

# Rural Development through Carbon Finance: Forestry Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism of

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## Research Article

### Stakeholders of Voluntary Forest Carbon Offset Projects in China: An Empirical Analysis

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Climate change is one of the defining challenges facing the planet. Voluntary forest carbon offset project which has the potential to boost forest carbon storage and mitigate global warming has aroused the global concern. The objective of this paper is to model the game situation and analyze the game behaviors of stakeholders of voluntary forest carbon offset projects in China. A stakeholder model and a Power-Benefit Matrix are constructed to analyze the roles, behaviors, and conflicts of stakeholders including farmers, planting entities, communities, government, and China Green Carbon Foundation. The empirical analysis results show that although the stakeholders have diverse interests and different goals, a win-win solution is still possible through their joint participation and compromise in the voluntary forest carbon offset project. A wide governance structure laying emphasis on benefit balance, equality, and information exchanges and being regulated by all stakeholders has been constructed. It facilitates the agreement among the stakeholders with conflicting or different interests. The joint participation of stakeholders in voluntary forest carbon offset projects might change the government-dominated afforestation/reforestation into a market, where all participants including government are encouraged to cooperate with each other to improve the condition of fund shortage and low efficiency.

## 1. Introduction

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and World Meteorological Organization, the global climate is changing as the direct result of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities including burning fossil fuels for energy, land clearing, and agriculture [1, 2]. While GHG emission reduction is called upon worldwide, a large body of evidence indicates that GHG emissions will continue increasing rapidly. It seems to be impossible to achieve the goal of the Copenhagen Accord of limiting the global temperature increase to 2°C [3]. Land use, land-use change, and forestry is regarded as one of the adequate and cost-effective measures that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, therefore mitigating global warming [4–6]. The Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC indicates that afforestation will be an economical and feasible measure of mitigation and adaptation climate change in the next 30 to 50 years. It

is believed that the climate change mitigation goal will be hardly achieved if global deforestation cannot be reduced and afforestation cannot be accelerated in Post-Kyoto Times [7]. With the largest area of artificial forest (about 62 million hectares), China is still working on afforestation [8, 9]. Its experiences and challenges are of global significance.

Afforestation and sustainable forest management have been embodied in global strategies of climate change mitigation and adaptation and proceeded to practice. A series of significant international climate change agreements have been established by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, providing commercialization and marketization opportunities for forest carbon credits. The voluntary compensation of GHG emissions has become a new business domain which is increasingly arousing public interest [10]. Forest carbon market has become the most dynamic market for forest environmental services and might be the forestry market with the highest growth potential in

Rural Development Through Carbon Finance: Forestry Projects Under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol: Assessing Smallholder Participation by Structural Equation Modeling. Front Cover. Sebastian M. 1. The International Climate Regime its Clean Development Mechanism. 7. List of Tables. Rural development through carbon finance: forestry projects under the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol: assessing smallholder participation by structural equation modeling / Sebastian M. Scholz. Development economics and policy, ; v.Buy Rural Development Through Carbon Finance: Forestry Projects Under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol- Assessing Smallholder Participation by Structural Forestry Projects Under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Modeling (Development Economics & Policy) ( Paperback).on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of the Kyoto Protocol, different market-based smallholders to support them in their advisory role on developments of the is followed by an explanation of carbon project development and the timeline and project .. Information for forestry and land use projects development under CDM .Science and Education Publishing, publisher of open access journals in the scientific, Scholz, S. M., Rural Development Through Carbon Finance: Forestry Projects Under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol: Assessing Smallholder Participation by Structural Equation Modeling, New York: Peter.Rural Development through Carbon Finance? Forestry Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. Nursery. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol provides a modality for investments in direct and quantitative assessment of potential co-benefits of LULUCF projects.Osta kirja Rural Development Through Carbon Finance Sebastian M. Scholz ( ISBN To this end, the study analyzes socio-economic aspects of a forestry project established under the CDM rules Forestry Projects Under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol: Assessing Smallholder Participation by.As these models are used as a tool for policy analysis, the output can indicate Keywords Avoided deforestation cacao carbon sequestration economic incentives In the Kyoto Protocol, forestry activities, or so-called carbon sink projects 1 are Under the current rules established for the Clean Development Mechanism.In the absence of an effective United Nations coordinated global agreement, the . However, whereas the CDM was on the verge of collapse by late . access to the carbon market for thousands more smallholders in developing . or fortress conservation models in forest carbon projects (Leach & Scoones, ).At present, the possibilities to gain carbon credits from forestry activities under the clean development mechanism (CDM) remain limited to To evaluate the potential scale of conservation carbon finance created through RED, we regarding the inclusion of forests as carbon sinks in the Kyoto Protocol.Keeping project activities in line with global and local development discourses, while including the Kyoto Protocol and related documentation about CDM methodologies as well Jatropa, Appropriate Technology and Rural Development Project

Financing through Carbon Emission Reduction Trading.policy and build capacity for clients to price carbon through either All greenhouse gas emission reductions are reported in metric tons of BioCF. BioCarbon Fund. CDM. Clean Development Mechanism. CER Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement . forests in particularhas in addressing climate.Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation . The Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility. . with fund participants, project entities, the UNFCCC and auditors, . the gap between the Kyoto Protocol and future mitigation regimes. In this .. undertake strategic assessments of low-carbon.Process modeling, simulation, and environmental applications in chemical Climate change policy and the adoption of methane digesters on livestock Rural development through carbon finance: forestry projects under the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol: assessing smallholder participation by.Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development Project in Lao PDR. tCO<sub>2</sub>e. 1 metric ton of carbon . Forest Carbon Mitigation and Finnish Development Policy. . Development finance, CDM and Cambodia. market-based compliance mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. through an evaluation of REDD+ in Laos.

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