

FOREST AND FARM FACILITY



Forest Tenure Reform to Green Economy and Poverty Alleviation in China

**FORESTRY ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH CENTER (FEDRC),
STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION**

Outline

- Reasons
- Process
- Contents
- Achievements

Reasons

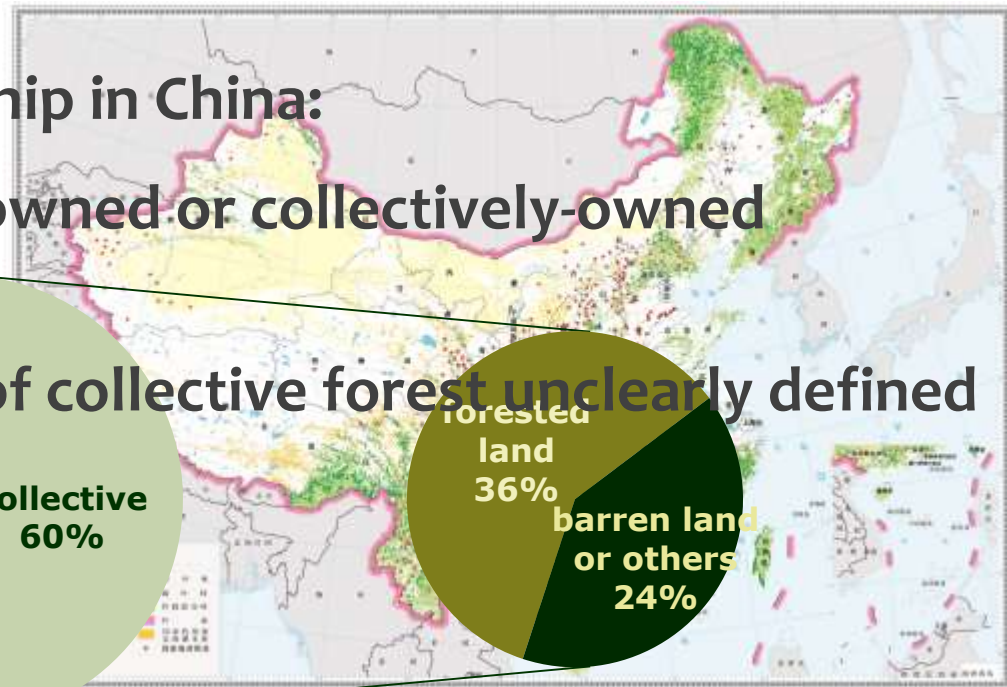
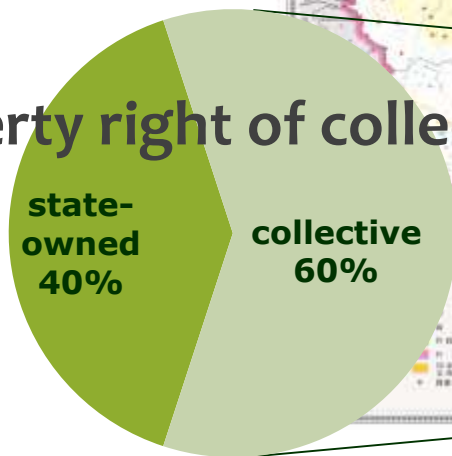
- Forest resources in China:

5th, 6th, 1/4, 1/7, 590million, over 100 million

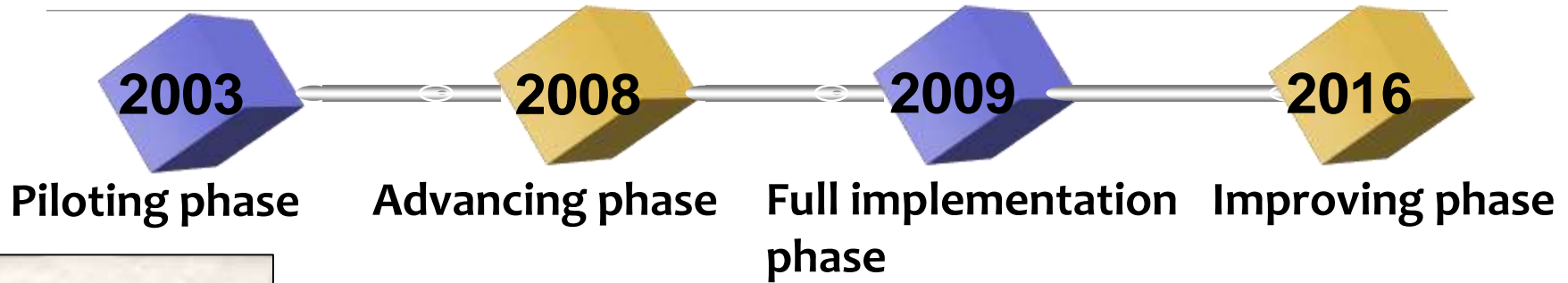
- Forest ownership in China:

state-owned or collectively-owned

- Property right of collective forest unclearly defined



Process



In 2003, the State Council issued the **Resolutions on Accelerating Forestry Development**, specifying the reform requirements, **improving the system of Collective Forest rights**, and clarifying the reform nationwide. In 2008, the **Central Forestry Workshop** was held, fully **clarifying the reform nationwide**, proposing the opinions on **improving the system of Collective Forest rights**, and clarifying the reform nationwide. In 2009, the State Council issued the **Opinions on Accelerating Forestry Development**, specifying the reform requirements, **improving the system of Collective Forest rights**, and clarifying the reform nationwide. In 2016, the State Council issued the **Opinions on Accelerating Forestry Development**, specifying the reform requirements, **improving the system of Collective Forest rights**, and clarifying the reform nationwide.

contents

1. Settle boundary, clarify the property rights and issue certificate.
2. Forest lands can be utilized and transferred according to laws.



In Yunnan Province, a farmer is signing on the document to confirm the forest land after a boundary field survey. Li Gulin received the 1st new forest tenure certificate after the reform.

contents

3. New types of forestry cooperation are encouraged to be established.



contents



Specialized forestry cooperatives



Base plantations



Farmer households



Company

contents

4. Governmental supports:
construction of forestry infrastructure,
reduction and exemption of taxation,
forestry subsidy.

5. Forestry finance:
forest tenure right mortgage loan,
policy-based forest insurance.



Forest farmers are delighted to gain a micro forestry loan.

contents

6. Forestry social service: forest trade centers: registration, transfer, loans, insurance; forestry technology.



In Fujian Province, forest farmers are going through procedures in forest trade centers.



Farmers are cultivating the Chinese walnut under the guidance of technologists.

Achievements

1. Forest resources grow:
farmers' enthusiasm in afforestation is improved,
forest management and protection is strengthened.



Farmers in Shunchang County, Fujian Province are conducting forest tending spontaneously.

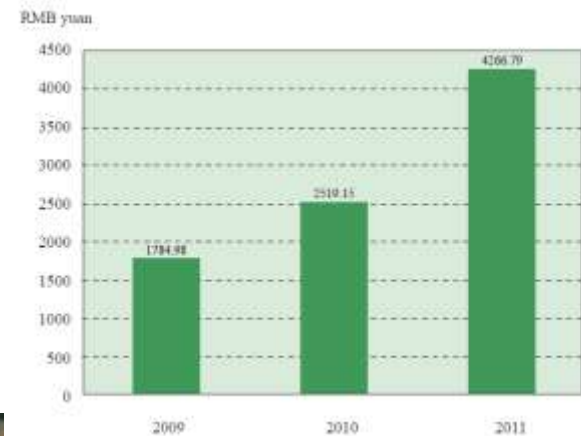


Mr. Bao Yongxin, National Model Worker in combating desertification, is planting trees in his contracted sandy land.

Achievements

2. Poverty alleviation & farmers' income increases:

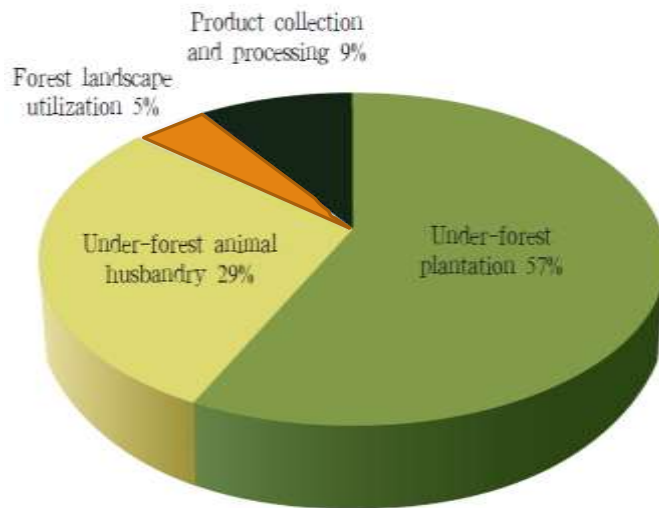
Collective forest reform has created a great number of job opportunities for farmers. According to the statistics, in 2008, 19 provinces which were fully conducting forest reform have created 36 million job opportunities to farmers.



Obvious increase of annual family forestry income of sample households

Achievements

3. Forest land is multi-dimensionally developed and green economy is promoted.



Output value structure of products of under-forest economy in 2011



In Kang County of Gansu Province, farmers are developing under-forest animal husbandry.

Thank you!

