

Experiences and practices of forestry poverty alleviation in China: role of social protection and forest value chains

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Outline

- Rural poverty alleviation and progress in China
- Forestry poverty alleviation and inclusive value chain for FDP
- Experiences and way forward



1. Rural poverty alleviation and progress in China



Progress of rural poverty alleviation policy

Initiate rural poverty alleviation in 1982

First Rural Poverty Alleviation Plan in 1994 (1994-2000) (National)

Outline of China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2001-2010) in 2001

Outline of China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2010-2020) in 2010

The Decision to Win the Strong Battle of Poverty Alleviation in 2015 (Targeting poverty alleviation)



Main measures of targeting poverty alleviation

□ Generating rural industry

- developing agricultural and traditional handy crafts for poverty villages and households
- Fostering Leading Enterprises and Cooperatives
- Developing processing industry and let rural poor benefit more from value chain



□ Speed up rural employment

- Encourage vocational and technical schools to recruit children from poor families, ensuring poor HH labor have at least one skill to get rid of poverty;
- Establish employment and social security service platform in poverty-stricken counties and townships to supporting enterprises to setting up labor training basis in the area.



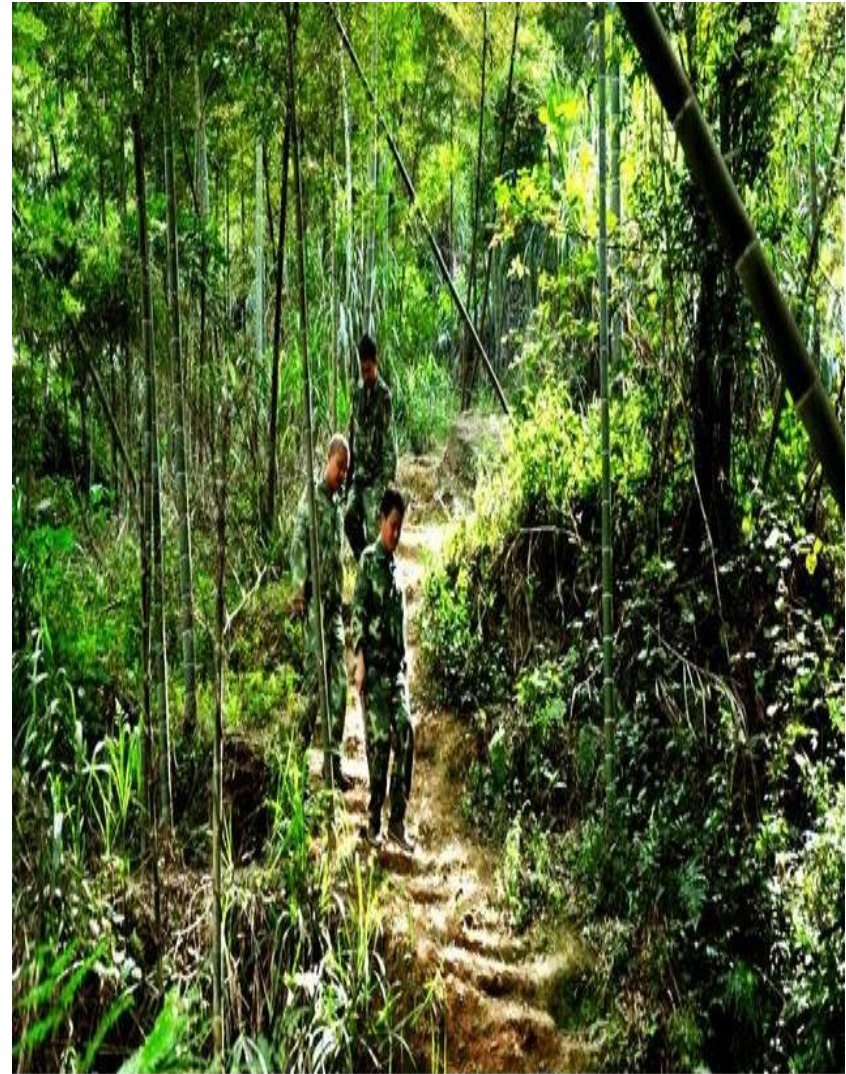
□ Ecological resettlement

- Implementing ecological resettlement for rural poor who live in fragile environment and frequent natural disasters;
- Helping the resettled people have new employment by connecting the resettlement with small town and industry park, and sharing same basic public services with locals.



□ Ecological conservation

- More PES to poor area and more benefit to poor HH;
- Employing rural poor as forest guards to protect forests at same time obtaining stable wage income. Some 500000 forest guards by end of 2018



□ Education approach

- Implementing poverty alleviation via education project which allowing poor children receive fair and quality education, ending poverty intergeneration.
- Implementing the Nutrition Improvement Plan for Students at the Stage of Compulsory Education in Rural Areas;



□ **Medical assistance**

- Implement health poverty alleviation projects to ensure that the poor enjoy basic medical and health services, and to prevent poverty caused by illness and return to poverty due to illness;
- Subsidize individual contribution of medical insurance ;
- Medical assistance of serious and extraordinarily serious diseases will cover all poverty population





凉山彝族自治州第二人民医院
出院证明书

姓名	阿牛尔吉	性别	女	年龄	14岁	科别	儿科	住院号	00102522
床号	8030	X光、CT、MRI号				病理号			
单位及住址		喜德县坝恩乡勒则村乃加组15号							
入院日期:2017年11月19日 15时21分				出院日期: 2017年11月30日					
诊	1、混合型过敏性紫癜 2、紫癜性肾炎 3、支气管炎								
断									
诊	患儿入院后完善相关辅助检查,血组蛋白(总)测定及尿转铁蛋白试验,骨髓涂片计数, 9.06*10 ⁹ /L,血红蛋白,164g/L,血小板,475*10 ⁹ /L,淋巴细胞百分数,12.2%,中性粒细胞百分 分数,80.6%,肾功能、电解质、心电图、心肌酶、心肌肌钙蛋白、凝血、腹部彩超等特殊异 常,尿沉渣分析3+、尿蛋白、+Ery+,尿蛋白,2.07g,符合过敏性紫癜诊断,给予抗感染,抗过敏 等处理,患儿病情仍反复,予今日好转出院。								
出	上级医院进一步诊疗。								
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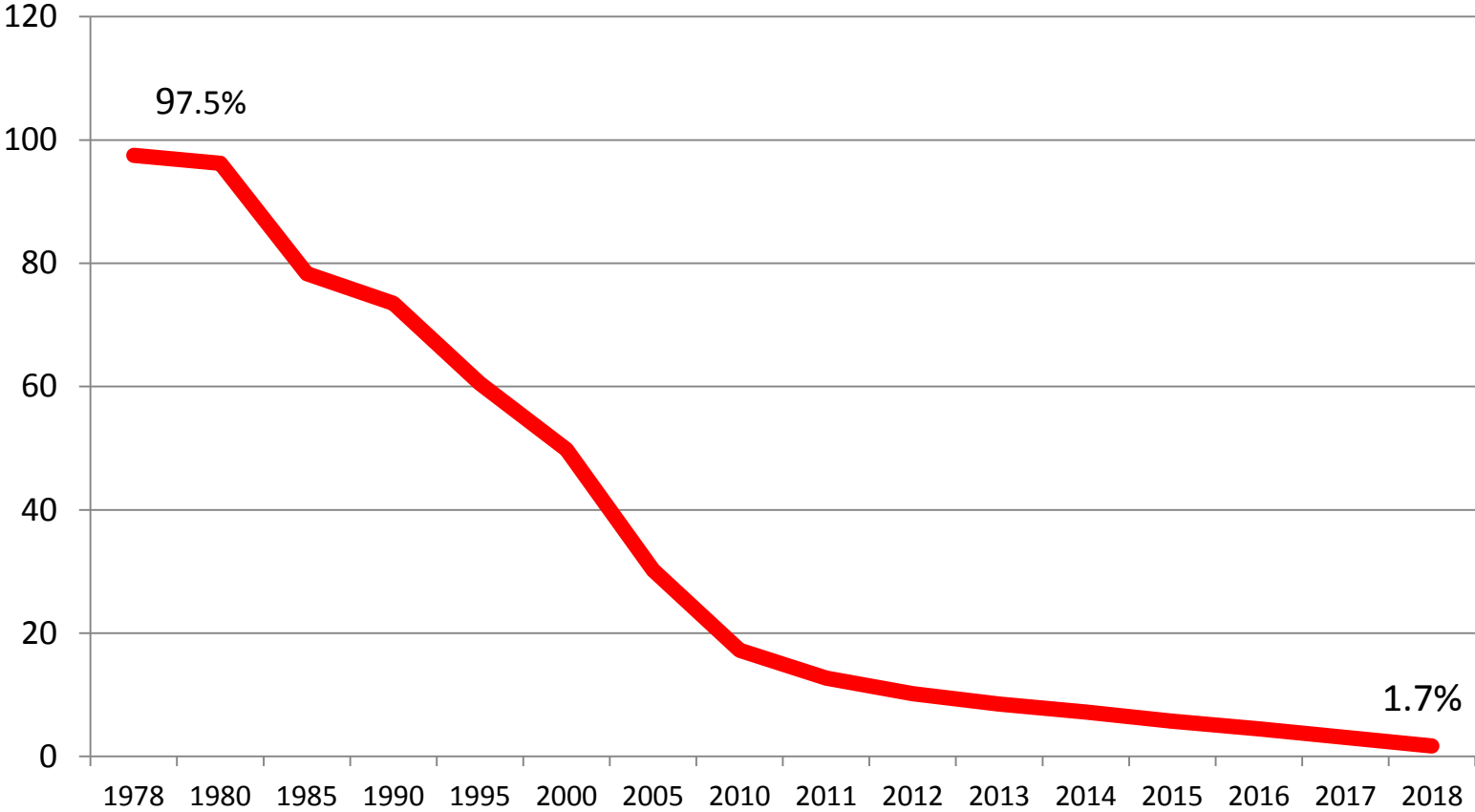
主治医师签名:  罗欢 科主任签名: 王启萍
 医院盖章

注:1、未盖病情证明章无效;2、无科主任签名无效;3、涂改无效。

□ Rural minimum living allowance

- Build up protection floor for the ones who can't get ride of poverty via production and employment;
- All eligible poor families should be included in the scope of minimum living allowance , guaranteed as much as possible;
- Gradually rising allowance level.

China's Poverty Head Count Ratio (Current rural poverty Line)



Source: State Statistics Bureau, P.R.China



- Because of China's achievements in poverty reduction that the world has achieved the first Millennium Development Goal five years ahead of schedule;
- China has contributed 70% to poverty reduction in the world.



- Our research results show that in southern collective forestry region, both participating rate of pension and medical insurance were above **90%**.
- Social protection income accounted for **27.5%** of households' transferable income, and **2.7%** of total household income;



- Forestry policy has also contributed to social protection in collective forestry region. **Forestry related subsidy** made up **5.15%** of sample households' total income;
- **Forestry ecological compensation** was among the largest of forestry subsidy, 94.95% of it;
- Collective forestry tenure reform has made almost every forestry farmer own **a piece of forest land**, and stable forest tenure has served as most important social protection measure in collective forest region.



2. Forestry poverty alleviation and inclusive value chain for FDP

1

Wood for the poor

2

Bamboo in longer chain

3

Non-wood product

Three cases about value chain for FDCs



Shengsheng company, a wood enterprise manufacturing wood-based panels, creates jobs in rural areas by employing quite a lot farmers, especially the poor.



Over 30 poor farmers get jobs in the company and secured a stable income, which enabled them to get out of poverty. For the more, around 4000 jobs has created for farmers by timber supply.



And through the village-enterprise co-development mechanism, the company has paired with 21 poor households in neighboring villages and helps them to produce marketable forest products, outside of providing 400 yuan per month for each household.



Yu Lianxiang and her husband quite deprived in the village, were trained to be skilled workers and have stable income. Now the couples earn 4000 yuan per monthly, a big improve for the family.



Zhang Congying, impoverished since expensive treatment for her sick son, is responsible for a process in the production line, which doesn't require sophisticated skills and is not labor demanding, earns more than 2000 yuan per month.



Bamboo, widely distributed in China, grows fairly fast, and has a long industrial chain, which provides jobs and business opportunities for farmers at a larger range and greater extend.

- Anji county of Zhejiang province, has 7.2 million ha of bamboo forests.
- In the past, bamboo industrial chain was quite short. Farmers were just selling raw materials and simple bamboo crafts like bamboo baskets, which could barely make any money to support families.
- The price of bamboo raw materials was only 20-30 yuan per tonne, which left the farmers very little profit after taking out the labor costs.

- Later on, farmers start to deep processing of bamboos and make a great variety of products, including bamboo sleeping mats, bamboo furniture, and bamboo art crafts, which could bring over 1000 yuan out of 50 kilos of bamboo.
- Now, farmers have developed over 3000 types of bamboo products falling into eight major categories, and could earn by 7800 yuan on average.



Photo: Green Village



大田县源生竹业有限公司
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- Moreover, forest tourism, regimen and health care in forests cultural creativity, ect. are developed with the beautiful bamboo forests in villages.
- In 2017, Anji county received 22 million visits of tourists, with total revenue of 28 billion yuan and average net income of 28,000 yuan per farmer.



- The farmers are encouraged to use the unique ecological environment and space under the forest canopy to cultivate crops and livestock, collect and process non-wood forest products, and develop forest tourism.
- This ensures forests could be protected, and the trees, forestland and sceneries could be used in integration to produce green products.



Planting medicinal plants, vegetable, mushrooms, and flowers, raising frogs, bees, poultry, livestock, etc. under the forest canopy are useful for farmer to earn more money without felling trees.



- Now 608 households in Hepu county have interplanted Golden Camellia under forests.
- Fu Qiang interplanted 200 golden camellias under sandalwood trees in his plantation of 0.67 ha. Each year Fu could get 28,000 yuan from the flowers alone. He said, “the trees are like long-term deposits, while the flowers short-term deposits as an ATM which we could withdraw in our convenience”.



The flowers by this golden camellias sell 67000 yuan RMB.

What can we learn from this case:

- Forestry indeed plays a key role as a social safety network for rural areas.
- For farmers, especially those poor ones, a job means a breadwinner for the family, which could provide a safety network for families.

What can we learn from this case:

- More attention should be paid to forestry micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as they are closer to the daily life of farmers, easier to provide job opportunities, thus a more effective safety network.
- Non-wood forest products could also improve farmers' livelihoods.
- the same resources with longer industrial chain, make a big difference for farmers.

Enter into the chain

For the longer chain

Other chain

?

**The value chain
for the poor**



凤凰县：扶贫车间助就业

3. Experience and way forward

3.1 Experience

- ❑ **Top and long term government agenda**, huge public **investment** and setting up poverty alleviation **agency** at every government level;
- ❑ Insisting on **government domination** at the same time strengthen the joint efforts of the society, formatting **a large poverty alleviation pattern** which consisting of specific, ministry as well as social poverty alleviation





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- ❑ Guide by **plans** and development by policy and **legislation enforcement**; Placing poverty alleviation into national and ministries **strategic plan**; effective **cross-sector cooperation**
- ❑ Adhere to the basic direction of poverty alleviation **through development**; stimulating **endogenous motivation** of the poor; effective **connecting social protection** and poverty alleviation through development



- ❑ Setting up unique **poverty alleviation mechanism** which consisting of east-west cooperation, Ministries poverty alleviation as well as poverty alleviation in concentrated and continuous poverty-stricken areas.
- ❑ Insisting on ecological poverty alleviation through various PES, win-win of forest conservation and poverty alleviation



Three poverty alleviation institutional arrangement

East to west

**Ministries responsible
poverty sites**

**Concentrated and continuous
poverty-stricken areas.**

3.2 Way forward

- ❑ Forestry poverty will be reduced considerably as China is going to eliminate poverty in 2020;
- ❑ Poverty alleviation through development and industry will still be dominating;
- ❑ Social protection will still be the floor in forestry poverty alleviation.





- Poverty alleviation by E-commerce will have significant role for remote forestry rural poor, NFP, targeting, reducing transaction cost of poverty alleviation



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首页



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电商扶贫频道是商务部会同财政部、扶贫办协调地方政府和大型电商企业建立的公益性电商扶贫机制。

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电商企业扶贫专区

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- E-commerce would connect small foresters directly link to market, reduce transaction costs, benefit more from value chain;
- There are some arrangement to let poor's product first provided to e-trader at 10% higher price;

新农村致富带头人





ALIBABA help farmer transport melon from remote desert

E-shop of Alababa in Tibet
4000 meters elevation



▫ In 2018, E-commerce poverty alleviation has covered 1016 counties, 737 of it was national poverty counties, 88.6% of total.

Thank you

