

# 中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and has the honor to submit views and comments on the 2017-2030 Strategic Plan of the International Arrangement on Forests and the quadrennial program of work for the period 2017-2020 as attached.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests the assurances of its highest consideration.

September 30, 2016  
New York



Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests  
New York

## **Views and Comments of China on UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030**

As requested by Co-Chairs of the first meeting of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group (AHEG1), China would share the following views and comments on the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 and the quadrennial program of work for the period 2017-2020, on the basis of the AHEG1 report and related background papers prepared by the UNFF Secretariat.

### **I. The title**

China supports the Strategic Plan be entitled the “United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030” to highlight its role in enhancing synergies in the UN system, and addressing fragmentation of the global governance on forests.

### **II. Introduction**

China supports outlining the importance of forests to people and the planet, trends and challenges, and opportunities for enhanced actions, and identifying the background and issues to be addressed in “Introduction”.

Besides mentioning deforestation, forest degradation and finance, fragmentation of the global governance on forests, lack of coordination and synergies among forest-related agencies and weakening role of forest authorities should also be emphasized in “Trends and challenges”.

The 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, new opportunities provided by the Green Climate Fund and the potential of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) should be highlighted in “Opportunities for enhanced action”.

### **III. IAF vision and mission**

“Vision” should reflect the concepts of sustainable forest management (SFM) and eco-civilization, which can be stated as protecting and sustainably managing global forests, so as to maintain and enhance the economic, social and ecological values of all types of forests for the benefits of the present and future generations and realize the harmonious and sustainable development of people and nature.

“Mission” can include the following two aspects. First, promote implementation of SFM, halt deforestation and forest degradation, strengthen afforestation and restoration of degraded forests, protect and expand the earth’s forests, improve forest quality, enhance forest-based economic, social and ecological benefits, and contribute to achieve forest-related goals, including those in the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Second, promote policy dialogue and encourage

inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration to achieve long-term political commitments and international arrangements on forest, including adoption of a legally binding instrument on all types of forests.

#### **IV. Strategic goals and targets**

Strategic goals should incorporate five objectives of the IAF and the four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs). The targets need to be time-bound and quantifiable, and aligned with forest-related SDGs and the Paris Agreement, to form a framework of indicators for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the forest sector.

Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation, reforestation and increasing forest quality, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation (GOF1). Targets may include: reduce area of degraded forests, increase area of afforestation, reforestation and restored degraded forest, increase stock volume, contribute to reducing GHG emission and increasing carbon sink, protect endangered species in forests, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect water sources and wetlands.

Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and ecological benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people (GOF2). Targets may include: eradicate extreme poverty for people who depend on forests for livelihood, increase contribution of forest to food security and sustainable agriculture, increase the output value and employment opportunities provided by forests, increase the production and use of woody grain and oil, and increase the use of forest related bio-energy.

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 (GOF3). Targets may include: improve the management quality of protected forests, increase the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests, and increase the area of certified forests.

Goal 4: Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM (GOF 4). Targets may include: provide finance for the implementation of SFM, promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies, and enhance international cooperation on forests, as well as public-private partnerships.

Goal 5: Promote sustainable governance framework to implement the UNFI and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda (IAF Objectives 2 & 5). Targets may include: increase the implementation and reporting rate of the UNFI, enhance forest policy coherence and inter-sectoral policy coordination.

Goal 6: Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels (IAF Objective 3). Targets may include: establish a UN high-level coordination mechanism on forest issues, enhance the development of a global system on forest governance, and effectively operate the GFFFN.

## **V. Implementation framework**

“Actions to achieve strategic goals” should focus on implementation of the UNFI.

“Roles and responsibilities” should be concise and consistent with the ECOSOC resolution 2015/33. The concept of the proposed “Voluntary Planned Contributions (VPCs)” is very important, which can contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan in full swing. Member States can develop and implement its own action plans according to the Strategic Plan and its VPCs. In addition, synergies within the UN system should also be highlighted, and an operational synergy facilitation mechanism should be developed.

“Means and resources for implementation of the Strategic Plan” should identify priorities of GFFFN, which could include: assisting developing countries to develop national forest investment and financing strategies, assisting Member States in designing and applying for forest projects from existing and emerging financial sources, collecting and sharing forest finance information, including through establishing a forest financing database, sharing best practices, and enhancing Member States’ capacity in raising and using finance. In addition, collaboration with forest financing institutions, including GEF and GCF should be enhanced. Necessary support to the GFFFN is also of critical importance.

## **VI. Review framework**

The monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanism of the Strategic Plan can be integrated with the implementation of the UNFI to reduce reporting burdens. The reporting cycle should be identified, and format improved. The Strategic Plan can be updated and adjusted as required in the mid-term review.

The Strategic Plan should be the implementation mechanism of the forest-related goals in the 2030 Agenda. Roles and functions of the UNFF in implementing, monitoring and reporting the implementation of the forest-related SDGs should be further identified. Contribution of forests to achieving sustainable development should be fully reflected.

## **VII. Communication and outreach strategy**

The Strategic Plan should be a strategic document for communication and outreach, and its language should be concise and easy to understand. Outreach activities should be incorporated in the 4POW. Therefore, it is not necessary to develop an independent communication and outreach

strategy.

### **VIII. The 4POW 2017-2020**

The priority actions, resource needs and major actors should be identified based on the core content of the Strategic Plan. The 4POW should help develop a global system on forest governance, based on the framework agreed upon in the ECOSOC resolution 2015/33, further improve the institutional and mechanism design, and transform to prioritize SFM and UNFI implementation.

UNFF12 (2017) could base on VPCs, an important mechanism to implement the Strategic Plan, to develop the future implementing, monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms.

To ensure the effective operation of the GFFFN, its implementation could be discussed on odd-year sessions. Suggestions to improve the GFFFN and increase its efficiency and effectiveness based on the ECOSOC resolution 2015/33 could be made in 2018.

China looks forward to close cooperation with all delegates and experts in AHEG2 and follow-up meetings to facilitate development of the Strategic Plan and the 4POW.

# 《联合国森林战略规划》中方原则意见

应联合国森林论坛（UNFF）国际森林安排战略规划开放式政府间特设专家组联合主席请求，参照专家组第一次会议报告，以及 UNFF 秘书处组织编写的相关背景文件，中国对 2017-2030 年国际森林安排战略规划（以下简称“战略规划”）和 2017-2020 年四年工作计划（以下简称“工作计划”），提出如下建议：

## 一、名称

支持将国际森林安排战略规划命名为“联合国森林战略规划（2017-2030）”，以发挥联合国系统协同增效作用，应对全球森林治理体系破碎化问题。

## 二、简介部分

支持在简介部分阐述森林对人类和全球的重要性，以及当前全球林业发展面临的趋势、挑战和新的机遇，明确战略规划制定的背景和亟待解决的问题。

趋势与挑战除了强调毁林和森林退化问题、林业资金问题外，还应强调全球森林治理体系破碎化问题、涉林部门间缺乏协调与合力的现状，以及林业部门地位弱化的倾向。

面临的机遇应重点强调联合国通过的《2030 年发展议程》和气候变化《巴黎协定》、全球环境基金新的增资期、绿色气候基金提供新的机遇以及全球森林资金网络的潜力。

## 三、国际森林安排的愿景和使命

愿景应反映森林可持续管理和生态文明理念，可概述为：

保护并可持续管理全球森林，以维持并提高所有类型森林的经济、社会和生态价值，造福当代和子孙后代，实现人类和自然的和谐、可持续发展。

使命可包括：一是促进森林可持续管理，减少毁林和森林退化，加强植树造林和退化林地修复，保护和扩大全球森林面积，提高森林质量，增加森林经济、生态和社会效益，为实现《2030 年发展议程》、气候变化《巴黎协定》等涉林目标做出贡献；二是促进政策对话，鼓励部门间、机构间协作，加强长期政治承诺及国际森林安排，包括缔结具有法律约束力的森林公约。

#### 四、战略目标

战略规划的目标应融合国际森林安排五项目标及四项全球森林目标。子目标应明确实现时间和量化指标，与涉林可持续发展目标、气候变化《巴黎协定》等建立联系，形成在林业领域落实《2030 年发展议程》的指标框架。

目标 1：通过森林可持续管理，包括保护、恢复森林、植树造林和再造林、提升森林质量，扭转全球森林覆盖下降的趋势，防止森林退化（全球森林目标 1）。子目标可包括：减少毁林面积；增加造林、再造林和退化林地修复面积；增加森林蓄积量；为全球温室气体减排和增加碳汇做出贡献；保护森林中受威胁的物种；遏制生物多样性的丧失；保护水源和湿地等。

目标 2：增强森林的经济、社会和生态效益，改善以森林为生者的生计（全球森林目标 2）。子目标可包括：消除以

森林为生人口的极端贫困；提高并改进森林对粮油安全和可持续农业发展的贡献；增加森林产值和就业机会；增加木本粮食和油料产量与使用量；增加林业生物质能源使用量等。

目标 3：大幅增加世界各地森林保护区和其他可持续管理林区的面积以及可持续管理林区产出的林产品比例（全球森林目标 3）。子目标可包括：提高保护区管理质量；增加可持续林产品比例；增加森林认证面积等。

目标 4：扭转用于森林可持续管理的官方发展援助减少的趋势，并从各渠道调动越来越多的新增和额外的资金，实施森林可持续管理（全球森林目标 4）。子目标可包括：为森林可持续管理提供资金支持；促进环境友好型涉林技术的开发、转让、传播和扩散；加强林业国际合作，并推动公私林业伙伴关系等。

目标 5：加强履行《联合国森林文书》可持续治理框架，提高森林对 2030 年可持续发展议程的贡献（国际森林安排目标 2、5）。子目标可包括：增加《联合国森林文书》的执行率和报告率；提高林业政策的一致性；加强林业政策的跨部门协调等。

目标 6：加强所有级别涉林议题的合作、协调、一致性和协同增效（国际森林安排目标 3）。子目标可包括：建立联合国森林问题高级别协调机制；加强全球森林治理体系的建设；有效运行全球森林资金网络等。

## **五、执行框架**

实现战略目标的行动应以履行《联合国森林文书》为主



要内容。

“职能和职责”部分应简明扼要，与联合国经社理事会《2015年后国际森林安排决议》保持一致。其中，拟议中的“国家自主贡献”（以下简称 VPCs）概念非常重要，将有利于全面推动战略规划的实施。各国还可自愿根据战略规划和 VPCs 制定并执行本国行动计划。此外，强调联合国系统协同增效也具有重要意义，应建立具有可操作性的协同增效机制。

执行战略规划手段和资源部分应明确全球森林资金网络重点工作，可包括协助发展中国家制定国家林业投融资战略；帮助成员国从现有和新的资金渠道设计和申请林业项目；收集、整理、发布森林资金信息，建立和维护全球森林资金数据库；分享林业最佳实践；提高各国筹集和使用林业资金能力等。此外，加强与全球环境基金、绿色气候基金等涉林基金机构的合作，向全球森林资金网络提供必要的支持也至关重要。

## 六、评估框架

战略规划的监测、评估和报告体系可与履行《联合国森林文书》体系有机结合，减少各国报告压力。应明确报告周期，并逐步完善报告模板。战略规划可在中期评估期间，根据需要进行更新和调整。

战略规划应作为实现《2030年发展议程》涉林目标的执行机制，可进一步明确 UNFF 在实施、监测和报告涉林可持续发展目标执行情况中的地位 and 作用，充分反映林业对实现全球可持续发展的贡献。

## 七、沟通和宣传战略

战略规划的文字应精简易懂，作为对外沟通和宣传的战略文件，同时将需要开展的宣传活动列入四年工作计划中，为此，可不单独制定沟通和宣传战略。

## 八、2017-2020 年工作计划

工作计划的优先行动、所需资源和主要参与方应根据战略规划的核心内容确定。建议 2017-2020 年四年工作计划应重点依据《2015 年后国际森林安排决议》所确立的框架，构建全球森林治理体系，进一步完善机构和机制设计，并向实施森林可持续管理和履行《联合国森林文书》转型。

VPCs 可作为战略规划实施和执行的重要机制，建议 2017 年 UNFF 第十二届会议可以 VPCs 为基础，着力构建未来实施、监测、评估及报告机制。

为确保“全球森林资金网络”的有效运作，建议在奇数年份讨论“全球森林资金网络”的执行情况，并依据《2015 年后国际森林安排决议》，在 2018 年对完善“全球森林资金网络”机制，提高其效率和有效性提出建议。

中方期待在第二次特设专家组会议及后续工作组会议上与各国代表和专家密切合作，共同推动战略规划和四年工作计划的制定。