

What Can We Learn From China' s Collective Forest Tenure Reform? --Impacts, Experience and Lesson

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- **Background of Collective Tenure Reform in China**
- **Reform motivation**
- **How to implement**
- **Reform impacts**
- **Experience and lesson**
- **Implications for other developing countries**

Background

Forest land tenure in China

- **Collective Owned** account for **60%**
 - Concern the interests of 149 million rural people
 - Supplying **60%** domestic timber
- While **State Owned** shares **40%**

Frustration
in 1980s

The New Tenure
Reform Started
at 2003

Deforestation

- Over-logging
- Low unit stock volume
- Inefficient management

Economic benefit

- Offering profit from collective to household
- Forest famer's livelihood

The success of tenure reform on farm land

- Organize spontaneously in some part of southern China

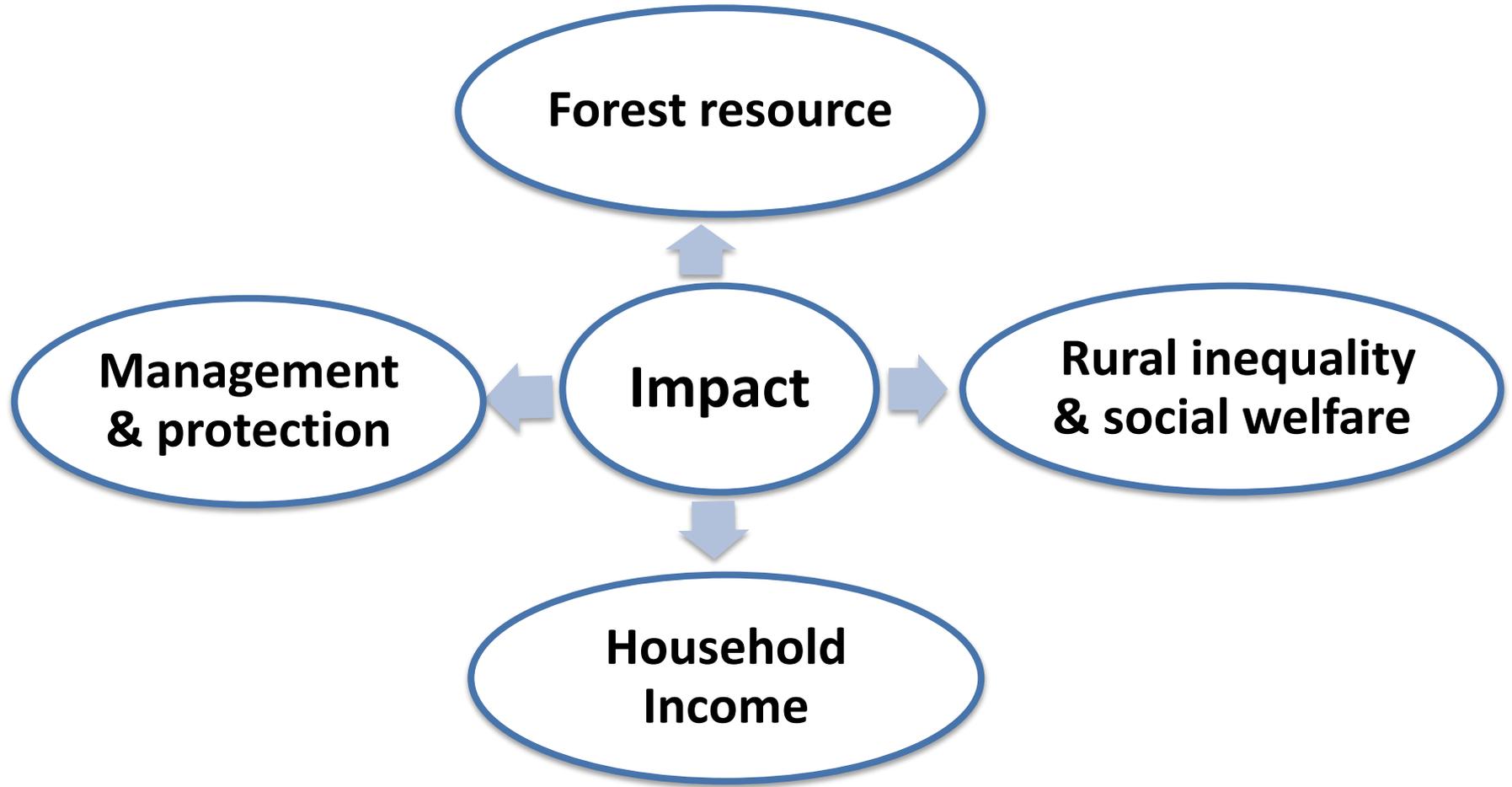
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Tenure Decentralization

- **Ownership** and **Use Right** for the forest land and the forests respectively
- Decentralize Forest Tenure from collective to household only except the ownership of forest land

Tenure Security Guarantee

- **The long-term Household Contracted Management**
 - 70 years
 - Forest-land transfer is also allowed
- **The Forest Right Certificate**
 - Can be used for mortgage



Forest resource

- Forest growth (i.e. Kong,2008;Zhang,2012)
- Forest stocks rise (i.e. Chen,2008; He,2013)

Management and protection

- Forest investment increase (i.e. Zheng,2009;Zhang,2012; Yi,2014)
- Forest fire and forest disease decline (i.e. Xu,2008;Xu and Jiang,2009;He,2015)

Household income

- Broaden source of income (i.e. Xu,2008;Zhang,2009;Liu,2013)
- Income share increase (i.e. Xu,2008; He,2013)

Rural society

- Rural income and rural consumption inequality (i.e. Huang,2015)
- Social welfare (i.e. Huang,2015)
- Village democracy

The most important channel

- The **long-term and stable forest tenure** has dramatically changed forest farmer's behaviors

Success and problems

◆ Problems

- Disputes of forest rights
- Obstacles of Scale management and operation
- The absent of protection on eco-reserved forest

◆ Success

- The stable and long term of forest tenure
- Promotion after the pilots
- Adoption different policies in different areas (e.g. minority's conventions)
- Coordinated by functional departments
- Improvement of support mechanism

Channels					
Continent	Intention (6)	Information from our institution (13)	RRI 2014<what future of reform> (16)	Existing channels (11)	Questionnaires& structural interview (7)
Asia	Malaysia, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Thailand	Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Brazil, Nepal, India, Cambodia	Malaysia, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal	Philippines, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia	India, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos
Africa	Congo	Congo, Liberia, Cameroon, Zambia	Congo, Cameroon, Liberia,\ Zambia, Kenya	Kenya	Cameroon
South America	-	Brazil, Peru	Brazil, Peru	Peru	-

Factors in consideration include:

- Economic and social background; **The changes in forest resources; Forest tenure status; The changes in forest tenure; Willingness to communicate and learn**

Thank you!