

# China

- Main lessons learned from implementation of international commitments in recent years, e.g. as outlined 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> National Reports to the CBD, UNFF-8 country reports and Secretary General's reports, etc.
- Opportunities and challenges
- New and emerging issues



# Lessons learned

- Identification of cross-cutting areas of the conventions
  - Policies, regulations, infrastructure and coordination
  - Public awareness
  - Researches combining natural, social sciences and humanities;
  - Monitoring and assessment;
  - Information sharing and dissemination;



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# Lessons learned

- Integration of implementation commitments into national development plan;
  - Strengthened intra and inter-sector cooperation and coordination (CBD-MOE, UNFF-SFA and UNFCCC-SFC);
  - Strengthened organizational structure: implementation hierarchy from central to local governments, i.e. Central leading committee-line ministries-local governments;
  - Horizontal and vertical coordination;
- Forestry and Environmental Protection sector plays an important role in China's implementation of CBD, UNFCCC and UNFF;



# Lessons learned

- International cooperation (e.g. with organizations like WB, ADB, GEF, UNDP, FAO, ITTO) and inter-government cooperation is important (multilateral and bilateral);
- Coordination of local, national, regional and international actions;
- Harmonization among sector policies;
- Cross region, inter-agency coordination is important;
- Integrated and multi-sector approach, e.g. land degradation control by GEF etc.



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# Opportunities/Challenges

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- Opportunities:
  - Increased awareness
  - More available financial resources;
  - Advanced science and technologies
- Challenges:
  - Population expansion/poverty;
  - Rapid economic development heavily resource-demanding;
  - In appropriate approaches
  - Restructuring of government and functional transition;
  - Increasing demand for coordination/harmonization of the implementation commitments;



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# Actions taken

- China set up a Division at the International Department of the SFA for UNFF implementation in April 2009;
- Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet);
- APFNet is an open regional organization promoting and improving sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Asia-Pacific region.



# Actions taken

China strengthened conservation and utilization of Biological Species Resources

- Establishment of coordination mechanism
- Issuing of strategy
- Baseline investigation
- Monitoring technology



# Emerging issues

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- Weak involvement of private sector;
- Imbalanced development of regions within the country;
- Urbanization and population migration from rural to urban areas;
- Capacity for the transition from centralized/planned to market/free economy



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# China

- Process of REDD pilot and demonstration activities – if any, including:
  - Update on state of preparation/’Readiness’
  - Linkages with other processes, e.g. CBD national gap analysis for protected area systems; National Forest Programmes, NBSAPs; Poverty Reduction Strategies
- Links with national adaptation efforts
- Opportunities and challenges



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# REED-preparation/readiness

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- Focal point shifted from Meteorology Administration to the current SDFC, indicating:
  - climate change became a development issue;
  - increased government attention;
  - Integrated into national development plan
- China Beijing Environment Exchange, Shanghai Environment and Energy Exchange (2008-8-5)
  - First domestic purchase of credits of carbon emission by an auto insurance company
  - Development of technical criteria and rules for purchase of carbon emission



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# REED-preparation/readiness

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- Targets:
  - Increase of forest cover, 2010/20%, 2050/26%+ ;
  - forest area increase by 80 m ha,
  - increase by 90.4% of CO2 absorption;
- Intensifying effective protection of existing forest resources and natural ecosystems;
- Biomass energy development to produce clean energy;
- Improvement of wood stoves to reduce the consumption of woodfuels to reduce deforestation



# REED linkage with other processes

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- Development C&I for sustainable forest management;
- In 2005, world's first CDM Carbon reforestation project in Guangxi with WB's carbon fund, 4000 ha reforestation;
- In 2007, China National Carbon Fund established for carbon reforestation
- Improved forest management to improve forest quality, to increase carbon sequestration in unit area;
- Intensified biological measures of soil erosion control to increase soil capacity of carbon storage;
- Strengthened control of forest fire, pests and diseases and illegal encroachment to reduce emission from deforestation
- Development of "APFnet" to promote restoration and development of forest resources;



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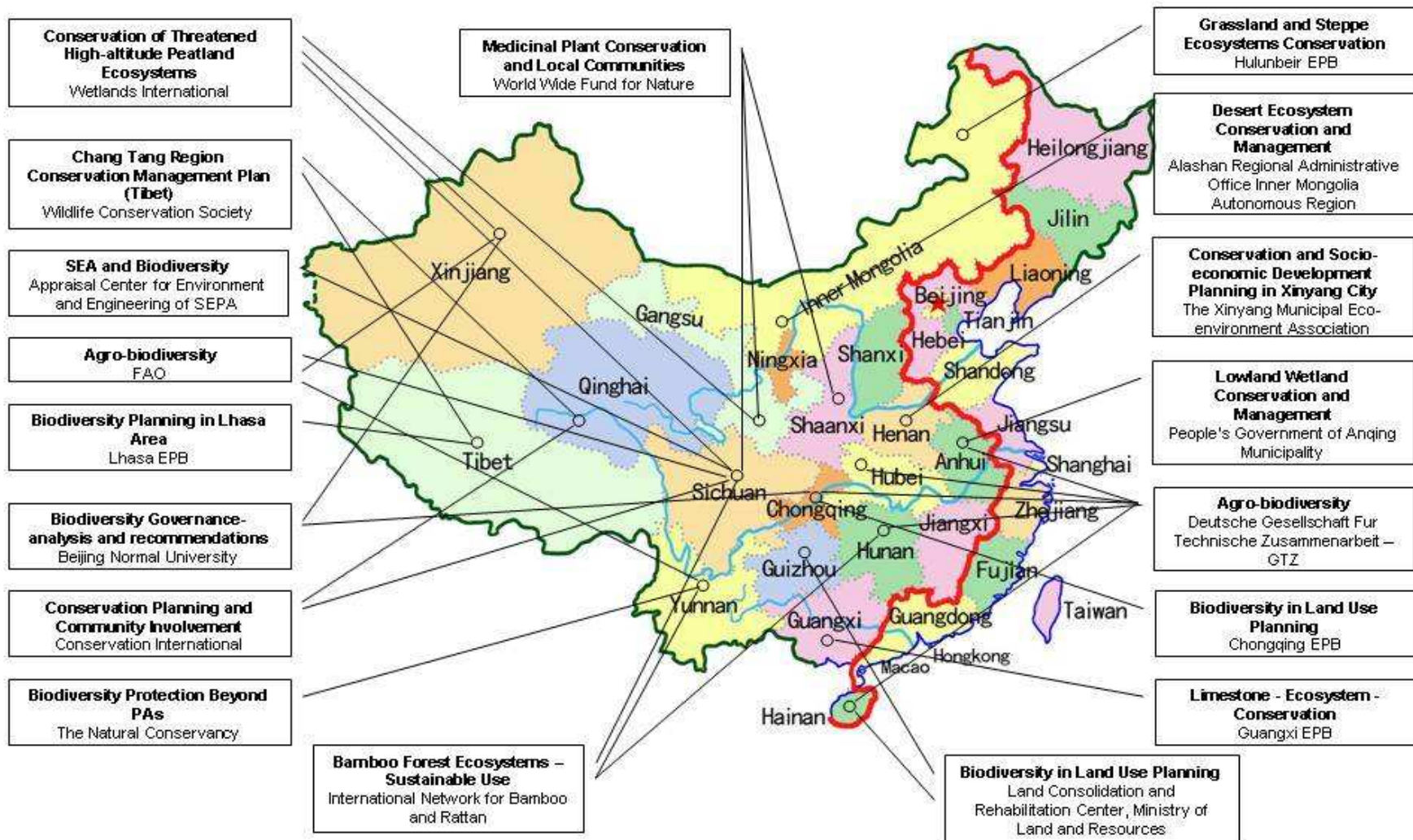
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# REED linkage with other processes

- National forest programs:
  - Land conversion from cropping to tree planting;
  - Natural forest protection;
  - Shelterbelt forest systems along major river systems and in north, northwest and northeast China;
  - Desertification combating;
  - Coastal protection forest system
  - Fast growing and high yielding plantations
- Linkage with poverty reduction strategy-income generation
  - Protection and management of existing forest compensated;
  - Management measures enhancing carbon storage get paid;



# ECBP – Field Projects



# China

- Perspective for further interaction at national and regional level for synergies between UNFF, CBD and UNFCCC



# Perspective

- Establishment of a national leading group to deal with climate change (Premier + 20 Ministers) including the ministries for CBD and UNFF, 2007 June ;
- The Standing Committee of the national legislation body NPC (National People's Congress) approved on August 27 a resolution on “fighting climate change”;
- Increase investment in measures for emission reduction;
- Strengthened coordination among UNFCCC, CBD and UNFF implementations



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# Key measure to be taken

- The resolution highlighted the following measures to be taken:
  1. Recognition that fighting climate change is for national development and international commitment;
  2. Appropriate approaches should be adopted to fight climate change;
  3. Taking effective measures;
  4. Intensifying lawmaking to improve legal environment;
  5. Public awareness and participation;
  6. International cooperation



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# Key measure to be taken

- Integration of fighting climate change into national economic and social development plan. Emission control and adaptation to climate change as key targets in mid and long-term development strategy and plan of governments at various levels;
- Implementation of the national plan. Try to achieve the 11<sup>th</sup> 5-year targets of 20% reduction of unit energy consumption of domestic products, 10% of renewable in the total energy and 20% of forest coverage;
- Development of low-emission industries, construction, transportation systems;



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# Key measure to be taken

- Integrated capacity building for responding climate change in science & technology, low-emission economy demonstration, resource-saving and environmentally-friendly patterns of production, livelihood and consumption. Enabling policy environment;
- Improvement of legal system for responding climate change. Harmonious legal and policy system, development of criteria, standards of monitoring and evaluation, mechanisms of management and supervision;
- Strengthening international cooperation and national coordination.



# Opportunities/challenges

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- Opportunities:
  - Protection/management of existing forest get paid;
  - Farmers get income source;
- Challenges:
  - Within country (regional) balance;
  - Accounting methodology
  - Integrated approach for biodiversity and climate change;



# Thank you!



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