

ANNEX 1 – REGIONAL REPORT

CEPI

(ON BEHALF OF AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SLOVAK REPUBLIC, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UK¹)

What are the emerging issues facing the industry in your country / region?

CLIMATE CHANGE

Emissions trading new NAPs for the second commitment period are submitted and verified.

Revision of the EU Emission Trading System Directive for the second trading period started. Scope, harmonisation of allocation, new entrants and closures are among the issues that the EU Commission is willing to discuss.

The extension of the scope of the Emission Trading Scheme is under consideration, with a view to include aviation and LULUCF.

Council decision of 8-9 March to reduce emissions by 20% unilaterally by 2020 (30% if other parties to the Convention make similar commitments) with a view to keep the temperature increase below 2°C.

ENERGY

Release of the EU Energy package that covers energy markets, energy efficiency, research and technological development, as well as energies from renewable sources. The Council decided on 8-9 March for 20% energy efficiency gains by 2020, as well as on a mandatory share of renewable energy of 20% by 2020 (with a 10% sectoral target for biofuels for transport).

A RES Directive is currently under preparation to split the targets among member states (burden sharing), and other measures to implement the targets.

CEPI has commissioned a study to assess the impact on the industry of the subsidies to biomass in terms of availability of raw materials, and identify some solutions to minimise the potential negative impact.

Discussion have been going on with respect to the lack of effective and transparent energy market functioning. The issue of unbundling energy production and distribution has been discussed and a directive is under preparation.

A High-level Group on Energy, Competitiveness and Environment set up by 4 Commissioners is expected to deliver its conclusions by the end of 2007. The pulp and paper industry was represented in this Group by one company CEO.

¹ Subject to potential additional oral reporting from Members at the meeting

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

In the context of Greening Public Procurement, several European governments have made decisions related to forest-based products. These decisions notably focus on the raw material sourcing (illegal logging, forest certification) and recycling. ICLEI (Local Governments for sustainability) has been asked by the European Commission to develop a toolkit for sustainable procurement of paper.

REACH

The Regulation covering the use of chemicals is entering into force on 1st June 2007. Whilst the pulp and paper industry is not too seriously impacted, some products used by the industry will have to be registered. In that respect a guidance document has been elaborated by CEPI and industry consortia for the registration of these products are envisaged in order to reduce the costs.

TRADE

Russia has announced that it will gradually increase export duties on wood beginning in July 2007. These extra duties will seriously impact the raw material procurement of Finland and Sweden, and indirectly the European wood markets. Russia and the European Commission are negotiating on increases in export duties, which are not in harmony with Russia's intention to join the WTO.

TENSIONS ON THE FIBRE MARKET

Wood prices and local shortages have been experienced in Europe. Hardwood has been more hit than softwood. With the rather mild winter though, the tensions have been less in 2007 than in 2006. Part of these price increases and shortages can reasonably be linked to the subsidy-based bioenergy policies. No such tensions have been noticed yet on the recovered fibre markets.

FORESTRY

The EU is implementing the Forest Action Plan that was adopted last year. A Work programme made of 18 key action areas has been established.

The Ministerial Conference on Protection of Forests in Europe will take place in Warsaw in November 2007. A Ministerial Declaration and two Resolutions – on forest and energy and on forest and water – will be submitted to the Ministers' signature.

BIODIVERSITY

The Portuguese Presidency of the EU has put "Business and biodiversity" in its priority list for the second half of 2007. CEPI plans contributing to this with the release of Best practices for biodiversity developed together with IUCN.

RECYCLING

Policy framework (Waste Framework Directive) is under revision and the Commission set a target to reach "Recycling Society" in EU. This includes introduction of a mechanism for waste to secondary materials which did not exist before. Recovered paper has been generally seen a priority candidate for ceasing to be waste, something the industry has traditionally advocated for.

What are the most important business developments within your industry over the last year?

Increase in demand (both recycling in CEPI countries and exports) of recovered paper, but increased collection has been responding to meet with sufficient supply. In 2005, recycled fibres were half of fibre raw materials in CEPI.

Increase of the exports of recovered paper, particularly to feed the growing capacities in China.

European Declaration on Paper Recycling was successfully negotiated and set with 13 trade associations along the whole paper value chain. It sets a target to meet 66% recycling rate in the region of 29 European countries, plus qualitative targets towards improved eco-design, in order to increase yield and prevent waste.

Work on improving quality management and responsible sourcing of recovered paper was continuing, issuing new guidance and starting work to set up identification system for traceability.

Some municipal collection systems had a negative trend towards more co-mingled collection with other dry recyclables causing quality problems at mills.

Rationalisation of the paper capacities is going on to better adjust to the demand side and the growing competition inside Europe and on the international markets, with a very strong euro.

The paper demand is steadily increasing.

Energy prices have been substantially increasing, in an international context of higher prices and under pressure of the Emissions Trading Scheme internally.

New environmental legislation is being discussed, ranging from market based instruments for environmental purposes (i.e. taxes) to restrictions on air and water.

More restrictive transport conditions have been adopted and have started to have an impact on transport costs, e.g. drivers working time and road charging.

Bernard de Galembert
Forest Director
25 April 2007

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ANNEX 3 – PRESENTATIONS

REVIEW of ACTION by FAO

Wulf Killmann

Advisory Committee on Paper and Wood Products
Shanghai, China, 6 June 2007

Recommendations at 47th Session

- Forest resources for fibre supply
- Enhance dialogue with civil society
- Bottlenecks under CDM
- Public perception of private sector
- Country information
- Planted Forests Code

Forest Resources for Fibre Supply

- Global wood & products flow (5)
- Global plantation study
- Global plantation outlook
- Global study on fibre supply will follow

Dialogue with Civil Society

- 3 Wood energy meetings
- Policy Forum on public procurement

Bottlenecks under CDM

Study available in your docs

Public Perception of Private Sector

- Forest Communicator's network
- Joint study with CEPI (8)

Country Information

Presentation under item 9

Planted Forests Code

- Guidelines available
- Title had to be changed

Other Relevant Forestry Work

ENERGY

- Joint seminar on energy and FP industry
- Forest Mobilization
- Three sessions during COFO
- FAO/ITTO Conference at LIGNA
- Policy Forum in 10/2007
- Ministerial meeting 11/2007

Other Relevant Forestry Work

- Public Procurement Forum
- Guidelines for Forest Fire Management
- Many technical publications (SOFO etc)

Other Relevant Forestry Work

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Support to UNFCCC
- Training workshops
- UNFCCC workshop on avoided deforestation
- UNFCCC workshop on adaptation
- Information
- Lead authorship in IPCC 4th AR

Other Relevant Forestry Work

FOREST SECTOR OUTLOOK STUDIES

- Study for West and Central Asia
- Study on Asia Pacific restarted (4)

Secretariats

- **Collaborative Partnership on Forests**
- **National Forest Programme Facility**
- **Mountain Partnership Secretariat**
- **International Poplar Commission**
- **Silva Mediterranea**
- **Gene Resource Panel**

48th Session of the FAO Advisory Committee on Paper and Wood Products

ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY SECTOR OUTLOOK STUDY

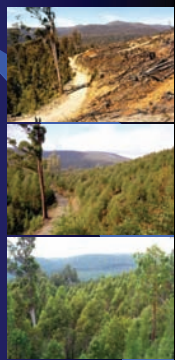
Issues of interest to the forest and paper industry

Patrick B. Durst
Senior Forestry Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

6 June 2007, Shanghai, China

Background

- First APFSOS completed in 1998
- Enormous economic and social change in the region during past 10 years
- APFSOS II: Asia-Pacific forestry a decade later
- Assessing the future to 2020



Rationale

- Societies and economies will be very different in the future, from what they are today
- Change is accelerating and the future is arriving faster than ever before
- Changing society-forest relationships
- Need to understand directions of change to prepare and adapt effectively



Objectives

- Identify emerging socio-economic drivers of change
- Analyze probable scenarios for development
- Outline priorities and strategies to address challenges and opportunities



Outputs

- Country outlook papers
- Thematic studies
- Sub-regional reports
- Overarching main report
- Policy briefs
- Capacity building
- Collective vision of future for forestry



Process and partners

International conference: "The Future of Forests"


Consultation

31 participating Countries: each with a national focal point

National workshops with broad participation

Country & Thematic studies

Current partners: FAO, ADB, DFID, ITTO, APAFRI, SPC, RECOFTC, Norway
Potential partners: World Bank, CIFOR, ACIAR, Sweden, Finland.....



Private sector collaboration

Welcomed and encouraged

National level – national consultations, stakeholder workshops

Regional level – conference, APFC session

Other collaboration – thematic studies, APFSOS advisory committee, private consultants

Policy study – “Constraints to private sector investment in forestry in Asia-Pacific”

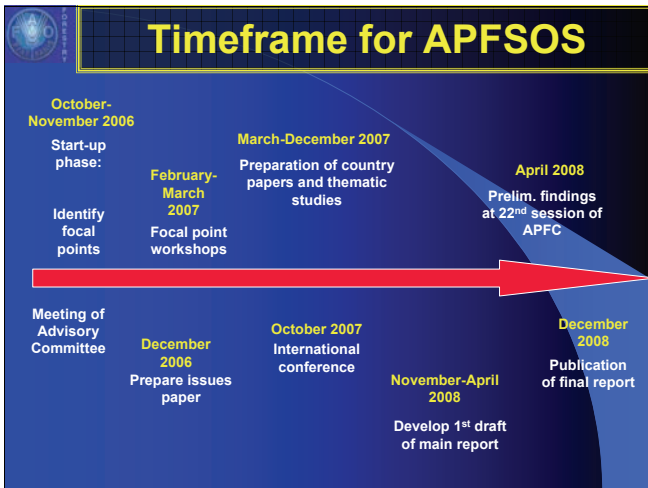


Policy study

Removing Unnecessary Constraints To Private Sector Investment In Forestry In Asia And The Pacific

- Collaboration with NZ Forest Owners Association
- Comparative, multi-country policy study
- 8-10 national case studies examining policies and issues impeding private sector investment in forestry
- Includes natural forest management, plantation establishment, and processing facilities
- Analyses of commonalities, differences, and lessons for governments to encourage responsible forestry investment

Timeframe for APFSOS



<p>October-November 2006 Start-up phase: Identify focal points</p>	<p>February-March 2007 Focal point workshops</p>	<p>March-December 2007 Preparation of country papers and thematic studies</p>	<p>April 2008 Prelim. findings at 22nd session of APFC</p>
<p>Meeting of Advisory Committee December 2006 Prepare issues paper</p>	<p>October 2007 International conference</p>	<p>November-April 2008 Develop 1st draft of main report</p>	<p>December 2008 Publication of final report</p>

THANK YOU

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**GLOBAL WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS FLOWS
- TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES -**

Ivan Tomaselli
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Shanghai, China - June 2007

PRESENTATION CONTENTS

1. INTERNATIONAL TRADE
2. FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY
3. WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS TRENDS
4. EMERGING AND TRADITIONAL GLOBAL PLAYERS
5. PERSPECTIVES
6. CONCLUSIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GLOBAL TRADE IS GROWING

Year	Value (USD Billion)
1983	1,838
1993	3,670
2003	7,342
2004	8,907
2005	10,159

Source: WTO - Adapted by STCP

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GLOBAL TRADE IS GROWING FASTER IN THE RECENT YEARS

AVERAGE GROWTH
1981 – 1993: 5.9% per year
1994 – 2004: 8.3% per year

Source: WTO - Adapted by STCP

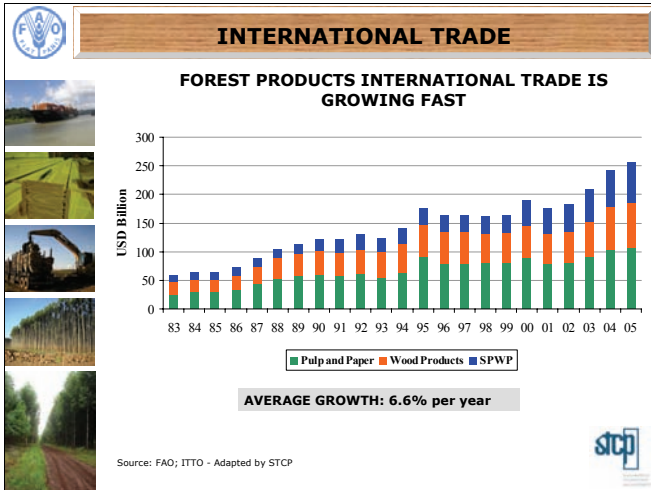
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

FOREST PRODUCTS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE (2005)

#	Product	Value (USD Billion)	Share (%)
1	Fuels	1,400	14%
2	Transport equipment	1,302	13%
3	Office and telecom equipment	1,275	13%
4	Chemicals	1,104	11%
5	Food	683	7%
6	Iron and steel	318	3%
7	Clothing	276	3%
8	Forest Products*	257	3%
9	Textiles	203	2%
10	Non-ferrous metals	199	2%
	Other	3,141	31%
	Total	10,159	100%

* Includes SPWP

Source: WTO; FAO - Adapted by STCP



2. FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL WOOD SUPPLY

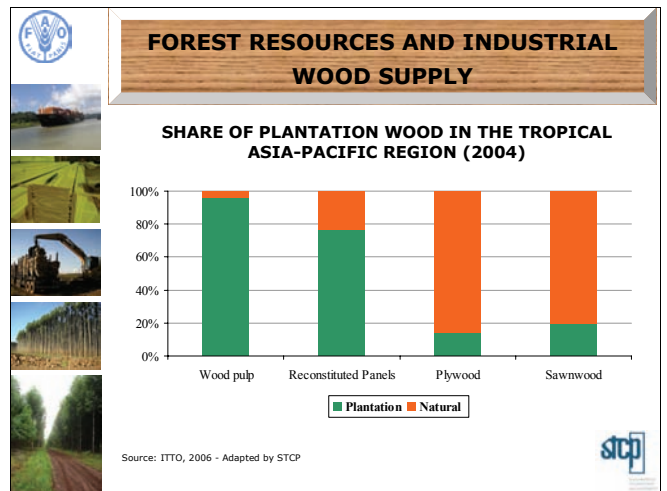
FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL WOOD SUPPLY

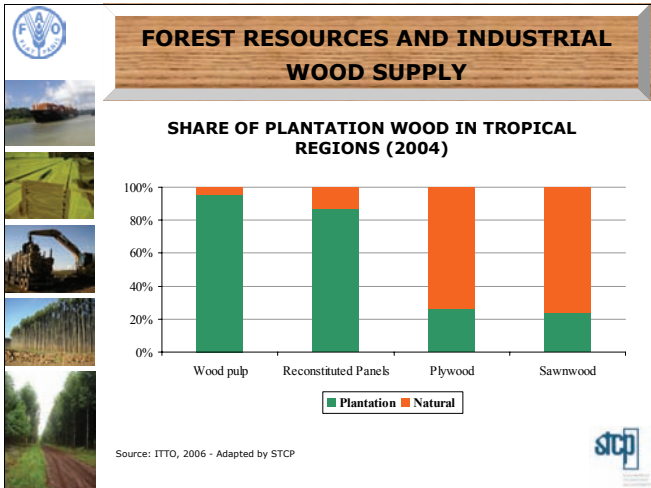
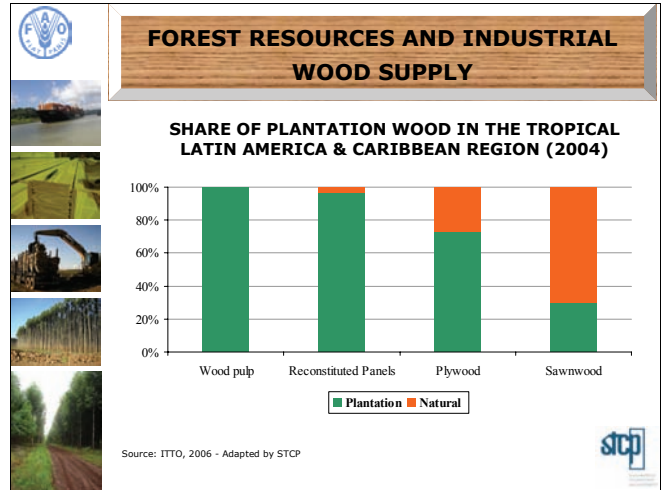
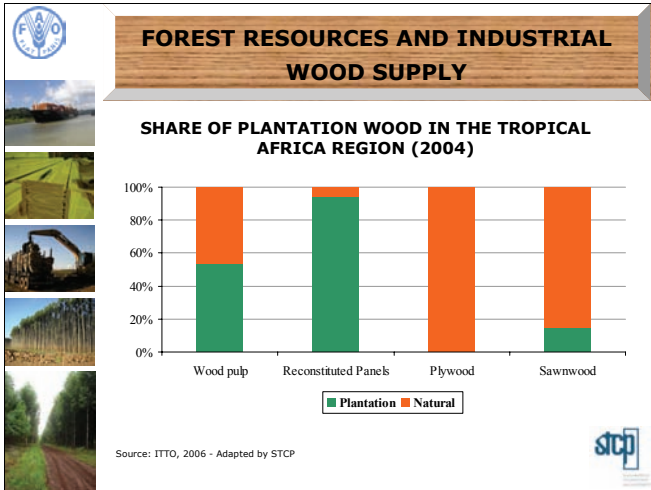
FORESTS AREA (MILLION HECTARES)

Region	Natural Forests		Plantation Forests	
	Area	Share	Area	Share
Africa	642	17%	8	4%
Asia	432	12%	116	62%
Europe	1,007	27%	32	17%
North and Central America	532	14%	18	9%
Oceania	195	5%	3	2%
South America	875	24%	10	6%
Total	3,683	100%	187	100%

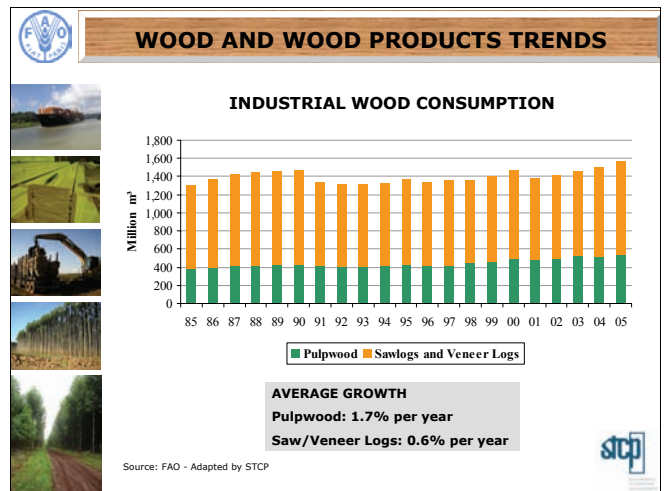
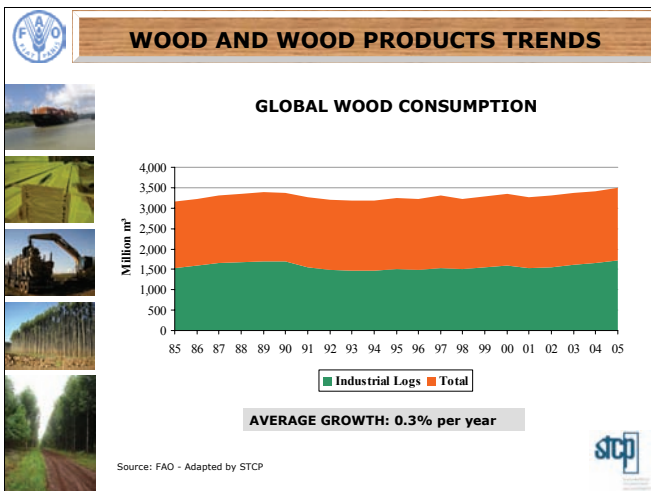
PLANTATIONS REPRESENT 5% OF TOTAL

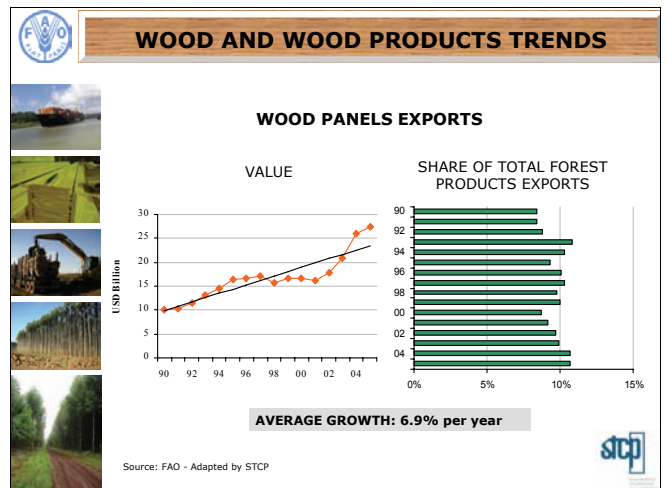
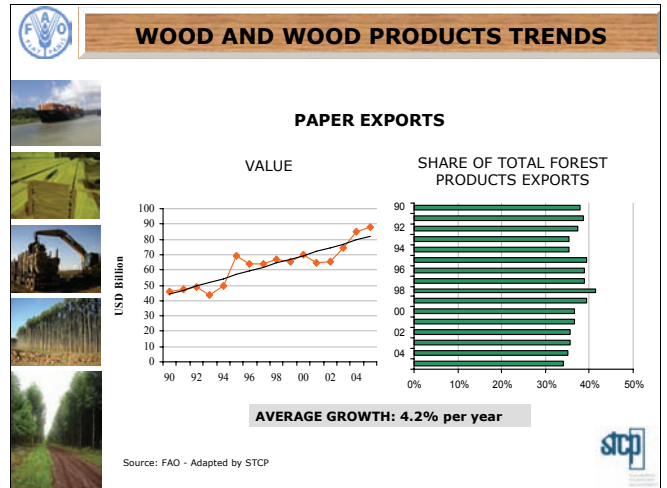
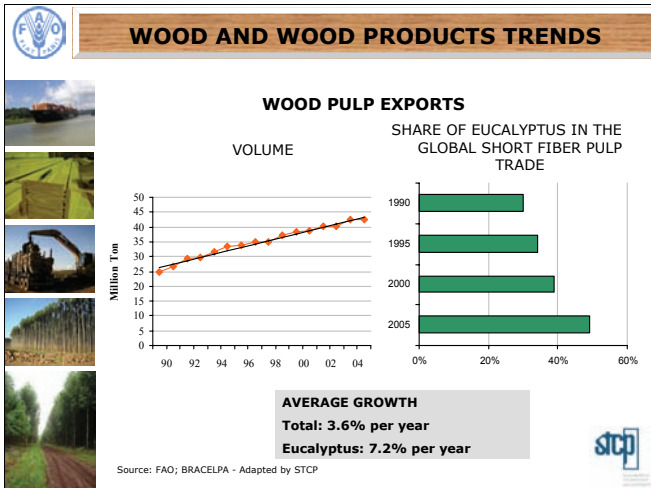
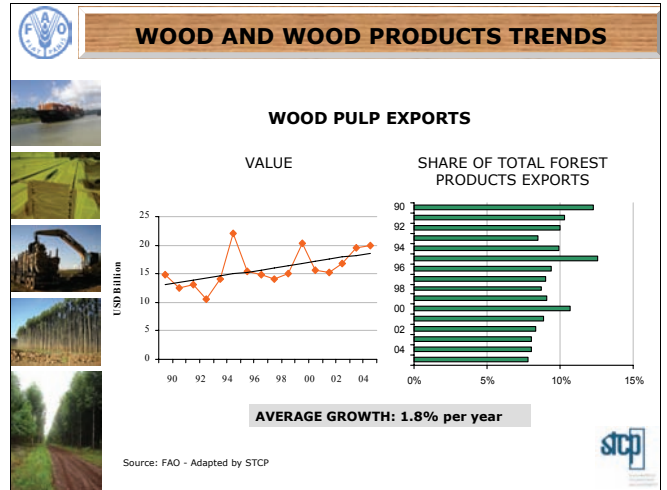
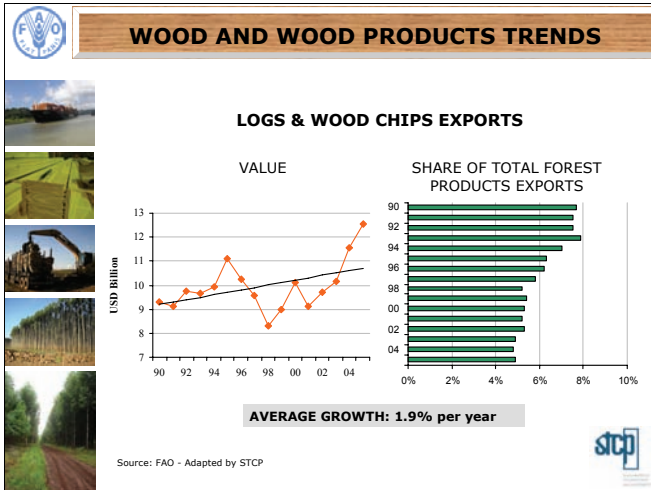
Source: FAO - Adapted by STCP

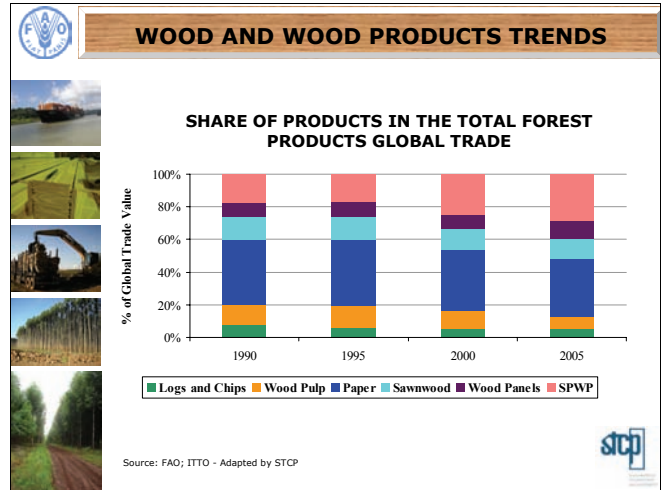




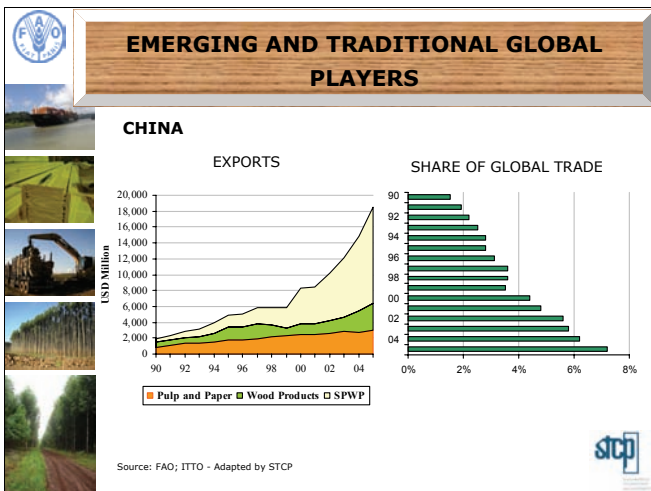
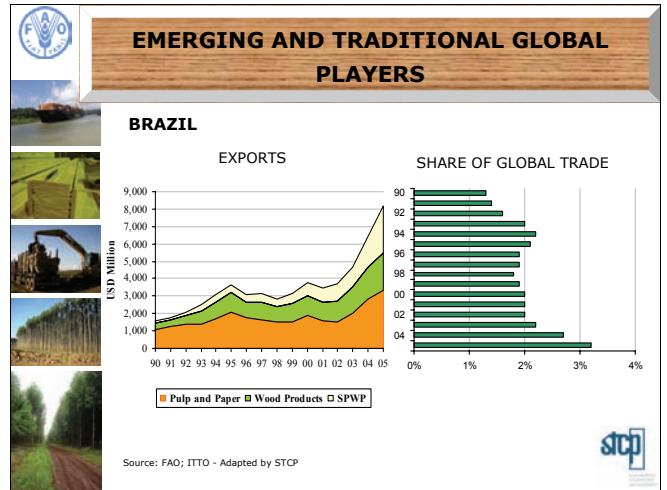
3. WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS TRENDS - CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS-

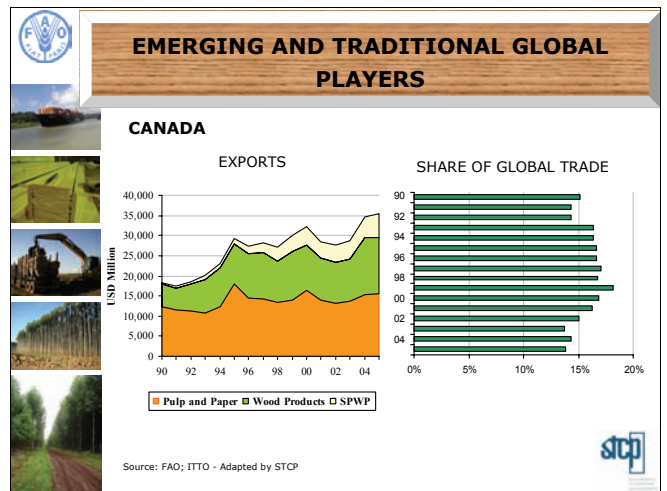
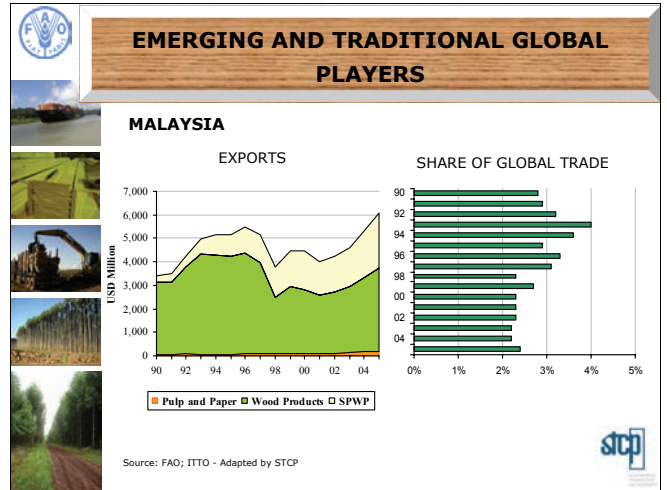


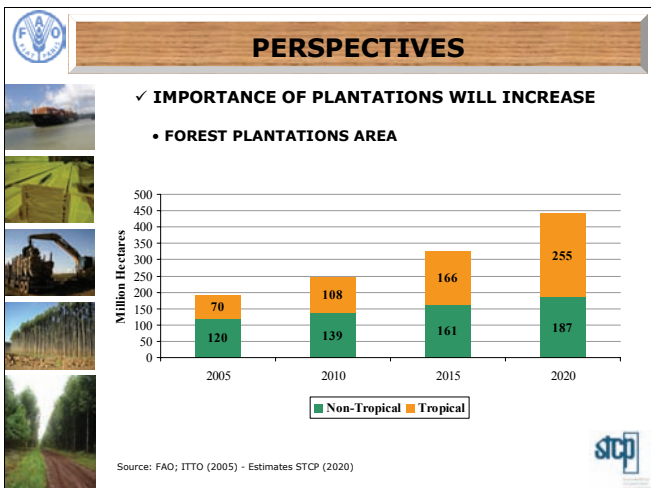
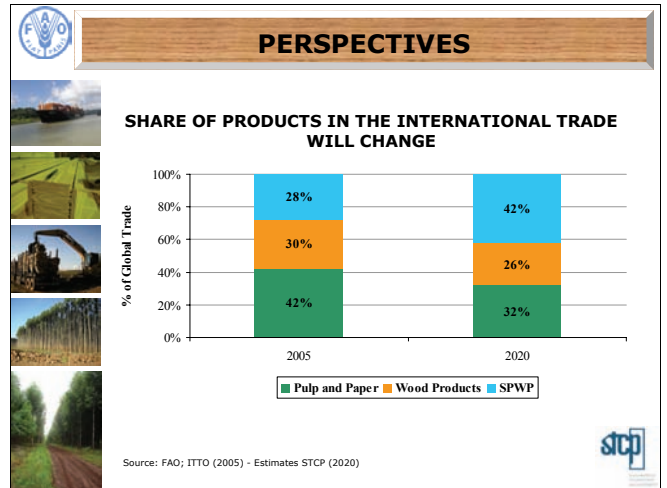




4. EMERGING AND TRADITIONAL GLOBAL PLAYERS







PERSPECTIVES


- ✓ **IMPORTANCE OF PLANTATIONS WILL INCREASE**
- **SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTATIONS***

(Million m³)


Year	Tropical	Non-Tropical	Total
2005	414	240	654
2010	637	265	902
2015	980	293	1,273
2020	1,508	323	1,831

* Around 50% defined as productive

Source: ITTO (2005) - Estimates STCP (2020)




PERSPECTIVES



WOOD FROM PLANTATIONS

- **EUCALYPTUS IS**
 - ✓ MAIN PLANTED SPECIES IN THE TROPICS
 - ✓ MOST PRODUCTIVE SPECIES
 - ✓ SUPPLY 50% OF SHORT FIBER MARKET PULP
- **EUCALYPTUS WILL**
 - ✓ INCREASE SHARE OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTATION AREA
 - ✓ INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY
 - ✓ HAVE A HIGHER MARKET SHARE
 - SHORT FIBER PULP: 60% (BRACELPA)
 - TAKE OVER TROPICAL TIMBER MARKETS




PERSPECTIVES



INTERNATIONAL MARKET WILL HAVE NEW IMPORTANT PLAYERS

- BRAZIL
- CHINA
- RUSSIA
- INDIA (?)
- VIETNAM (?)

... AND NEW FRONTIERS WILL BE OPEN

- AFRICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES)




PERSPECTIVES



OTHER ASPECTS

- GROWING DEMAND OF WOOD FOR ENERGY
- INCREASING CONTRIBUTION OF FOREST INDUSTRY TO ENERGY GENERATION
- FOREST CERTIFICATION AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
- INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION AND NEW PLAYERS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES





6. CONCLUSIONS




CONCLUSIONS



- **INTERNATIONAL TRADE WILL CONTINUE TO GROW FASTER THAN GLOBAL CONSUMPTION**
- **A SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENTS STRATEGY SHALL CONSIDER**
 - FAST GROWING PLANTATIONS
 - VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS
 - INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOCUS
- **WINNERS WILL BE COUNTRIES WITH**
 - GOOD CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCING PLANTATION TIMBER AT LOW COST
 - APPROPRIATED INVESTMENT CLIMATE





THANKS !

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Brief Introduction of “Facilitating Reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin Project”
中国广西珠江流域治理再造林项目简介

Zhuping Mo
Guangxi Forestry Inventory & Planning Institute
June 2007

Content 内容

- Background 背景
- Objectives 目标
- Description of the project activity 项目活动概述
- Project preparation and implementation procedure 项目准备和执行程序
- methodology adopted by the project 项目采用的方法学
- Monitoring plan 监测计划
- Estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks 人为净温室气体汇清除量的估算
- Project benefit 项目效益

A. Background 背景

- In 2003, Guangxi Government applied US\$100 million loan to the World Bank for implementing Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project (GIFDCP). In order to achieve multi-goals concerning project economic, social and environmental benefits, the following activities were carried on:
 - 1) applying US\$100 million loan to the World Bank for establishing 200,000 hectares of timber plantation;
 - 2) Promoting forest regeneration and vegetation rehabilitation in approximately 100,000 hectares

- multiple-use protection forests, including establishing a bio-carbon pilot of approximately 4,000 hectares of multiple use protection forests for carbon sequestration and test carbon trade processes, the latter also namely "Facilitating reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin Project";
- 3) Strengthening biodiversity conservation in five nature reserves with global significant, by taking use of GEF granted fund of US\$ 5.25 million;
- 4) Improving Guangxi forestry sustainable development capacity.

GIFDCP got approval from the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors on Dec.14, 2006.

"Facilitating reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin Project" is the first forest carbon sequestration project in light of relevant regulations of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol during project preparation and implementation Methodology of reforestation on degraded land based on this project is the first approved A/R methodology validation by CDM Executive Board.

B. Objectives 目标

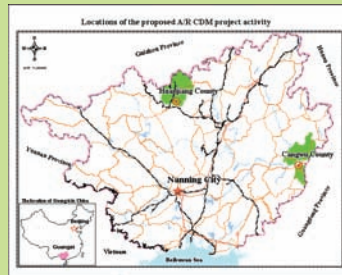
- 1) To sequester CO₂ through forest restoration in small watershed areas; 通过在小流域的森林恢复活动吸收二氧化碳 (CO₂) ;
- 2) To enhance biodiversity conservation by increasing the connectivity of forests adjacent to nature reserves; 通过提高周边森林和自然保护区之间的连接性, 增强生物多样性保护;
- 3) To improve soil and water erosion control; 控制水土流失;
- 4) To generate income for local communities. 增加当地社区的收入。

C. Description of the project activity 项目活动概述

C.1 Location 位置

The project activity is located in Cangwu County (in the Eastern part of map) and Huanjiang County (in the Northern part of map), Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, in southern China.

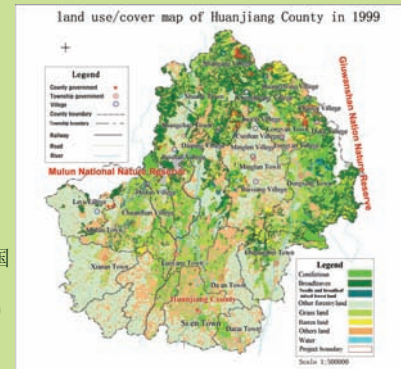
项目区位于中国南部广西壮族自治区苍梧县(地图的东部)和环江县(地图的北部)。



C.2 Project activity 项目活动

C.2.1 2000 ha in Huanjiang County

■ 830 ha on sites neighboring Mulun National Nature Reserve and Jiuwanshan National Nature Reserve, and around 1,170 ha on sites between them. 包括: 830公顷邻近木论国家级自然保护区和九万山国家级自然保护区, 1170公顷位于两个保护区之间。



Species and afforestation models 树种和再造林模式

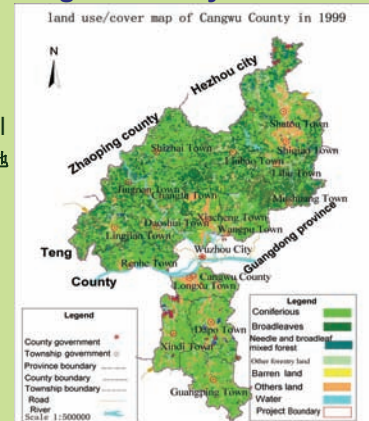
- *Pinus massoniana* mixed with *Liquidambar formosana* (1,050 ha); 马尾松和枫香混交林1050公顷;
- *Cunninghamia lanceolata* mixed with *L. formosana* (450 ha); 杉木和枫香混交林450公顷;
- *Eucalyptus* sp (500 ha). 桉树纯林500公顷。

Harvest 主伐年限

- *Eucalyptus* 9 years 桉树9年
- *Liquidamba* 17year 枫香17年
- *Cunninghamia, Pinus* >30 years 杉木、马尾松 >30年。

C.2.2 2000 ha in Cangwu County

Plantation established on sites with severe soil and water erosion. 造林地点位于水土流失严重地区。



Species and afforestation models 树种和再造林模式

- Pinus. massoniana* mixed with *Quercus griffithii* (600 ha) ; 马尾松和大叶栎混交林600公顷;
- Pinus. massoniana* mixed with *Schima. superba* (900 ha) ; 马尾松和木荷混交林900公顷;
- Eucalyptus* sp (500 ha). 桉树纯林500公顷。

Harvest 主伐年限

- Quercus.* 7 years 大叶栎7年
- Eucalyptus.* 9 years 桉树9年
- Schima.* 17year 荷木17年
- Pinus.* >30 years 马尾松>30年

C.3 Species selection 树种的选择

Species selection by considering 树种选择的依据

- farmers/communities interests(surveyed); 农户/社区的兴趣和意愿(调查);
 - companies interests(value of associated forest products); 公司的利益(林产品估算);
 - carbon sequestration rates; 碳吸收的比率;
 - biodiversity enhancement; 生物多样性保护;
 - water and soil erosion control. 水土流失控制;
- All species are native to the area except eucalyptus. 除桉树外, 所有树种都是本地种。

C.4. Technology to be employed by the project activity 项目活动采用的技术

- One of the main technologies which will be employed under this project is reforestation through direct planting with environmental-friendly techniques on degraded lands. Good practice guidance and successful national and international technologies, as well as experiences gained from the World Bank financed forestry projects will also be adopted. The national technical standard will be strictly followed.

采用环境友好技术进行植树再造林。当地优秀的实践经验、国内外好的技术，以及世界银行贷款林业项目取得的经验将得到运用。本项目还将严格遵循国家的技术标准。

- Geographical Information System (GIS) and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) will be employed in the verification and monitoring of the implementation of the project activity. The local forestry agencies will provide technical consultation and guidance, including training courses, and conduct quality control to the preparation and implementation of the project activity.

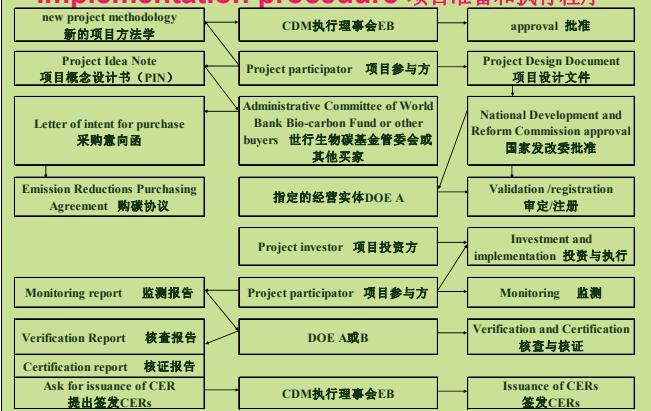
- 项目活动将使用地理信息系统和全球定位系统核查和监测项目的实施，设置永久固定标准地进行生物量监测。当地各级林业部门将提供包括培训在内的技术咨询和指导，并对拟议的清洁发展机制项目活动的准备和实施进行质量控制。

C.5 Land Tenure and production arrangements and management models 土地权属和项目经营管理模式

土地权属和项目经营管理模式

- Lands are owned by the local villages /communities. and subcontracted to farmers for plantation establishment management. 本项目再造林地归当地村（集体）所有，承包给农户种植和管理。
- Model 1 - farmers/communities and forest company(3560ha);** 模型一：农民/社区与林场/公司股份合作(3560公顷);
- Model 2- Farmers group(440ha).** 模型二：农户小组(440公顷).

D. Project preparation and implementation procedure 项目准备和执行程序



Since the project preparation began at 2004, 2 years has been past till project launching on Apr.1, 2006. Now afforestation is finished, entering into tending and managing period. Monitoring will start from 2009.

该项目从2004年开始准备，至2006年4月1日启动实施，历时2年。目前已基本完成造林，进入抚育和管护期，2009年开始监测。





Biomass survey of existing vegetation on plantation site
造林地现有植被生物量调查

Sociology specialist from China Forestry Academy I(Prof. Li Weichang) carrying out social assessment in local communities
中国林科院社会学专家李维长教授亲临社区进行社区评估



Specialists from DOE and Guangxi Forestry Bureau carrying out field visit
DOE专家实地考察与指导

Conference between Specialists from DOE and Project Sponsor on project information DOE专家与项目承办方举行座谈了解项目情况

Technical negotiation between Project Sponsor and the Trustee of the BioCarbon Fund 项目业主与生物碳基金托管机构代表技术谈判

E. Application of a methodology 采用的方法

- The methodology “Reforestation of degraded land” (AR-AM0001) is applied.项目采用CDM执行理事会批准的“退化土地再造林方法学”(AR-AM0001)
- E.1 Title and reference of the approved baseline methodology applied to the project activity 项目活动选取该方法学的理由及适用性**
The methodology applied was derived from the project activity. The project activity complies with the conditions under which the chosen methodology applies in the following ways: 所采用的方法学源自本项目, 项目活动符合所选方法学的应用条件, 具体是:
 - The project activity will not lead to a shift of pre-project activities outside the project boundary. 项目活动不会导致项目边界外项目前活动的改变。

- Lands to be reforested have been severely degrading over the last decades and are degrading. 再造林地已在过去几十年来严重退化, 并在继续退化。
- Unavailability of natural seed sources, and environmental conditions, do not permit the encroachment of natural forest vegetation. 缺乏天然种源, 加上目前的环境状况, 使天然实现林地自然更新难以实现。
- Lands will be reforested by direct planting in the project activity. 项目活动中, 土地将通过植苗造林建立森林。
- The site preparation will not cause significant long-term net emissions from soil carbon. 整地不会造成土壤碳长期性的净排放。
- Plantation will be harvested with a minimum rotation of seven years and will be regenerated by direct planting or natural sprouting. 再造林后采伐的轮伐期最短是七年, 之后通过直接种植或者天然萌生实现更新。

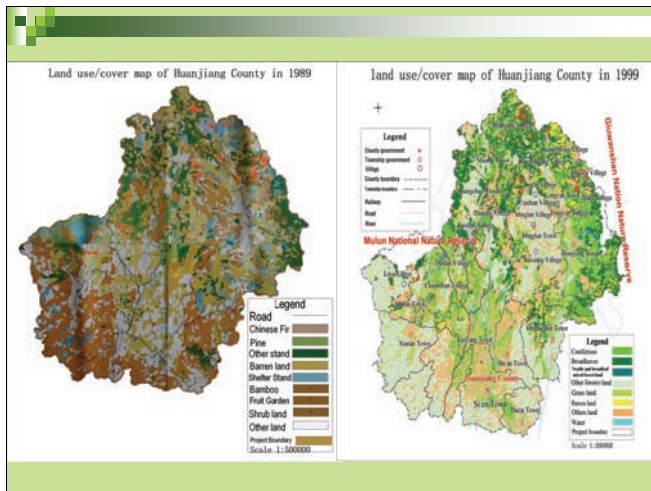
- Carbon stocks in soil organic matter, litter and deadwood will decrease more or increase less in the absence of the project activity, relative to the project scenario. 没有项目活动时土壤有机质、枯落物和枯死木中的碳储量会比有项目活动时减少更多, 或增加更少。
- Due to the degraded feature of the lands, economical unattractiveness, identifiable barriers and remote feature of the lands, investors or local communities are prevented from using the land for economic revenue. Without the proposed A/R CDM project activity, the lands to be reforested will continue to degrade. Therefore the baseline approach of the methodology is the most appropriate choice for determination of the baseline scenario. 由于土地退化, 经济上没有吸引力, 存在的障碍以及再造林地处于偏远的山区, 投资者和当地社区难以利用这样的土地取得经济收益。如果没有拟议的项目活动, 这些可以再造林的土地将继续退化。方法学中的基线方法是确定基线方案的最为合适的选择。

E.2 Demonstration of the land eligibility and additionality of the project 从土地合格性和项目额外性论证项目满足这些条件

E.2.1 Conditions of eligibility of land 土地合格性条件

- The lands to be planted in the project activity have been non-forested barren lands since at least 1989. 再造林土地1989年12月31日以来一直为无林地;
- The forest definition complies with the UNFCCC definition. 森林的定义符合联合国气候变化框架公约(UNFCCC)的定义;
- Nonperformance afforestation activity, land not likely to become forest. 不实施再造林活动, 土地不可能变为森林;

- Eligibility of land proven by using land cover maps and interviews with land owners. 通过利用土地覆盖图和通过访问土地所有者证明土地的合格性。



E.2.2 Additionality test 额外性检验

The steps as outlined in the additionality tool are followed to demonstrate that the project activity is additional and not the baseline scenario. Including: 应用额外性工具所述的步骤, 说明项目活动是额外的, 而不是基线方案. 包括:

- 1) Identification of alternatives to the project activity; 确定项目活动替代方案;
- 2) Investment analysis; 投资分析
- 3) Barrier analysis Including investment barriers, Technological barriers, Institutional barriers and Market risks; 障碍分析, 包括投资、技术和机构障碍以及市场风险;
- 4) Impact of CDM registration. 注册清洁发展机制产生的影响分析。

F. Monitoring plan 监测计划

- **F.1 Monitoring content 监测内容**
- **F.1.1 Monitoring the overall performance of the project activity, Including: 监测项目活动的执行情况, 包括:**
 - 1) Monitoring actual project boundary; 项目活动边界的监测;
 - 2) Monitoring the areas and quality of forest establishment to ensure the technical design
 - 3) described in section A is well-implemented; 项目造林活动的监测;
 - 4) Monitoring of forest management. 森林管理监测。

- **F.1.2 Monitoring the actual net GHG removals by sinks data 监测实际净温室气体汇清除**

Permanent sampling plots are used for sampling over time to measure and monitor changes in carbon stocks of the relevant carbon pools. 使用固定样地方法定期测定和监测相关碳库碳贮量的变化。

- 1) Systematic sampling with a random start position. 系统设置永久样地, 但起点必须是随机的;
- 2) The total sum of samples (n) are estimated as per a criterion of Neyman of fixed levels of accuracy, according to Wenger (1984). 固定样地的数量根据Wenger (1984) 的方法估计;
- 3) The size of plots is 400 m² (20m × 20m); 样地大小为400m² (20m × 20m) ;

- 4) The growth (DBH and H) of individual trees on plots shall be measured at each time interval of monitoring. 对样地内每棵树木的生长情况(胸高直径和树高)进行测定。
- 5) The carbon stock changes in above- and below-ground biomass of living trees on each plot are estimated through Biomass Expansion Factors (BEF) method. 每个样地的地上和地下活立木生物量的碳贮量变化将通过“生物量扩展因子 (BEF)”法估算。

- F.1.3 Monitoring GHG emissions by sources as the results of the project activity. including:** 监测项目活动引起的温室气体排放,包括:
 - 1) Decrease in carbon stock in living biomass of existing non-tree vegetation; 现有非树木植被的生物量碳贮量的减少
 - 2) N₂O emissions caused by nitrogen fertilization application. 施氮肥引起N₂O的排放.
- F.1.4 Monitoring the leakage** 泄漏监测
 Fossil fuel combustion from vehicles using for transporting seedling, labours, fertilizer, harvest products, etc., to and/or from project sites, as a result of the project activity, will emit greenhouse gases. 由于实施项目,为运送苗木、劳力、肥料、产品等使用车辆燃烧化石燃料,将排放温室气体.

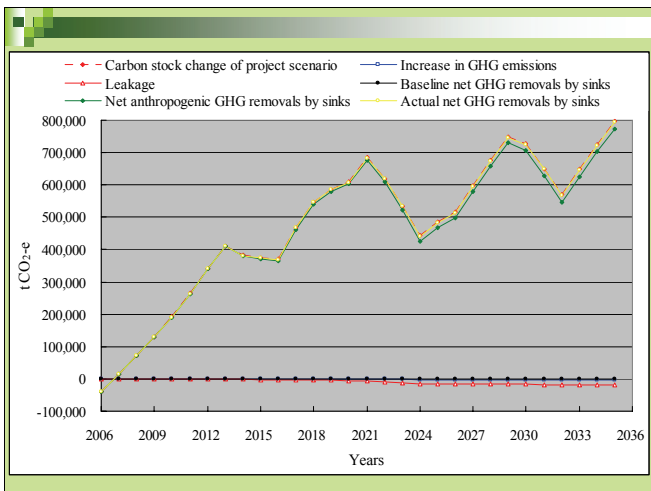
- F.2 Accuracy and precision** 精确性和精度
 - +10% error at 95% confidence level. 以95%的置信度,误差为+10%.
- F.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)** 质量和质量控制
 - To ensure the net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks to be measured and monitored precisely, credibly, verifiably and transparently, a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedure will be implemented. 为确保人为净温室气体汇清除得到精确可靠、透明、可核查的测量监测,将实施质量保证和质量控制程序.

G. Estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks 人为净温室气体汇清除量的估算

The net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks as a result of the proposed A/R CDM project activity is anticipated to be over 770,000 tones of CO₂ equivalent during the crediting period (between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2036) by the year 2017: 462,013 t CO₂-e.

在2006年4月1日至2036年3月31日的计入期间,项目活动的人为净温室气体汇清除预期值超过770,000tCO₂-e,到2017为462,013tCO₂-e.

Years 年份	Estimation of baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tones of CO ₂ e-yr-1) 基准温室气体汇清除	Estimation of actual net GHG removals by sinks (tones of CO ₂ e-yr-1) 实际温室气体汇清除	Estimation of leakage (tones of CO ₂ e-yr-1) 泄漏	Estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks (tones of CO ₂ e-yr-1) 年人为净温室气体汇清除	Cumulative actual net GHG removals (tCO ₂ -e) 累计实际净温室气体汇清除
2006	7.8	-40,647	-140	-40,795	-40795
2007	8.7	54,430	-27	54,394	13599
2008	9.5	57,858	-38	57,811	71410
2009	10.2	57,530	-6	57,514	128924
2010	11.0	61,799	0	61,788	190712
2011	11.7	72,281	0	72,269	262981
2012	12.5	77,275	-21	77,242	340223
2013	13.2	70,345	-83	70,250	410473
2014	13.9	-29,904	-1,376	-31,294	379179
2015	14.5	-7,746	-1,304	-9,665	370114
2016	15.2	-4,978	-1,317	-6,310	363804
2017	15.9	98,249	-23	98,210	462014
.....					
2035	26.2	71,398	0	71,371	773842
合计	531.2	794,225	-19,852	773,842	



- H. Benefit of the project** 项目效益
- H.1 Socio-economic benefit** 社会经济效益
- 1) Demonstration for the implementation of forest carbon sequestration project in China and even in the world. 为中国乃至全球林业碳汇项目的实施起到示范作用.
 - 2) Income generation 增加经济收入
 - About 20,000 local farmers of 5,000 households will benefit from the project. 大约5,000个农户将受益于该项目.
 - The total income is estimated at US\$ 21.1 million within the crediting period, including: 总收入额估计达到2,110万美元,其中:
 - US\$ 15.6 million from employment; 劳务收益约1,560万美元;
 - US\$ 3.5 million from sales of wood and non-wood products; 木材和非木质产品的销售收入350万美元;
 - US\$ 2.0 million from sales of CERs. CERs销售收入200万美元.

3) Creating employment 创造就业

- The project activity will create about 5 million person-days of temporary employment opportunities; 项目实施活动将为社会提供约500万个工日的临时就业机会;
- It will also create 40 long-term job positions during the crediting period. 项目计入期内的管护工作还将产生40个长期工作岗位.

4) Sustainable fuelwood supply 可持续的薪柴使用

5) Strengthening social cohesion 提高社会凝聚力

6) Technical training and demonstration 技术培训示范

H.2 Environmental benefit 环境效益

- 1) **Enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem integrity;** 增强生物多样性和自然生态系统的联系;
- 2) **Controlling soil erosion;** 控制水土流失;
- 3) **Regulating hydrological flows which in turn alleviates drought risk and reduces flooding risks, Improving environmental services;** 调节气候、水文,减轻自然灾害,改善环境服务;
- 4) **Building incentives to people to invest in sustainable land use;** 鼓励居民投资于可持续的土地利用;
- 5) **Improving watershed management and contributing to the outside of the project boundary and the ecosystem improvement along the Pearl River, through demonstration and extension of the project experience to other areas.** 通过示范,推广项目经验至其它地区,同时改善项目边界外和珠江流域地区的生态系统.

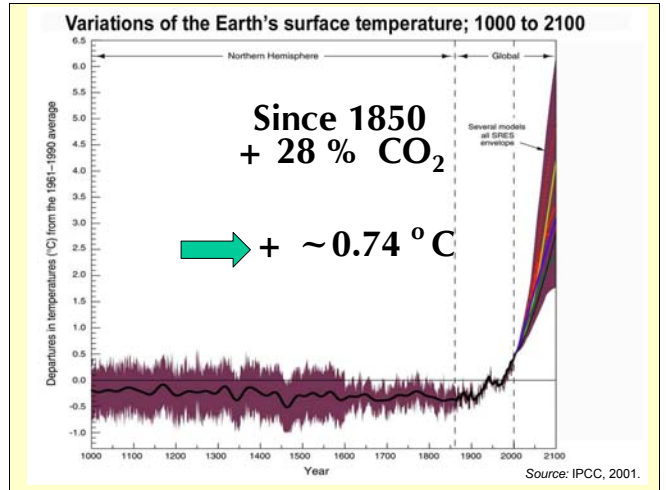


The methodology “Reforestation of degraded land” (AR-AM0001):
http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/Meetings/022/eb22_repan17.pdf
 Project Design Document Of “Facilitating Reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin Project”:
<http://cdm.unfccc.int>

Thank you!

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation

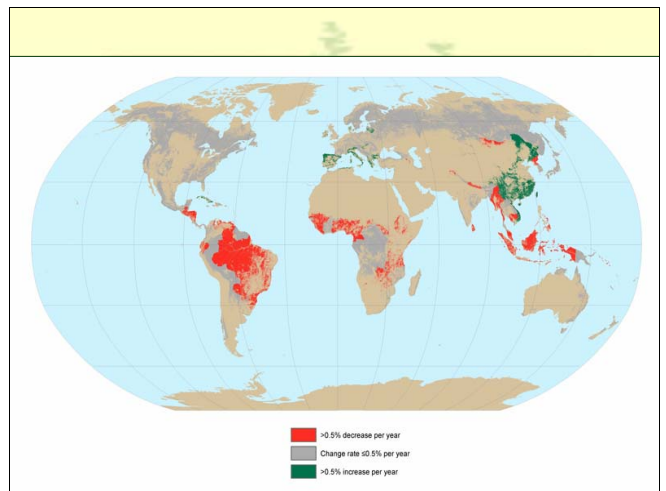
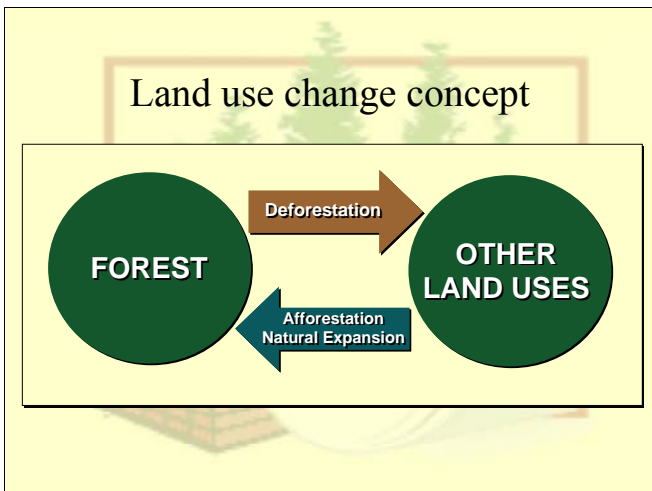
Wulf Killmann
Advisory Committee on Paper and Wood Products
Shanghai, China, 6 June 2007

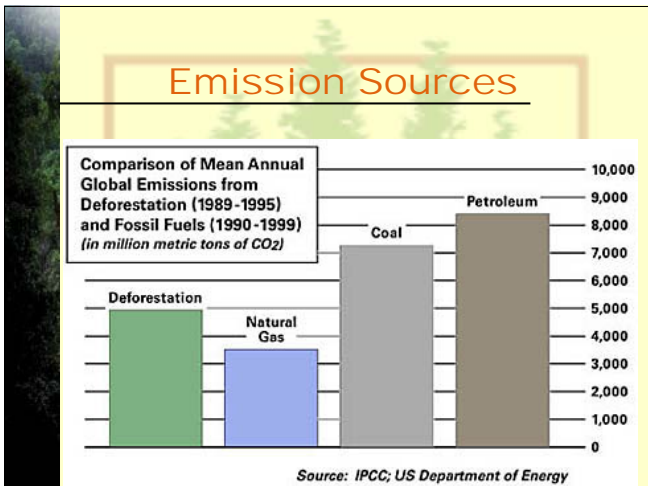
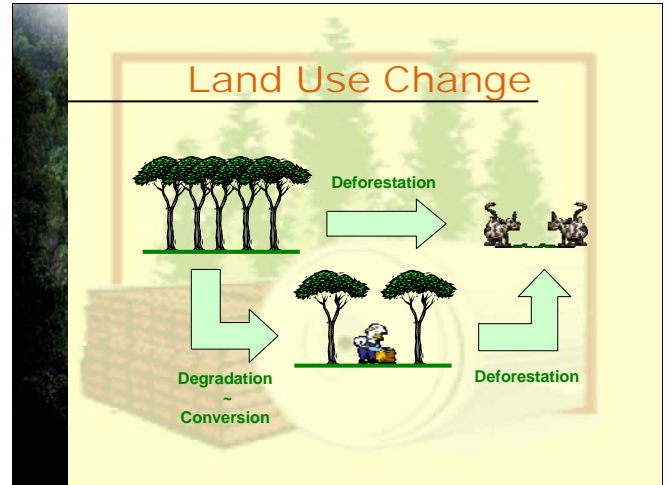
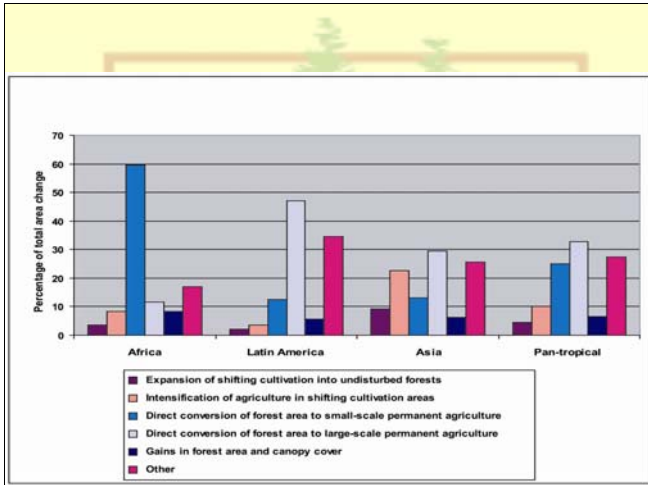


Greenhouse Gases

Agriculture and Forestry contribute to global anthropogenic emissions

- 25 % CO₂
- 50 % CH₄
- 70 % N₂O





- Process**
- Tabled at UNFCCC COP 11, 12/2005
 - Submissions by countries
 - FAO hosted 1st meeting in 8/2006
 - Discussed further at COP 12, 12/2006
 - 2nd meeting in Australia 3/2007
 - Discussed at SBSTA 26, 5/2007
 - Further discussion at COP 13 12/2007

- Key Issues**
- Credits for developed countries
 - Use market-based mechanisms?
 - Compensation for carbon conservation?
 - Deforestation & Degradation?
 - Gross or net emissions
 - Non CO₂ emissions ?

- Instruments**
- Bilateral Donors
 - Australian Government Fund
 - Forest Carbon partnership Fund (WB)
 - Global Environmental Facility



Forestry Industry and the Public Perception

Content

- Public Perception & Social Acceptability
- Forest Industry and Environment
- About the Image of Forest Industry
- The role of NGOs
- Forest Industry and Communication

Background

Issue:

1. Public perception: direct link between environmental risks and forest industry
2. Forest industry: not successful in communicating with the public

Objective:

Provide an understanding on the strategy of communication used by Forestry Industry and the current public perception

- (Also provide some thoughts on how to improve it)

Public Perception

- People believe Forestry Industry has a significant negative impact on the environment – *because the sector cuts trees.*

Public Perception

Influenced by

Science	Common knowledge
Experience	Ethical concern
Values	Attitudes
Beliefs	Individual history

Public Perception

Europe

- FAO and UNECE Forest Communicators Network review of public opinion surveys (2003) about forest industry
- Results:
 - Forests are believed to be in decline almost everywhere
 - European have mixed feelings about forestry and forestry industry

Forestry Industry and Environment

Contrary to the public belief:

- Deforestation is mainly due to factors external to the forestry sector
- Important to review the historical perspective on global deforestation

Forestry Industry and Environment

Contrary to the public belief:

- Deforestation is mainly due to factors external to the forestry sector
- Important to review the historical perspective on global deforestation

How to make it known ????

Forestry Industry and Environment

- Attitudes toward plantations differ among communities
- Clear cutting activities perceived as a high potential environmental risk
- Pollution

Impact of Image of Forestry Pulp and Paper Industry

- Raising funds for forestry projects in CDM is proving to be very difficult as forestry is associated with bad practices
- Afforestation programmes are not well funded

The role of NGOs

- I. Significant influence of NGOs
- II. Environmental movements campaigns push consumers away from renewable forest products
- III. Anti-forestry groups demand restricting forest practices

The role of NGOs

Europe: Corporate campaigns to reduce paper consumption and save trees

- Corporate campaigns to reduce paper consumption and save trees, linked to NGOs campaigns
- WWF Paper Scorecard
- The Vision for Transforming the European Paper Industry: 50% reduction in paper consumption

- **Save 50,000 trees with just one roll**

Every little gesture to safeguard the environment helps. For instance, if every Canadian family were to change one roll of bathroom tissue made of 100% recycled fibers, nearly 50,000 trees would be saved across the country .

Telekom Austria Save Paper with Online Bill

When you change over to the online bill:

- you reduce paper consumption
- make a simple and valuable contribution to environmental protection
- reduce our ecological footprint
- Telekom Austria supports the WWF's protection program for unique primeval forests with one euro per changeover

Citigroup Paper Project

Despite the revolution in electronic communications and digital business applications over the past two decades, paper use in offices across the U.S. is soaring. Environmental Defense is working with Citigroup to lower these costs and reduce the environmental impacts of copy paper used across the nation.

Cutting down paper not trees

Image of Forestry Pulp and Paper Industry

- Forest Industry not properly equipped to take care of the environment?
- No transfer of positive attitudes towards forests and forest products
- Pulp and Paper Industry under increasing scrutiny for its potential environmental impacts

Image of Forestry Pulp and Paper Industry

- Renewable resource: some target audiences tested do not differentiate this concept from recycling or re-use (US Decima for Abundant Forest Alliance, Feb 2007)
- Sustainable: research in Europe shows that the although mainly positive is not well understood and sometimes controversial (UNECE 2003)

Forestry Industry and Social Responsibility

- I. Growing recognition of Aboriginal rights
- II. British Columbia Government Strategy
- III. Australia: National Indigenous Forest Strategy
- IV. CEPI Code of Conduct for Legal Logging
- V. WBCSD and ProPoor (commercial forests potential for poverty avoidance)
- VI. Forest Certification

Forestry Industry good communication strategy

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (North America)

- Targeted campaign
- Targeted audience
- Print
- TV spot
- Online campaign
- Media kits

Output: public perception has changed



The real beauty
isn't in the hand-carved details,
but in the way it
pleases your inner environmentalist.

Wood makes any home warm and comfortable. So when you choose wood products, it's good to know they come from a renewable resource – our forests. And to make sure they last longer, our industry plants more than 17 million new trees every day. It's nice to know there are 16 million more acres of forest in the US today than 15 years ago. For more ways we're preserving the balance between the beauty of nature and the beauty of wood and paper in our lives, visit abundantforests.org.

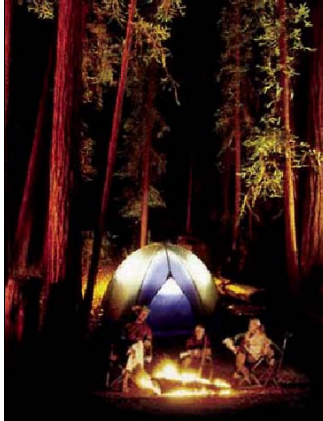
Abundant Forests Alliance
Renew. Reuse. Respect.™



The heart of your present is wrapped in the marriage of chic design and environmental responsibility.

On special occasions and every day, paper and wood products make our lives more comfortable, easier and more beautiful. It's good to know that every day the men and women of the forest products industry plant more than 17 million new trees. The way we use it, by reusing, recycling and respecting the forest, we can preserve the balance between the needs of nature, and the needs of our families. When you recycle, you're helping the balance in favor of abundant forests for generations to come. Learn more at abundantforests.org.

Abundant Forests Alliance
Renew. Reuse. Respect.™



It's amazing how
wildlife sounds and scary stories can
help you sleep so peacefully.

By reusing, recycling and respecting the forests, we know it's possible to balance the needs of nature and our families' needs for wood and paper products. So we'll keep planting more than 17 million trees every day. And fighting for uniform forest management standards that protect wildlife habitats, clean air and clean water. So rest easy. As long as we're on the job, there will always be abundant forests for your children and those and theirs. Learn more at abundantforests.org.

Abundant Forests Alliance
Renew. Reuse. Respect.™



Negative aspects of Forestry Industry communication

- Language understandable to non-foresters
- Simplified statements reflect a set of values reducing the role of forests
- Forestry Industry doesn't consider the process and the context within which public understanding may occur
- Companies communication efforts with the public are reactive

Negative aspects of Forestry Industry communication?

- "For every tree cut, three are planted"
- "Annual increase of forest cover in Europe= 5 810 km² = size of 4 363 football pitches per day"
- "Every fifth tree worldwide is used by pulp mills – usually to make paper"
- "One child in Germany has used as much paper by its first birthday as an Indian after 57 years".

The amount of waste paper buried each year could fill 103,448 double-decker buses, which if parked nose to tail would go from London to Milan.

Friends of the Earth Website UK

Recommendations

- *Work cooperatively throughout the global industry*
- *Involve the value chain*
- *Long term "education" effort*
- *The "back story": broader focus*
- *Reliability/credibility third party endorsement*
- *"Alliance" with media*
- *Urgent to get the climate change story right*

ANNEX 4 – REPORT OCTOBER 2007 MEETING, ROME

Minutes of the meeting

The meeting was opened by Mr. Avrim Lazar, Chair of the ACPWP. Mr. Jan Heino welcomed the participants and recalled the important role of the Committee in providing advice to FAO work in forestry issues, from the private sector perspective.

The agenda was adopted.

1. Recommendations of the last meeting held in Shanghai

The recommendations from the meeting in Shanghai were reviewed (see Annex 2). It was agreed to reword the first recommendation into a positive statement. It should read:

"Highlight the industry's contribution to sustainable forest management and carbon sequestration"

a) Side Event

The side event is being organized by ICFPA, FAO and WBCSD. CEPI, as the organisation chairing ICFPA, has taken the lead. It will take place in Bali, as part of the "Forest Day" organized by CIFOR, on 8 December 2007. A draft agenda has been prepared and will be finalized within the next weeks.

b) Further document the social contribution of the forest products industry

The Committee took note that the study on GDP contribution of the forestry sector is being updated. It was recommended to highlight not only the economic aspect but also the industry's contribution to people's wellbeing. Wealth and the forest industry are strongly related.

It was further recommended to produce a brief country report on the impact of the forest industry to people's wellbeing. Reports to be submitted by ACPWP members by mid January 2008. FAO will produce by mid October a set of questions and outline of the report.

Title of the report: Social contribution of the forest industry.

c) Contribute to clarifying UNFCCC accounting rules for carbon sequestration by forests

The Committee was informed that after last meeting, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC visited FAO and a number of issues were discussed, including collaboration on forests and climate change. FAO will continue its involvement in the development of these rules.

d) Actively promote understanding of the causes of deforestation

This issue is closely related to public perception of the role of the forest industry. The Committee should highlight the main causes for deforestation, which are often related to land use change, in particular to cattle raising and large-scale agriculture.

The Committee was informed that the FAO Agriculture Department is aware of the effect of agricultural activities on forests, and the publication: "*Livestock's Long Shadow*" was distributed to participants.

The Committee recommended producing a short paper including the 10 most frequently asked questions about the causes of deforestation.

Two different versions should be produced: (1) FAQ for journalists and (2) FAQ in a language that farmers and the general public will understand.

2. Energy

a. UNECE/FAO Meeting on “Opportunities and Impacts of Bioenergy Policies and Targets on the Forest and other Sectors”, 10 October 2007

b. FAO Special Event on Forest and Energy, 20 November 2007

Wulf Killmann informed the Committee about these two events whose agendas are relevant to the forest products and wood industry. The “Special Event on Forests and Energy” will take place in Rome on November 20, 2007 during the FAO Conference. High level government representatives will participate.

In June 2008, the FAO Director General will invite FAO member countries to attend a high level event on food security, climate change and bioenergy, to be held in Rome.

3. Water and the paper and wood industries

Thomas Hofer presented key issues relating to forests and water. The Committee confirmed its interest in water as it directly relates to forests, in particular to forest plantations. Water in pulp and paper production should be viewed separately, as this is a technical issue handled at the Associations’ level.

4. Public perception of forest industries and the environment

Olman Serrano informed meeting participants about the new draft prepared. This includes facts drawn from experiences around the world, without analysis or conclusions. It was recommended that this paper be analysed in a small working group and the results presented at the next meeting. The proposed members of the group are: FPAC (Andrew), CEPI (Bernard de Galembert, Martyn Griffiths), BRACELPA (Ludwig Moldan) and IPMA (Ramesh Chandra Mall).

5. Agro-industries and rural infrastructure

Gavin Wall recalled the growing competition for biomass for food and industrial uses, the need to create an enabling environment to promote efficient value chains that can access markets, new roles for the state and the private sector and the need to create new jobs. The Committee was encouraged to participate in the Global Agro-Industries Forum, to be held in India in 2008.

The Committee recommended collecting information on successful experiences in countries like Brazil, South Africa and India on public private cooperation models in forestry development, as part of the agro-industry value chain.

6. Information items:

a. The World Forestry Congress, 18 – 25 October 2009

The Committee was informed about the Congress, to take place in Buenos Aires in 2009. The Committee showed interest in being involved in the preparation of the Congress and recommended including an ACPWP member in the Scientific Committee and ensuring that a high level key note speaker from the private sector is included in the programme. Private sector participation should be promoted, including the organization of a side event.

The Committee recommended holding its 2009 preparatory meeting in Buenos Aires, during the Congress.

b. FAO Regional Forestry Commission meetings in 2008

Doug Kneeland presented the structure of the different FAO Forestry Commissions and their links with the Committee on Forestry. He shared the meeting schedule for the RFC meetings during 2008, including the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week and the Pan-European Forest Week. Private sector participation was encouraged.

c. International Year of Natural Fibres, 2009

Brian Moir talked about the objectives of the International Year of Natural Fibres. He stated that this International Year will raise consumer awareness of natural fibres and strengthen demand for natural fibre products. The Committee recognized the importance of awareness-raising about the use of wood fibre as a good communication strategy. There is a huge advantage in being labelled as “natural fibres”. Mr Moir explained that there are certain legal issues to consider regarding the use of the logo.

The Committee stressed its interest in being involved in specific activities during the Year of Natural Fibres. Participation in the International Steering Committee meetings was considered important.

The Committee was informed that 2011 has been declared as the International Year of Forests.

7. Any other business

The Committee discussed the issue of maintaining a global balance in the sequence of meetings. It was recommended for future preparatory meetings to conclude with the proposed agenda items for the annual ACPWP Session in June, rather than having two meetings separated by few weeks, that is, the ACPWP meeting and the European Paperweek.

One of the agenda items for next meeting should be the need to change the rhythm of meetings. At the 49th Session next June, the Committee should discuss an annual calendar of meetings, considering other important related meetings to ACPWP and ICFPA, such as the Pan-European Forestry Week, The World Forestry Congress, etc. A proposal for a working structure and long term agenda should be prepared by the ACPWP Chair and the Secretariat.

It was also agreed to develop a long-term strategy for the ACPWP and the collaboration between the private sector and FAO. Messrs. A. Lazar and W. Killmann were tasked with drafting first ideas to be shared with the Committee Members before next meeting.

Regarding the dates for the 49th Session of the ACPWP, it was agreed to hold the meeting in South Africa on the following dates:

09 June 2008: ICFPA

10 June 2008: FAO ACPWP

12 June 2008: CEO in Johannesburg

8. Closing remarks

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 hrs

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Recommendations made at its meeting in Shanghai on 6 June 2007

- 1) Propose corrective measures on the perceived negative relation between the forest products industry and deforestation, in the context of the climate change debate. In particular:
 - Jointly organize a side event at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP 13), to be held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 14 December 2007;
 - Further document the social contribution of the forest products industry;
 - Contribute to clarifying UNFCCC accounting rules for carbon sequestration by forests;
 - Actively promote understanding of the causes of deforestation.
- 2) Undertake an analysis of the relationship between water and forestry, in the context of the increasing scarcity of water.
- 3) Expand work on public perception of forest industries and the environment, based on the initial work presented at the Shanghai meeting.
- 4) Continue to work on the nexus of forests and energy, building on the results of the IEA-FAO-ICFPA energy conference in Rome, October 2006.