

Voluntary National Report to UNFF

Voluntary National Report on progress towards the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030, the UN Forest Instrument and Voluntary National Contributions

Thank you for taking the time to complete the voluntary national report to the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). Before you start, please take note of the following important information:

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2022/17, requested the UNFF secretariat to amend the format for voluntary national reporting to the Forum, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from members of the Forum, and conduct a pilot phase for the use of the refined format. In the same resolution, the Council invited the Forum to consider establishing an advisory group on reporting. It further requested that the secretariat explore options for establishing an online reporting platform for the Forum, recognizing the need for streamlined reporting and minimizing the reporting burden, including the challenges faced by developing countries.
2. In fulfilling this mandate, the UNFF Secretariat has amended the format, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from Members of the Forum and in consultation with the advisory group on reporting. The secretariat has also established an online reporting platform for the submission of voluntary national reports to the Forum.
3. The amended format is structured around the Global Forest Goals and targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF) and builds on the previous format that was used for reporting to the UNFF15.
4. The amended format consists of twelve sections, each with several questions:
 1. General information
 2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets
 3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets
 4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets
 5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets
 6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets
 7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets
 8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets
 9. Voluntary National Contributions
 10. Other questions: Gender equality
 11. Other questions: International Day of Forests
 12. Success stories

To download a PDF file of the amended voluntary report format, click here [English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)

5. In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, you are kindly invited to consult experts from relevant national ministries, the national focal points for the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA), Rio Conventions, other member organizations of the CPF, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), or that is not available in other international databases, is requested.
6. In completing the national report, you may include actions by the Government, as well as the private sector, communities, civil society, or other stakeholders. The year 2020 is used as a baseline, so please include all actions taken since this date. Where applicable, please indicate the source of information, or provide a weblink as reference.
7. All terms used in this amended format are consistent with terms and definitions used by the FAO Forest Resources Assessment.
8. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes ([English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)) for more in-depth guidance when completing the national report. Other helpful resources include:
[Global Forest Goals and targets \(E/RES/2017/4\)](#)
[Sustainable Development Goals and targets \(A/RES/70/1\)](#)
9. The deadline for submission of the national reports to the UNFF secretariat is 30 June 2025.

Instructions for using the online reporting platform

1. A dedicated link has been provided to the main UNFF national focal point from each country to complete their national report. You may share the link with other national officials, experts from your own country and other relevant departments to collaborate on a single national report. To avoid accidentally deleting or overwriting completed sections of the report, please ensure no two people are working on the same section of the format at the same time. Please do not share the dedicated link with anyone not involved in completing the UNFF national report for your country.
2. The reporting format is available in English, Spanish and French. Please select the language using the menu located in the top right corner of the page.
3. You are given the flexibility to pause and resume completion of the national report. Your responses will be automatically saved, and you may return to the report at any time before the deadline for submission. To return to the report, please click on the link in the original email. If you are working with a weak internet signal, you may want to connect using an Ethernet cable instead of Wi-Fi to ensure a more stable connection.
4. You are invited to use the Section Navigator to move between sections of the survey. Click on the 'Answer' button next to each Section to navigate to the questions in that Section. Once inside the section, use the 'Save and continue' button to proceed within the section and the 'Back' button to return to previous questions.
5. By clicking 'Review and Download' in the Section Navigator, you will be able to download a PDF copy of your responses. After download, you can return to the questions to amend your answers, if necessary.
6. Prior to submission, you will be prompted to upload a cover letter conveying this as the official national report for your country. This step is mandatory. The cover letter shall include an official letterhead with the full name of country, ministry, and/or institution, mail and email address, phone number and the signature of an authorized senior national official. The cover letter size should not exceed 2MB.
7. After submission, you will receive a confirmation email and a PDF copy of the national report.
8. In case of any questions or technical issues, please reach out to Ms. Nadine Souto (nadine.souto@un.org) and Mr. Tomasz Juszcak (juszczakt@un.org) from the UNFF secretariat.

1. General information

1. Country:

This question is required

China

2. UNFF National Focal Point:

(The national focal point will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)

This question is required

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Title: : Division Director

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3. Contact person for the present national report, if different from the UNFF National Focal Point:

(The contact person will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)

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4. Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report: (up to five)

Institution Name:

Chinese Academy of Forestry

Email address:

Address:

2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

Target 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

Target 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

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 and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

5. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Implementation of large-scale science-based land greening

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, the Chinese government issued the Guidelines on Science-based Land Greening. Large-scale land greening initiatives have been carried out nationwide, balancing quantity with quality, while expanding, revitalizing and protecting green spaces. This drives the high-quality development of land greening, and encourages the active exploration of approaches for large-scale science-based land greening actions.

Main results achieved for the action:

China's forest cover was expanded from 208 million hectares in 2014 to 241 million hectares in 2023, while the forest coverage rate was increased from 21.63% in 2014 to 25.09% in 2024. Forest stock volume grew from 15.137 billion cubic meters in 2014 to over 20.98 billion cubic meters in 2023.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Spare no effort to carry forward the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program (TNSFP)

Brief description of the action:

With the fundamental goal of fortifying the ecological security barrier in northern China, the TNSFP focuses on combating desertification as its primary direction. It adheres to the integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts. By strengthening coordinated planning, prioritizing tasks, and refining policy mechanisms, the TNSFP aims to wage all-out efforts in three landmark campaigns, i.e., the Horqin-Hunshandak Sandy Lands Eradication Campaign, the Yellow River "Great Bend" Critical Campaign, and the Hexi Corridor-Taklimakan Desert Edge Containment Campaign. Through consolidating achievements, the TNSFP will be transformed into a fully functional, unbreakable Great Green Wall and ecological security shield for northern China.

Main results achieved for the action:

From 2023 to 2025, construction tasks covering over 10.93 million hectares have been completed. In the eastern Eradication Campaign zone, the momentum of reclaiming green space from desert continues to strengthen. In the central Critical Campaign zone, a pattern of joint prevention and treatment has largely taken shape. In the western Containment Campaign zone, a locked green shelterbelt encircling the Taklamakan Desert has been preliminarily established.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Formulation and implementation of the National Master Plan on Major Projects for the Protection and Restoration of Key Ecosystems

Brief description of the action:

China implements targeted protection and restoration strategies in the formation of the "Three Zones and Four Belts" ecological security framework, i.e., Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Ecological Barrier Zone, Yellow River Key Ecological Zone (including the Loess Plateau Ecological Barrier), Yangtze River Key Ecological Zone (including the Sichuan-Yunnan Ecological Barrier), Northeast Forest Belt, Northern Sand Prevention Belt, Southern Hilly and Mountainous Belt, and Coastal Zone. Major projects and key initiatives spanning watershed management, mine rehabilitation, and desertification control, have been launched.

Main results achieved for the action:

From 2021 to 2024, the actions have facilitated the completion of over 15 million hectares of forest cultivation and afforestation nationwide, achieved sustained growth in quantity and quality of forest-grassland resources in critical regions, while further addressing ecological challenges including soil erosion, desertification, and stony desertification, with enhanced ecological functions such as water conservation and soil retention, progressively restoring natural ecosystems and establishing a comprehensive national ecological security shield.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

6. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Carbon sink increase and emission reduction in the forest and grassland sector

Brief description of the action:

China has worked to explore approaches for realizing the value of carbon sink products, with the goal of consolidating and enhancing the carbon sequestration capacity of its forest and grassland ecosystems. In 2022, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA) of China launched a nationwide pilot program on forest carbon sinks. In 2023, the Implementation Plan for Consolidating and Increasing Ecosystem Carbon Sequestration Capacity was released. Efforts were made to enhance the carbon sequestration capacity of ecosystems through the implementation of carbon sink enhancement and carbon sequestration measures and actions, making an important contribution to achieving global emission reduction targets.

Main results achieved for the action:

The annual carbon sink capacity of China's forests and grasslands exceeds 1.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

7. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Land restoration and desertification combating

Brief description of the action:

The Chinese government adheres to the integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts. By adopting policies on strengthening comprehensive desertification control and advancing major ecological projects such as the "TNSFP", China has formulated a legal framework for desertification control grounded in laws on desertification control, forest, grassland, and wetland protection. The National Plan for Desertification Control, the National Master Plan for the Protection and Restoration of Key Ecosystems, and the Plan for Sandy Land Enclosure, Protection, and Restoration Systems have been developed and implemented. The TNSFP has been advanced continuously. Through industrializing ecological development and ecologizing industrial development, a synergy between ecology and economy has been achieved. The Chinese government fulfills its obligations under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. China collaborates with the "Belt and Road Initiative" partner countries in desertification control, established the China-Central Asia, China-Arab and China-Mongolia Centers for Desertification Control, and actively advances international cooperation in combating desertification.

Main results achieved for the action:

Desertification control now embraces more science-based principles, improved top-level design, robust institutional mechanisms, and stronger policy support. This demonstrates a positive trajectory of "comprehensive improvement and accelerated restoration". China became the first country to realize land degradation neutralization and a "dual reduction" in both desertification and sandy land area. It has pioneered a distinctive path in desertification control with Chinese characteristics, emerging as the world's largest contributor to greening efforts and an international model in desertification control.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

8. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Improving the national forest and grassland fire prevention management system

Brief description of the action:

By implementing the Guidelines on Comprehensively Strengthening Forest and Grassland Fire Management Under New Circumstances issued by the central government, the NFGA adheres to the principle of integrated fire prevention and control, upholds a prevention-first approach with proactive risk mitigation, coordinates systematic planning to address both symptoms and root causes, enhances infrastructure development, strengthens legal and regulatory frameworks, drives innovation in operational mechanisms, promotes technology adoption, and intensifies public awareness campaigns, comprehensively elevating wildfire resilience capabilities across China's forestry and grassland ecosystems. In 2024, The Measures for the Supervision and Management of Forest and Grassland Fire Prevention of the NFGA (Trial) was released, strengthening data collection and recording for major hidden risk investigations. This effort has yielded statistical, quantifiable, and analyzable data outcomes. Additionally, significant progress has been made in lightning-caused fire monitoring and early warning technology.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2024, the number of forest fires nationwide was decreased by 74.41% compared to 2020.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Implementation of the forest pest and disease control project

Brief description of the action:

Through biological control, establishment of green prevention and control demonstration zones, application of science-based monitoring systems, utilization of drones and smart monitoring, construction of national-level forecasting stations, joint prevention and treatment mechanisms, the Chinese government has executed a forest pest and disease control capacity enhancement project. This initiative includes building specimen museums and science education bases to effectively control forest pests and diseases.

Main results achieved for the action:

From 2020 to 2023, forest pest and disease control coverage averaged 9.4 million hectares annually, with the occurrence area of forest pest and disease decreasing year on year.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Pine wilt disease prevention and control campaign

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, China launched The National Five-year Action Plan for Pine Wilt Disease Prevention and Control (2021-2025). This initiative focuses on transforming infected pine forests in epidemic areas, establishing a refined data monitoring platform for the disease, and advancing scientific breakthroughs. It also strengthens the development of collaborative innovation centers and key laboratories, promoting the research and development and integrated innovation of critical technologies and products.

Main results achieved for the action:

By the end of 2024, China had achieved declines in the number of county-level epidemic areas, township-level occurrence sites, affected area, and dead pine trees.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Global Forest Goal 1 Challenges

9. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 1 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

1. China still faces challenges such as insufficient total forest resources, low forest quality, and unstable forest ecosystems.
 2. China's forest stock volume per unit area is only 69% of the global average. 64% of the country's forests are characterized by young and middle-aged stands, resulting in insufficient ecological stability.
 3. Regional resource constraints and the pressure of transitioning management models have made it difficult to shift from extensive to refined forest management. Approaches such as target tree cultivation and mixed-species forest management require long-term investment and sustained technical support.
- China needs to make further breakthroughs in enhancing forest quality, balancing ecological and economic objectives, and improving policy regulation to enhance dual ecological and economic benefits. It should also strengthen international cooperation and technical sharing to address multiple challenges and achieve sustainable management of forest resources.

3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

Target 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

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

Target 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

Target 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

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, 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.

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

10. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Implementation of the ecological forest ranger system

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, the NFGA issued China's very first Management Measures for Village Forest (Grassland) Rangers, clarifying the duties, selection procedures, and evaluation mechanisms for forest rangers. Low-income individuals are recruited to manage and protect forests, wetlands, desertified land and other ecological resources.

Main results achieved for the action:

1.1 million people have been lifted out of poverty by taking forest ranger positions to secure stable employment, thus establishing a "One ranger employed lifts one household out of poverty" model. Income generation has benefited over 3 million people. Additionally, refined management of forest resources has been achieved by building the information-based platform and the grid-based management system.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

11. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Introducing specialized financial policies

Brief description of the action:

The NFGA, in collaboration with the People's Bank of China and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, released policies encouraging financial institutions to develop credit products tailored for small forestry enterprises, such as forest tenure mortgage loans and pledged loans backed by compensatory income rights from public welfare forests.

Main results achieved for the action:

China has established the forest tenure mortgage loan system, continuously widened the scope of collateral, innovated the loan model and improved the supporting policies. By the end of 2023, the outstanding balance of forest tenure mortgage loans nationwide had exceeded 140 billion Chinese yuan (19.53 billion USD).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Interest subsidies and risk compensation by the government

Brief description of the action:

When utilizing central fiscal transfer payments for forestry and grassland, local governments may adopt measures such as interest-subsidized loans based on practical needs to lower corporate financing costs. Forestry credit risk compensation funds are in place in many regions.

Main results achieved for the action:

In forest and grassland investment nationwide, domestic loan has accumulated to more than 110 billion Chinese yuan (15.34 billion USD) from 2020 to 2023. Local financial institutions including rural commercial banks and village and township banks launched various small-scale credit products, addressing the short-term capital needs of micro-and-small enterprises.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

12. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Policy support and planning framework

Brief description of the action:

To implement the "greater food" approach, policies have been formulated with prioritized projects to accelerate the development of the woody oil crops industry. In 2022, the "14th Five-Year" Plan for National Forestry and Grassland Development identified woody oil crops as a key project.

Main results achieved for the action:

As of 2023, China's cultivation area for woody oil crops, predominantly *Camellia oleifera*, walnut, and olive trees, surpassed 12 million hectares, including approximately 4.8 million hectares of *Camellia oleifera* and 7 million hectares of walnut plantations.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Leveraging science and technology to improve the quality and efficiency of woody oil crops production

Brief description of the action:

Research and development has been strengthened to cultivate improved varieties with high yield and resistance. Advanced technologies have been adopted to enhance production and management capacities.

Main results achieved for the action:

Improved varieties with high yield and resistance such as the *Camellia oleifera* "Changlin Series" and walnut "Yunxin Series" have been promoted. Technologies including drone management, and integrated water and fertilizer systems have been widely adopted, while the development and application of mechanized harvesting equipment for *Camellia oleifera* have driven intensive management.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 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

13. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Improving and strengthening the forest and grassland industry

Brief description of the action:

The Chinese government promulgated the Guidelines for the Protection and Development of Forestry and Grassland for 14th five-year Plan and The Development Plan for Forest and Grassland Industry (2021-2025), identifying that the forest and grassland industry should be improved and strengthened to support rural revitalization. The rapid development of the forest and grassland industry has promoted the structural adjustment of rural economy, broadened the employment and income-generating channels for forest farmers, and driven more than 16 million people out of poverty.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2024, The total output of China's forest industry exceeded 10 trillion Chinese yuan (1.39 trillion USD), and the annual output of forest-derived food surpassed 200 million tons, making it the third largest agricultural product category. Camellia oleifera yielded more than 1 million tons, and the output of wood and bamboo processing exceeded 3trillion Chinese yuan (417 billion USD).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Developing woody oil crop industry and non-timber forest-based economy

Brief description of the action:

The Opinions on the Science-based Utilization of Forest Land Resources to Promote the High-Quality Development of Woody Oil Crop Industry and the Under-Forest Economy were jointly formulated by China's relevant government agencies. Policy documents such as The Three-Year Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of the Camellia Oleifera Industry (2023-2025), The Notice to Secure Land Use for Camellia Oleifera Production, and The Notice on Implementing Central Government's Fiscal Award and Subsidy Policies for the Camellia Oleifera Industry Development were introduced by the NFGA. These documents aim to optimize the production layout for woody oil crops, highlight development priorities, secure land use, and increase financial support.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2023, the yield of woody oil crops reached 9.68 million tons. The cultivation area for dry nuts, including chestnuts, jujubes, pine nuts, and kernel-apricots, exceeded 7.8 million hectares, yielding about 14 million tons. The cultivation area for fruits totaled approximately 13 million hectares, with an output of 190 million tons. The forest products of beverages crops, including tea and coffee witnessed remarkable growth: covered a cultivation area of about 3.5 million hectares, producing 3.5 million tons, and forest products of spice plants, including Chinese prickly ash, Star anise, and Cinnamon, occupied a cultivation area of around 2.1 million hectares, yielding 1.9 million tons.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Accelerating the innovation and development of the bamboo industry

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, the NFGA, together with the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments, issued The Opinions on Accelerating the Innovation and Development of the Bamboo Industry, to strengthen policy guarantee, optimize development environment, improve the ability of independent innovation, and accelerate the development of a modern bamboo industry system. To implement the "Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic" Initiative, in 2023, The Three-year Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of the "Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic" Initiative was further released.

Main results achieved for the action:

The Catalogue of Main Products of "Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic" (2023 Edition) was issued to guide local governments to promote bamboo products to replace non-degradable plastic in an orderly manner. In 2024, the output value of bamboo industry exceeded 500 billion Chinese yuan (69.75 USD).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 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

14. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Collaborative actions to address climate change

Brief description of the action:

The Chinese government has continuously carried out initiatives to consolidate and enhance forest carbon sink capacities, aiming to support forest protection and sustainable management, and increase forest carbon storage. Efforts have also been made to improve the diversity, stability, and sustainability of forest ecosystems, which enhances the forest's role in mitigating climate change, protecting biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, and increasing benefits for forest farmers, including by income generation.

Main results achieved for the action:

First, in 2024, China launched the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading system and issued The Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects: Afforestation Carbon Sinks (CCER-14-001-V01), providing guidance for local governments to carry out carbon sink projects based on science and in an orderly manner. Second, with the goal of consolidating and enhancing the carbon sequestration capacity of forest and grassland ecosystems, pathways for realizing the value of carbon sink products are actively explored. In 2022, the NFGA initiated a national pilot program for forest carbon sinks. Pilots explored establishing local targeted mechanisms such as "carbon sink +" to realize the value of carbon sink products, expanding value realization pathways.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Implementing biodiversity conservation

Brief description of the action:

The Convention on Biological Diversity encourages countries to develop national strategies integrating forest protection and species restoration. China is establishing a protected area system with national parks as the main body and an ex-situ conservation system led by the national botanical gardens, coordinating in-situ and ex-situ conservation, strengthening the protection of rare and endangered species, and carrying out biodiversity monitoring.

Main results achieved for the action:

Through policy innovation, technological empowerment, and community collaboration, China has achieved remarkable outcome in biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management, with endangered species recovering and ecological-economic development advancing jointly. The biodiversity conservation system has become more robust. China continues to advance in-situ and ex-situ conservation, implementing rescue and protection measures for rare and endangered wild flora and fauna. Over 300 rare wildlife species are now in a stage of population recovery. For instance, efforts have been made to advance the launch of the International Mangrove Center. The Chengdu International Horticultural Exhibition and the Global Panda Partners Conference were successfully held. National park partnership has been built with France and Gabon. Cross-border cooperation of protected areas has been carried out with Russia.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Global Forest Goal 2 Challenges

15. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 2 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

1. Given the complexity of ecosystems and the requirements for satisfying multiple functions, coordinated management of different ecological elements remains challenging.
 2. How to achieve the ecological, economic and social benefits of forests through policy design and technological innovation?
 3. How to optimize fiscal support mechanisms to attract private capital for forest conservation? How to ensure eco-compensation is linked to income generation for forest farmers?
 4. How to increase the public awareness of forests' multifunctional values, so as to encourage businesses and communities to participate in forest protection and form an ecological conservation network through "co-governance"?
- It is necessary to improve the policy system and strengthen technological support to explore green development models, in order to foster synergy between ecological conservation and rural revitalization.

4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

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

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

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

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, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

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

16. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Development of the protected area system with national parks as the main body

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, China launched its first five national parks, i.e., Sanjiangyuan, Giant Panda, Northeast China Tiger and Leopard, Hainan Tropical Rainforest, and Wuyishan national parks, protecting an area of 230,000 square kilometers, which encompasses nearly 30% of national key terrestrial wildlife species. In 2022, The National Park Spatial Layout Plan was released. In 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the NFGA conducted multiple rounds of joint reviews of the integrated optimization plans for protected areas submitted by provincial governments. In 2024, The Resolution on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization was adopted, which called for "comprehensively advancing the establishment of a protected area system with national parks at the main body".

Main results achieved for the action:

By the end of 2021, China had established protected areas of various categories at all levels, covering approximately 18% of its terrestrial territory, meeting the "Aichi Target" goal of 17% terrestrial protected area coverage. These protected areas now cover about 90% of terrestrial ecosystem types and 65% of higher plant communities. Taking the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park as an example, through enhanced measures such as mountain-clearing campaigns to remove snares, field patrols, and integrated ecosystem protection and restoration, the population of wild Northeast China tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) within the park increased from 27 in 2015 to around 70 in 2024, and wild Northeast China leopards (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) increased from 42 in 2015 to around 80 in 2024 according to monitoring data.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

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

17. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Launch of pilot on sustainable forest management

Brief description of the action:

In 2023, The National Implementation Plan for Pilot on Sustainable Forest Management (2023–2025) was issued. It aims to establish a forest management framework centered on forest management plans and systems, promote multifunctional, close-to-nature, and full-cycle forest management approaches, and research and develop replicable models for sustainable forest management.

Main results achieved for the action:

Based on regional layouts and resource characteristics across China's management zones, 182 forest management pilot models that can be promoted and popularized have been selected and summarized. Publications including *Compilation of Sustainable Forest Management Models in China* and *Technical Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Secondary Forests in China* have been released to support evidence-based forest management nationwide. By the end of 2023, pilot tasks had covered 181,000 hectares. In 2024, the scope of sustainable forest management has been moderately expanded based on pilot experience, with the implementation area exceeding 667,000 hectares.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

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

18. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Enhancing quality and efficiency of eco-friendly income-generating industries

Brief description of the action:

China adopted The Guidelines on Practicing the Broad Approach to Food and Building a Diversified Food Supply System. The Eco-Product Catalog (2024 Edition) was released with refined Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) accounting methodologies. The Administrative Measures for National Reserve Forest Construction was amended and promulgated. The National Implementation Plan for Boosting Woody Oil Crops Production Capacity was formulated to enhance production management of *Camellia oleifera* and expand high-quality supply. The 2025 Central Government Work Report for the first time incorporated "developing the non-timber forest-based economy" supported by the National Under-Forest Economy Development Guidelines (2021–2030).

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2024, economic forests cover over 46 million hectares with an annual output surpassing 2 trillion Chinese yuan (280 billion USD), while the non-timber forest-based economy utilized 40 million hectares of woodland, generating approximately 1 trillion Chinese yuan (140 billion USD) annually and serving as a "green engine" for rural revitalization. In 2024, eco-tourism recorded 2.76 billion visits, a 9.1% year-on-year increase.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Continuously advancing a forest certification system with Chinese characteristics and global integration

Brief description of the action:

China has established and improved the China Forest Certification Council (CFCC) system while maintaining mutual recognition with the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). In 2024, national standards including China Forest Certification – Chain of Custody (GB/T 28952-2024), China Forest Certification – Forest Carbon Sinks (GB/T 43647-2024), and China Forest Certification – Forest Management (GB/T 28951-2021) were released by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of China.

Main results achieved for the action:

By 2024, the CFCC had developed and implemented 33 forest certification standards. New breakthroughs have been achieved in certification in forest management, wildlife breeding management, non-timber forest products, commercial production of rare and endangered plant species, and forest ecological environment services, supporting sustainable forest management and development and trade of forest products.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Global Forest Goal 3 Challenges

19. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 3 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

1. The forest resource management system centered on forest management plans remains underdeveloped, requiring strengthened efforts in both the formulation and implementation of forest management plans.
2. Biodiversity conservation and forest management practices are not effectively coordinated, with spatial distribution and population data for wildlife species beyond flagship species lacking clarity.
3. Incentives for forest management and ecosystem services certification remain insufficient.

5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 4: 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

Target 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

Target 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

Target 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

Target 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

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

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, 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.

Target 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

20. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Increasing financial support for the protection and restoration of ecosystems

Brief description of the action:

In 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Natural Resources jointly issued the Master Plan for National Major Projects for the Protection and Restoration of Key Ecosystems (2021-2035), launching national major projects for the protection and restoration of key ecosystems to establish a national ecological security shelter framework. Financial support for the protection and restoration of ecosystems has been increased. During the 14th five-year plan (2021-2025), China implemented 27 projects for the integrated protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, desert ecosystems, 49 abandoned mine ecological rehabilitation pilot projects, and 75 land greening demonstration projects.

Main results achieved for the action:

The plan has driven China's transition from single-element management to systematic ecological restoration through cross-sectoral coordination and multi-project synergy, contributing "China's Approach" to global ecological governance. Notable outcomes include: forest coverage increases from 13.21% in 1977 to 20.79% now in Inner Mongolia through afforestation and desertification control, establishing a "Great Green Wall" across China's northern region. Programs like Grain for Green support ecological industries integration, and drive regional green development.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Increased Investment in the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program

Brief description of the action:

In 2023, the NFGA, along with five other departments jointly issued the Plan for the Sixth Phase of the TNSFP, planning 68 key project zones with comprehensive management and consolidation tasks covering 49.35 million hectares. In 2024, central investment totaling 32 billion Chinese yuan (4.46 billion USD) were allocated, initiating 287 key projects.

Main results achieved for the action:

Remarkable results have been achieved in three landmark campaigns. In the eastern eradication campaign zone, the Horqin Sandy Land is restoring its historic savanna landscape. In the central critical campaign zone, key projects are moving forward steadily, including the 400-kilometer Photovoltaic Great Wall in the Kubuqi Desert and the comprehensive treatment of ten major erosion-prone gullies. In the western containment campaign zone, a continuous ecological barrier has now been completed along the edge of the Taklamakan Desert, effectively "closing the loop".

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Sustained funding increase and green finance development

Brief description of the action:

The General Office of the National Financial Regulatory Administration and the General Office of the People's Bank of China (PBC) issued the Implementation Plan for High-Quality Development of Green Finance in Banking and Insurance. In 2021, the PBC, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission jointly released the Green Bond Endorsed Projects Catalogue (2021 Edition), which included multiple CFCC standards.

Main results achieved for the action:

Through institutional innovation, product development, resource integration, and regional collaboration, green finance has effectively unlocked the economic value of forest and grassland ecological products, establishing a sustainable development model featuring "ecological and economic benefits", which generates significant economic results.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 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

21. Since 2020, has your country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes

22. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

Public domestic funding
Private domestic funding
Public international funding, including official development assistance
Private international funding
Blended financing

23. If no, please describe the main challenges encountered:

Target 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

24. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Encouraging and mobilizing diverse capital to participate in ecological conservation and restoration

Brief description of the action:

In 2021, The Guidance on Encouraging and Supporting Social Capital Participation in Ecological Conservation and Restoration was issued, explicitly advocating for social capital involvement in the entire process of ecological protection and restoration projects, including investment, design, restoration, and management.

Main results achieved for the action:

Since policy implementation, enthusiasm of social capital's engagement in ecological conservation and restoration has significantly increased. From 2020 to 2023, 1.619 trillion Chinese yuan (226.7 billion USD) was invested in China's forest and grassland ecological development, with public funds (including from the central and local governments) amounting to 994.8 billion Chinese yuan (138.67 billion USD) or 61.45%, and other funds (including domestic loans, foreign investment, self-raised funds, and other social capital) totaling 624.2 billion Chinese yuan (87.01 billion USD), or 38.55%.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Non-Governmental Cooperation and Exchange

Brief description of the action:

The platform for non-governmental cooperation and exchange has been actively built. Efforts have been taken to strengthen collaboration and communication with overseas non-governmental organizations (NGOs), introduce advanced international concepts and good practices, promote China-Japan youth exchanges on greening, and conduct capacity building activities of various formats.

Main results achieved for the action:

International cooperation projects in forests and grassland in domestic China have been implemented successfully, including sustainable forest management, wetland conservation and restoration, endangered wildlife protection, biodiversity conservation, and the development of a protected area system with national parks as the main body. The capacity of sustainable forest management and national awareness of natural protection has been raised.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Introducing social capital to promote sustainable forest management

Brief description of the action:

The Office of the National Greening Committee and the China Green Foundation have collaborated with China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Alipay Ant Group to innovatively support nationwide mandatory tree-planting through the "Internet + National Mandatory Tree Planting". Sinopec Group and Volkswagen Group China have carried out ecological restoration projects in multiple locations across the country.

Main results achieved for the action:

From 2016 to 2025, the Alipay Ant Forest project, jointly launched by Ant Financial Services Group, the Office of the National Greening Committee, the China Green Foundation, and the China Green Carbon Foundation, has donated a cumulative total of 4.566 billion yuan (640 million USD), planting 619 million trees across China with a planting area exceeding 436,600 hectares. From 2022 to 2025, the 'I Plant a Tree for Carbon Neutrality' philanthropic activity, carried out by CNPC and the China Green Foundation, raised over 50 million yuan (7.02 million USD) in funds, attracted more than 1.65 million participants, and established over 300 hectares of forest land.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 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

25. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Launching the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund and implementing foreign aid training programs to promote global forestry innovation cooperation

Brief description of the action:

On November 12, 2022, the "Global Development Promotion Center" was formally launched by the China International Development Cooperation Agency with an aim to promote the implementation of the Global Development Initiative and the 2030 Agenda by planning resources, coordinating actions, pooling wisdom and introducing ideas. The "South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund" was upgraded into the "Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund", to support developing countries in implementing the Global Development Initiative and the 2030 Agenda. To support Mongolia's "Plant a Billion Trees Plan", efforts have been made to support the "China-Mongolia Desertification Prevention and Control Cooperation Center".

Main results achieved for the action:

From 2020 to 2024, 123 forest-related foreign-aid human resources development workshops were organized, sponsoring 7,197 participants from over 90 countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania, North America, and Latin America. The technical assistance project for Gobi Bear conservation was carried out in Mongolia, successfully helping Mongolia identify 52 Gobi Bear individuals, doubling the previously recorded population. The Asian cooperation-funded projects including cross-border monitoring of Asian elephants, monitoring of migratory birds in the Asian region, and wetland conservation and management were implemented, advancing regional forest innovation cooperation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Supporting APFNet to advance international forest cooperation

Brief description of the action:

China supports the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) in building cooperation platforms and mechanisms. The demonstration and training base for sustainable forest management was built in Pu'er, Yunnan Province and the first Pu'er Forum on Asia-Pacific Forests was held in 2023. The Lancang-Mekong Basin Forestry University Alliance, and the China-ASEAN forestry and grassland science and technology cooperation mechanism were launched. These efforts have supported capacity building, international training and forestry talents cultivation. The Lancang-Mekong National Scholarship was established to innovatively implement cross-border training for tea farmers in the Basin.

Main results achieved for the action:

Through deepening cooperation with APFNet in policy dialogue, capacity building, pilot projects and information sharing, China has contributed to forest restoration and improved the level of sustainable forest management in the Asia-Pacific region. As of March 2024, the government of China supported APFNet to carry out 54 pilot projects for the Asia-Pacific region. By 2024, 24 seminars have been held in Yunnan Province, providing professional training for hundreds of forest officials from 21 economies. By April 2025, the China-ASEAN Forestry and Grassland Science and Technology Cooperation Mechanism has funded 9 innovative projects and 23 visiting scholars, and initiated 3 youth forums to accelerate the transformation of achievements. The seminar for tea farmers promotes the application of organic tea technology in Laos and the introduction of it to China, providing a vivid example for a balance between economy and ecology in the community.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Promoting south-south cooperation on climate change

Brief description of the action:

China assists other developing countries in combating climate change through south-south cooperation, including establishing low-carbon demonstration zones, implementing climate mitigation and adaptation projects, and conducting capacity-building programs. In 2024, a Ministerial Seminar on Integrated Sustainable Forest Development and South-South Cooperation Policies was sponsored for developing countries.

Main results achieved for the action:

By October 2024, China had signed 53 Memorandums of Understanding on climate change south-south cooperation with 42 developing countries, organized more than 300 capacity building projects in climate change, and trained over 10,000 people from more than 120 developing countries.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 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**26. Is your country engaged in international cooperation and/or public-private partnerships to promote sustainable forest management?**

Yes

**27. If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:
(Select all that apply)**

Governments
Intergovernmental organizations and/or processes
Private sector
Non-governmental organizations

**28. Please specify the types of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)**

North-South
South-South

**29. Please specify the areas of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)**

Target 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

30. Since 2020, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

31. Since 2020, has your country had access to financing to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

32. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

Public domestic funding
Private domestic funding
Public international funding, including official development assistance
Private international funding
Blended financing

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

33. Has the collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information in your country, for example, through multidisciplinary scientific assessments, improved since 2020?

Yes

34. If yes, please describe any improvements (maximum 250 words).

In 2020, the NFGA initiated the development of the Integrated Ecological Resources Management System for Forestry and Grassland, aiming to achieve dynamic monitoring, precise management, and science-based decision-making for ecological resources including forests, grasslands, wetlands, and deserts through the integrated "air-space-ground-network" monitoring, forming a unified digital platform for forestry and grassland ecological resources to support ecological protection and restoration and high-quality development for forest and grassland resources. The system is deployed nationwide, with core functions including dynamic resource monitoring, disaster warning and emergency response, ecological project supervision, and biodiversity conservation.

35. Does your country carry out a National Forest Inventory?

Yes

36. If yes, what year was the most recent inventory completed?

2024

Global Forest Goal 4 Challenges

37. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 4 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

1. The implementation of sustainable forest management and the United Nations Forest Instrument rely heavily on government appropriations, with limited contributions from international and social funds.
2. There is no unified coordinating body for international forest funding, and information channels for accessing international funds lack transparency and clarity. There is insufficient sharing of information and collaborative linkages between institutions, particularly in the post-pandemic era.
3. North-south dialogue have become complicated due to international relations and other factors, influencing the development of scientific and technological partnerships.

6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 5: 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

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

Target 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

Target 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

Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

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, 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.

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

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

Yes

39. If yes, please specify which:
(Select both, if applicable)

National sustainable development plans
Poverty reduction strategies

Target 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

40. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Carrying out special operations to combat forest and grassland destruction

Brief description of the action:

Since 2018, the NFGA has organized nationwide campaigns against forest and grassland destruction, and integrated law enforcement for forestry-grassland-wetland-desert resources in the Three-North region. From 2022 to 2024, the supervision and assessment of the implementation of the forest chief scheme in all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) was successfully completed for three consecutive years, and the methods and approaches of supervision and assessment were continuously optimized and improved, with the protection and management of forest and grassland resources and law enforcement supervision as one of the priorities, and the main responsibility of local governments to protect and develop forest and grassland resources was reinforced.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2024, the NFGA reported 39 typical cases of forest and grassland destruction to the public, involving 24 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), covering an area of 594.86 hectares. By the end of 2024, 423.18 hectares of vegetation was restored.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

41. Since 2020, has your government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes

42. If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation
Improved enforcement of existing legislation
Export controls
Import controls
Bilateral agreements between exporting and importing countries

Target 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

43. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Deepening the collective forest tenure reform

Brief description of the action:

In 2023, the Chinese government issued The Plan for Deepening the Collective Forest Tenure Reform and issued a circular requiring all regions to implement it, aiming to further consolidate and improve the rural basic management system, promote farmers' employment and income growth, advance ecological civilization, and drive green development through deepened reforms.

Main results achieved for the action:

By 2023, the area of collective forest land nationwide reached 146 million hectares, and forest stock volume 9.33 billion cubic meters, providing employment for more than 40 million rural farmers.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

44. Please describe what types of mechanisms are in place to involve stakeholders in the formulation, planning and/or implementation of forest-related policies and programmes (maximum 250 words).

1. During the policy-making process, stakeholders can express their requirements and opinions to governments through multiple channels in order to safeguard their rights and interests.
2. By promoting the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, a diversified forestry investment mechanism is established to attract social and financial capital into the forestry sector.
3. Through interpretation, publicity, pilot trials, coordination, and monitoring, policies are translated from concepts into tangible outcomes.
4. Public participation primarily includes environmental awareness education, community tree-planting activities, volunteer patrol involvement, and public supervision reporting platforms.
5. Forestry development plans and forest management plans prepared by forestry authorities at all levels must solicit opinions from relevant government departments. When drafting forest management plans, forest management units are encouraged to adopt public disclosure.

Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

45. In your country, have forests been integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development?

Yes

Global Forest Goal 5 Challenges

**46. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 5 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.**

1. Fragmentation in the governance system and implementation gaps persist. Although systems and mechanisms like the forest chief scheme and the central environmental-protection inspection have been established at the national level, insufficient grassroots enforcement capacity and inefficient cross-sectoral coordination remain a challenge.
2. Balancing ecological conservation and economic development poses challenges. Underdeveloped regions rich in forest resources face economic growth pressures, resulting in prominent tensions between land development and forestland protection.
3. Technological innovation and data support are inadequate. Methods of forest carbon sink evaluation requires to be further refined. In particular, application of remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and integrated models should be accelerated to underpin national greenhouse gas inventories and carbon removal accounting for carbon market projects.
4. Efforts are required to further optimize technology-enabled solutions and market mechanisms, drive innovation in valuing ecological products, and consolidate poverty alleviation achievements while linking them to rural revitalization.

7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 6: 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

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

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

Target 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

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.

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

47. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Advancing the forest chief scheme comprehensively, and cross-sectoral coordination

Brief description of the action:

Since 2020, the forest chief scheme has been established. Various systems such as forest chief meetings, cross-sectoral coordination, information disclosure, and supervision and inspection have been reinforced, and the smart information system and work platform for the forest chief scheme have been put in place.

Main results achieved for the action:

By June 2025, the forest chief scheme has been launched top-down in all five government levels with more than 1.3 million forest chiefs appointed. The area of illegally used forestland and the volume of unlawfully harvested forest have both declined year on year. The area affected by forest-related violations has further decreased.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Launch of the TNSFP coordination mechanism

Brief description of the action:

The Chinese government launches a coordination mechanism to strengthen the comprehensive prevention and control of desertification and promote the construction of key ecological projects such as the "Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program", with the participation of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Water Resources, the National Energy Administration, and the NFGA.

Main results achieved for the action:

The "1+N+X" Work Plan and "The Program Plan for the Sixth Phase of the TNSFP" were developed and issued. A working mechanism and responsibility system featuring "overall planning by the central government, respective responsibility by the provincial government, and implementation by city and county governments" is launched.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

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

48. Are mechanisms in place for cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation?

Yes

49. If yes, please specify the sectors involved:

Climate change
Biodiversity
Energy
Rural development
Land use

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

50. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Implementation of the newly revised Forest Law

Brief description of the action:

The newly revised Forest Law came into effect on July 1, 2020. It establishes a classification-based management system for forests, distinguishing between public welfare forests and commercial forests. Public welfare forests are subject to strict protection with a primary focus on delivering ecological benefits, while commercial forests are managed independently by forest operators.

Main results achieved for the action:

The classification-based forest management approach is a priority of the revised Forest Law and has been significantly strengthened. This revision plays a critical role in enhancing forest management, improving forest quality, and advancing the high-quality development of the forest sector.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

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

51. Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes

52. If yes, please specify which sets of criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)

National or subnational
Regional or international (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)

**53. If yes, please specify for which of the following purposes the criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)**

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):: Submit the national report to FAO for the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA).

Target 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

54. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Launch of the Global Network for Sustainable Forest Management

Brief description of the action:

To implement the Global Development Initiative proposed by the Chinese government and support the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Network for Sustainable Forest Management was established. The Network is operated as an integrated project by APFNet. Its objective is to promote global sustainable forest management, advance the Global Development Initiative, and contribute to building a community of shared destiny where man and nature co-exist in harmony.

Main results achieved for the action:

In October 2023, the Global Network for Sustainable Forest Management was officially launched in Pu'er, Yunnan Province. Since its inception, a high-level dialogue platform known as the "Pu'er Forum on Asia-Pacific Forests" was set up, a seminar on sustainable forest management in the Lancang-Mekong region was convened, and efforts have been made to launch the Fiji-based Asia-Pacific Forestry Training Center. Expert consultations have been held to gather multi-stakeholder input, and a dedicated outreach webpage was developed. The Network also carried out promotional activities during UNFF 20, further expanding its international visibility and influence.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 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

55. Since 2020, have major groups and other relevant stakeholders been involved in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes

56. If yes, please describe their involvement in a maximum of 250 words:

Major groups and stakeholders in China are deeply involved in the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (2017-2030). The government led the promotion of large-scale land greening, comprehensive desertification combating, national park development and collective forest tenure reform, in response to the objectives of forest protection and sustainable management. Efforts have been made to support the development of the International Mangrove Center, the international cooperation of giant pandas, and the submission of national reports (in 2021 and 2024) in the implementation of the UNSPF. Scientific research institutions (such as Chinese Academy of Forestry) provide scientific and technological support for sustainable forest management. Local governments and communities have taken various measures to promote sustainable forest management, actively develop under-forest economy, forest-based food, eco-tourism and forest rehabilitation. 18 sites have continued to implement the United Nations Forest Instrument.

Global Forest Goal 6 Challenges

**57. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 6 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.**

Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism needs to be improved. Forest management involves many government agencies including those in natural resources, ecological environment, agriculture and rural areas. Boundaries of functions and responsibilities of these agencies lack clearance. Law enforcement lacks synergy. Conflicts exist in policy objectives and resource allocation (such as the balance between ecological protection and economic development), which leads to reduced efficiency.

8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets

58. In your opinion, what is the progress of your country towards the targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, since its adoption in 2017?

	Achieved	On track	Some progress	No change	Negative change	Not applicable
1.1 Forest area	X					
1.2 Carbon stock	X					
1.3 Implementation of SFM		X				
1.4 Resilience and adaptation		X				
2.1 Extreme poverty of forest dependent people	X					
2.2 Access to finance of small forest enterprises		X				
2.3 Food security		X				
2.4 Contribution to social economic and environmental development		X				
2.5 Contribution to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation		X				
3.1 Protected areas		X				
3.2 Long-term forest management plans		X				
3.3 Products from sustainably managed forests		X				
4.1 Mobilization of resources for SFM		X				
4.2 Increased forest related financing		X				
4.3 Enhanced cooperation and partnerships		X				
4.4 Forest financing strategies and access to financing		X				
4.5 Forest-related information		X				
5.1 Integration of forests in national plans and strategies	X					
5.2 Enhancement of forest law enforcement and governance		X				
5.3 Coherence and coordination of policies and programmes		X				
5.4 Integration of forest related issues into land-use planning		X				
6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation		X				
6.4 Common understanding of concept of SFM indicator sets	X					
6.5 Strengthened involvement of stakeholders		X				

9. Voluntary National Contributions

59. Has your government announced any Voluntary National Contributions (VNCs) related to the Global Forest Goals?

Yes

60. If yes, please provide a brief description, including information on timeframes and the progress made thus far. If your government has announced more than one Voluntary National Contribution, please click "Add another contribution" (can add up to ten).

Brief description:

The Chinese government submitted its national reports in the implementation of the UNFI and UNSPF in 2014 and 2019, and announced its VNCs in 2019 and 2024, demonstrating its progress and commitment in sustainable forest management.

Progress to date:

Since the announcement of its VNCs, China has made substantial progress in sustainable forest management. As of the end of 2023, the forest coverage exceeded 25 percent, and the stock volume surpassed 20 billion cubic meters. China has the world's largest area of planted forests, accounting for more than one-quarter of the global increase in forest area over the past decade. It is also the first country to achieve land degradation neutralization. In 2024, the total output value of the forestry sector exceeded 10 trillion Chinese yuan (1.39 trillion USD). Ecology-based poverty alleviation has been continuously advanced, with the forest ranger system effectively implemented nationwide. China has actively advanced green development under the Belt and Road Initiative, and signed over 100 forestry cooperation agreements. We hosted the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and launched pilot programs on forest carbon sinks and sustainable management, contributing Chinese solutions to global forest governance. Green finance has developed rapidly in China, ranking among the top globally in green credit balances. Technological innovations such as forestry foundation models have significantly improved sustainable forest management capacities.

This action contributes to these GFG targets:

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

10. Other questions: Gender equality

61. Since 2020, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes

62. If yes, please indicate the purpose of the action taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector:
(Select all that apply)

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

63. Please provide a brief description of the actions taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector:

Action 1: Collective forest tenure reform benefiting women
The reform of the collective forest tenure system has produced multiple positive impacts on rural households, especially women. It has created employment opportunities, enhanced entrepreneurial capacity, increased income, and improved skills. Notably, it has contributed to elevating women's status within the household and in society at large.
<https://www.shangluo.gov.cn/lyj/info/1081/6757.htm>
Action 2: Actively engaging women in project areas in climate change response
Professor Yin Lun from the Southwest Forestry University received the Gender Climate Award of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program. For more than twenty years, he has been working in the western regions of China that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. In close collaboration with rural residents, especially women, he has carried out research and practical activities based on traditional knowledge related to biodiversity to address climate change challenges. His sustained efforts have made outstanding contributions to promoting gender equality and enhancing climate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation.
<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/rsxjbz/596564.jhtml>

11. Other questions: International Day of Forests

64. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?
(Select all that apply)

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 specify:

65. Please provide up to three examples of actions taken in observance of International Day of Forests since 2020. If possible, include a weblink to relevant documentation.

International Forest Day Action:

1. In 2025, the Greater Khingan Forest Industry Group released a promotional video in celebration of the International Day of Forests
2. In 2023, the Inventory and Planning Institute of the NFGA released a promotional video titled "International Day of Forests: Forests and Health."

Weblink:

<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/lyj/1/zxsp/20250325/617297.html>, <https://www.forestry.gov.cn/search/370234>

International Forest Day Action:

1 In 2025, a popular science article titled "International Day of Forests: Living with Forests" was published on the science outreach WeChat account of the Chinese Academy of Forestry.

2. In 2025, Dinghushan Nature Reserve organized a public science education activity to celebrate the International Day of Forests, focusing on the annual theme "Forests: Nature's Lifeline for Food", introducing the origin and significance of the International Day of Forests, emphasizing the importance of forests in providing food resources, and raising public awareness on the rich food resources of Dinghushan Nature Reserve as a species gene repository.

Weblink:

<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/zhzs/616319.jhtml>, https://scbg.cas.cn/kp/202503/t20250324_7564108.html

International Forest Day Action:

1. From 2021 to 2023, China Green Times published articles on the "International Day of Forests" for three consecutive years, entitling "The theme of the International Day of Forests in 2021 was decided: Forest Restoration: A Path to Recovery and Well-being", "Message from the UN Secretary-General to the International Day of Forests in 2022", and "International Day of Forests: Healthy Forests for Healthy People" respectively.

2. From 2021 to 2025, sites for the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument in China carried out publicity activities in celebration of the International Day of Forests. In 2021, the Xiaolongshan Forestry Experimental Bureau of Gansu Province carried out an outreach campaign focusing on themes such as sustainable forest management, ecological restoration, and forest fire prevention. Through diverse and flexible formats, the event introduced the origin of the International Day of Forests and raised awareness about the functions of forests, the relationship between forests and man, forestry-related policies and regulations, the prohibition of illicit cultivation, and forest fire prevention. In 2024, Shuangjiang County, Lincang City of Yunnan Province organized a publicity campaign on ecological protection, forest fire prevention, and planting techniques, attracting active participation from local residents. In 2025, the State-Owned Forest Farm of Hongya County of Sichuan Province introduced to the public the status quo of global forest-based food resources and the supporting role of the food chain of forest ecosystem, and held a display on south-western China's under-forest plants including chestnut, Tricholoma matsutake, and bamboo shoots.

Weblink:

http://www.greentimes.com/green/news/cxlh/gdlx/content/2021-03/26/content_475883.htm ;
<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/main/6213/20220424/155200224149647.html> ;
<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/main/446/20230322/141534111943094.html>,
<https://lycy.gansu.gov.cn/lycy/c105839/202103/96e02c0b03da4759a34b1f7d4e2fc1be.shtml>,
https://lcj.yn.gov.cn/html/2024/zuixindongtai_0403/71377.html
<https://lcj.sc.gov.cn/scslyt/sxdt/2025/3/25/21b9a611f7a6415aac0bdf6a527eead5.shtml>

12. Success stories

66. Since 2020, does your country have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes

67. If yes, provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and/or articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets. Please specify the relevant GFG targets.

You may provide up to three success stories by clicking on "Add another success story".

Title:

Brief description:

In 2021, Baisha Forest Farm of Shanghang County, Fujian Province, was designated by the NFGA as a site for the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument. The Farm has achieved significant progress in sustainable forest management and rural livelihood enhancement through science-based forest cultivation, talent-driven technological innovation, and the vigorous development of multilayer forestry systems. In recent years, the Farm has carried out large-diameter Chinese fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*) plantation trials. By implementing scientific thinning, extending rotation cycles, and promoting the development of understory vegetation, it has established the largest known contiguous area of large-diameter Chinese fir plantations in China. This has led to the development of a management model aimed at maintaining long-term productivity in plantation forests. To reduce the proportion of Masson pine (*Pinus massoniana*) stands, and mitigate risks associated with pinewood nematode outbreaks and forest fires, the farm carried out 966.67 hectares of targeted transformation from 2018 to 2022. This was achieved through three approaches: clear-cutting with regeneration enhancement, strip cutting with improvement measures, and selective logging or thinning-based tending operations. Through mechanisms such as management transfer, joint afforestation, land leasing, and cooperative forest operations, the Farm has effectively integrated financial and land resources. These efforts have promoted sustainable forest management and enhanced the resilience and adaptivity of forest ecosystems to natural disasters and climate change.

Main results achieved:

GFG targets addressed:

1.3
1.4
2.5
3.1
3.2
4.1

Weblink:

https://lyj.fujian.gov.cn/zxzx/lydt/202203/t20220321_5864117.htm

Title:**Brief description:**

In 2021, Yuhang District of Zhejiang Province was designated by the NFGA as a site for the implementation of the UN Forest Instrument. Through initiatives such as the "Greening Yuhang" campaign, forest expansion and quality improvement, industrial transformation, and forestry brand cultivation, the district has developed an integrated model of urban–rural forestry development, known as the "Yuhang Model of Urban and Rural Forestry Integration in Zhejiang Province." First, by implementing the Forest Quality Improvement Program, Yuhang has promoted the transformation of the forest industry, constructed safe forest zones and a sound ecological system, and ensured the district's development as the leading economic driving force in Zhejiang, resulting in both ecological and economic benefits. Second, the district has vigorously advanced the construction of urban forest ecological corridors and green networks, continuously improving the environment and fully leveraging the ecosystem services provided by forests. Third, Yuhang has emphasized cultural orientation by preserving traditional culture and promoting ecological education and outreach, thereby enriching the connotation of forest culture and fostering harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Fourth, continuous efforts have been made to develop ecological tourism and recreational industries, enhance landscape quality, and promote the multifunctionality and multi-benefits of forestry. Based on protection and rational planning, the district aims to develop forest-based ecological products and ensure broad public participation and equitable sharing of ecological gains. Yuhang District's best practices in forest-related commitments and sustainable forest management, characterized by ecological protection, nature-based tourism, and a sound environment, have achieved notable social, economic, and ecological outcomes.

Main results achieved:**GFG targets addressed:**

1.3
1.4
2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5
3.1
3.2

Weblink: