Forest Tenure Reform to Green Economy and Poverty Alleviation in China
Outline

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Reasons

- Forest resources in China:
  5th, 6th, 1/4, 1/7, 590 million, over 100 million

- Forest ownership in China:
  state-owned or collectively-owned

- Property right of collective forest unclearly defined
In 2003, the State Council issued the Resolutions on Accelerating Forestry Development, specifying the reform requirements. Regions: Fujian, Jiangxi, and etc.

In 2008, the State Council issued the Opinions on Fully Promoting the Reform of Collective Forest Tenure System, officially proposing the opinions and requirements on promoting the reform nationwide. Regions: more provinces.

In 2009, the Central Forestry Workshop was held, and the collective forest tenure system reform was fully carried out throughout the nation. Regions: nationwide.

In 2013, the State Council issued the Opinions on Improving the System of Collective Forest Rights, transferring the focal point from clarifying forest ownership to forest management.
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 Guilin received the 1st new forest tenure certificate after the reform.
3. New types of forestry cooperation are encouraged to be established.

- Specialized forestry cooperatives
- Family forest farms
- Specialized forestry large households
- Forestry leading enterprises
contents

Specialized forestry cooperatives

Base plantations

Farmer households

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

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

Forest farmers are delighted to gain a micro forestry loan.
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!