

**Collective Forests and Fast-  
growing Plantations in Fujian:  
Experiences and Lessons**  
**福建省集体林区速生丰产林建设  
经验、教训和政策建议**

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# Purpose ( 研究目的 )

- Review development of plantations and private-sector investment
- Investigate company-community plantation agreements in Fujian Province
- Identify advantages, disadvantages and lessons of such agreements and make recommendations

# **Methodology** (研究方法)

## **1. Literature review** (文献研究)

## **2. Semi-structured interview** (半结构访谈)

- forestry agencies at provincial, prefecture, county, and township levels
- private and state-owned wood-processing companies
- villages
- households

## **3. Plantation investigation** (实地查看丰产林基地)

# Introduction ( 福建情况介绍 )

## 1. The natural conditions and forest resources in Fujian Province

### A. Geographic location

Longitude: 115°50'to 120°30'East

Latitude: 23°30'to 28°20'North

Area: 121,400 km<sup>2</sup>

**B. Topography** (80% of province is mountainous)

**C. Climate** (Precipitation: 1100-2000 mm per year, sub-tropical region)

### D. Forest types

—Evergreen broadleaved forests in central Fujian

—Seasonal evergreen broadleaf forests in southern Fujian

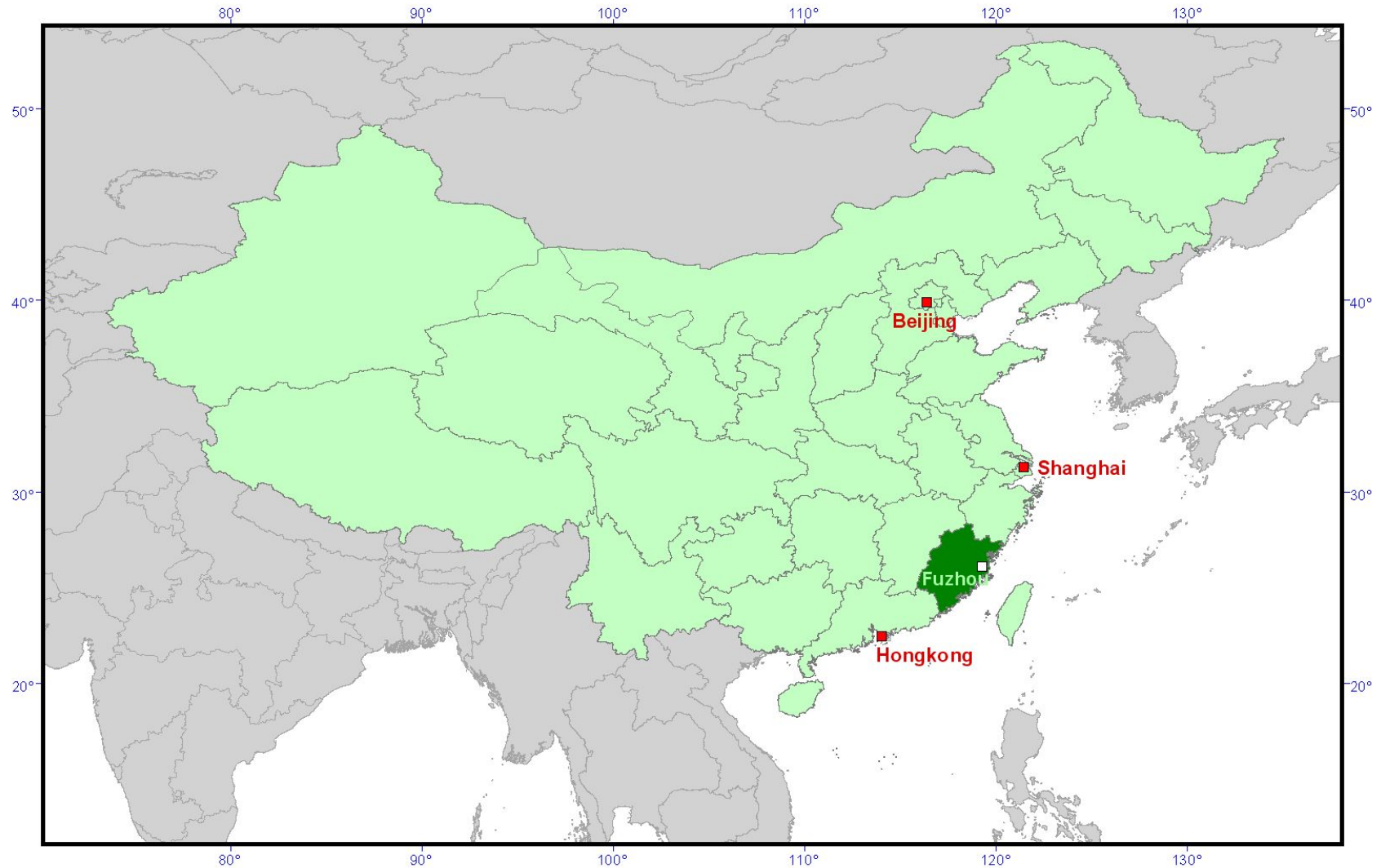
## 2. Distinctive features of collective forests in Fujian Province ( 集体林特征 )

### A. Collective forests dominate

Ownership	Forestland	Forest resources
State-owned	10%	8.1%
Collective-owned	90%	90%

**B. Tenure and management types range from joint to share-holding to individual household management**

# Fujian Province



# Results ( 结果 )

## 1. Current situation of forest plantations

### A. Market: increasing wood demand

- 2,000 wood-processing enterprises
- Since 1998, the output of paper and paper-related products is increasing at more than 20% annually

#### --Example: Zhangzhou City in 2003

Wood demand: 3 million m<sup>3</sup>

Local supply: 0.18 million m<sup>3</sup>

Imported radiata pines: 0.7 million m<sup>3</sup>

## **B. General plan ( 总体规划 )**

At present, 999,000 ha of plantation in Fujian

By the end of 2015, 2 million ha of plantation will be established

--Pulp forests: 0.67 million ha

--Panel forests: 0.60 million ha

--Rare tree species forests: 0.06 million ha

--Others : 0.67 million ha

**Planned plantations in Fujian**

--Paper and panel-making companies 40%

--State-owned forest farms 18.3%

--Rural collective forest farms (community) 33.3%

--Individual, private, foreign company 8.3%



## 2. Analysis of different plantation types

The following five types of plantations are the main types established in Fujian

### A. State and collective-owned forest farms

#### Impacts

**Community:** improved environmental conditions and infrastructure

**Township:** part of wood-selling income from township-owned farms

**Village:** part of wood-selling income from village-owned farms

**Farms:** direct income from selling wood

**Households:** indirect income from labor employment , few chances to get direct income from selling wood

## B. National Afforestation Project (NAP)

### Impacts

**Community:** improved environmental conditions and infrastructure

**County government:** political achievement, financial risks (payoff of loans)

**Country Forestry Bureau:** management experience

**County afforestation company:** benefits from selling wood, management experience, and financial risks (payoff of loans)

**Township:** political achievement, direct wood-selling income

**Village:** direct wood-selling income for village (community) public affairs and other expense

**Farms:** direct income from selling wood, natural risks such as fire and disease control

**Households:** indirect income from labor employment, less direct wood-selling income

## C. Lease or buy collective forest farms: Yong'an Forest Group

### Impacts

**Community:** improved environmental conditions and infrastructure

**Yong'an Forest Group:** Enlarge scale and source of raw materials

**Township or village commission:** direct income, relief of management burden, loss of forest control, risk if the venture fails

**Households:** direct profit and indirect income from labor employment, loss of management opportunities

## D. Company + Households: Furen Cooperation

### Impacts

**Community:** improved environmental conditions and infrastructure

**Company:** stable raw material supply, reduced costs, risk of broken contracts

**Township or Village Commission:** facilitator

**Large household:** direct income from selling wood, financial and environmental risks such as forest fire and disease

**Households:** direct income from selling wood, consistent customer selling wood, environmental risks, unfair pricing

## **E. Collective forests leased by households: Local Farmer Ling Arlin**

Signed an individual contract with the village commission

Leasing price: US\$ 27.20 per year

Duration of tenure: 50 years

### **Impacts**

For Mr. Ling: income from selling-wood

For the village: forestland rent

For each household: no direct benefits

# Conclusions (结论)

## ● 1. Lessons (教训)

- Imperfect ownership system
- Imperfect evaluation and transfer of forest property
- Insufficient participation of households
- Limitation from harvest quota management system
- High taxes and fees
- Mono-culture of tree species
- Investment constraints

## 2. Recommendations ( 建议 )

### To enterprises

- Enhance communication with households
- Improve good relationships with villages and communities
- Formulate contract based on relevant law
- Find risk-avoiding counter measures

### To local government and forestry agencies

- Enforce management of the ecological forest
- Strict monitoring of annexation and contracts
- Increase villagers access to information sources

## **To household**

- Improve negotiating skills
- Pay more attention to market information
- Increase awareness of collective forest ownership
- Establish household cooperatives

## **To macro-forestry management**

- Reform forest ownership
- Build policies based on classification of forest function
- Establish regional regulations and markets based on existing forests
- Standardization of taxes and fees



Thank you very much!  
谢谢 (Xie Xie)

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