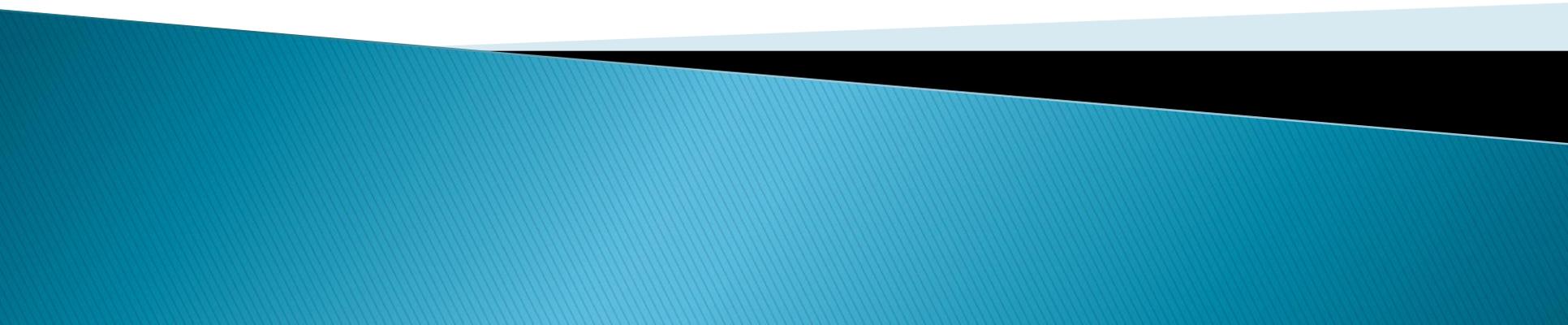


Forest Carbon Enhancement Actions in China

Experiences and Challenges

Bonn, Germany
11th June, 2014



Targets and Progress

▶ Targets

- *Forest area:* net increment of 40 Million ha by the end of 2020, compared to 2005
- *Stock volume:* net increment of 1.3 billion M³ ha by the end of 2020, compared to 2005

▶ Progress

- *Forest area:* around 60% realized by the end of 2013
- *Stock volume:* realized by the end of 2013

Main Actions

- **Afforestation and Forest Protection Projects**
 - Conversion of Degraded Croplands into Forest
 - Natural Forest Protection
 - Sandstorm Source Control in Beijing–Tianjin Region
 - Shelterbelt Construction in Three–north, Yangtze River basin and Other Regions
 - Fast–growing and High–yielding Timber Base Development
- **Sustainable Forest Management**
 - Practice forest thinning and tending
 - Control logging and forestland requisition
 - Strengthen fire monitoring and control
 - Control dangerous pest and disease

Key Incentive Policies

- ▶ Take forest as a national strategy to build up eco-civilization society and to address climate change
- ▶ Integrate afforestation into the master plan of national social and economic development, national plan for addressing climate change, and forestry development plan
- ▶ Allocate afforestation targets to national five-year plan and provinces, domestically mandatory
- ▶ Incentivize farmer's enthusiasm in afforestation and forest management through tenure reform in collective forest region
- ▶ Provide financial supports
 - Subsidies: afforestation 250–500USD/ha; Thinning 250–300USD/ha; Tending: 12.5–37.5USD/ha; Conversion of Degraded Croplands into Forest: 400–525USD/ha
 - Use the fee levied from forestland requisition for forest rehabilitation
- ▶ Encourage public participation

Plans for Further Scaling-up

- ▶ Further increase forest area to realize the target
 - ▶ Further improve existing forest stock volume by setting up new target for the next five years
 - Scaling up thinning and tending practice
 - Maintaining existing forest health
 - Improve farmer's ability to manage forests
 - Increase the cost of forestland requisition
 - ▶ Set up red line for forest protection
 - ▶ Integrate forest carbon into national ETS pilot
 - ▶ Mobilize public participation
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Main Challenges

- Land to be afforested is mainly located in arid and semi-arid region
 - Global warming increase the technical difficulties of afforestation in arid and semi-arid region
 - Technical constrains in afforestation and forest management
 - Financial support is not sufficient, compared to increase cost
 - Increasing urbanization and infrastructure construction
 - Domestic illegal logging and high timber demand
 - Increasing tendency of forest fire and pest and disease
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Thank you!

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