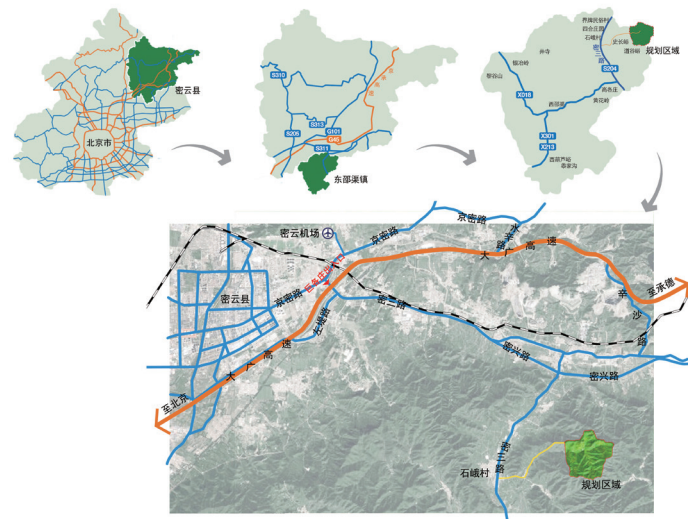


项目背景

林业应对气候变化是当今全球公认的政治、经济与外交的热点领域。全球林业碳交易市场中已经累计投资超过 9 亿美元用于经营、保护或增加了 2650 万公顷以上的森林。鉴于目前北京开展碳汇造林的潜力已不大（面积有限），未来林业主要增汇领域集中在森林经营与减少排放两个方面，开展可持续森林经营管理，在持续增加森林碳汇的同时，减少农林业生态系统的排放量，是未来首都林业应对气候变化工作发展的主要方向。

密云区是北京市重要的饮用水源保护地区，密云水库周围的森林经营保护和社区的发展稳定对首都的经济社会可持续发展具有重要的保障作用。当地经济与生态发展规划明确提出应注重发展资源节约型与环境友好型产业，其中林业发展占有重要位置。

东部渠镇史长峪村距离密云水库 13 公里，是重要的密云水库水源保护区。近年来，由于村里许多有知识的年轻人进城务工，在很大程度上影响了当地林业及其他产业的发展。如何吸引当地有识青年回村积极投入林业社区建设，尤其是通过保护森林资源、可持续森林经营、发展森林旅游，以及开展林业与环保知识及技能的宣传培训，以实现改善林分结构、提升森林以碳汇和水源保护为主的多重生态功能，减少农林业碳排放，进而提高林业社区应对气候变化与综合发展的能力，实现环境建设与经济发展的双赢，是当地林业及社区发展的关键之所在。该村人均年收入约 10000 元人民币，主要收入来自农业、林果业和进城劳务，在密云区处于中等水平。



项目名称

北京史长峪村林业社区应对气候变化项目

项目地点

北京市密云区东部渠镇史长峪村

项目周期

2014 年 10 月 - 2016 年 10 月

项目目标

- 建设一个森林文化体验展室，为社区村民及公众提供森林文化、森林旅游、应对气候变化等方面的宣传培训体验；
- 建设一处固体废弃物循环利用示范点，充分利用当地林业社区的玉米秸秆和森林管理剩余物；
- 针对当地社区村民和社会公众宣传与培训气候变化、森林旅游、森林经营与保护利用等方面的知识及技术；
- 优化社区当地的油松林分结构、更新改造灌木林地、良好管护其他林分，增强森林的碳汇功能；
- 组建社区管理小组，让社区各方代表参与社区决策，提升社区民主决策氛围和居民主人翁责任感。



项目产出



建设一处固体废弃物循环利用示范点，当地林业社区大部分玉米秸秆和森林管理剩余物能够在示范点充分利用，加工成生物颗粒燃料用于项目点村民冬季取暖；



经营管护当地社区森林 1960 亩，优化油松林分结构，更新改造灌木林地，提高碳汇能力；



建设一个森林文化体验展室，使其作为森林休养及科普宣传基地的一部分，提供森林文化及旅游宣传与体验示范；



287 人次本地村民获得气候变化、森林旅游、森林经营利用及保护等相关知识培训，增汇减排技能得到提高，参与低碳综合发展能力增强，同时辐射影响本地和周边社区共计 3000 余名村民，影响转变他们传统的生活方式；



通过村民自荐和推荐的形式，选举产生了冷维发、宋晓英、冷国利、史振国、冷天生五人工作管理小组，其中女性一名，代表全体村民行使项目管理决策，决策社区重大事项。

项目机构



联合国开发计划署

联合国开发计划署是联合国从事发展的全球网络，倡导变革并为各国提供知识、经验和资源，帮助人民创造更美好的生活。联合国开发计划署在 177 个国家开展发展援助，通过与这些国家的合作，帮助各国应对全球和各国国内面临的发展挑战。联合国开发计划署与其广泛的合作伙伴一起帮助各国进行自身的能力建设。

在中国，联合国开发计划署致力于促进人类发展，赋予性别平等的权利，共同创造更美好的生活。作为联合国的发展机构，联合国开发计划署利用其丰富的国际经验，帮助中国寻求应对发展挑战的解决之道。联合国开发计划署在中国的主要重点工作是：减少贫困、包容性发展，法治和管理、能源，环境和气候变化。

全球环境基金小额赠款计划

作为全球环境基金资助项目的组成部分之一，小额贷款计划成立于 1992 年，由联合国开发计划署负责实施，联合国项目管理办公室负责执行。小额赠款计划直接向非政府组织和社区组织提供资金和技术，支持他们保护盒恢复自然，同时提高人们福祉和生计的活动。小额赠款计划支持的优先领域为：保护生物多样性、减缓气候变化、保护国际水域、防止土地退化和消除持久性有机污染物。目前，这个计划已经在全球 130 多个国家支持 14000 多个项目。

北京林学会

成立于 1955 年，多年来，学会先后与 UNDP、IUCN、WWF、森林趋势和可口可乐等多家知名机构合作，在都市饮用水源地保护、林业碳汇、森林可持续经营和森林景观恢复等多个领域实施多个项目，有力推动了首都乃至中国的行业科技发展与成果转化，为政府相关决策提供充足技术支持。



北京林学会

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Beijing Forestry Society

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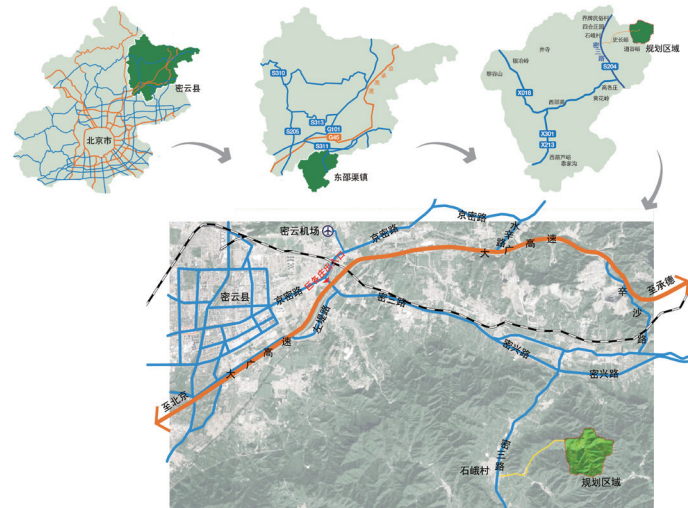
Add: No.8 Yuminzhonglu, Xicheng District, Beijing

BACKGROUND

Currently, forestry's unique role in addressing climate change has been a political, economic and diplomatic topic in the world. At the global forestry carbon trading market, there has been an accumulative investment of 900 million dollars in management, protection and afforestation of over 26,5 million hectares of forest. Considering the limited potential of carbon afforestation in Beijing (limited area for planting more trees), increasing in carbon sinks in the future will focus on forest management and reduction of emissions. Sustainable forest management, which can continuously increase carbon sinks and reduce carbon emissions of agriculture and forestry ecosystems, will be main direction of forestry addressing climate change in Beijing.

Miyun County is Beijing's important drinking water protection area, and it is also where the Miyun Reservoir is located. Forest management and protection as well as community development and stability around the Reservoir can safeguard the sustainable social and economic development of the capital. According to local economic and ecological planning in Miyun County, resource-saving and environment-friendly development is highlighted, of which forestry will play an important role.

13 km away from the Miyun Reservoir, Shichangyu Village is among its key protection areas. In recent years, many well-educated young villagers have in cities to do labor work, which restricts development of local forestry and other industries. Development of local forestry and communities lies in how to protect forestry resources through sustainable forest management, to improve stand structures and enhance multi-functions of forests, such as carbon sequestration and source water conservation, and reduce carbon emissions from agriculture and forestry as well as improve the communities climate change mitigation and integrated development capacity through skill training and awareness education. The annual per capita income of the villagers of about RMB 10,000, mainly from agriculture, fruit growing and migrant working, is only at medium level in Miyun County.



PROJECT TITLE

Forestry Community Addressing Climate Change at Shichangyu Village of Beijing

PROJECT LOCATION

Shichangyu Village, Dongshaoqu Townships, Miyun County, Beijing

PROJECT DURATION

Otc, 1st, 2014-Otc, 31st, 2016

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- A forest culture experience and display room will be built. Local residents will get knowledge trainings in climate change, forest tourism and climate change;
- A demonstration site for solid waste recycling will be established. Corn straw and debris from forest management will be used in the site;
- Local residents will get knowledge trainings in climate change, forest tourism, and forest management, utilization and protection;
- Chinese pine stands' structure will be optimized and shrub land will be regenerated and transformed. Other stands will be maintained to increase forest carbon sequestration capacity;
- A community management unit will be established, to involve multiple stakeholders in community decision making, and to improve community democracy and residents responsibility.



PROJECT OUTPUTS



(1) A forest culture experience and display room has been built, which will be a part of the forest healthcare and science ducation base, to provide forest culture and tourism dissemination, experience and demonstration;

(2) A demonstration site for solid waste recycling has been established. Corn straw and debris from forest management will be used in the site to be processed into biomass fuel for heating in the winter;



(3) 287 local residents have got knowledge trainings in climate change, forest tourism, and forest management, utilization and protection. Their skills in carbon sequestration and capacity for low-carbon integrated development have been enhanced. In the meantime, over 3000 villagers in sounding areas have been benefited and their traditional lifestyle converted;

(4) 1960 mu of forest have been managed and maintained, to optimize Chinese pine stands' structure and improve shrub land, and increase carbon sequestration capacity;



(5) After villagers' self-nomination and recommendation, a work & management group consisting of Leng Weifa, Song Xiaoying, Leng Guoli, Shi Zhengguo, Leng Tiansheng (including one female), has been elected, to represent all villagers to make project related management and local community decisions.



PROJECT ORGANIZATION

United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

In China, UNDP fosters human development to empower women and men to build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on a world of experience to assist China in developing its own solutions to the country's development challenges. UNDP's main focus areas in China are: poverty reduction, inclusive growth, rule of law, governance, energy, environment and climate change.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)

As a corporate programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Small Grants Programme was established in 1992, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). SGP channels financial and technical support directly to NGOs and CBOs for activities that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. SGP supports activities in these priorities – biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and elimination of persistent organic pollutants. With presence in more than 130 countries, SGP has awarded more than 14,000 grants worldwide.

Beijing Forestry Society (BFS)

Beijing Forestry Society (BFS) was established in 1955. Over the years, BFS has made full use of its expert resources and international relations to cooperate with UNDP, IUCN, WWF, Forest Trends, Coca-Cola and other well-known international organizations on programs related to watershed management, sustainable forest management, forest landscape restoration, livelihood improvement, environmental awareness raising and so on. Those joint programs led to the promotion of the capital's and even China's industrial technology development and provided adequate technical support for government-related decision-making.



北京史长峪村林业社区 应对气候变化项目 Forestry Community Addressing Climate Change at Shichangyu Village of Beijing

北京林学会
Beijing Forestry Society

全球环境基金小额赠款项目
The Global Environment Facility/Small Grants Program

联合国开发计划署
United Nations Development Programme

