximately 624,000 ha of national reserve forest to the landless and poor farmers within 2023.**
- 3. Database of all activities under the responsible of Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) have been systematically collected and created to support decision making of executives of the department.**

**Progress towards target 5.1**

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

**Yes**

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**

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**

**Cross –sectoral coordination is now becoming to ensure the achievement of policy implementations and mobilize the integrated task force to get the job done. Some examples of relevant cross-sectoral coordination are given here.**

- 1. National Land Policy Committee has been set up in order to coordinate among the land use authority agencies such as Department of Land, Royal Forest Department, Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Land Development, Royal Irrigation Department, Office of Agriculture Land Reform, etc. in order to solve the problem of illegal forest land encroachments as a holistic way.**
- 2. National Single Window System (NSW) has been implemented to link the information regarding forest product trading with other authorized agencies such as Customs Department, Transport Department, and Port Authority of Thailand to facilitate the business procedure for import and export.**
- 3. Integrated forces from responsible agencies such as militaries, Police Department, Department of the Interior as well as with volunteers through natural resource participatory scheme.**

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management

**There have many schemes to promote people participatory of stakeholders to join for SFM, for example:**

- 1. Community forest management**
- 2. Participatory and volunteer program**
- 3. Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR) of the private sector**
- 4. Learning platform establishment**
- 5. Empower of local authorities and interested groups**
- 6. Joint management group establishment from all related sectors in the society**
- 7. Etc.**

#### **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

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

**National Land Policy Committee has been set up in order to coordinate among the land use authority agencies such as Department of Land, Royal Forest Department, Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Land Development, Royal Irrigation Department, Office of Agriculture Land Reform, etc. in order to solve the problem of illegal forest land encroachments as a holistic way.**

#### **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

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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.

### 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.

**In support of forestry and related natural resources activities in Thailand to achieve Goal 6, Thailand has cooperated and coordinated on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the UN System and across CPF member organizations. For examples:**

- 1. promote sustainable forest management and stability, including**
  - 1.1 conservation and sustainable management of forest land**
  - 1.2 forest plantation technology and tree improvement**
  - 1.3 rehabilitation of degraded forest areas which have damaged by illegal encroachment, wildfires, and other natural disasters**
  - 1.4. prevention and control of insects, diseases, and other damaging agents**
  - 1.5 preparedness of law enforcement deployment through planning, training, and operational assistance to combat illegal activities in forested areas**
  - 1.6 careful utilization of forest products leading to sustainable forest product utilization**
  - 1.7 arrange protection and enhancement of flora and fauna habitat protection and improvement**
- 2. share technical, managerial, extension, and administrative skills related to public and private forest resource administration among regional and international forum**
- 3. provide education and training opportunities to promote the transfer and utilization of scientific information and technologies through international cooperation**
- 4. engage in scientific exchange and cooperative research with foreign governmental, educational, technical and research institutions**
- 5. cooperate with international organizations that further international programs for the management and protection of forestry activities.**

- (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.

**International cooperation programmes have had an important role in improving national forestry development and in enhancing the capacity for high-quality international dialogue in different forum on forestry issues of Thai forestry sector. Over the past decades, international forestry cooperation could helped to galvanize the interest of major groups which have a stake in forestry - rural populations, forest dwellers, the private sector and non-governmental organizations - in the effective management of forest, tree, and wildlife resources of the country. This recognition of the context of cooperation activities in forestry is well ahead to ensure a sustainable future. The full support of governments of Thailand through many international cooperation such as government, intergovernment n, regional and sub-regional cooperation recently have expressed dynamic international development cooperation of forestry sector in Thailand. For examples, the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP) for conservation areas, forestry cooperation under ASEAN Community, CPF members, etc.**



**Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)**

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

Yes

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

National

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): Through Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) of FAO, national report to ITTO

**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

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

**Since 2015, Thailand has been conducting many activities to ensure well-perceived of communication to promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management. Examples of activities are:**

- 1. Thailand has supported the works on sustainable forest management. All authorized agencies in forestry sector has been provided of all information regarding issues brief on forests through national focal points under different responsibilities (i.e. UNFF, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD, etc.) Those responsible agencies would deliberate issues on sustainable development goals and its targets relating to forests to enhance public understanding and awareness.**
- 2. To assist responsible agencies in forestry sector in their deliberations of forestry issues to the public which specifically dealt with forests, related meeting and workshops have been organized on integrating forests into the mainstream of public perception. Those events have highlighted the interconnectedness of forest issues into public issues as a whole.**
- 3. While responsible agencies on forestry sector has promoted a consistent message on the importance of integrating forestry issues into the communication with the public, further efforts are required to ensure forests continue to be perceived by the public. This includes financing for sustainable development and the development of indicators, as well as identifying and supporting the implementation of supportive policy frameworks for the achievement of the sustainable forest management.**

### 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

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

**Royal Forest Department (RFD), a national focal point organization for UNFF, has set up the National UNSPF Committee since 2018 in order to mobilize the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. The committee consists of more than 22 related in both government and non-government organizations to ensure the perception of UNSPF and also motivated them to apply UNSPF to be integrated into their action plans.**

### Other questions

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

Yes

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:

**Thailand's Constitution enshrines the rights of local communities in policy planning on environmental development and conservation, including women's participation. Gender rights and responsibilities and women's participation and representation as key stakeholders in forest management and decision-making have been recognized. Key messages regarding these issues are:**

- 1. Forest laws and regulations presume forest communities as homogenous social entities. Men and women are presumed to have equality in responsibilities for forest resource management (i.e. community forest).**
- 2. Women have the right to play an important role in decision-making and in leadership according to the 2019 Community Forestry Act**

(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:

**To celebrate the important of the International Day of Forests, many activities have been conducted. For examples:**

- 1. Local performances by school children have performed through fairy tales telling, dancing, music performances, etc.**
- 2. Youth camps have been set up by the responsibility of forestry in order to raise awareness of forest significant among the youth**
- 3. Public outreaches have been released to the society such as newspaper, TV, radiobroadcasting, large signboards along the roadsides, etc.**
- 4. Social media broadcasting via Facebook, Line Application, Wechat Application, Twitter, etc.**

### 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. To promote forest rehabilitation of tree outside forests especially urban forestry initiative**
- 2. To set up criteria and indicator for forest plantation and community forest**
- 3. To promote regional cooperation in protected area management**
- 4. To amend the law and regulation for promoting forest plantation**

Action taken:

- 1. Urban forestry program has been promoted across the country. More than 50 urban forest sites have been created under the management of responsible agencies (i.e. RFD, DNP, and DMCR) (see [http://paro6.dnp.go.th/director\\_info/index.php/article/16-how-to/73-urban-forest](http://paro6.dnp.go.th/director_info/index.php/article/16-how-to/73-urban-forest) for example) including private sector such as PPT (Thailand) (see <http://www.pttreforestation.com/Educationview.cshtml?Id=8>)**
- 2. Criteria and indicator for forest plantation and community forest supported by ITTO**

Goals and targets addressed:

- 1. According to the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2018-2037). Increase national green cover target to achieve in 2037 will be 55% (forest cover 40% and green cover in urban area 15%). In particular, 54 urban forest parks were established by DNP during 2018-2019 and aim to achieve 200 urban forests in 2037.**
- 2. Criteria and indicator for forest plantation and community forest which is supported by ITTO have been utilized by related government agencies and private companies since the early of 2019.**

## 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.