An Overview of Carbon Forestry in China

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DAAD Workshop
Bogor & Jakarta, Indonesia 16-22.03.2014
Voluntary national climate targets by 2020

- Reduce carbon intensity by 40% to 45% of 2005 levels
- Plant 40 million ha of forests and increase forest stock by 1.4 billion m³ compared to 2005
- Increase the share of non-fossil fuels to 15%

Forestry Climate Change Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Afforestation</th>
<th>Forest cover</th>
<th>Forest stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (by 2010)</td>
<td>4 Mha/Yr.</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13.2 billion m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2011-2020)</td>
<td>5 Mha/Yr.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1.4 billion m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (2021-2050)</td>
<td>47 Mha</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>→SFM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pathway_Expanding Forest Area

Area by Forestry Land Class (7th NFI)

- Forestland, 181.38, 59.71%
- Shrubland, 53.65, 17.66%
- Forest preferable land, 44.04, 14.50%
- Young afforested land, 11.33, 3.73%
- Open forestland, 4.82, 1.59%
- Other forestry land, 8.56, 2.82%
• **Area of existing forests (8th NFI)**
  – Total: 208 Mha forests (5th) → forest cover: 21.63%
  – Plantation: 69 Mha (1st)

• **Condition of existing forests**
  – Low carbon sequestration capacity
    • Standing volume of all forests: **85.88 m³/ha**
    • Average standing volume of plantation: **49.01 m³/ha**

• **High vulnerability to adverse climate change impacts**
Climate Change Vulnerability
Our Lin²Value Team is working on it for solution!
Welcome to visit our Lin2value homepage:
www.lin2Value.de
Carbon Forestry Actions (1)

• **Expanding forest area**
  – Continue to implement A/R, key forestry programs
  – Continue to promote voluntary tree-planting campaign

• **Improving forest management**
  – Collective forest tenure reform (2008-2013)
  – Forest tending subsidies (pilot regions → entire country)
  – Built 15 model forest management bases
  – Launched a pilot program for sustainable management in 200 towns (forestry farms), taking lumbering as the center of the management
• **Forest carbon monitoring system (MRV of REDD+)**
  – Forest carbon inventory system in 17 Pilot provinces/cities since 2009
  – Expanded to the entire country in 2013

• **Development of standards and methodologies**
  – Panda standard (PS)
  – Forestation of degraded land using species including bamboo
  – AR-AM0001 (reforestation of degraded land)
  – ...
Domestic Carbon Trading Pilots

- 7 pilot provinces and cities
  - Shenzhen, Shanghai, Guangdong in operation in 2013
  - The rest in 2014

Source: IETA, 2013
Compliance Carbon Market Projects

- **REDD+**
  - Preparatory phase for readiness (EU I-REDD+ Project in Yunnan)

- **AR CDM projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Titel</th>
<th>Buyer</th>
<th>Est. Redu. (tco₂e/Yr.)</th>
<th>Appr./Reg. Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Facilitating R. for Guangxi Watershed management in Pearl River Basin</td>
<td>BioCarbon Fund, IBRD</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>12.05.2006 10-11.2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reforestation on degraded lands in NW Guangxi</td>
<td>Biocarbon Fund, IBRD</td>
<td>70,272</td>
<td>30.10.2008 15.09.2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AR on degraded lands in NS Sichuan</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>10.09.2008 16.11.2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A/R on degraded lands in SW Sichuna</td>
<td>Novartis Pharma AG</td>
<td>40,214</td>
<td>23.01.2013 05.02.2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: http://cdm-en.ccchina.gov.cn)
Voluntary Carbon Market Projects

- **Panda project**
  - Bamboo afforestation project in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province

- **China Green Carbon Foundation projects/Programs**
  - Online tree planting program
  - AR projects
  - Carbon neutral programs

*Tree planting by 1 click! (source: www.thjj.org/data-project-20130312.html)*

*Voluntary payment for green carbon! (http://wzdsb.66wz.com/system/2009/12/05/101546779.shtml)*
Advantages and Challenges

• **Advantages**
  – High public awareness and strong political will
  – Experience in activities eligible for CDM and REDD+

• **Challenges**
  – AR Difficulties and low REDD+ enthusiasm
  – SFM Training and Capacity building
  – Low-level subsidies, logging quota/ban
  – Labor force and load access
  – Difficult access to carbon markets
    • Costly project development v.s. Smallholders+forest farms
  – Risks of carbon markets (uncertain carbon prices)
Conclusions

- Huge potential
- Favorable national circumstances
- A variety of challenges
- More an opportunity than a challenge
- Long way ahead to go
Thank you!

Let us do not forget to remove our workshop carbon footprints for a successful green workshop!