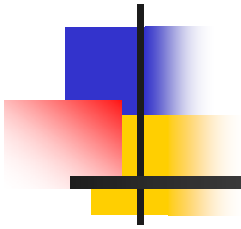


# China's Collective Forests

## An Overview



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# Introduction

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## ■ Purposes

- Elevate public understanding of the collective forest (CF) sector
- Encourage greater understanding of the potential to contribute to sustainable development and better forest management



# Framework

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1. Development History of Collective Forests
2. Forestry Ownership
3. Management Model
4. Distribution
5. Main Products and their Contribution
6. Township Forestry Processing Enterprises
7. Policies and Programs Occurring in CFs
8. Conclusions and Issues to Be Further Studied



# Development History of Collective Forests

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- Formation of Collective Forests
  - Rural Cooperatives Campaign (in 1953)
- Development of Collective Forests
  - Agricultural households' responsibility system (1978)
  - Forestry “three fix” policy (in 1981):
    - **CFs** allocated to individuals and households as **self-keeping plots** and **responsibility mountains**

# Forestry ownership

## Forestry ownership in China

### State-owned forestry

State-owned forest enterprises

State-owned forest farms

### Collective forestry

Collective forest farms

Individual forests or woods

#### Generally:

- Property rights of CF = legitimate rights of occupation, utilization, benefit and disposal over the forests, woods and forestland

#### For Forestland:

- owned by collectives

#### For Forests/woods or trees:

- owned by either collectives or individuals



# Management models of Collective Forests

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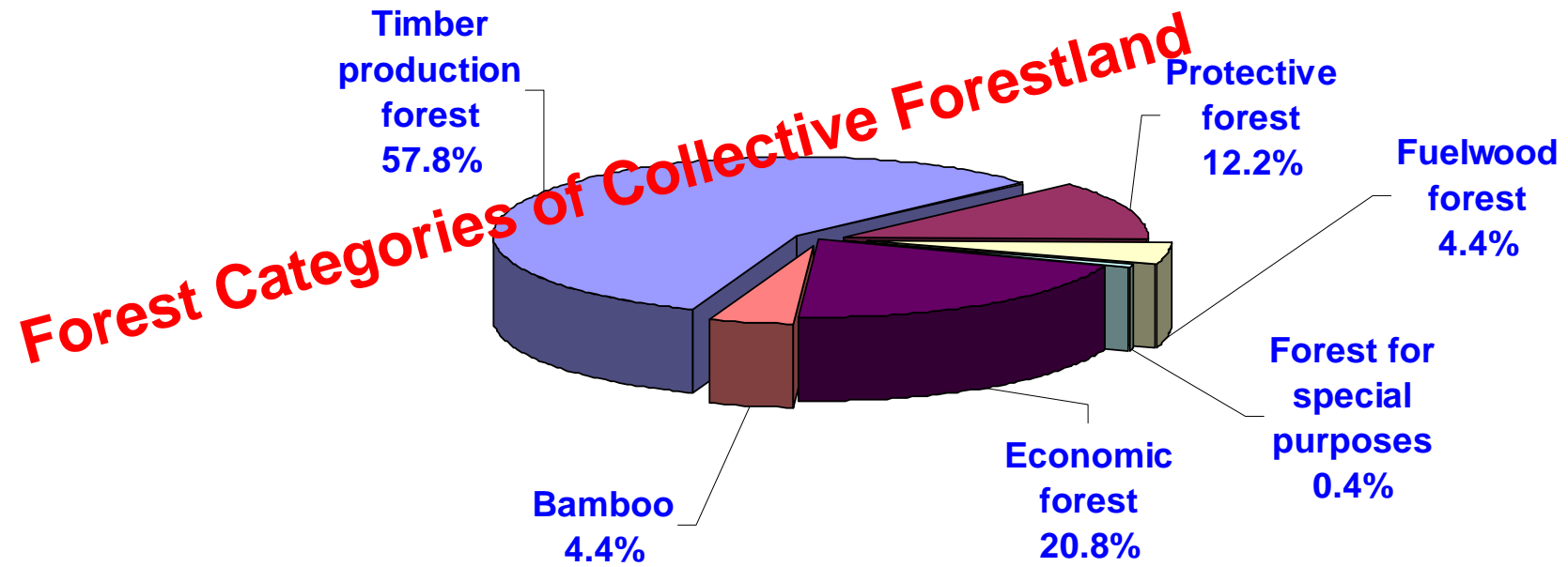
During the development of CFs, various management models were created to CF land:

- contract or lease (self-keeping plots or responsibility mountains)
- share-holding cooperatives, and
- share-holding

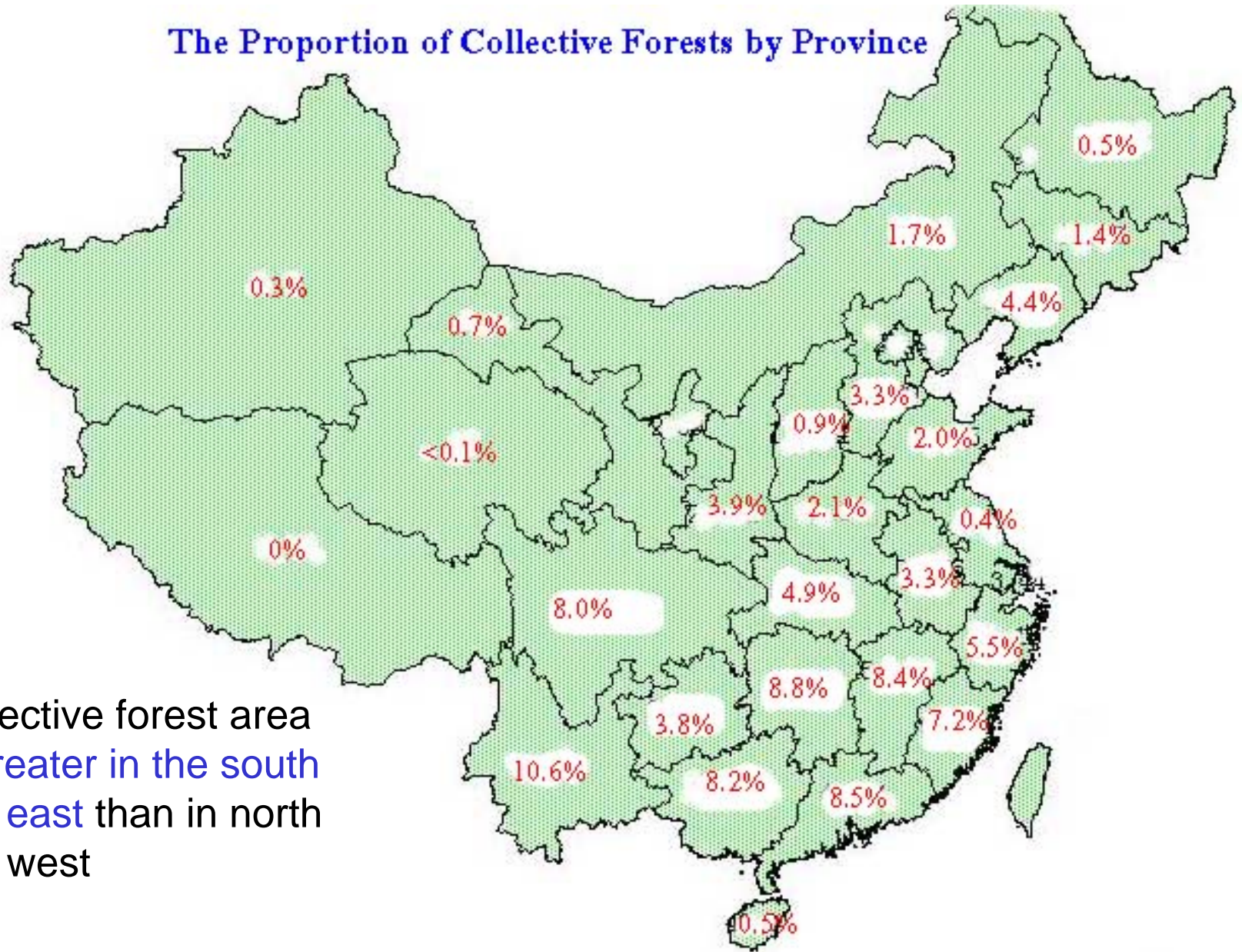
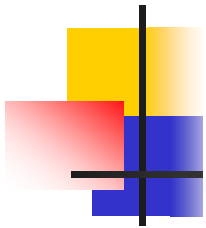
So far, there is no data on representative percentage of each management model, or its production output.

# Distribution of Collective Forests

- According to the 5th forest inventory (1994-1998), **CF total area** is 89.75 million hectares, accounting for 58.4% of the nation's total forest area



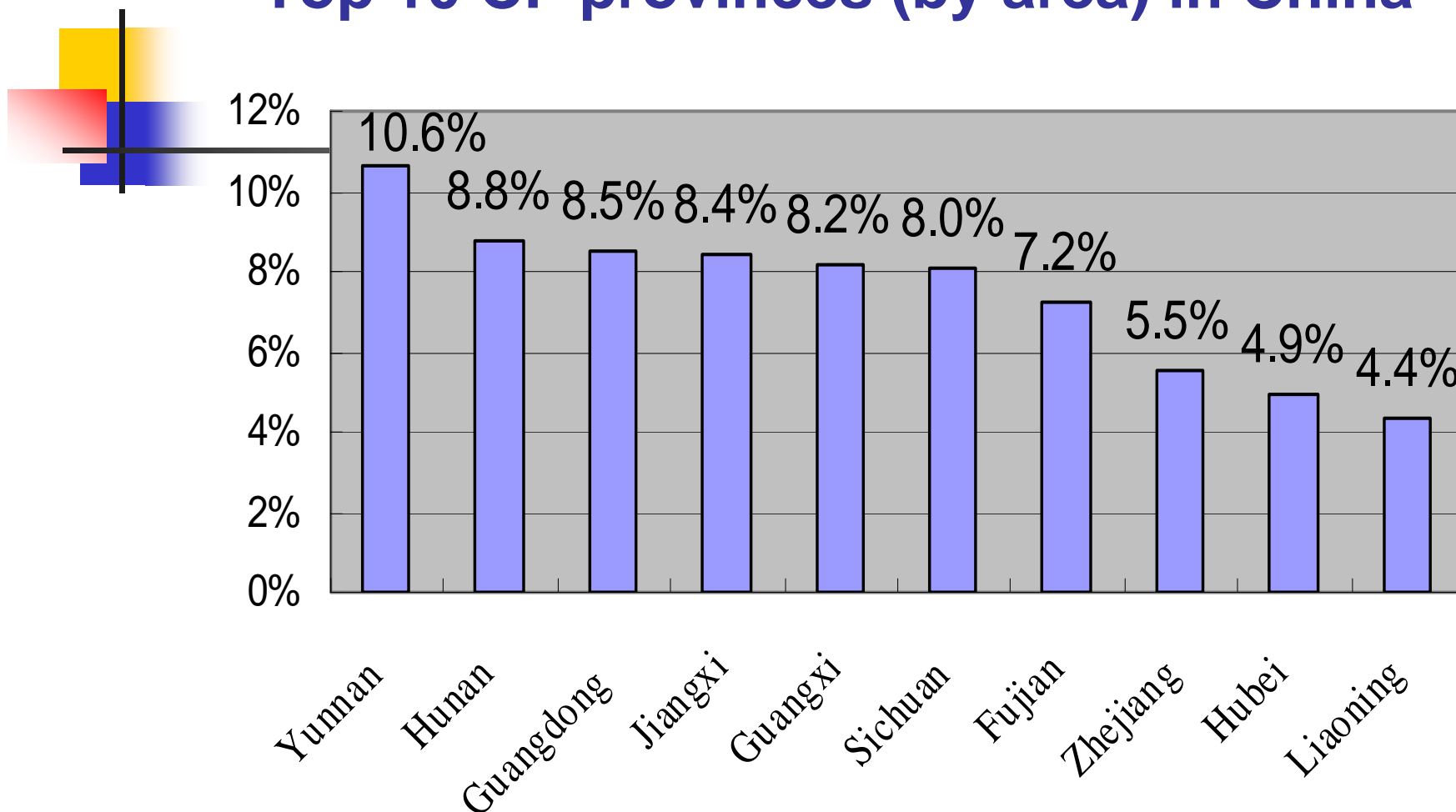
## The Proportion of Collective Forests by Province



Collective forest area is greater in the south and east than in north and west

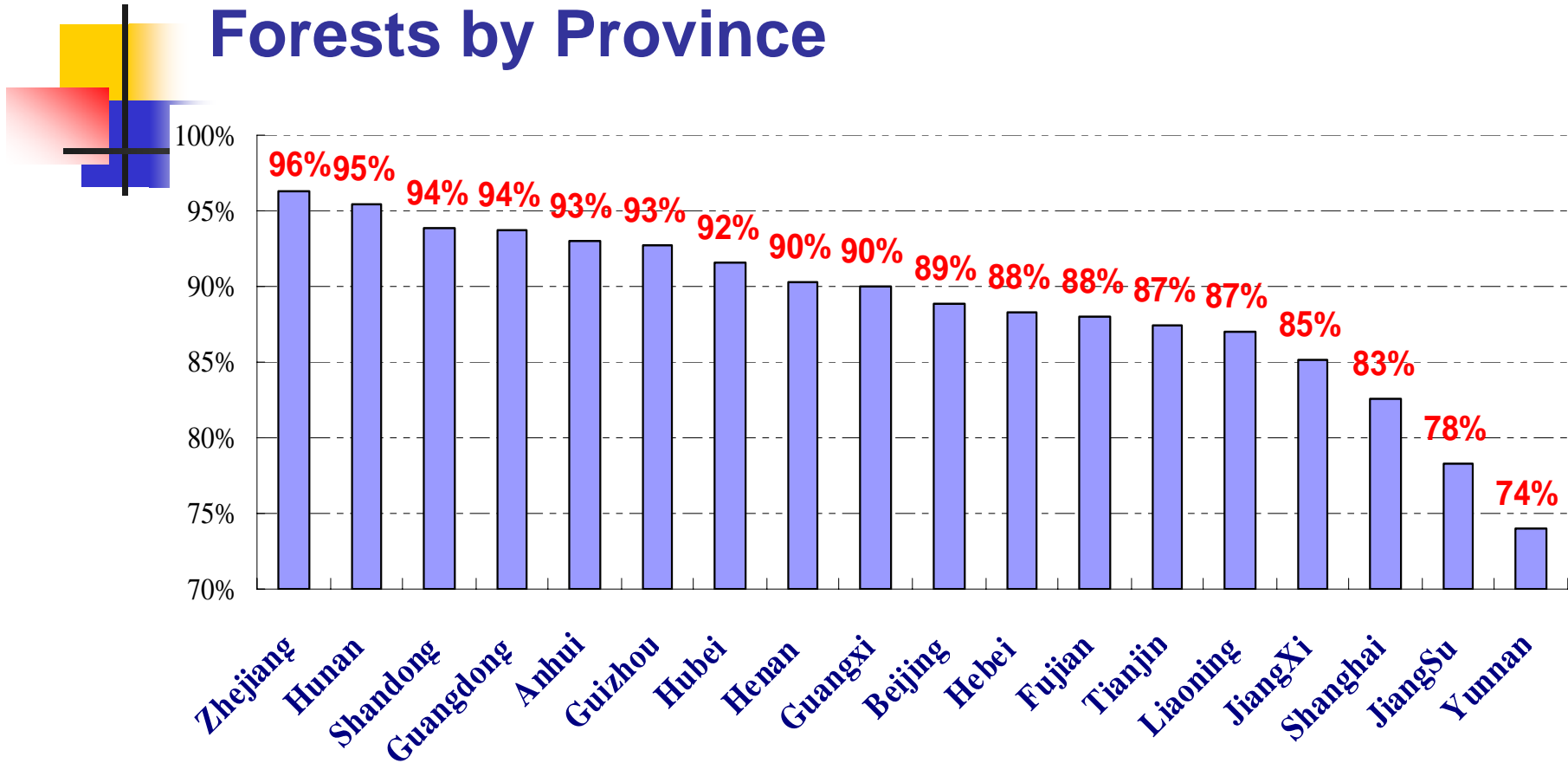


## Top 10 CF provinces (by area) in China



The CF area in these top 10 provinces is 67 million ha, making up 75% of the total CF area

# Percentage of Forests that are Collective Forests by Province



**16 provinces have greater than 80% of their forests designated collective forests**

**9 provinces above 90%**  
**7 provinces 80-89%**  
**2 provinces 70-79%**



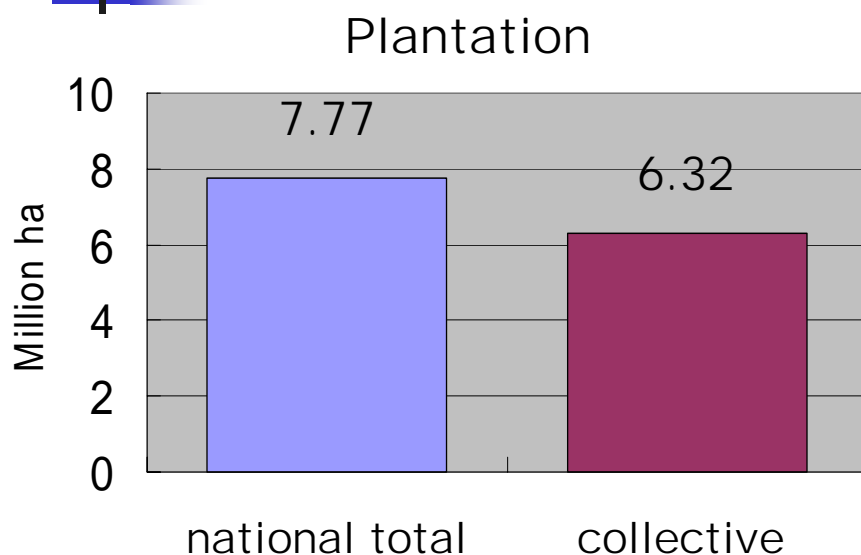
# Contribution of Collective Forest Products

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- **In China, 69% of its area is mountains and highlands. It's here that 56% of the total population (1.3 billion) lives.**
  - CFs provide products for farmers' livelihoods, including timber, fuelwood, fruits, and vegetables
  - CFs provide job opportunities
  - Development of eco-tourism & a flower industry - New industries developed for rural areas

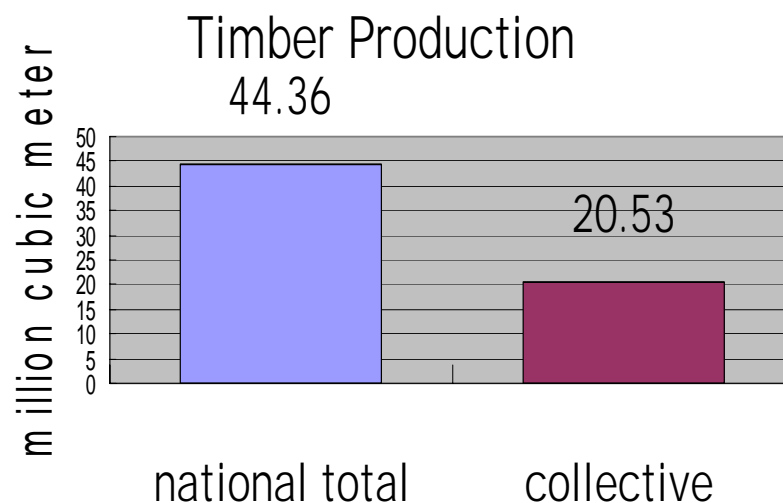
CFs play an important role in increasing rural economic development and contributing to farmers' income shown in the following data:

# Collective forest products

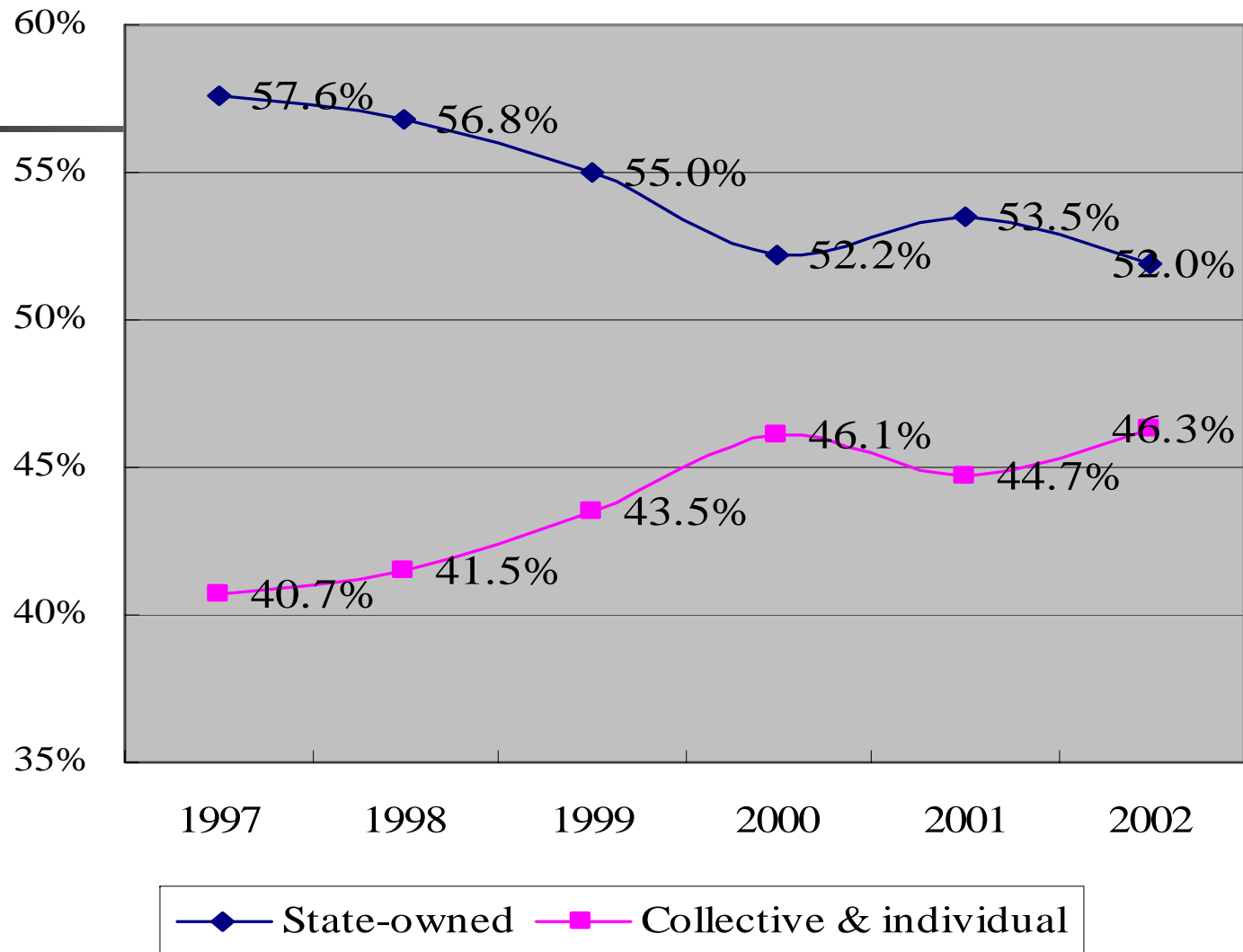
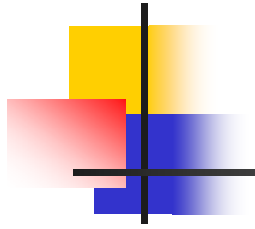


■ In 2002, 81.3% (6.32 million ha) of plantations in China were collectives

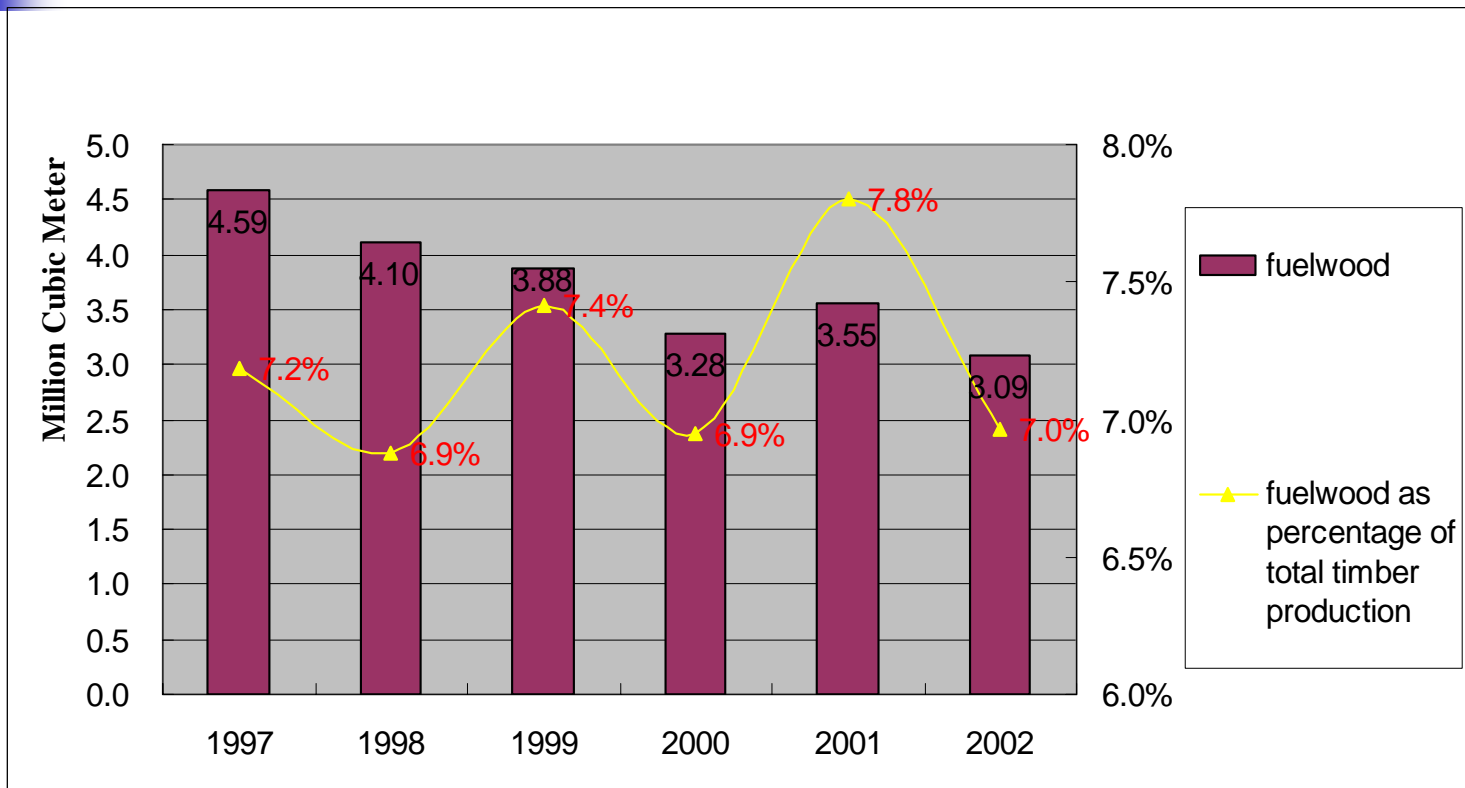
■ 46.3% (20.52 million m<sup>3</sup>) of the total national timber production was from collective forests



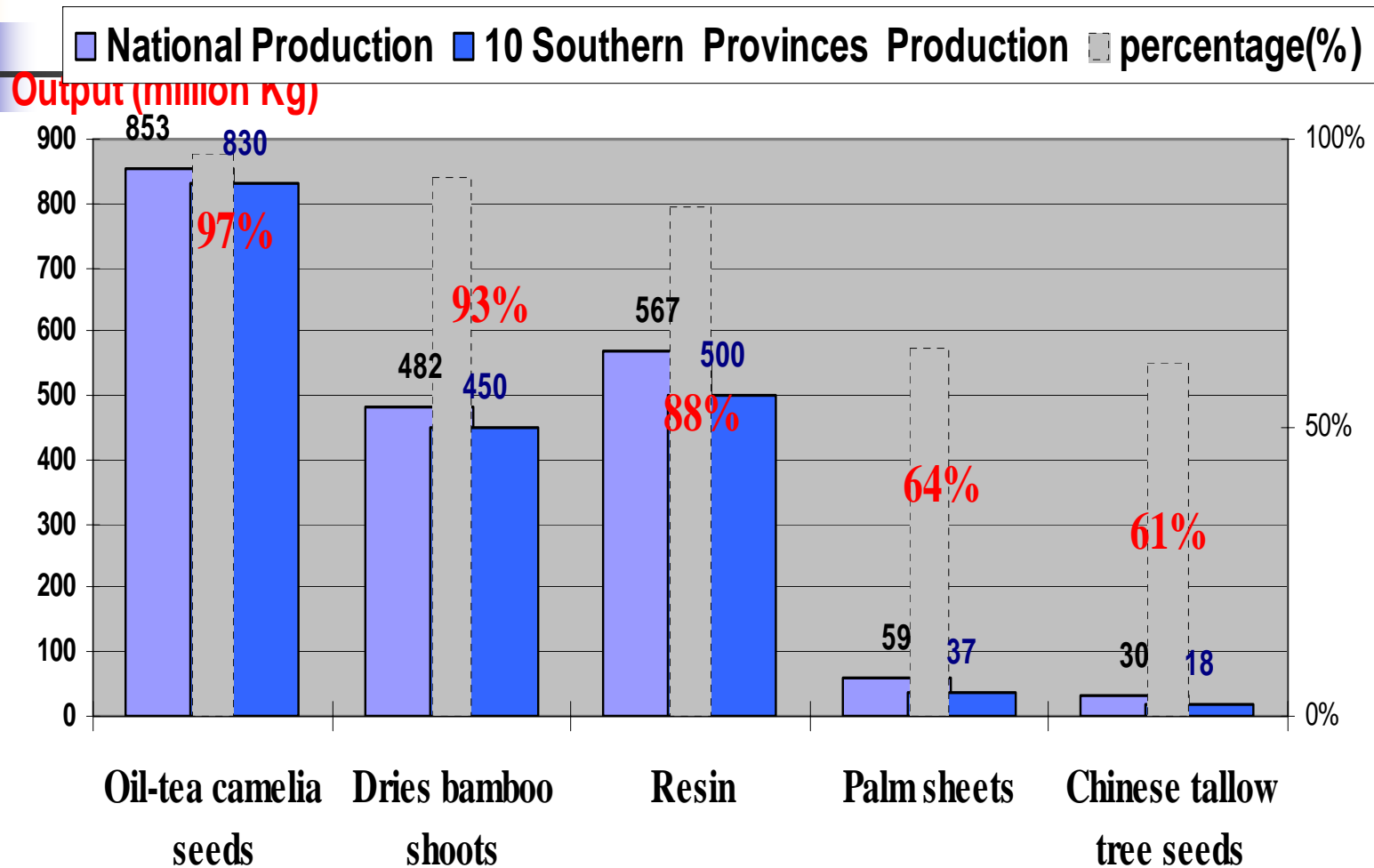
# Sources of Timber Production



# Fuelwood production



# Output of non-wood forest products from CFs in 10 southern provinces





## Township Forest Processing Enterprises (TFPEs)

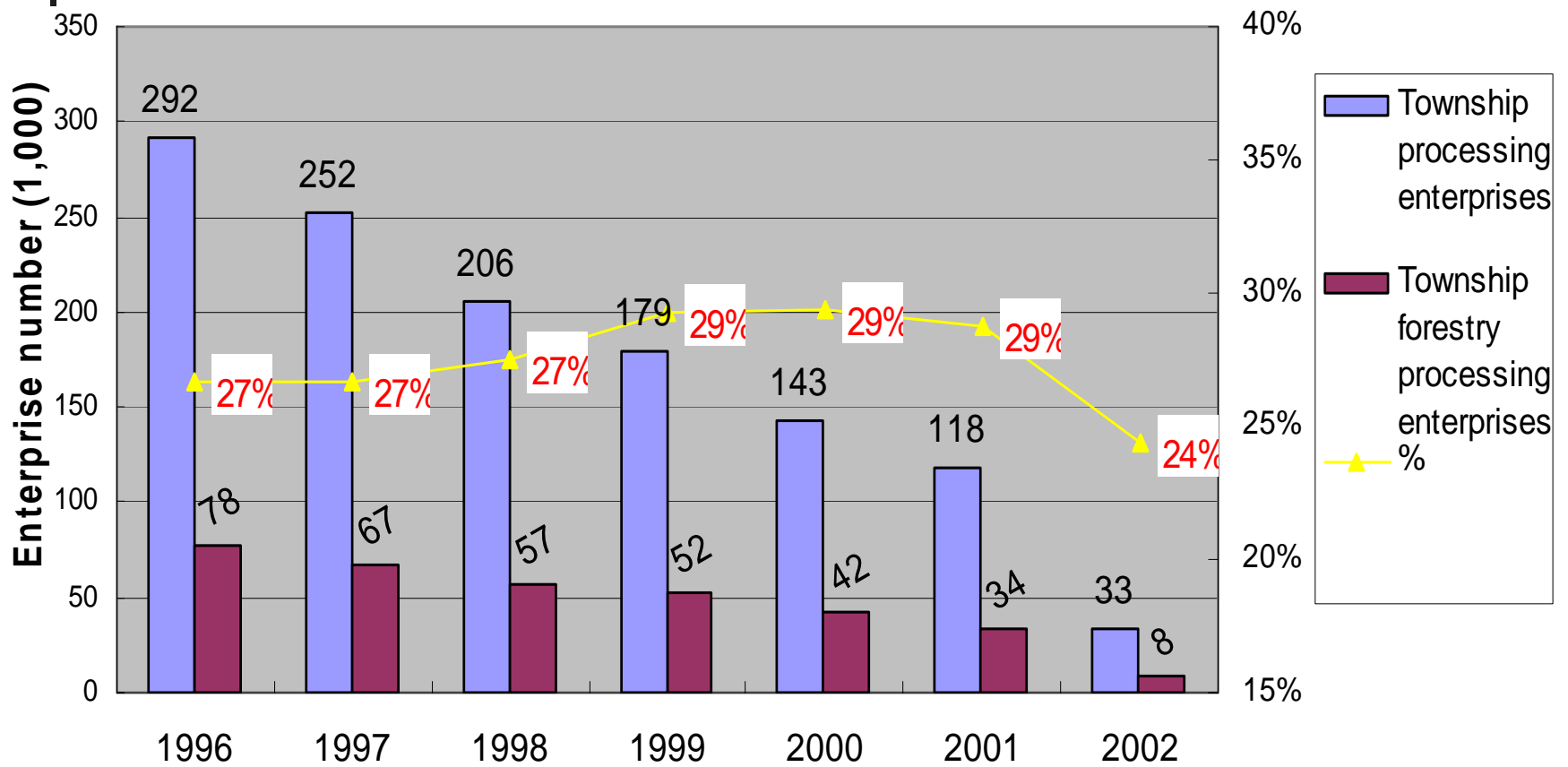
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- There is no data on the numbers, types, production volume or value of CF enterprises. **The only available data are on TFPEs.**

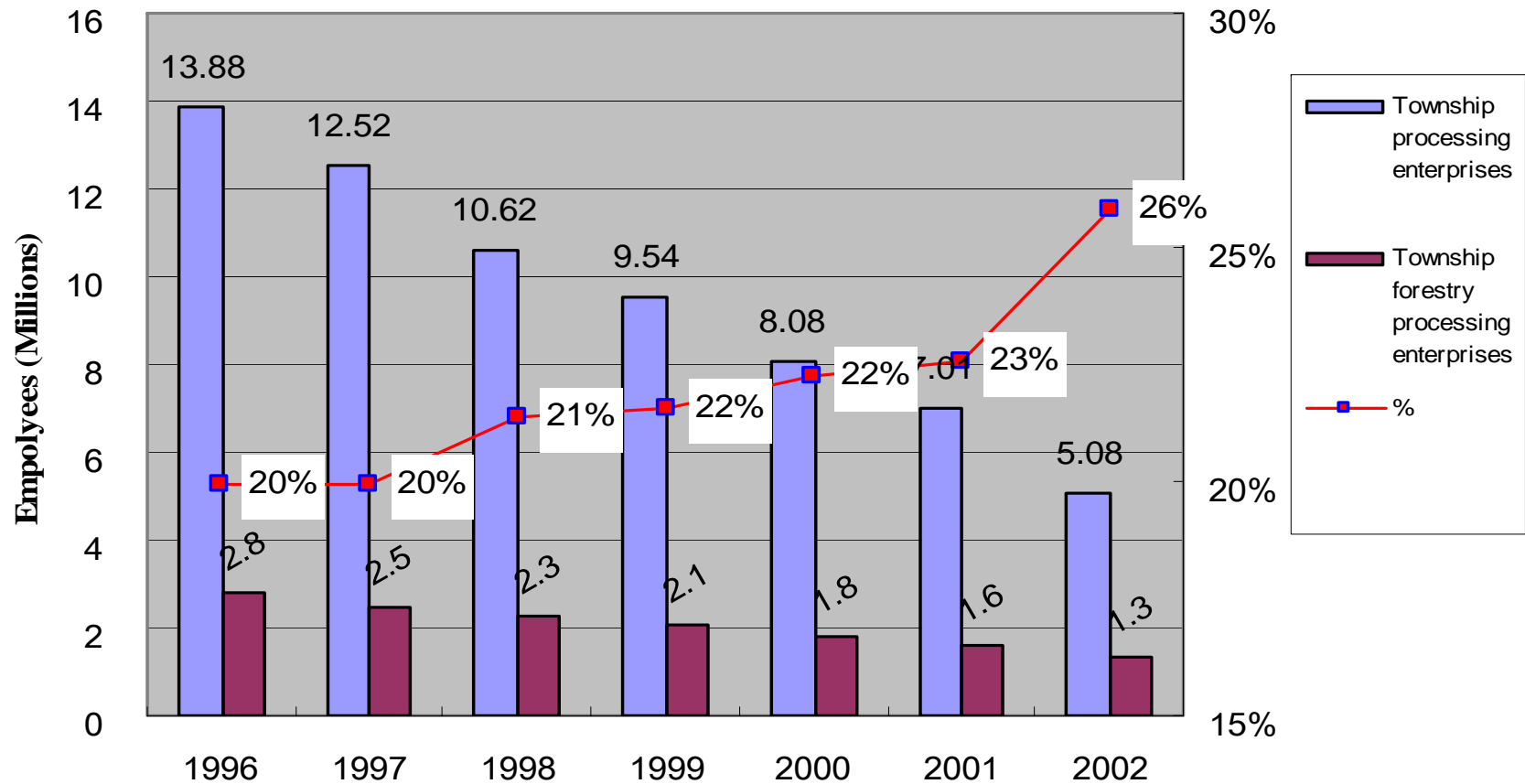
| In 2002:                         | TPEs  | TFPEs | Proportion |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Number of enterprises (1,000):   | 33.26 | 8.12  | 24.41%     |
| Number of employees (million):   | 5.08  | 1.31  | 25.81%     |
| Production value (billion US\$): | 132.0 | 25.4  | 19.22%     |



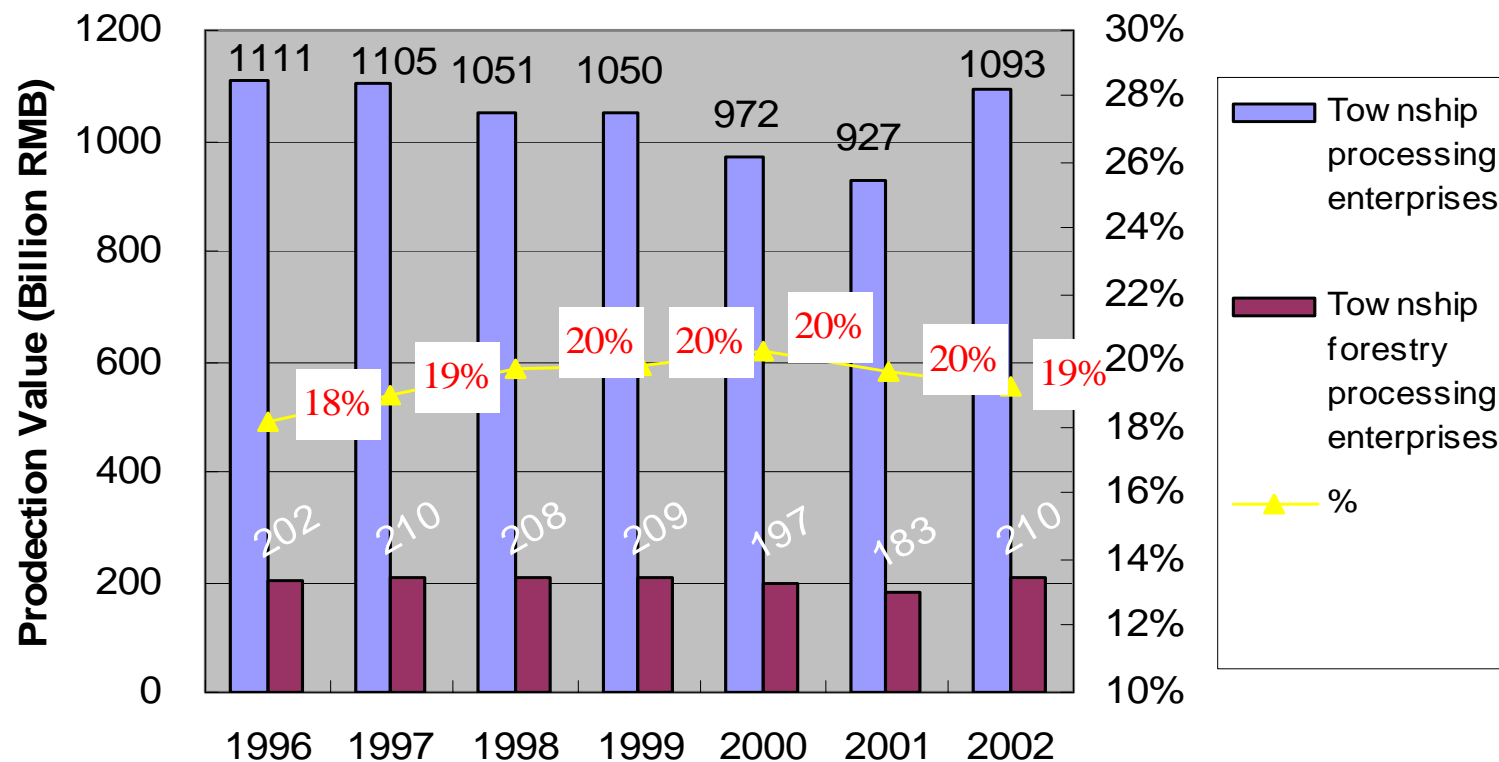
# TFPEs Compared with Township Processing Enterprises (1996-2002)



# Employment at TFPs and Township Processing Enterprises (1996-2002)



# Production value of TFPEs and Township Processing Enterprises



US\$ 1 = 8.28 RMB



## Policies & programs affecting CFs

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- Natural Forest Protection Program (NFPP) - logging ban
- Forest Ecosystem Compensation Policy (FECP)
- Harvest quota policy
- Grain for green program



# Natural Forest Protection Program

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- NFPP covers 17 provinces and is to last from 2000 to 2010. Its main activities include:
  - natural forest logging ban + improved management + artificial plantation + aerial seeding + mountain closure
- About US\$12 billion was budgeted for NFPP, with a forest area of 72.9 million ha,
  - 26.8 million ha of collective forest area (36.8%)



# Forest Ecosystem Compensation Policy

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- Launched in 2001, 11 provinces--  
660 counties and 24 Natural Reserves
- Forest area: 13.33 million ha  
Collective Forest: 8.55 million (64.12%)
- Payments within FECP:  
US\$ 9 per ha
- The amount of the fund:  
US\$ 120.7 million per year



## Conclusions & Issues to Be Further Studied

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- There exists a lack of nationwide or provincial data on many aspects of collective forests
- Farmers' property rights and interests to collective forests should be protected
- How do collective forests develop poverty-stricken areas
- The potential of collective forests, forest products and related industries

Thank you!

