

European Investment Bank

Shandong Coastal Shelter Forest Project (SCSFP)

**Stakeholder Consultation and Social Impact
Assessment Report**

By

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIAD	The Centre for Integrated Agricultural Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
FGI	Focus Group Interview
FC	Farmers' Cooperative
HH	Household
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Participatory Stakeholder Consultation
PMO	Project Management Office
PPMO	Provincial Project Management Office
SCSFP	Shandong Coastal Shelter Forest Project
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

1 ha= 15 Mu

1 Euro= 8.2 RMB

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Executive summary

The coastal protection forest shelter will thus have special function in preventing the climate change related marine disasters and rehabilitating the coastal ecosystems. Shandong Provincial Forestry Department selected 15 coastal counties featured in lower forest coverage; severe degraded ecosystems and lower forest productivity for applying European Investment Bank (EIB) supported “Shandong Coastal Shelter Forest Project” (SCSFP). A stakeholder consultation and social impact assessment (SIA) study is required by the EIB in addition to the technical design of the overall project. From 24 August to 1 September 2014 the CIAD consultant team paid a field visit for carrying out the stakeholder consultation and SIA.

Prepared by the SIA Team this SIA report summarizes the major findings and conclusions of SIA, presents the major identified positive and negative social impacts and potential social risks faced by the project. The report also presents SIA Team’s recommendations for mitigating the potential social risks during the project preparation and implementation. The report incorporated comments of Shandong Provincial Forestry Department and State Forestry Administration (SFA).

It is identified that there are a variety of EIB project applicants (units) who will participate and implement the project activities as designed in all these 15 project counties. Key project applicants are listed as: state forest farm, collective forest farm, forest company, township government, village committee, farmers’ cooperatives, as well as large scale forest plantation individual farmers.

Due to a vast of afforestation areas in these project sites, land acquisition and tenure is considered essential in assessing the possible social impacts as well as potential social risks. Farmland transfers are available for individual farmers who are not able to farm their land but contract out to other organizations or individuals by signing a lease contract. Farmers are legal to charge some rental fee by this farmland transferring. Most of those farmlands transferred and leased are barren forestlands or farmlands that have very low efficiency of farming by individual farmers. The price of rental will be negotiated between farmers and organizations who want to rent the lands for afforestation activities under this EIB project. The length and price of the rental contract varies in different areas and in different land conditions. The prices of rental would be an issue as there are still some crops planted currently on these lands, which means the rental should be higher or at least same than the current income farmers receive from their farming activities on those lands.

It is concluded that the conflict and social risks are varying by different types of land and application units. Nevertheless, there are some common issues addressed as following:

- Famers will terminate land leasing contract when they found out they are paid too low for land leasing;
- Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental;
- Economic returns can not meet farmers income expectation, so they might change forest land into other high value added products;
- Economic risks forces cooperatives to change the forest land into other production purposes;

It is also confirmed that the levels of social risks are also depending on which types of land will be used for EIB project afforestation. Waste land are considered with lower social risk and economic conflict, but if the land is currently used for crops production, there will be a pro-condition that the leasing price paid to farmers must be higher than the current net income from crop production, cotton, corn, vegetables. If the leasing price is lower than the current average crop production income, farmers might ask you pay more leasing price or terminate the leasing contract.

It is thus concluded that since most of the selected afforestation land is state and collective owned non-arable barren mountains or wastelands in the coastal area, there will be no resource conflicts with the crop production. Stakeholder consultation and SIA survey findings indicated that the ecological afforestation and follow up maintenance of the ecological plantations will not create significant economic benefit for the communities and individual households in short term, but farmers concern about the economic benefit when they decide to join the SCSFP project. In addition, to ensure the ecological protection functions of the ecological plantations and to conserve the soil surface after planting some conservation countermeasures will be introduced, to certain extend this might also restrict the utilization of lands and further create impacts on land holders from 3 to 4 years after planting.

For economic forest plantations, there will be expected economic benefits from the land contractors and land use right holders who have already contracted large forestlands in the 1990s. These farmers will be the major consultation and negotiation counterparts for the SCSFP Project since they have the legal power to do so according to the recently implemented land tenure reform policy. However, the small and individual landholders are not competitive for contracting the plantations. There might be a risk that the poor and small farmers in the mountainous area will be marginalized in contracting the ecological economic forest plantations. Cooperatives or association of small farmers' households can make the small households stronger. In addition, the land use right held by small households can be transferred to the large contractors as shareholding, so that later on they share the possible benefits from the plantations. These small landholders should be involved in the consultation process in order to ensure that the land use right transfer with shareholding arrangement can be applied in the SCSFP project.

According to the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 7), the rights and interests of vulnerable groups in the project areas are highlighted in the beneficiaries groups. The vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder consultation and SIA surveys conducted by the consultation team include: smallholder and/or poor farmers, women groups in the village as well as ethnic minority.

Smallholder and poor farmers are vulnerable in all project designing and implementation process mainly due to their devalued interests and voices, in traditional project in particular. In the EIB project, the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey is an effective way to ensure the participation of smallholder/poor farmers in the project.

Women groups are always vulnerable in both their social and economic development status. It is

confirmed by the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that female farmers are capable for more than 80% of these afforestation related labor works. It is therefore important for the project to keep essential gender equity awareness as well as gender-oriented approaches when conducting the project activities at local community levels.

It is also identified in the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that there will be none project sites that have cultural heritages on spot in these 15 project counties. It is further confirmed by village transect walk that most of these project sites for afforestation project are barren forestland or slopes which do not have any cultural and natural heritages. Therefore, it is concluded that there will be none potential social impacts in relation to the cultural heritage in all these project sites.

According to the results of reviewing the project technical report prepared by Shandong Forestry Department, analysis of county social economic data and verification during the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey in the pilot counties, no large civil engineering construction projects are required by the afforestation projects. Land acquisition for other large size of infrastructure construction will not be required.

According to the social economic data collected from the county level and by retrieving the county statistic data through the Internet, there are none of ethnical minorities in all project counties. It is thus concluded that ethnic minority population is not an issues in relating to the vulnerable groups in the SCSFP.

There are some countermeasures to tackle these identified social risks in the project areas:

- Introducing a floating land lease rental rate mechanism against the value increase rate of land leasing market, amendment or update the existing contract;
- Given the labor employment priority to farmer's households who transferred their land to the companies and county and township forest farms, this will be concluded in the land leasing contract;
- Informing farmers who transferred their land to the project units by village posters and engaging land use right holders through open and participatory consultation or group interview for building agreement;
- For cooperatives and collective farms introduce shareholding mechanism to ensure the economic return from the leased out land will be increased according to the economic return and margin increase of the cooperatives;
- Ensure minimum economic benefit for land owners and landholders (project applicants): for large scale project sites in mountain regions, it is recommended to keep a reasonable percentage of economic trees in the proposed afforestation target, so that can increase the overall minimum financial benefit margin;
- To establish insurances mechanism from county, township, village to individual farmers;
- Building up the trust in afforestation process;
- To seek financial support from local government;

As a social safeguard approach highlighted and required in the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 10) it is important to inform key stakeholders and ensure their

proactive involvement in the planning procedures. Following key steps are recommended:

- a. Community and HH mobilization to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are well informed about the project objectives and major components as well as the responsibilities and expected benefits of project participants. The mobilization is also a precondition for free application of the households to participate into the project;
- b. Identification of relevant stakeholders for different types of the forestland sites. Site-linked stakeholder identification and analysis will be done. The results will be a basis for conducting the stakeholder consultation next step;
- c. Consultation with relevant stakeholders on the participation, selection of the tree, agree on afforestation models and post planting maintenance arrangement;
- d. On-site designing and verification of the afforestation land with relevant stakeholders and village leaders;
- e. Arrangement of signing the participation contract with relevant stakeholders;
- f. Publicize the project information within the communities where individual household transferred their land to the collective forest farms, agro-forest enterprises, to ensure the stakeholder engagement and participation;

As highlighted and required in the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 10) that stakeholder engagement is essential for ensuring the positive social impacts of the project implementation. It is also evident in the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that stakeholders' engagement must be ensured through transparent and interactive communication and negotiation between all these different stakeholders involved in different processes of project implementation, from project designing, project preparation, project implementation, project monitoring and evaluation, as well as project management. The practice of stakeholder consultation and SIA survey training as well as conducting on the project sites have already performed as a stakeholder engagement approaches and models to project management office staff as well as project counterpart agencies, by offering impressive results of consultation and SIA. It is thus concluded that stakeholder engagement should be further emphasized in the project implementation.

In the course of Chinese rural development, most of male labors migrated to urban and industrial areas for cash income, most of women are left behind at home for taking care of households and engaging in farming as major labor force. Therefore, women should be participating in the whole consultation and planning process, as well as in project implementation.

Marginalization of poor and small households in designing and implementing the project might lead to social risks within the communities. As an important instrument of the social safeguard, participatory consultation with poor HHs should be undertaken during the project designing and implementation stage.

Since the SCSFP project afforestation might restrict the land resource use of households who already contracted the land sites and households did not contracted the collective land but graze their animals on the sites, it is recommended that a special consultation meeting should conducted with these possibly affected households.

During the consultation following alternative countermeasures for reducing the negative impacts

might be considered:

- a. Land holding households: Inform the households who have contracted the wasteland about the resource restrictions and consult how to reduce the restrictions;
- b. Users of the collective land for grazing: during consultation meeting, alternative countermeasures for supporting the affected households to transform the existing open grazing to in-door feeding pattern should be worked out in cooperation with the county animal husbandry bureau or agricultural bureau;
- c. To allocate alternative grazing sites in the villages having large amount of waste mountain or saline lands;
- d. To allocate part of the collective land for fodder production in order to reduce the dependence to the natural grazing.

Furthermore, in order to ensure the participation and benefit of project households, lower income households and women, a participation and social impacts M&E system should be established at provincial, county and township levels. A bottom-up and participatory monitoring and evaluation-PME is to be established in SCSFP project.

Overall, all these issues addressed above throughout the SIA and stakeholder consultation are essential and significant before and during the implementation of the SCSFP project; recommendations suggested by the consultation team would serve as a virtual guideline for effective project management and implementation by the project implementation offices (PMOs).

1. Introduction

Shandong Province is located Shandong Peninsula with about in 3215.3 km coastal line formed by Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea. Affected by marine disasters and climate change most of coastal regions in Shandong Province is under threat of ecological degradation. The forest shelter will thus have special function in preventing the climate change related marine disasters and rehabilitating the coastal ecosystems. According to “The National Strategic Plan for Construction of Coastal Protection Forest System” and “ Shandong Provincial 12th Five Year Planning for Forestry Development, the Shandong Provincial Forestry Department selected 15 coastal counties featured in lower forest coverage, severe degraded ecosystems and lower forest productivity for applying European Investment Bank (EIB) supported “Shandong Coastal Shelter Forest Project”(SCSFP).

With a total afforestation area of 36129.44 ha the SCSFP aimsto improve the forest coverage rate and forest quality, to enhance the timber reservation, to conserve water and soil conservation, to improve soil quality, and to improve the resistance on wind and sand storms, and eventually improve the biological environment and safety of coastal areas. Furthermore, the project will also increase carbon sequestration and stock capacity that will contribute to mitigating the climate change in a long run. Administratively, the 15 project counties¹ are distributed in four coastal prefectures, namely Binzhou, Dongying, Weifang and Weihai (refer to Table 1).

Table 1Project counties of SCSFP in Shandong Province

Prefecture	Name of the project counties	Ecological features of the project counties
Binzhou	Zhanhua County Bincheng District	Plain coastal areas, with a large area of poor saline and alkaline lands on those proposed forestation lands.
Dongying	Hekou District Lijin County Kenli County Guangrao County	Plain coastal areas, with a large area of poor saline and alkaline lands on those proposed forestation lands.
Weifang	Shouguang County Linqu County Qingzhou County Zhucheng County An'qiu County Changle County	Hilly and mountainous areas, with a majority of the barren slopes and hilly lands proposed for forestation in the project.
Weihai	Deicui District Wendeng County	Hilly and mountainous areas, with a majority of barren slopes and hilly lands proposed for forestation in the project.
Total	15	

All together 5 types of project applicants will be participating in the project, including 751 large-scale forest farms and forest companies, 8 share-holding forest companies, 64 farmers'

¹15 project counties are: Lin Qu county, Qingzhou County, Shouguang County, Zhucheng County, An Qiu county, Change Le County in Weifang District; Huan Cui County, Wendeng County, Ru Shan County in Weihai District; Zhanhua and Bincheng in Binzhou District; and Hekou, Ken Li County, Li Jin County and Guang Rao County in Dongying District.

cooperatives, 64 collective forest farms and 22 national forest farms will be participating in SCSFP.

A stakeholder consultation and social impact assessment (SIA) study is required by the EIB in addition to the technical design of the overall project. The Center for Integrated Agricultural Development-CIAD, China Agricultural University, was commissioned by the Provincial Forestry Department of Shandong for conducting and facilitating the stakeholder consultation and SIA in project sites. From 24 August to 1 September 2014 the CIAD consultant team² paid a field visit for carrying out the stakeholder consultation and SIA.

Prepared by the SIA Team this SIA report summarizes the major findings and conclusions of SIA, presents the major identified positive and negative social impacts and potential social risks faced by the project. The report also presents SIA Team's recommendations for mitigating the potential social risks during the project preparation and implementation. The report incorporated comments of Shandong Provincial Forestry Department and State Forestry Administration (SFA).

2. Objectives, Procedures and Methodology of SIA

2.1 Objectives

The key objectives of the SIA and stakeholder consultation are:

- (1) To identify and assess the potential social risks and possible positive and negative impacts caused by the SCSFP afforestation activities through stakeholder consultation according to the Assessment Guidelines,
- (2) To consult with relevant stakeholders on possible mitigation solutions and countermeasures for identified social risks and actions for moderating the negative impacts on certain stakeholders;
- (3) To write up the stakeholder consultation and SIA report basing on the field survey results to submit to EIB as one significant part of the project feasibility documents.

2.2 SIA Procedures and tasks

According to the above objectives and requirements, the consultants will fulfill following tasks in following steps:

(1) Preparation of the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey

- Preparing a detailed working plan for carrying out the stakeholder consultation and SIA according to the TOR of the SCSFP project SIA Mission;
- Team building: CIAD formed a consultant team for carrying out the stakeholder consultation and SIA;

²CIAD SIA team consists of 10 members, Prof. Liu Yonggong, Dr. Wang Li, Dr. Feng Haiying, Ms. Yang Wen, Ms. Ba Feng, Ms Dong Xinyue, Ms. Gao Yang, Ms. Yuan Qingyue, Mr. Luo Hui and Mr. Fu Zihao

- Designing the questionnaires and checklists for the institutional survey, focus group interviews during the stakeholder consultation and SIA, and datasheets for collecting second hand data at county, township and village levels;
- Review the national and provincial forest policy and forest land tenure

(2) Training of the local SA surveyors selected from four SA pilot counties

- Designing and developing a Stakeholder Consultation and Social Impact Assessment Methodology Training Manual for the SIA method training and as guidelines for field practice;
- Providing a one-day Stakeholder Consultation and SIA methodology training with 3-4 persons from provincial department and 4-6 persons from Forestry Bureaus of the 15 project counties who attending the training and participated the follow up process of stakeholder consultation and SIA at fields. These trainees were the major surveyors for carrying out the SIA survey in the project counties.

(3) Consultation teams and project sites sampling for SIA survey

All the 15 project counties were surveyed and investigated by the consultation team. The consultation team has been divided into 5 small teams and covered all these 15 project counties and sites from 24th -31st August 2014. The survey teams for the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey have covered more than 90% of project sites.

(4) Carry out the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey

The stakeholder consultation and SIA survey was carried out by the provincial and county staff who attended the SIA methodology training. CIAD assigned total 10 facilitators for assisting the stakeholder consultation and SIA exercise. Major activities include:

- Conducting institutional survey at the county level for analysis of the stakeholders, the current future holders of the forestland use right and identifying possible social impacts of the SCSFP and the land use right reform;
- County social-economic statistic data were also collected and documented in county social-economic datasheets. Demographic census data and resource endowment related data were also collected from relevant governmental line agencies;
- Interviews with project applicants, including State Forest Farms, Collective Forest Farms, Forest companies to identify the key impacts and potential social risks of SCSFP;
- Village key informant interviews for identifying the community stakeholders and impacts of SCSFP and land use right reform, collecting village social-economic data for producing the village social-economic datasheets;
- Conduct focus group interview: i) to inform farmers about the afforestation project; ii) to identify the possible social economic impacts and incentives from point of view of farmers and villages; iii) to assess possible social risks faced by the project; and iv) to work out a compensation strategy if there will be any negative impacts caused by SCSFP;

- Conducting village transect walk to identify the current village land use pattern, the community land or land contracted to the HHs to be allocated for ecological afforestation project.

(5) Data assembling and documentation

After completion of the stakeholder consultation and SIA field survey, the county and provincial surveyors assembled the collected secondary and first-hand data and documented them into Excel Data Bank. The documented data and information were submitted to CIAD for further analysis and formulating the findings.

(6) Write up the stakeholder consultation and SIA report

The SA report was produced by CIAD stakeholder consultation and SIA team based on the collected data and formulated findings.

2.3 Methods and tools applied in SIA and stakeholder consultation

The methods and tools of participatory rural appraisal were applied in the SIA and stakeholder consultation. Key methods and tools are including:

- Focus group interview: interviews with focus groups of individual farmers, representatives from forest farms, staff from farmers' cooperatives and etc.;
- Participatory consultation: participatory semi-structure consultation with key interviewees;
- Impact ranking and scoring: ranking and scoring in focus groups for assessing both positive and negative impacts of social impacts on local communities and individual farmers;
- PRA visualization tools: PRA visualization tools including community resource maps and etc. were used;
- On-site transect walk: on-site transect walk in selected forestation lands and sites were conducted by consultation team;
- Secondary data collection of social-economic data.

3. Review of National and Provincial Land Tenure Policy Framework

3.1 The National farm land and forest land tenure policy

3.1.1 National farm land policies on promoting the adequate scale farming through transferring the land use right to large farmers and producers

China's household contract responsibility farmland system has been implemented since 1978 and considered as a combination of centralization and decentralization. Land tenure is at least 30 years for the contracted farmland. Under the premise of the long-term household contract responsibility system, farmers' contracted land use rights can be transferred according to the principles of voluntary, paid and in accordance with the laws since 2002. There were many forms like subcontract, transfer, exchange, leasing that make land use rights transfer normally and contract relations without confusion. Meanwhile, it is necessary that the use of transferred land must meet the requirements of national land use planning and its tenure is in the contract period. "*Decisions on Promoting Rural Reform and Development Issued by CPC Central Committee in 2008*" pointed out allowing farmers to transfer land and to develop various forms of moderate scale management according to the principles of voluntary, paid and in accordance with the laws, and what's more allowing farmers' specialized cooperatives to grow in some good places.

On September 29, 2014, the fifth Conference of Central full deepening reform-led group had been held and pointed out that under the premise of the long-term household contract responsibility system, land proprietary rights, contract rights and operation rights can be decentralized and operation rights can be transferred by taking measures. And political documents like "*The guideline on orderly transfer of rural land contract rights and the development of land management on a good scale, the pilot program of reforming and actively developing farmer's shares cooperation and gives collective assets shares power*" have been deliberated and passed. The documents will be revised and improved based on the results of the Conference and after that they will be carried out in accordance with relevant procedures. In practice, there are different policies and rules about land transfer in different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions according to the specific situation. Taking Zaozhuang, Shandong as an example, farmers with land can become a member of farmers' cooperative and a center for trading land property rights has also been established in order to formulate the management of land transfer.

3.1.2 National policies on forest land use right for Affirmative contracting forest land use right

Reforming collective forest property rights system is expected to expand the household contract responsibility system from the expansion and extension of arable land to forestland. Since 2008 the reform of collective forest rights system has become emerging. Under the premise of collective forest land rights, woodlands contract rights and forest ownership

would become farmers' rights by household contract according to relevant laws in 5 years or so, making the farmers the right holders of land contract and management.

Forest farmers sign their formal forestland contract for tenure of at least 70 years. Forestland border surveys have been making and registered by law and giving the forest farmers the official certificate of forest contract. Commercial forestry and forest can be managed differently. Farmers could independently determine how to manage their own commercial forestland. The farmers who contract the forestland have the rights to return and enjoy profits of the land. Under the premise of voluntary, the right holders can transfer land contract rights and forest ownership. The forestland tenure must be within the term of validity and the use of land cannot be changed. It is essential to improve institutions to ensure the platform of trading property rights, forest resource asset appraisal and management in order to make land transfer trade fairly.

3.1.3 Length of contracted land use right

The Central No. 1 document of 2014 specifies the rural land contracting policy: i) the farmers have the possession, use, transfer and mortgage right of the contracted land based on the strictest arable land protection system; ii) the transfer, lease, investment of the rural collective construction land are allowed to speed up the establishment of rural collective land property rights circulation and value-added income distribution system.

3.2 Forest land tenure Reform in Shandong Province

Forestland tenure reform in Shandong Province can be traced back to the end of 1990s. The central part of Shandong Province where is mountainous and hilly area under threat of vegetation and soil and water erosion was the major target area of the land tenure reform. According to the Provincial Forestry Department-PFD, the mountain and hilly lands makes up 28.7% of the total provincial territory area. Comparing with Southern China provinces, the overall implementation of forestland tenure reform in Shandong is relatively slow. According to the Provincial Forestry Department, forestland tenure reform is still in the pilot phase. Until September 2008, 12.14 million mu collective owned forestlands have been identified and verified their ownership and contracted to individual households, only accounting for 20.7% of total collective owned forestlands in the province.

According to the policy guidelines drawn up by Provincial Forestry Department, the objective of the forestland tenure reform is to ensure the ecological functions of the forestlands and at the same time to increase farmer's and communities' benefits from participating in the afforestation programs. The reform policy has also given implementation guidelines, such as:

- The collective owned lands that have been already planned as "public ecological protective forests" but not yet contracted to the individual households will be principally further managed by the collectives;
- For the forestlands that have been already contracted or auctioned to the individual

households, the use right will be clarified and certified. The use right of forestlands can be transferred and further contracted. Use right can be converted to share-holding, can be used as collateral land property for borrowing loans, etc.;

- For the collective forestlands with higher potential economic benefit but may not suitable for management by large number of small individual households, it is recommended to adopt the principle “shareholding but not dividing the mountain, sharing benefits but not dividing the forests”;
- For forestlands in the mountainous area the contracting period is 70 years, for the forestlands or the forest stands the contracting period is for 30-50 years in order to be in accordance with the farmland contracting period;

3.2.1 Land leasing policy in Shandong Province

In February 2001, “the opinions about speeding up the plains greening” issued by Shandong provincial party committee and government put forward the plain greening as the content of the agricultural structure adjustment. In December 2001, the provincial government issued “the policy guidelines for the forestland use right system reform”, put forward using the market mechanism based on certifying the forestland ownership. In 2005, all levels of provincial government incorporated the afforestation completion into the assessment of the government achievements appraisal and ecological province construction project. In 2013, Shandong Forestry Bureau introduced “the guidance opinions about accelerating the forestry professional cooperation organization construction” on the basis of the household contracted land management, relying on the advantage of forestry industry and characteristic products to develop the cooperative organizations.

Above national and provincial policies provide an enabling institutional framework for EIB financed Shandong Coastal Shelter Forest Project (SCSFP) .

3.2.2 Implementation of the land leasing policy in practice

Until 2011, Shandong had finished the forestland tenure reform. For forestry production, there are several modes of land leasing:

- a. **Leading enterprise promoting mode:** the village collective pays some rent to the farmers based on the households’ voluntary, collects the farmers contracted land use right, and leases it to enterprises or large farmers;
- b. **Large-scale centralized management mode:** households entrust village collective to subcontract the land, or negotiate between households and households, and then subcontract it to large farmers;
- c. **Rural professional cooperative mode:** rural professional cooperatives get land use right through leasing the land from the farmers or village collectives. The members of the cooperatives invest and manage the land individually.

Land circulation period is generally divided into 5 years, 10 years or until the contract expires of the land. The transfer price of barren hill is fixed, and the rich land would be adjusted once

every 3 or 5 years. The source of farmers' income is circulation land rent and work for the enterprises or the large farmers.

4. Major Findings from SIA and Stakeholder Consultation

4.1 Social economic features of project areas

A. Social Economic Features of project area

Some socio-economic data, including population of the project counties, labor forces, female and male labor forces, forestry production value and share in the agricultural production value; farmers per capita net income and income sources, particularly from agriculture, migrant works and from forest and cash crops of the 15 project counties in the forestation areas, were presented as following.

There are total 9.578 million populations in these 15 project counties with 3.716 million labor forces. Among these population, there are about 4.175 million rural population, and 1.795 million rural labor forces. The number of labor force who employ in non-farm work activities is about 543,000, which occupies 13% of total labor force.

Table 2 Population and labor forces of 15 project counties included in the project

County	Total population of county	Labour force	Rural labour force of whole county	Rural labour force of men	Rural labour force of women	The population of minority	The proportion of ethnic minority population (%)
Zhanhua	390600	273600	215736	113341	102395	0	0
Bin Cheng	646354	428671	113452	35854	26589	0	0
He Kou	215640	n/a	52314	27961	24353	356	0.16
Ken Li	219600	87864	62000	48000	14000	159	0.07
Li Jin	298807	n/a	163324	84012	79312	179	0.05
Guang Rao	500603	n/a	291290	151154	140136	782	0.15
Shou Guang	1057497	553388	553388	293014	260374	0	0
Qing Zhou	918635	520078	370800	204100	166700	25732	2.8
Chang Le	615159	348969	295300	163500	131800	0	0
Lin Qu	877586	479979	421679	227831	193848	593	0.07
Zhu Cheng	1087982	n/a	459876	240692	219184	0	0
An qiu	949106	557200	540508	282318	258190	0	0
Huan cui	650682	73883	73883	39293	34590	0	0
Wen Deng	582520	n/a	263397	138380	125017	2330	4
Ru Shan	567182	392260	296535	158267	138268	0	0

Table 3 Areas of agricultural and forest land in 15 project counties

County	Agricultural acreage (ha)	Area of Forest Land (ha)	The area of the collective forest land (ha)	The area of the deteriorated forest land (ha)
Zhanhua	60567	72658	56420	n/a
Bin Cheng	35340	10534.5	6500	1400
He Kou	n/a	51253.66	18553	n/a
Ken Li	39938	53932	23527	2324
Li Jin	54256	43450	13411	n/a
Guang Rao	60702	30538	30099	n/a
Shou Guang	45870	72112	30020	n/a
Qing Zhou	77096	27244.8	47734	n/a
Chang Le	51844	25369	24448	0
Lin Qu	233	77785	71464	n/a
Zhu Cheng	106666	60321	n/a	n/a
An qiu	83359	54416	40245	n/a
Huan cui	14717	35577.48	28787	n/a
Wen Deng	54940	53202.83	38940	n/a
Ru Shan	58431	59429	58762	0

Figure 1 The GDP and forestry GDP in 15 project counties

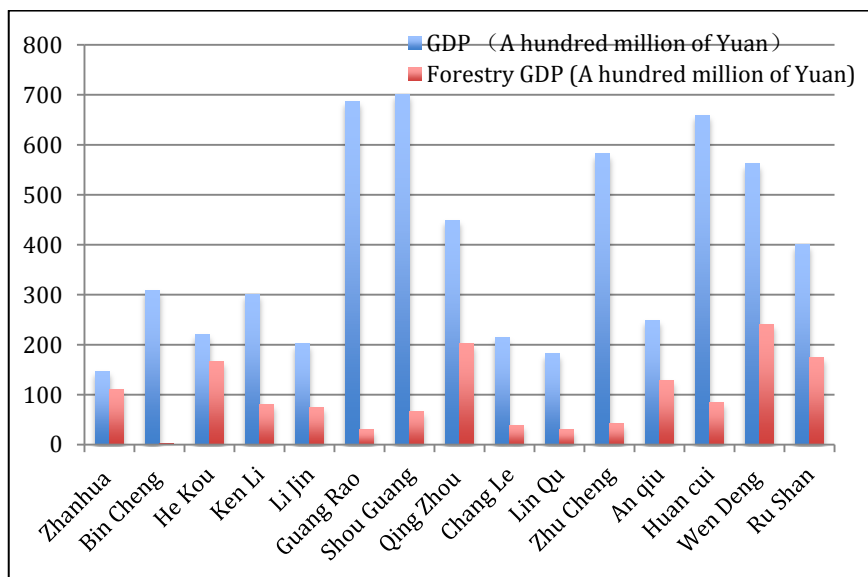
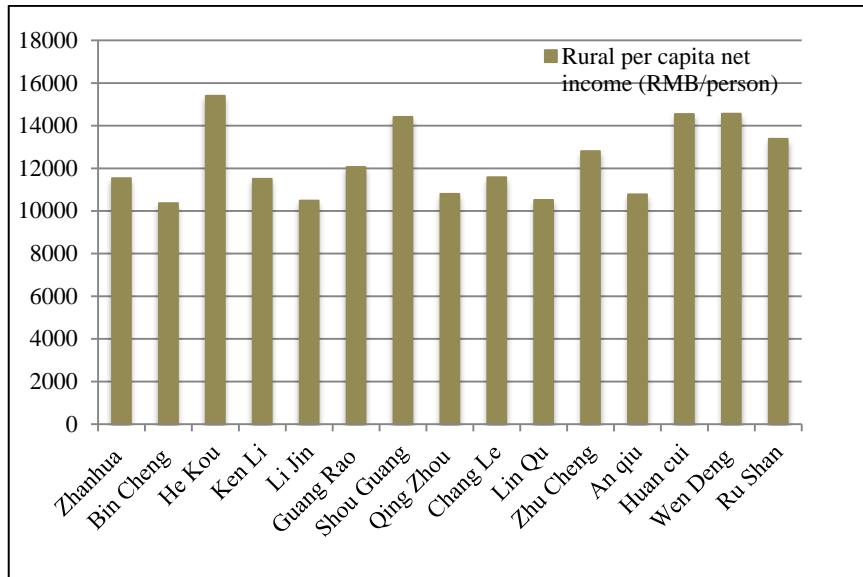


Figure 2 The Rural per capita net income in project counties in year 2013 (RMB/person)



B. Ethnic Minority Population and their distribution

Social-economic baseline data submitted by project counties revealed that there are minor proportions of ethnic minority population in the project areas, varying only from 0.05% to 4% as maximum (Table 2). According to the SIA and stakeholder consultation also verified there are no ethnic minority township and villages in the surrounding and adjacent communities. There are no ethnic farmers among the interviewed and consulted farmers in all counties and project sites.

C. Culture heritage and historical relics in the project areas

Shandong is an ancient province in eastern China with about 3500 years recorded history and more than 5000 years pre-history. There are large numbers of cultural and historical heritages in the inland counties in central and southern part of Shandong. However, there are no important historical relics and culture spots identified within and in the adjacent area of the project sites.

4.2 Afforestation activities proposed in the Pre-Feasibility Report

Total afforestation area in this project is about 36129.44 ha, including the new established protection forest 35884.47 ha (accounting for 99.3%) and low-efficient protection forest improvement 244.97 ha (accounting for 0.7%). The protection forest afforestation, in particular, includes three models, A1 (timber shelter forest, which is both of sheltering function and supply large quantity of timbers at the mature stand stage, the area of this model is 7,508.20 ha); model A2 (eco-shelter, which mainly exert ecological function, and the area 21,197.77 ha), model A3 (economic-ecological featured protection forest, which is of sheltering function firstly as well as supply economic products, the area 7,178.50 ha). In addition, there will be 244.97 ha low-function forest improvement (Model C, ecological and economic type) as planned. In the project sites, representatives of project applicants and participants have been selected randomly in the institutional interviews as well

as the consultation group discussion. The *Table 4* below shows the detailed interviewed stakeholder in the stakeholder consultation and SIA process.

Table 4 Target groups in stakeholder consultation and SIA in Shandong Province

District	County	Key Stakeholders	Number of affected stakeholders	Number of Consulted stakeholders
Wei Fang	Lin Qu	- State forest farms; - Individual farmers;	- 164 state farm staff; - 33,000 local rural population	- 10 consulted state farm staff; - 42 farmers (21 females)
	Qing Zhou	- Township governments; - Individual farmers;	- 16,000 local rural population;	- 10 township; government staff; - 47 farmers (18 females);
	Shou Guang	- State forest farm	- 150 state farm staff;	- 17 state forest farm staff (4 females);
	Zhu Cheng	- Individual farmers;	- 101 villages and 10,000 population;	- 29 farmers (5 females);
	An Qiu	- Forest corporation; - Individual farmers;	- 30 forest staff - 2000 population;	- 14 farmers (2 females)
	Chang Le	- State forest farm; - Individual farmers;	- 48 state farm staff - 5,514 households, 20,352 population;	- 28 farmers (5 females);
Wei Hai	Huan Cui	- State forest farm; - Collective forest farm; - Farmers' Cooperatives; - Forestry companies; - Individual farmers;	- 30 state forest farm staff; - 110 collective forest farm staff; - 30 cooperative staff; - 1000 forestry company staff 24,670 local rural population;	- 6 state forest farm staff; - 2 collective forest farm staff; - 1 cooperative staff; - 7 forestry company staff; - 19 farmers (8 females);
	Wen Deng	- State forest farm; - Collective forest farm; - Cooperatives - Forestry companies; - Individual farmers;	- 9 state farm staff; - 323 collective forest farm staff; - 98 cooperative staff; - 300 forestry company staff; - 10,195 local rural population;	- 2 state forest farm staff; - 2 collective forest farm staff; - 1 cooperative staff; - 3 forestry company staff; - 16 farmers (7 females)
	Ru Shan	- State forest farms - Collective forest farm; - Large forest farmer; - Individual farmers;	- 76 state farm staff - 21 collective forest farm; - 187 administrative staff; - 30,527 local rural population;	- 2 state forest farm staff; - 2 collective forest farm staff; - 12 farmers (no female);
Bin Zhou	Zhan Hua	- Collective forest farms; - Township governments; - Individual farmers;	- 1,4053 population; - Farm staff;	- 5 collective forest farm staff; - 27 farmers (5 females); - 4 township government staff;
	Bin Cheng	- Forest companies - State forest farms - Individual farmers;	- 11,600 local rural population;	- 2 company managers; - 4 forestry staffs; - 5 forest farm workers

				(2females) ; - 8 farmers;
Dong Ying	He Kou	- Village committees; - Farmers' Cooperatives; - Agricultural company; - Individual farmers;	- 7,776 local rural population;	- 79 farmers (14 females); - 9 township government staff; - 1 company staff; - 2 FC representatives;
	Ken Li	- State forest farms - Family farm/company - Farmers' cooperatives;	- 1,707 local rural population;	- 21 farmers (13 females) ; - 10 township government staffs (2 females); - 1 company manager; - 2 forestry staffs (1female)
	Li Jin	- Forest companies - State forest farm; - Individual farmers;	- 6,000 local rural population	- 12farmers (5 females); - 4company workers; - 18 township government staffs; - 4 forest farm workers
	Guang Rao	- Township governments; - Agricultural companies; - Individual farmers;	- 6,920 local rural population; - 100 collective farm staff;	- 13 collective forest farm staff - 104 farmers (26 females); - 15 township government staff; - 4 company staff;

According to the stakeholder consultation, there are no large infrastructure construction projects in 15 project counties that need resettlement of individual households or land users. In addition, there are some irrigation and on-farm infrastructure construction projects, but mainly implemented within the contracted project sites, no additional land acquisition needed for field infrastructure construction.

4.3 Identified Types of Project Applicants by Counties

The stakeholders' consultation and social impact assessment were conducted in the 15 project counties (refer to *Table 5*) through the whole assessment process. The afforestation areas as well as number of affected stakeholders were collected for these 15 project counties, respectively. Representatives of each stakeholder categories were consulted and interviewed in the participatory stakeholder consultation workshop and group discussions in pilot townships and communities.

Table 5 Geographic feature, afforestation areas and stakeholders in project pilot counties

County	Geographic feature	Afforestation area (ha)	Key Stakeholder identified
Lin Qu	Hilly and mountainous areas	3,500	- 2 State forest farms management authority in Lin Qu; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas
Qing Zhou	Hilly and mountainous areas	2,110	- 3 township governments; - Individual farmers from local 40 villages around the afforestation areas
Shou Guang	Plain areas	2,067	- 1 State forest farm
Zhu Cheng	Hilly and mountainous areas	2162.5	- Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;

An Qiu	Hilly areas and plain areas	1335	- 1 forest corporation; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas
Chang Le	Hilly and mountainous areas	2522	- 1 State forest farm; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;
Huan Cui	Hilly and mountainous areas	2,855	- 1 State forest farm; - 1 Collective forest farm; - 2 farmers' Cooperatives; - 7 Forestry companies; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;
Wen Deng	Hilly areas and plain areas	3,240	- 1 State forest farm; - 6 Collective forest farm; - 3 Cooperatives - 3 Forestry companies; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;
Ru Shan	Hilly and mountainous areas	2,895	- 2 State forest farms - 1 Collective forest farm; - 10 large forest farmer; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;
Zhan Hua	Plain areas	1,530	- 1 Collective forest farms management authority; - 3 township governments; - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas;
Bin Cheng	Plain areas	2,000	- 2 companies - 1 State forest farms - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas
He Kou	Plain areas	2,800	- 8 village committees; - 2 Farmers' Cooperatives; - 1 Agricultural company; - Individual farmers from local 8 villages around the afforestation areas;
Ken Li	Plain areas	2,666	- 1 State forest farms - Family farm/company - Farmers' cooperatives;
Li Jin	Plain areas	3,533	- 4 companies - 1 State forest farm - Individual farmers from local around the afforestation areas
Guang Rao	Plain areas	2,012.5	- 9 township governments; - 2 Agricultural companies; - Individual farmers from local 99 villages around the afforestation areas

It is thus concluded that the project stakeholder consultation and social impact assessment process covered these key identified stakeholders in different project counties and certain proportions of stakeholder representatives were consulted and interviewed through systematic institutional interviews as well as farmers' group discussions by the SIA consultant team. More details and feature of different project applicants were also analyzed and presented in Chapter 4.3. Figure 3 shows the participatory stakeholder consultation and SIA processes with different stakeholders at the field.

Figure 3 Participatory stakeholder consultation and SIA processes at project sites with different stakeholders



4.4 Types of Stakeholders related to and affected by the SCSFP

It is identified that there are a variety of EIB project applicants (units) who will participate and implement the project activities as designed in all these 15 project counties. Key project applicants are listed as: state forest farm, collective forest farm, forest company, township government, village committee, farmers' cooperatives, as well as large scale forest plantation individual farmers. Each type of these project applicants has its unique characteristics as well as implementation mechanisms that are identified and explained as following. Table 6 lists the categories and features of the project sites and stakeholders who will involve in the project implementation.

Table 6 Categories and features of project sites and stakeholders

Categories	Number of project sites	Ownership Description	Type of afforestation
Large Scale Forest Farmers or companies	751	Private ownership	Economic forestation Ecological forestation
Shareholding Forest Companies	8	Private ownership	Economic forestation Timber forestation Ecological forestation
Farmer's Forest Cooperatives	64	Cooperatives owned by member households	Economic forestation Ecological forestation
Collective forest farms	64	Community ownership	Ecological forestation Economic forestation
State Forest Farms	22	State ownership	Ecological forestation Economic forestation
Total	909		

1. State Forest Farms

There are totally 6 state forest farms³ from 15 counties who will play as key project applicants in the afforestation program, with a total afforestation area of 7241 ha (varying from minimum 21 ha to maximum 2067 ha). The lands in these state forest farms are forestlands and/or barren lands that are owned by state but managed, operated and maintained by those state forest farms. The forest coverage rate in these state forest farms varies from minimum 60% to 90%, with that higher in hilly and mountain areas. Among these 10 farms, there are 8 farms will afforest on the farms' own barren forest lands, while other 2 farms will contract the barren hills and lands from the local communities near their farms to plant trees under the project. The average afforestation areas in these former 8 state forest farms is about 230 ha per farm, with one exception of 2067 ha afforestation lands in Shouguang County. The afforestation areas planned in the latter 2 farms are 1733ha and 1770ha in Lin Qu County, respectively. Majority of the proposed afforestation lands in these farms are barren slopes in hilly areas and/or poor saline and alkaline lands in plain coastal areas. It is confirmed that local farmers will be hired as main labor forces in the afforestation process.

About 75% of these afforestation areas will be planted as ecological forests, with suggested ecological trees species of *Pine tree*, *Acacia*, *German oak*, *Smoketree*, *oriental arborvitae*, *Japanese Red Pine*, and *tree of heaven* in hilly and mountain areas; and ecological tree species of *Chinese Ash*, *Chinese Tamarisk*, *Chinese scholar tree*, *elm*, and *jujube* in plain and saline and alkaline lands areas. The other 25% of planned afforestation areas will be planted by a variety of fruit trees (including *peach tree*, *apple*

³State Forest Farms identified in the afforestation project are: Songshan State Forest Farm and Yishan State Forest Farm in Lin Qu County; Shouguang mechanical State Forest Farm in Shouguang County; Gushan State Forest Farm in Chang Le County; Siyuanhu Ecological State Forest Farm, Sunjia State Forest Farm and Fangjia State Forest Farm in Zhanhua County; Shuangdao State Forest Farm in Huan Cui; Tainfushan State Forest Farm in Wen Deng; and Juouyuan State Forest Farm in Ru Shan.

trees, Chinese date trees, nuts and chestnut trees, fig trees and hawthorn trees) as economic forest to generate income.

In these 8 state forest farms, in which trees will be planted on their own land, there is no need to sign any contract for land using for the purpose of afforestation under this program. Nevertheless, the 2 state forest farms, who will lease the barren lands from nearby communities, will sign the land leasing contract for the collective village lands from village committees as well as that for individual lands spots from local farmers for the purpose of afforestation under this program. More details of this land leasing mechanisms will be discussed in following sections.

2. Collective Forest Farms

Unlike the State forest farm, the collective forest farm is defined as a local or rural organization which is responsible for managing and maintaining these collective forest lands at county, township or village levels. Therefore land tenure in these collective forest farms at local levels is collective. One collective forest farm may manage these collective forestlands from one village or more. If collective forest farm has any plans of afforestation on these collective forestlands, it is necessary for the farm to get permission from village committee as well as local farmers before any programs or activities.

In this afforestation project, there will be 12 collective forest farms⁴ that will get involved in the afforestation activities on their bare forestlands. The average afforestation area in these 6 collective forest farms is about 500 ha per farm. All these planned afforestation in these farms will be carried out in the barren forestlands inside the farms that are suitable for tree planting. It is concluded by the consultations with farm staffs and local village farmers' representatives that these proposed afforestation forestlands are barren slopes (most of them are with altitude of more than 200 meters) and lands (saline and alkaline lands) that are only suitable for tree (including both ecological and economic trees types) planting rather than other economic activities. More than 90% of afforestation in these collective forest farms is ecological forest with only 10% are economic forest which can only plant at low altitude of less than 150 meters. It is also confirmed that local farmers will be hired as main labor forces in the afforestation process.

3. Forest companies

The forest company would be one of those key project applicants in the afforestation program. All these 27 forest companies involved are private companies and are economic profit-oriented. Eight of them are forest companies who invest in the afforestation with the financial support from the EIB project, and the majority types of their proposed afforestation are timber forest (e.g. fast-growing poplar) and economic forest (nuts, chestnut, apple, jujube, kiwifruit, and etc.). One of them is a forest company who plan to

⁴Collective forest farms in the project counties identified are: Likoushan collective forest farm in Huan Cui; Wu Jia'an collective forest farm in Wen Deng; Darushan collective forest farm in Ru Shan; County collective forest farm in Bin Zhou; Tianningshi collective forest farm in Ken Li; and Wangzhuang Shaqu collective forest farm in Li Jin.

develop an integrated ecological forest with multi-functions of “forest, ecological, tourism and leisure”. Other seven forest companies are professional afforestation companies, who will contract the afforestation mission from local township government to afforest and maintain the planted trees for the first two years on behalf of the government. Some forest companies who do have their staff or labor may also hire local farmers as supplement labor forces in the afforestation process. Potential social risks relating to land tenure and acquisition, as well as potential economic profits will be further analyzed in Chapter 4.4 and 4.5.

4. Township governments and village committees

In some project counties, township government and village committee (under close supervision from township government) will play as primary project applicants in the afforestation program. They are key operators and facilitators through the whole afforestation processes from land acquisition, land preparation, planting, as well as maintenance. The area of afforestation managed by township government or village committee varies. In this implementation model, local individual farmers will get involved in the afforestation process more closely than afforestation models in state and collective forest farms. Individual farmers who will participate in the EIB afforestation would be organized, supervised and facilitated by the township government and village committee. Potential social risks relating to land tenure and acquisition in this afforestation model will be further analyzed in Chapter 4.4 and 4.5.

5. Farmers’ Cooperatives

Farmers’ cooperatives in some project counties will play significant roles as project applicants in the afforestation program. These farmers’ cooperatives have already operated and functioned at local community levels for past years. Most of these farmers’ cooperatives rent the individual farmlands or forestlands from local village committee or individual farmers to plant fruit trees intensively. Currently, the lands rented by farmers’ cooperative can reach as much as 300ha per cooperative. The rental of land varies from 300 Yuan/Mu/year to 1000 Yuan/Mu/year according to different conditions of the lands. In this proposed project, some of these farmers’ cooperatives will afforest on their current rented lands, while some still need to acquiesce lands from local community for the afforestation under the EIB project.

In general, large-scale forest plantation individual farmers are members of the farmers’ cooperatives and are playing leading roles in operation of farmers’ cooperatives. For instance, large-scale individual farmers will sign contract with farmers’ cooperatives to manage and maintain some of the forestlands (normally with economic and fruit trees) from farmers’ cooperatives. More details of the social risks relating to land tenure and acquisition in this afforestation model will be further analyzed in Chapter 4.4 and 4.5.

4.5 Findings on social impacts and social risks in Plain Coastal Areas

4.5.1 Proposed forest types

According to the stakeholders' consultation, there are several types of forests (*see Table 8*) in these plain coastal areas in particular, under the EIB afforestation program in the 15 project counties. It can also be seen from Table 7 that each project applicant has its own preference on choosing the forest types as well as the main tree species.

Table 7 Proposed forest types and selected tree species in Project Plain Coastal Areas

Project applicants	Current situation of the proposed afforestation land	Types of forests proposed (percentage of afforestation areas)	Tree species
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren land (Saline-alkali land); 	Ecological forest (70%)	Chinese Ash, willow, pagoda tree, poplar, elm, locust, Winter jujube;
		Economic forest (15%)	Winter jujube, fig; Chinese Ash;
		Timber forest (15%)	Bamboo willow
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren land (Saline-alkali land); 	Ecological forest (30%)	Poplar, Elm, Acasia, Chinese Ash, Willow, Jujube;
		Economic forest (40%)	Winter jujube, Fig;
		Timber forest (30%)	Bamboo willow
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren land suitable for afforestation; Some farmlands with corn and cotton; 	Timber forest (100%)	Poplar, Chinese Ash;
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren lands and low efficient farmlands (Saline-alkali land); Low efficient apple tree forest; Farmlands with maize, wheat, peanut and beans; 	Economic forest (80%)	Apple tree, Peach tree, Chinese yew, Blackbark Chinese Pine
		Ecological forest (20%)	Chinese Ash, Chinese tamarisk Twig, Salix, Chinese scholar tree, Elm
Township government/Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren land (Saline-alkali land); Some farmlands with cotton and corn; 	Economic forest (60%)	Chinese Ash, elm,
		Timber forest (40%)	Poplar
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some barren land (Saline-alkali land); Some flood land; Farmland; 	Ecological forest (20%)	Chinese Ash, Chinese scholartree, Salix, Acasia,
		Timber forest (20%)	Poplar
		Economic forest (60%)	Nuts, Peach tree, Eucommia Bark, Chestnut

It can be seen from the Table 8 that state forest farm will plant more than 70% of ecological forest in its afforestation plan, with 15% and 15% of economic forest and timber forest, respectively. It is considered highly relevant to its ecological functions and responsibilities of state forest farms at local levels. Forest companies in the plain coastal areas will plant only timber trees on their land under this afforestation, mainly due to their profit-oriented instrument. Other key project applicants, including collective forest farms, farmers' cooperatives, township government/village committee as well as individual farmers, will

focus on the afforestation of economic foreststhat are expected to generate income in long run.

The pictures selected in *Figure 4* show some types of tree species for afforestation in the plain coastal areas in project areas.

Figure 4 Tree species for afforestation in the plain coastal areas



The pictures selected in *Figure 5* shows the current conditions of the lands for afforestation as planned in the EIB project.

Figure 5 Current land condition that are planned for afforestation in plain coastal areas



4.5.2 Land tenure and land use right of project sites

Due to a vast of afforestation areas in these project sites, land acquisition and tenure is considered essential in assessing the possible social impacts as well as potential social risks. *Table 8* lists a variety of land tenure and land use rights in different project applicants for those afforestation lands that are planned to plant trees in the project sites.

Table 8 Land tenure and land use right of different project sites sorted by project applicants

Project applicants	Feature of land tenure and land use right	Land leasing contract (Yes/No)
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State owned forestland; No land tenure for planned afforestation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land leased and transferred from local community; Both collective land from village committee and contracted lands from individual farmers; Need to pay for the rental (adjust the land rental every 5 years); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes In Zhanhua and Bincheng County, contract is signed between village committee and township government, not with agro-enterprises
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the afforestation lands are collective forestlands in the farms; Some forestlands transferred from local community to collective forest farms by signing leasing contracts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestlands from individual farmers to village committees and township government; Farmers' cooperative would thus sign land leasing contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with township government; • Pay for the land rental (adjust the rental every 3 years) • The farmlands from local and nearby communities; 	
Township government/Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual forestlands will be transferred from farmers to township government or village committees; • Rental of land leasing will be paid to farmers (contract signed for 30 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual farmers will plant trees on their own barren lands; • Large forest farmers leased lands from other small forest farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No for individual farmers; • Yes for large forest farmers;

As discussed in Chapter 3 that farmland transfers are available for individual farmers who are not able to farm their land but contract out to other organizations or individuals by signing a lease contract. Farmers are legal to charge some rental fee by this farmland transferring. Most of those farmlands transferred and leased are barren forestlands or farmlands that have very low efficiency of farming by individual farmers. The price of rental will be negotiated between farmers and organizations who want to rent the lands for afforestation activities under this EIB project. The length and price of the rental contract varies in different areas and in different land conditions. The prices of rental would be an issue as there are still some crops planted currently on these lands, which means the rental should be higher or at least same than the current income farmers receive from their farming activities on those lands. More details will be analyzed in the following section.

4.5.3 Analysis of potential social impacts and social risks caused by Project sites

There is a systematic analysis of potential social impacts and social risks caused by project afforestation activities in those identified project sites conducted by different project applicants. *Table 9* shows both positive impact and opportunity for farmers who transferred the land, and the potential social risks or conflict in both short term and long term, which are identified and consulted in the social impact assessment process. In addition, some countermeasure are suggested and proposed to mitigate these potential social risks and conflict.

Table 9 Positive and negative impacts of afforestation on project sites

Project applicants	Positive impact and opportunity for farmers who transferred the land	Social risks or conflict	How to mitigate the social risk and conflict
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farms will hire local farmers as main labor for afforestation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risks and uncertainty of timber forest in 5 or 6 years; • None land tenure risks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of tree species when afforested; • Information platforms;
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor income for local farmers, especially for local older and women labor* left behind in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of land leasing contract, when the land leasing price is too low, farmers will terminate the contract; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make reasonable rental or rental adjustment mechanism; • Profit return or sharing principle with land owners;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the village; Benefit to farmers who transferred the land use right: Land leasing income is higher than current net income from crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High market and investment risks for companies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority on using local labours in afforestation process; To develop integrated forestry industry, e.g. agro-forestry models, forestry nursery and etc.;
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income for farms staff and local farmers as labours; Chance for female farmers as main labour source; Strengthened local farmers' ownership of afforested forestlands; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' concerns about the land tenure in long term; Changes of current land utilization types may restrict the existing utilization of these wastelands, and therefore affect the user's livelihood in short term; High investment risks for FC; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract large forest farmers as key shareholders; To enhance the forestry allowance from local government; To develop the ordering mechanism for forestry products;
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land leasing income for local farmers, especially for those labor around 60 years old; Labor free from land farming and immigrate to urban areas for non-farm work; Other agro-industry development, e.g. ecological tourism; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental; Interests sharing risks among FC; Market risks of forest products; Poor basic infrastructure of road and irrigation for afforestation lands; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable and adjustable rental prices; Profit return or sharing principle with FC members and/or land owners; Seek for financial support from government; Evaluate the market before choosing the appropriate tree species;
Township government/ Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct labor input from local community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of afforestation investment funds; May create social disparity among different types of households; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance, subsidise, or loans to support the afforestation; Tree species selecting;
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More income from economic forest than traditional crops farming for local farmers; Female farmers are able to manage the forest, while male farmers can get involved in non-farm work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low paying back ability of individual farmers; The cost of tree seedlings paid by village committee may face risks of paying back; May create social disparity among different types of households; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish insurances mechanism from county, township, village to individual farmers; Building up the trust in afforestation process; To seek financial support from local government;

Note: *it is consulted in the social impact assessment that female labor from local community are able to do more than 80% of the afforestation labor work, with exception of heavy physical work such as lifting.

In the analysis, it is clear that individual farmers are primary beneficiaries of the afforestation project by offering their labor forces in both afforestation and maintenance processes. The labor payment will be about 100 to 200 Yuan/labor/day depending on their work and technical

skills. Women, and left behind labors (most of them are around 50 to 60 years old), in particular, are key potential labors in the whole process. In addition, there would also be some objective conflicts between government, FC and individual farmers in the choosing of afforestation types for priority. For instance, government and state forest farms would take the ecological conservation of the afforestation as their priority, while FC, forest companies, and individual farmers would treat economic benefit and returns as their first priority. The two objectives might be conflicted with each other; and this may lead to the failure of the SCSFP project if stakeholders are not voluntarily participated in the project.

Key risks are mainly uncertainty of long-term land tenures as well as market risks of these forest products for all project applicants. The scorings of these social risks are shown in *Table 10* as following.

Table 10 Assessed social risks by different type of land tenure

Land tenure type	Possible social-economic risks	Interest Interface	Scores of risks (0-5; 0-lowest risk; 5-highest risk)
State owned forestland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None land tenure risks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Forest companies contracted land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers will terminate land leasing contract when they found out they are paid too low for land leasing; The market prices fluctuating and changing will directly affecting the economic margin of the selected species (cash crop trees); 	Between companies and land owners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of land rental; Length of land contract; Trust between them; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4
Collective owned forestland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' concerns about the land use contract in long term; If the land leasing prices in the land market will be further increased and the contracted payment is too low, farmers will want to increase the rental price; If the planted trees can not have achieve expected economic return, villagers might change the land use for crops with higher economic return; 	Between village committee and contractors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of land rental; Length of land contract; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3
FC contracted land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental; Economic risks forces cooperatives to change the forest land into other production purposes; 	Between individual farmers and FC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of land rental; Length of land contract; Future land economic return; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4

Township/village committee transferred land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land rental contract between village committee and individual farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of land rental; Length of land contract; Future land economic return; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2
Individual farmers' own land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None land tenure risks Economic returns can not meet farmers income expectation, so they might change forest land into other high value added products; 	None	None

It is concluded that the conflict and social risks are varying by different types of land and application units. Nevertheless, there are some common issues addressed as following:

- Farmers will terminate land leasing contract when they found out they are paid too low for land leasing;
- Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental;
- Economic returns can not meet farmers income expectation, so they might change forest land into other high value added products;
- Economic risks forces cooperatives to change the forest land into other production purposes;

It can also be seen from the table that both Forest companies contracted land and FC contracted land model would have the highest score (4 out of 5 points) of social risks mainly due to its land acquisition patterns as well as high uncertain trust between companies and local farmers. Social risks for collective owned are ranked as moderate (score of 3 out of 5 points) in the analysis. In contrast, the social risks relating to township government/village committee are relatively lower due to the top-down government powers and authority existing.

4.6 Findings on social impacts and risks in hilly and mountainous areas

4.6.1 Proposed forest type

According to the stakeholders' consultation, there are several types of forests (*see Table 11*) in these hilly and mountainous areas in particular, under the EIB afforestation program in the 15 project counties. It is obvious that afforestation land types as well as tree species selected in these mountainous areas are different to that in plain areas. It can also be seen from *Table 11* that each project applicant has its own preference on choosing the forest types as well as the main tree species.

Table 11 Proposed forest types and selected tree species in hilly and mountainous areas

Project applicants	Current situation of	Types of forests	Tree species
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	the proposed afforestation land	proposed (percentage of afforestation areas)	
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren forestlands in farms; 	Ecological forest (80%)	Blackbark Chinese Pine, Black Locust, oak, common smoketree, oriental arborvitae, Japanese red pine, heaven tree.
		Economic forest (20%)	Peach, chestnut, nut, hawthorn
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren forestlands/slopes on collective land; 	Ecological forest (20%)	Blackbark Chinese Pine, Black Locust, common smoketree, heaven tree, willow, London Planetree, poplar.
		Economic forest (80%)	Nuts, apple tree.
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren forestlands/slopes with some shrubs; 	Ecological forest (20%)	Blackbark Chinese Pine, Cotinus coggygia, oriental arborvitae,
		Economic forest (60%)	Chestnut, nuts, kiwifruit, peach, apricot
		Timber-ecological forest (20%)	Fast-growing poplar;
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren slopes; • Abandoned slopes and lands; 	Economic forest (100%)	Chestnut, nuts
Township government/Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren forestlands/slope; • Low efficient farmland; 	Economic forest (100%)	Chestnut, nuts
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barren forestlands/slope; • Low efficient farmland; 	Ecological forest (10%)	Blackbark Chinese Pine
		Timber forest (20%)	Fast-growing Poplar
		Economic forest (70%)	Nuts, apple, chestnut, Peach tree, fig tree.

It can be seen from the *Table 12* that state forest farm will plant more than 80% of ecological forest in its afforestation plan, with 20% economic forest. Collective forest farms in the mountainous areas will a large amount (about 80%) of timber trees on their contracted land. Other key project applicants, including collective forest farms, farmers' cooperatives, township government/village committee as well as individual farmers, will focus on the afforestation of economic forests that are expected to generate income in long run. It is also noticed that the trees species selected in the mountainous areas are different from that in plain coastal areas due to physical and geographical conditions.

The pictures selected in *Figure 6* shows the current conditions of the lands for afforestation as planned in the hilly and mountainous areas.

Figure 6 Current land condition that are planned for afforestation in hilly and mountainous areas



4.6.2 Land tenures and land use right of project sites

Due to a vast of afforestation areas in these project sites, land acquisition and tenure is considered essential in assessing the possible social impacts as well as potential social risks. *Table 12* lists a variety of land tenure and land use rights in different project applicants for those afforestation lands that are planned to plant trees in the mountainous project sites. The types of project applicants identified in mountainous project sites are similar to that in plain areas.

Table 12 Land tenure and land use right of different project sites sorted by project applicants

Project applicants	Feature of land tenure and land use right	Land leasing contract (Yes/No)	Same as that in plain areas
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State owned forestland; No land tenure for planned afforestation on farms' own lands; Land tenure agreement if the state forest farm need to afforest on local communities' land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> And yes for transferring land from nearby communities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same situation as in plain areas
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land leased and transferred from local community; Both collective land from village committee and contracted lands from individual farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed the contract for use of 20-30 years; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same situation as in plain areas
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the afforestation lands are collective forestlands in the farms; Some forestlands transferred from local community to collective forest farms by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same situation as in plain areas

	signing leasing contracts;		
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestlands from individual farmers to village committees and township government; • Farmland from FC members; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the individual land together for cooperative management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same situation as in plain areas
Township government/Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual forestlands will be transferred from farmers to township government or village committees; • Rental of land leasing will be paid to farmers (contract signed for 30 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same situation as in plain areas
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual farmers will plant trees on their own barren lands; • Large forest farmers leased lands from other small forest farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No for individual farmers; • Yes for large forest farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same situation as in plain areas

It is concluded that land tenure as well as land transferring regulations are similar for these 15 project counties, including both mountainous and plain coastal areas. It is therefore possible for the project to set up standard land tenure or land acquisition policies during the project implementation when necessary.

4.6.3 Assessment of social impacts and social risks by different project sites

There is a systematic analysis of potential social impacts and social risks caused by project afforestation activities in those identified project sites conducted these mountainous areas by different project applicants as in *Table 13*. There are some little difference between mountainous and plain project areas in the positive impacts, potential social risks and etc., mainly due to the difference of physical and geographic conditions. In addition, some countermeasure are suggested and proposed to mitigate these potential social risks and conflict.

Table 13 Positive and negative impacts of afforestation on project sites

Project applicants	Positive impact and opportunity for farmers who transferred the land	Social risks or conflict	How to mitigate the social risk and conflict
State Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farms will hire local farmers as main labor for afforestation; • Forest keeper or maintenance staff recruited from local community; • Economic income for local farmers of seedlings; • Improved biology system by afforestation for local residents; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None land tenure risks for state owned lands; • If rent or transfer lands from nearby communities, there will be land tenure or acquisition risks; • Increased investment if there is land rental; • High financial risks if rented land for ecological afforestation for state farms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable rental prices for land transferred; • Well and transparent consultation with local communities before afforestation;
Forest companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor income for local farmers, especially for local older and women labor* left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of land tenure, such as farmers breaking the land contract during the leasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make reasonable rental or rental adjustment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> behind in the village; Land leasing income for local farmers; Farmers' participation in the process of company's afforestation plan through the model of "company + farmers"; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> period due to many reasons; Risks of continued land tenure after first signed contract; Risks of individual farmers' behaviors in the model of "company + farmers"; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mechanism; Certain proportion of ecological afforestation for forest company who will apply for EIB fund;
Collective Forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income for farms staff and local farmers as labors; To stimulate the industry development around the communities (such as bio-industry, family stay and etc.); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' concerns about the land tenure in long term; High investment risks for FC; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest return mechanism from collective forest farms several years after afforestation;
Farmers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land leasing income for local farmers; The seedlings income for local community; Harvesting income of some tree by-products for local female; Basis infrastructure development for afforestation which will have positive impacts for local community as well; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental; Trust between FC and individual farmers; Risks of FC to pay all these land leasing payment before afforestation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable and adjustable rental prices; Profit return or sharing principle with FC members and/or land owners;
Township government/ Village committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct labor input from local community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of afforestation investment funds; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance, subsidise, or loans to support the afforestation; Tree species selecting;
Large forest farmers/individual farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More income from economic forest than traditional crops farming for local farmers; To established more connection and communication between local farmers and government agencies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low paying back ability of individual farmers; The cost of tree seedlings paid by village committee may face risks of paying back; Low trust between individual farmers and village committee on keeping the forest for long term; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish insurances mechanism from county, township, village to individual farmers; Building up the trust in afforestation process; To seek financial support from local government;

In the analysis, it is clear that individual farmers are primary beneficiaries of the afforestation project by offering their labor forces in both afforestation and maintenance processes. Women, and left behind labors (most of them are around 50 to 60 years old), in particular, are key potential labors in the whole process.

Key risks, however, are mainly uncertainty of long-term land tenures as well as market risks of these forest products for all project applicants. The scorings of these social risks are shown in *Table 14* as following.

Table14 Scoring of the social risks by different type of land tenure

Land tenure	Possible social risks	Interest Interface	Scores of	Compare
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type			risks (1-5; 1-lowest risk; 5-highest risk)	with that in plain areas
State owned forestland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None land tenure risks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
Forest companies contracted land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual farmers might break land tenure due to there are changes of land transfer market; 	Between companies and land owners on the price, length of land rental;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same
Collective owned forestland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' concerns about the land tenure in long term; 	Between village committee and contractors on the price of land rental and length of land contract;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same
FC contracted land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure and risks of land acquisition, including amount of land for transferring, land leasing rental; Waste land with lower social risk and economic conflict; If the land leasing prices in the land market will be further increased and the contracted payment is too low, farmers will want to increase the rental price; 	Between individual farmers and FC on the price of land rental, length of land contract, and future land economic return;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower*
Township/village committee transferred land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land rental contract between village committee and individual farmers; 	Interface between land contractors and individual farmers on the price of land rental, length of land contract and future land economic return;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same
Individual farmers' own land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None land tenure risks There might be economic risk caused by the forest product price fluctuation; 	None	None	n/a

It is seen from the table that Forest companies who contracted land would have the highest score of social risks, same as that in plain coastal areas. Social risks for collective owned are ranked as moderate (score of 3 out of 5) in the analysis. However the rank for FC contracted land is scored as 3 out of 5, which is a little bit less than that in plain coastal areas. It is mainly because that these forestland or slope lands contracted by FC in mountainous areas are relative less productive comparing with that in plain coastal areas. It thus reduce the difficult of land acquisition for FC when lease these spare or barren land from individual farmers.

It is also confirmed that the levels of social risks are also depending on which types of land will be used for EIB project afforestation. Waste land are considered with lower social risk and economic conflict, but if the land is currently used for crops production, there will be a pro-condition that the leasing price paid to farmers must be higher than the current net income

from crop production, cotton, corn, vegetables. If the leasing price is lower than the current average crop production income, farmers some days will ask you pay more leasing price or terminate the leasing contract.

5. Conclusions made by the SIA survey team

5.1 Possible Social Risk that might be caused by project interventions

Since most of the selected afforestation land is state and collective owned non-arable barren mountains or wastelands in the coastal area, there will be no resource conflicts with the crop production. According to Provincial Forestry Department, more than 90% of the selected lands for afforestation are mainly barren mountains in the central region, saline land in coastal region. Therefore the social risk of SCSFP afforestation in the collected owned and individual contracted land is manageable through interactive consultation with relevant stakeholders, i.e. community leaders, farmers' representatives and individual households who contracted or auctioned the lands by the end of 1990s.

Stakeholder consultation and SIA survey findings indicated that the ecological afforestation and follow up maintenance of the ecological plantations will not create significant economic benefit for the communities and individual households in short term, but farmers concern about the economic benefit when they decide to join the SCSFP project. In addition, to ensure the ecological protection functions of the ecological plantations and to conserve the soil surface after planting some conservation countermeasures will be introduced, to certain extend this might also restrict the utilization of lands and further create impacts on land holders from 3 to 4 years after planting.

For economic forest plantations, there will be expected economic benefits from the land contractors and land use right holders who have already contracted large forestlands in the 1990s. These farmers will be the major consultation and negotiation counterparts for the SCSFP Project since they have the legal power to do so according to the recently implemented land tenure reform policy. However, the small and individual landholders are not competitive for contracting the plantations. There might be a risk that the poor and small farmers in the mountainous area will be marginalized in contracting the ecological economic forest plantations. Cooperatives or association of small farmers' households can make the small households stronger. In addition, the land use right held by small households can be transferred to the large contractors as shareholding, so that later on they share the possible benefits from the plantations. These small landholders should be involved in the consultation process in order to ensure that the land use right transfer with shareholding arrangement can be applied in the SCSFP project.

5.2 Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups

According to the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 7), the rights and interests of vulnerable groups in the project areas are highlighted in the beneficiaries groups. The vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder consultation and SIA surveys conducted by the consultation team include: smallholder and/or poor farmers, women groups in the village as well as ethnic minority.

(1) Smallholder/poor farmers

Smallholder and poor farmers are vulnerable in all project designing and implementation process mainly due to their devalued interests and voices, in traditional project in particular. In the EIB project, the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey is an effective way to ensure the participation of smallholder/poor farmers in the project. However, there is still some issues relating to their interest and benefits by the implementation of the project. First of all, some of the smallholder farmers in the project village may be driven away from the project, as their available barren forestland or farmland for afforestation are limited. So, the direct benefit from leasing their spare lands to the EIB afforestation project applicants is very limited. Secondly, it is confirmed by the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that smallholder or poor families are featured as limited or poor labor forces. As a consequence, smallholder farmers can offer less labor force in the afforestation process that would thus lead to poor income of participating in the afforestation.

It is thus concluded that in order to reduce these above possible unfavorable impacts on smallholder and poor farmers, certain regulations should be set up when recruiting the labor forces and leasing the forestlands/farmlands for afforestation. Smallholder farmers and poor families thus should be priority in the whole process whenever is necessary and possible.

(2) Women groups

Women groups are always vulnerable in both their social and economic development status. It is confirmed by the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that female farmers are capable for more than 80% of these afforestation related labor works. It is therefore important for the project to keep essential gender equity awareness as well as gender-oriented approaches when conducting the project activities at local community levels.

5.3 Farmer's behavior to the SCSFP Project Activities

Results of farmer's group interviews and stakeholder consultation workshops indicate that all farmers interviewed recognized the importance of the forest plantations for conserving the community ecological system and controlling the land and soil degradations. Medium and lower income households are partly depending on agricultural and forest income, afforestation in their contracted land and collective land may have negative impacts on their income in a short term and may change their current land use pattern or restrict their land use intensity.

This is one of the constraining factors for farmer's voluntary participation in the SPFCP project. So most of them wish to plant ecological economic forests (e.g. fruit trees) that will have both ecological functions and at the same time also bring economic benefits at certain stage. Long-term economic returns from afforestation, subsidy and support to be provided by SCSFP project are major incentives for farmers to participate in the project. These findings have been verified by the results of farmer's group interview.

5.4 Forest land tenure and plantation management pattern

According to the Shandong Provincial Forestry Department, in the total 36,129 ha project sites covering all 15 project counties, state owned land is only 2745.7 ha, accounting for less 8%; contracted farmers' forestland is about 4564 ha which is about 13%; and collective owned land is about 28820 ha and 29,666 ha, making up more than 79% of the total project afforestation area. It is therefore important to consider each type of the forestland tenure and plantation management pattern before plantation by different project applicants.

5.5 Cultural heritage

Potential project impacts on the cultural heritage on the project sites have been emphasized in the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 5). It is identified in the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that there will be none project sites that have cultural heritages on spot in these 15 project counties. It is further confirmed by village transect walk that most of these project sites for afforestation project are barren forestland or slopes which do not have any cultural and natural heritages. Therefore, it is concluded that there will be none potential social impacts in relation to the cultural heritage in all these project sites.

5.6 The involuntary resettlement

According to the results of reviewing the project technical report prepared by Shandong Forestry Department, analysis of county social economic data and verification during the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey in the pilot counties, no large civil engineering construction projects are required by the afforestation projects. Land acquisition for other large size of infrastructure construction will not be required. Therefore, the involuntary resettlement (Volume I Standard 6 for EIB Environment and Social Handbook) will not be applied in all SCSFP project counties. However, the proposed ecological afforestation on both collective managed land and land contracted to individual HHs and follow up maintenance might change the land use patterns and restrict the land resource use of communities and relevant households. As consequence, it may create negative impact on HH income in short term. Such kind of resource use restrictions and negative impact on household livelihoods can be defined as "involuntary resettlement" in a broader sense and therefore triggered the V.I.S.6.Countermeasures for compensation to the possible restrictions of the land utilization and farmer's livelihoods will be worked out by stakeholder consultation and participatory

project designing at community level during the planning period.

5.7 Ethnic minority

According to the social economic data collected from the county level and by retrieving the county statistic data through the Internet, there are none of ethnical minorities in all project counties. It is thus concluded that ethnic minority population is not an issues in relating to the vulnerable groups in the SCSFP.

6. Recommendations for designing the SCSFP project

6.1 Mitigation countermeasures and social safeguards for the identified social risks

There are some countermeasures to tackle these identified social risks in the project areas:

- Introducing a floating land lease rental rate mechanism against the land value increase rate, amendment or update the existing contract;
- Given the labor employment priority to farmer's households who transferred their land to the companies and county and township forest farms, this will be concluded in the land leasing contract
- Informing farmers who transferred their land to the project units by village posters and engaging land use right holders through open and participatory consultation or group interview for building agreement
- For cooperatives and collective farms introduce shareholding mechanism to ensure the economic return from the leased out land will be increased according to the economic return and margin increase of the
- Ensure minimum economic benefit for land owners and landholders (project applicants): for large scale project sites in mountain regions, it is recommended to keep a reasonable percentage of economic trees in the proposed afforestation target, so that can increase the overall minimum financial benefit margin
- To establish insurances mechanism from county, township, village to individual farmers;
- Building up the trust in afforestation process;
- To seek financial support from local government;

6.2 Ensure the participation and engagement of households who transferred their land use right to the project units

Analysis in Chapter Four and Chapter Five indicated that major social conflicts and resource use restrictions might mainly occur in the collective owned and individual contracted lands. Participatory Stakeholder Consultation (PSC) is an effective instrument for social safeguards,

especially for mediating and avoiding the possible social conflicts caused by the project interventions. It is also an effective instrument for ensuring free and voluntary participation of relevant stakeholders. The SIA survey has provided a demonstration model for community participatory consultation.

The current land tenure feature determined the consultation partners of each type of selected afforestation land. Following stakeholders should be the major consultation partners:

- Large number of individual farmers' households who hold the land use right;
- Community leaders and farmer's households who are interested to participate in the ecological and economic forest afforestation activities or HH who are interested in contracting with the villages for maintenance of the planted trees;
- Groups of farmers and investors who already contracted the wasteland for development;

Major issues to be consulted with different stakeholders should be:

- The selection of afforestation sites;
- Afforestation types, pure forests or mixed forests, comprehensive afforestation, including shrubs and other crops, etc.;
- Arrangement for afforestation;
- Seedling production and supply;
- Sub-contracting arrangement;
- Discussing the follow-up maintenance measures;

It is therefore recommended by the SIA consultant team to carry out systematic PSC during the designing and implementation of the SCSFP project. As listed in the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 10) that it is important to inform key stakeholders involved, therefore key steps are recommended as following:

- Community and HH mobilization to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are well informed about the project objectives and major components as well as the responsibilities and expected benefits of project participants. The mobilization is also a precondition for free application of the households to participate into the project;
- Identification of relevant stakeholders for different types of the forestland sites. Site-linked stakeholder identification and analysis will be done. The results will be a basis for conducting the stakeholder consultation next step;
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders on the participation, selection of the tree, agree on afforestation models and post planting maintenance arrangement;
- On-site designing and verification of the afforestation land with relevant stakeholders and village leaders;
- Arrangement of signing the participation contract with relevant stakeholders;
- Publicize the project information within the communities where individual household transferred their land to the collective forest farms, agro-forest enterprises, to ensure the stakeholder engagement and participation;

During the PSC implementation, tools and methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA)are introduced:

- Community key informant interview, i.e. village leaders, sub-village leaders, farmer’s representatives as consultation partners;
- Farmers’ group interview facilitated by the surveyors and forestry technicians to discuss and consult on tree species, afforestation models, management patterns, restriction of resource use and relevant compensation countermeasures, etc.;
- Small village forest planning workshop facilitated by the forestry technicians
- Community transect walk and resource mapping for categorizing the land tenure and identifying the problems of the land resources and selecting the project sites;

Forestry officials and technicians from the forestry bureau at provincial and county levels should be major users of these participatory consultation tools during designing or verifying the SCSFP project interventions.

6.3 Stakeholder Engagement

As listed in the EIB Environment and Social Handbook (Volume I Standard 10) that stakeholder engagement is essential for ensuring the positive social impacts of the project implementation. It is also evident in the stakeholder consultation and SIA survey that stakeholder engagement is key to make transparent communication and negotiation between all these different stakeholder involved in different processes of project implementation, from project designing, project preparation, project implementation, project monitoring and evaluation, as well as project management. The practice of stakeholder consultation and SIA survey training as well as conducting on the project sites have already performed as a stakeholder engagement approaches and models to project management office staff as well as project counterpart agencies, by offering impressive results of consultation and SIA. It is thus concluded that stakeholder engagement should be further emphasized in the project implementation.

6.4 Ensuring the participation and benefit of women

In the course of Chinese rural development, most of male labors migrated to urban and industrial areas for cash income, most of women are left behind at home for taking care of households and engaging in farming as major labor force. Therefore, women should be participating in the whole consultation and planning process, as well as in project implementation.

Gender equality and mainstreaming: through farmers interview in the agro-forest enterprises, salary paid to female labors is averagely 20-30% lower than male labors since most of on-farm physical and high technical works are done mainly by male labors. It is therefore recommended to county PMO to include female farmers in the project supported technical

training.

Agro-enterprises should give female labors priority in employing new workers for filling out the work positions that appropriate for women.

In order to enable women's participation, women's groups should be formed for focus group interview. Female participants invited to the workshops or consultation meetings should be at least 1/3 of the total participants. Women should be consulted in selection of the tree varieties, discussion on afforestation types and post planting maintenance, etc.

The results of women's group interview should be compared with the results of men groups, the special preferences of women should be considered in designing the project activities. Women's participation and benefit from the afforestation activities, seedling production, technical training and technical extension services, etc., should be also ensured through formulation special indicators in the logical framework and project performance measurement framework.

6.5 The participation and benefit of the poor households

Marginalization of poor and small households in designing and implementing the project might lead to social risks within the communities. As an important instrument of the social safeguard, participatory consultation with poor HHs should be undertaken during the project designing and implementation stage.

The SIA consultant team proposes following project interventions to ensure the participation and empowerment of poor HH at community level:

- i. Community survey and group interview: Poor and small households should be involved in HH wealth ranking, social impact analysis. Special HH group consisting of poor HHs should be formed for group interview;
- ii. Poor HH should be involved in selection of the afforestation sites and selection of the tree varieties and afforestation types for the project interventions in the collective owned lands. The consultation should focus on:
 - How to include poor and small households into the project;
 - How can the poor and small individual HHs form cooperatives or associations, so that they, as group of HHs, can be qualified to participate in the SCSFP project;
 - How can the poor HHs be contracted by the project villages to maintain the planted trees;
 - How can the SCSFP ensure the direct involvement of the poor HHs in tree planting and seedling production and supply, so that they will get subsidized salary for their labor contribution;
- iii. Since there might be tendency of enlarged social disparity between large and small land holders, to avoid the possible enlarged social disparity between large collective land contractors and small and poor households who are not able to contract the collective

land, a stakeholder negotiation and consultation meeting between large collective land contractors and small households should be conducted under facilitation of the county participatory planning facilitation team. Mechanism to ensure that the small households can share the benefits from large contractors will be the major outcome of the consultation. Village committee should be also involved in the stakeholder negotiation process, since it will be the major village based mediator body for transferring the benefit from large to small households.

- iv. Poor HH should be invited to attend the technical and awareness building training courses to be supported by the SCSFP project;
- v. Poor HHs should also be encouraged to form their groups, associations or forestry cooperatives. Technical and financial support should be provided to the capacity building of these farmer's organizations;
- vi. Poor HHs should be represented in the village project implementation group to ensure that they will be benefited from the project implementation.

6.6 Consultation on the countermeasures for reducing the impacts of land use restrictions

Since the SCSFP project afforestation might restrict the land resource use of households who already contracted the land sites and households did not contracted the collective land but graze their animals on the sites, it is recommended that a special consultation meeting should be conducted with these possibly affected households.

During the consultation following alternative countermeasures for reducing the negative impacts might be considered:

- Land holding households: Inform the households who have contracted the wasteland about the resource restrictions and consult how to reduce the restrictions;
- Users of the collective land for grazing: during consultation meeting, alternative countermeasures for supporting the affected households to transform the existing open grazing to in-door feeding pattern should be worked out in cooperation with the county animal husbandry bureau or agricultural bureau;
- To allocate alternative grazing sites in the villages having large amount of waste mountain or saline lands;
- To allocate part of the collective land for fodder production in order to reduce the dependence to the natural grazing.

6.7 Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Impacts and Benefits

(1) Set up Social Impact M&E system

In order to ensure the participation and benefit of project households, lower income households and women, a participation and social impacts M&E system should be established at provincial, county and township levels. A bottom-up and participatory monitoring and

evaluation-PME is to be established in SCSFP project.

Major steps of participatory social impact monitoring and evaluation are:

- a. Conduct HH semi-structured interview or sampled HH questionnaires for assessing the participation and benefits of these HHs;
- b. Conduct HH group interview (includes women's group), key informant interview, assessing the impacts and benefits. Recommended tools are ranking and scoring tools under facilitation of M&E staff;
- c. Institutional interview at county and township levels for collecting the performance related first and second hand data;
- d. The collected performance related data and information will be analyzed and integrated at the county level as basis for writing up the Social impact M&E report to be submitted to upper levels.

(2) Proposed Indicators for Social Impact Evaluation

Following social impact and participation measurement indicators are recommended to be incorporated into the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system of SCSFP project:

- a. Total number of households and villages who participated in the participatory consultation and planning process, at least 20% of them are lower income or poor households;
- b. At least 50% of the households affected by the resource restrictions caused by SCSFP interventions participated in the restriction compensation negotiation meeting facilitated by the participatory planning facilitation team;
- c. Number of HHs who signed the participation contract with SCSFP project, of which 3%-5% are lower income or poor households;
- d. Participation and benefit of women from the project: i) 40% women representing their HHs attended the participatory consultation; ii) 30-40% of labors for afforestation and follow up maintenance are women; and iii) at least 50% of the trainees of project provided technical training courses are women.

(3) Implementation of the M&E

- a. Monitoring the participation during the project designing and planning period: Provincial and County PMOs will be responsible for monitoring the participation and efficiency of different stakeholders within the communities;
- b. Social Impact Monitoring and Evaluation during the project implementation: Social impact monitoring and evaluation should be conducted in parallel to the overall impact monitoring and evaluation. In general, the internal M&E for participation and social impact should be conducted in a continuous dynamic manner. Township M&E agent should be responsible for on-going M&E data collection;
- c. Semi-annual social impact evaluation should be done based on the collected data, the results of evaluation will be incorporated into semi-annual and annual progress reports. County PMO will be responsible for compiling the internal M&E report and submitting to PPMO for integration;

7. Annex

7.1 Itinerary of the SIA survey

Phase	Date	Activities
Preparation in Beijing	18 th -24 th August 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the work plan • Design the datasheets and questionnaires • Design the outline of SA report • Develop the SA training manual • Attending the inception workshop
Training provincial team and county staff in Ji'nan	25 th August 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-door SA methods training Field method exercise • Prepare the survey
SA survey at county and village levels	25 th -31 st August2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County survey team preparation and training: including research outline design; data sheet preparation and etc.; • Field survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interviews with different project applicants; ○ Participatory stakeholder consultation with local communities and individual farmers; ○ Institutional interviews with forestry bureaus and agricultural bureaus; • Data analysis and documentation
Data analysis in Beijing	1 st -10 th September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data document and analysis • First hand data analysis
Draft Report writing	11-15 th September, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Report writing
Report revision and finalization	16 th -20 th 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report revision and finalization

7.2 People consulted during the country SIA

No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village
The list of people consulted in Likoushan Collective Forest Farm, Huancui District, Weihai.			
1	Song Xiujian	Male	Principal offarm
2	Li Yuanpeng	Male	Principal of farm
3	Wang Tianmo	Male	Wangjiatong Village
4	Li Xiangzhao	Male	Wangjiatong Village
5	Gu Zuwei	Male	Fudezhuang Village
6	Xu Meixiang	Female	Fudezhuang Village
7	Liu Huali	Female	Liujiatong Village
8	Liu Changdan	Male	Liujiatong Village
9	Liu Chunzeng	Male	Liujiatong Village
10	Jiang Fang	Female	Jiangjiatong Village
11	Jiang Tianping	Male	Jiangjiatong Village
The list of people consulted in stated-owned Shuangdao Forest Farm, Huancui District, Weihai.			
1	Wu Wei	Male	Director of the farm
2	Zhang Jie	Male	Deputy-director of the farm
3	Men Yongsheng	Male	Deputy-director of the farm

4	Chen Hui	Male	Employee		
5	Zhu Chenghai	Male	Employee		
6	Xu Jiamin	Male	Employee		
The list of people consulted in Shunyuuan Cooperative, Huancui District, Weihai.					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Yu Ling	Female	Legal person	Shunyuuan Cooperative	15906310161
2	Cong Weiqing	Male	Village representative	Beigela Village	13371156466
3	Ma Xhimin	Male	Village representative	Beigela Village	15863106326
4	Cong Peiyong	Female	Village representative	Beigela Village	13562131558
5	Yu Hang	Male	Village representative	Xujiatong Village	13606497633
6	Yu Aidan	Female	Village representative	Xujiatong Village	13561876108
7	Cong Yunpeng	Male	Village representative	Nangela Village	13561845601
8	Yan Shijia	Male	CPC branch secretary/Village director	Nangela Village	15263136899
9	Yu Chunli	Female	Accountant	Nangela Village	18763122067
10	Cong Shuhua	Female	Village representative	Nangela Village	13561845601
11	Li Wenhua	Male	Village representative	Nangela Village	13153303458
The list of people consulted in companies of Huancui District, Weihai					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Company	Tel.
1	Ma ling	Female	Manager	Weihai Lin Mu Garden Engineering Co.,Ltd.	13508913000
2	Lin Jiyong	Male	Manager	Weihai Tian Cheng Horticulture Co.,Ltd.	13869055829
3	Xu Chengjin	Male	Manager	Weihai Si Fang Garden Construction Engineering Co.,Ltd.	13906304870
4	Manager Zhou	Male	Project Manager	Weihai Si Te Construction Engineering Co.,Ltd.	13686315015
5	Lv Bo	Male	Project Manager	Weihai Evergreen Real Estate Co.,Ltd.	13573702251
6	Manager Sun	Male	Project Manager	Weihai Lin Feng Municipal Engineering Co.,Ltd.	18763166187
7	Liu Gang	Male	Manager	Weihai Hanlin Yuan Forestry Co.,Ltd.	18763131234
The list of people consulted in Pinus thunbergii Cooperative, Huancui District, Weihai					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Liu Xueling	Female	Women's director	Changshan Village	0631-8871358
2	Gong Xinmin	Male	Village committee member	Changshan Village	0631-8871286
3	Liu Yuhua	Female	Village committee member	Dongshipeng Village	15065172061
4	Teng Xiaoyan	Female	Village committee member	Xishipeng Village	0631-8871468
5	Gong Zhaoxu	Male	Chairman of village committee	Dongshipeng Village	13061179859
6	Liu Daqing	Male	CPC branch secretary	Xishipeng Village	13573729659
7	Shao Xingang	Male	Mishan Town Agrotechnical Station	Mishan Town	18660336819

The list of people consulted in Qujiayan Collective Forest Farm, Wendeng District, Weihai.					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Cong Lianhe	Male	Accountant	Dongshanhou Village	15966790408
2	Cong Guoyou	Male	CPC branch secretary	Dongshanhou Village	13575101104
3	Gong Shuli	Female	Accountant	Caochang Village	13061176590
4	Ju Hongruan	Female	Accountant	Qujiayan Village	8874393
5	Wang Tao	Male	Village director	Xinfazhuang Village	15244010888
6	Sun Airong	Female	Accountant	Xinfazhuang Village	13475108564
7	Qu Wenming	Male	Village director	Qujiayan Village	13863191779
8	Diao Qifen	Female	Village director	Caochang Village	15206314716
9	Wang Changfu	Male	Village director	Heishitun Village	13793353968
10	Ju Yuanjin	Male	Accountant	Heishitun Village	13863155616
11	Wang Liqiang	Male	Employee	Forestry Station	13566303768
12	Wang Defa	Male	Forest ranger	Lingshang Village	15065178616
The list of people consulted in companies in Wendeng District, Weihai.					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Ma Yanjun	Male	Manager	Shandong Yangze River Biological Group Co., Ltd.	18663175751
2	Yu Shuchun	Male	deputy Manager	Shandong Yangze River Biological Group Co., Ltd.	13863002389
3	Zhang Hongsheng	Male	General Manager	Shan Tai Zhong YangShi Ecological Garden Co., Ltd.	15550657616
The list of people consulted in Darushan Collective Forest Farm, Rushan District, Weihai.					
No.	Name	Gender	Post	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Yu Jilong	Male	Director of the farm	Darushan Forest Farm	13869055671
2	Xu Jiang	Male	Accountant	Darushan Forest Farm	13869005678
3	Yu Hongjun	Male	Village committee member	Xishan Village	13561822737
4	Liu Qingyi	Male	CPC branch secretary	Houshan Village	15906302931
The list of people consulted in the joint households, Rushan District, Weihai					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Town	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Lin Jiyong	Male	Nanhuang Town	Xilangnuan Village	13869055829
2	Wang Shijian	Male	Xujia Town	Xujiatun Village	13863076688
3	Gong Jianwen	Male	Zhuwang Town	Yahou Village	13696315788
4	Zhang Cai	Male	Yazi Town	Yazi Village	13561861886
5	Yu Nianfu	Male	Wuji Town	Wuji Village	13906309578
6	Jiang HongZheng	Male	Nanhuang Town	Xizhujia Village	13506301328
7	Jiang Pengcheng	Male	Xujia Town	Xingjiatun Village	13906309755
8	Li Qinjun	Male	Nanhuang Town	Guiren Village	13336701987
9	Wang Jianlin	Male	Yazi Town	Dongzhuang Village	13963140203
10	Li Jie	Male	Xiachu Town	Shannantou Village	18660350108
The list of people consulted in Donglou Community, Zhucheng District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Post	Tel.
1	Li Wencheng	Male	Donglou Village	Community CPC secretary	13721950005
2	Li Enjian	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	6431868
3	Li Enjie	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	15864565441
4	Li Quangeng	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	13616460223
5	Li Huaqing	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	15169631782
6	Li Yanxin	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	6436768
7	Ma Honggui	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	15264688249
8	Shi Guihua	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	6433912

9	Zheng Zhaolu	Male	Donglou Village	Village head	15863631876
10	Zhao Chun	Male	Donglou Village	Farmers representative	13791641988
The list of people consulted in Sihou Taozi Village, Shibuzi Town, Anqiu District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Organization	Post	Tel.
1	Jiang Shaoming	Male	Sihou Taozi Village	Village committee member	15264602940
2	Liu Yuqin	Female	Sihou Taozi Village	Village committee member	15054488208
3	Fu Zengjian	Male	Sihou Taozi Village	Village committee member	15006363498
4	Ma Huishan	Male	Sihou Taozi Village	Villager	15866180062
5	Sun Lukui	Male	Sihou Taozi Village	Village committee member	15854894942
6	Guo Qingming	Male	Sihou Taozi Village	Militia chief	15053604879
7	Zheng Xuewen	Male	Shibuzi Agricultural Comprehensive Service Center	Director of the town	13964685785
The list of people consulted as scaled forestry household, Shibuzi Town, Anqiu District, Weifang.					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Town	Post	Tel.
1	Liu Zhenjie	Male	Shibuzi Town Longpan Forestry Company	Boss	13356728933 13964761139
The list of people consulted in Wushan Town, Anqiu District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Post	Tel.
1	Liu Yulian	Male	Shishanzi Village	Village committee member	15165449197
2	Ma Quanxin	Male	Majiaawang Village	Village committee member	15253650276
3	Ma Renfu	Male	Majiaawang Village	Village committee member	13863660928
4	Xin Chenggang	Male	Xinjiazhuang Village	Village committee member	13563640748
5	Cheng Xiuzhen	Female	Majiaawang Village	Village committee member	13854469767
6	Wang Rujie	Male	Wushan Agricultural Comprehensive Service Center	Village committee member	13964632579
The list of people consulted in State-owned Gushan Forest Farm, Changle District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Forest Farm	Post	Tel.
1	Wang Jinbao	Male	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	Director of the farm	18953678206
2	Kang Zhongsheng	Male	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	deputy-director of the farm	13854410002
3	Ren Qinghai	Male	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	Forest ranger	15206309915
4	Zheng Minghua	Male	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	Forest ranger	13791656589
5	Wang Ying	Female	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	Forest ranger	15853605974
6	Guo Ruijuan	Female	Changle Gushan Forest Farm	Forest ranger	13606472702
The list of people consulted in Mengjiachunyu Village, Qiaoguan Town, Changle District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Post	Tel.
1	Qin Zengren	Male	Qiaoguan Agricultural Extension Station	Station master	13964670262

2	Qin Xiushun	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	15853686635
3	Yin Hai	Female	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	13964726007
4	Han Guimei	Female	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	18206468498
5	Liu Li	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Director of family planning commission	13964737778
6	Yin Dezhi	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Villager	15954429243
7	Meng Fande	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	15963424035
8	Meng Shihai	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	13963656706
9	Meng Shicheng	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Village committee member	15966142200
10	Qin Xiugang	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Farmers representative	
11	Zhang Mingzhong	Male	Mengjiachunyu Village	Farmers representative	15966142719

The list of people consulted in Mengjiayu Village & Xiguanzhuang Village, Tangwu Town, Changle District, Weifang

No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Post	Tel.
1	Liu Taicheng	Male	Xiguanzhuang Village	Farmers representative	13853651267
2	Zhang Xiangsheng	Male	Xiguanzhuang Village	Farmers representative	18253667714
3	Zhao Shengwen	Male	Xiguanzhuang Village	Farmers representative	13964699622
4	Ding Xike	Male	Xiguanzhuang Village	Farmers representative	13070731370
5	Zhang Kuisheng	Male	Xiguanzhuang Village	Farmers representative	13964737536
6	Zhong Guihua	Male	Mengziyu Village	Farmers representative	15689867086
7	Li Hegang	Male	Mengziyu Village	Farmers representative	13963622678
8	Wang Shize	Male	Mengziyu Village	Farmers representative	13561421760
9	Wang Shifan	Male	Mengziyu Village	Farmers representative	15066700948
10	Li Yong	Male	Government of Tangwu Town	Deputy town chief	15763060767

The list of people consulted in State-owned Songshan Forest Farm, Linqu District, Weifang

No.	Name	Gender	Name of Organization	Tel.
1	Liu Hongke	Male	Songshan Administrative Committee of Ecotourism Area	13905362659
2	Feng Guoyu	Male	State-owned Songshan Forest Farm	13884708851
3	Chen Guangsheng	Male	State-owned Songshan Forest Farm	15863680805
4	Guo Jicheng	Male	Huanggu Village	13465674028
5	Yi Mingjun	Male	Gouhe Village	18765617668
6	Guo Taiping	Male	Wengjie Village	15866168502
7	Guo Chengqin	Male	Yanziling Village	15965022481
8	Wang Anyun	Female	Nuanshuihe Village	13964660399
9	Wang Anrong	Female	Nuanshuihe Village	3621888
10	Sun Xianmei	Female	Nuanshuihe Village	13791698238
11	Liu Yumei	Female	Qingshiya Village	13884708340
12	Fang Shiyong	Female	Qingshiya Village	15265601433
13	Xiao Guangai	Female	Beijhuanggu Village	15069681442
14	Liu Shilian	Female	Jiujiu Village	13562651681
15	Dou Xiuxiang	Female	Changjialiu Village	18765600835
16	Jia Ling	Female	Yamu Village	13070739632
17	Wang Fuyong	Male	Shangzhuang Village	13563602765
18	Gao Shengli	Male	Zhujiapo Village	15006610197
19	Guo Baosheng	Male	Nantongyu Village	13573639357
20	Liu Shuliang	Male	Qiaotou Village	15065681858
21	Zhang Xue	Male	Xijing Village	13695364665

The list of people consulted in State-owned Yishan Forest Farm, Linqu District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village		
1	Zhang Zhaoye	Male	Shangsiyuan Village		
2	Wang Lin	Female	Shangsiyuan Village		
3	Zhao Yongxue	Male	Dongzhenmiao Village		
4	Cheng Mingwei	Female	Dongzhenmiao Village		
5	Li Ruimei	Female	Bolanzi Village		
6	Liu Ziyu	Male	Bolanzi Village		
7	Zhu Wei	Male	Daguan Village		
8	Tong Dongmei	Female	Daguan Village		
9	Zhang Sheng	Female	Wangjiazhuangzi Village		
10	Wang Zhangmei	Female	Wangjiazhuangzi Village		
11	Zhong Jinghua	Female	Banyu Village		
12	Zhang Wen	Male	Banyu Village		
13	Fu Guangxue	Male	Fujiagou Village		
14	Feng Jihong	Female	Fujiagou Village		
15	Wang Laiguo	Male	Nancaoshanting Village		
16	Liu Yuanhong	Female	Nancaoshanting Village		
17	Zhang Guangliang	Male	Zhujiadianzi Village		
18	Zhang Hongfang	Female	Zhujiadianzi Village		
19	Lluxuelan	Female	Qiantang Village		
20	Wang Quanke	Male	Qiantag Village		
21	Wang Xisheng	Male	Huiquanzi Village		
22	Zhang Guojuan	Female	Huiquanzi Village		
23	Chen Anxiu	Female	Yiquan Village		
24	Li Jisheng	Male	Yiquan Village		
The list of people consulted in Miaozi Town, Qingzhou District, Weifang					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Name Of Prefecture District	
1	Guo Huaiqing	Male	Dongmaoyu Village	Miaozi District	
2	Guo Huai Feng	Female	Dongmaoyu Village	Miaozi District	
3	Guo Henghai	Male	Ximaoyu Village	Miaozi District	
4	Yao Lilan	Female	Yaojiatai Village	Miaozi District	
5	Yan Changjun	Male	Nanhoyu Village	Miaozi District	
6	Zhang Jimei	Female	Dishuiya Village	Renhe District	
7	Zhang Renli	Male	Dishuiya Village	Renhe District	
8	Yin Hongjun	Male	Dishuiya Village	Renhe District	
9	Zhao Wenjin	Male	Yapo Village	Renhe District	
10	Zhao Wensheng	Male	Yapo Village	Renhe District	
11	Zhao Chaojun	Male	Yapo Village	Renhe District	
12	Li Gui	Female	Juziyu Village	Yangji District	
13	Ma Yuanfang	Female	Juziyu Village	Yangji District	
14	Sun Hongxia	Female	Shengyukou Village	Yangji District	
15	Guo Shijun	Male	Shengyukou Village	Yangji District	
16	Zhang Huayun	Female	Taizi Village	Shangzhuang District	
17	Li Caizhong	Male	Taizi Village	Shangzhuang District	
18	Feng Zaibiao	Male	Lingzi Village	Shangzhuang District	
19	Niu Hongjuan	Female	Lingzi Village	Shangzhuang District	
20	Feng Lei	Male	Yangjiayan Village	Shangzhuang District	
21	Yang Zaiguo	Male	Yangjiayan Village	Shangzhuang District	
The list of people consulted in Wangfu Street, Qingzhou Distret, Weifang.					
No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Post	Tel.
1	Zhang Zhenlai	Male	Huiling Village	Village committee member	13964656310
2	Liu Ying	Female	Liujiazhuang Village	Farmers representative	15864316252
3	Liu Guangshun	Male	Liujiazhuang Village	Farmers representative	13863630908

4	Zhang Zhenwen	Male	Zuojiayu Village	Farmers representative	53705662
5	Liu Zhaohua	Female	Zuojiayu Village	Farmers representative	13573673924
6	Xing Fage	Female	Xingjiayu Village	Farmers representative	13805362306
7	Zhang Jiaoshan	Male	Zhaiziyan Village	Farmers representative	15063436676
8	Dai Yulian	Female	Zhaiziyan Village	Farmers representative	13406683101
9	Yang Dazhong	Male	Yangjiashan Village	Farmers representative	18753611930
10	Duan Qujie	Male	Wennanyu Village	Farmers representative	13806467880
11	Yang Mingcai	Male	Huangjiayu Village	Farmers representative	13853604276
12	Yang Guangfang	Female	Huangjiayu Village	Farmers representative	15363705877

The list of people consulted in Wangfen Town, Qingzhou Distrct, Weifang.

No.	Name	Gender	Name of Village	Tel.
1	Wang Chengguo	Male	Beidao Village	15564575206
2	Zhang Yuxin	Male	Dongzhang Village	13854419130
3	Zhang Chuanhong	Male	Nanzhentou Village	15053636426
4	Wang Guoguo	Male	Xizhang Village	13608955515
5	Ji Yingtian	Female	Xigu Village	15154460878
6	Song Yude	Male	Tianjingyu Village	15854402958
7	Zhao Ziwen	Male	Yaozhuang Village	15854477936
8	Wang Xuewen	Female	Yaozhuang Village	15263695298
9	Wang Xia	Female	Suyu Village	18706512984
10	Zhao Jishan	Male	Huangchaoguan Village	13583697795
11	Yue Shenghua	Female	Huangchaoguan Village	13406682893
12	Chen Gang	Male	Chenjialiu Village	15966172135
13	Zhao An	Male	Houjiagudao Village	15154461927
14	Miao Yongli	Male	Hulingu Village	15953694000
15	Zhao Youju	Female	Hulingu Village	15054458643

The list of people consulted in State-owned Machinery Froest Farm, Shouguang Distrct, Weifang.

No.	Name	Gender	Name of Organization	Post	Tel.
1	Li Jun	Male	Shouguang Forestry Bureau	Deputy director	13583656001
2	Wang Yong	Male	Shouguang Forestry Bureau	Project Office director	13869661691
3	Zhao Chunzhou	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Functional department general	13806362607
4	Yang Chengjun	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13475684906
5	Song Shugang	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	18365672877
6	Wang Baihong	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	15762547888
7	Sun Tongde	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	15853622437
8	Sun Chunjiang	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13853622952
9	Song Qianzhi	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13963663582
10	Liu Bo	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	15964582999
11	Li Wei	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	15953692800
12	Guo Longze	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13583648536
13	Wang Jianzhao	Male	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13695366423
14	Liu Qingxia	Female	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13589191996
15	Wang Xinju	Female	Shouguang State-owned	Employee	15069641001

			Machinery Froest Farm		
16	Hu Xiaofang	Female	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	13465662825
17	Sun Hongmei	Female	Shouguang State-owned Machinery Froest Farm	Employee	18660699276
The list of participants of Bin Hai forest farm from Zhan Hua County, Bin Zhou City					
NO.	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Wang Jingli	Male	Shi Zihe	Village Party Branch Secretary	13954362519
2	Wu Xingshu	Male	Geng Ju	Village Party Branch Secretary	13792262331
3	Fu Rongshan	Male	Zhang Ju	Farmers representative	15054352706
4	Fan Jingli	Male	Shi Zihe	Farmers representative	15154312677
5	Wu Limei	Female	Shi Zihe	Farmers representative	13563082810
6	Guo Ke	Male	Geng Ju	Farmers representative	13563062858
7	Luo Xiangfeng	Male	Shi Zihe	Farmers representative	13561502600
8	Sun Jinfang	Female	Geng Ju	Farmers representative	13793892100
9	Jia Aiwei	Male	Bin Hai Town Forestry authority	Master	15065252227
10	Yang Changlei	Male	Bin Hai Town	Deputy chief	15866662345
11	Wei Xuedong	Male	Bin Hai Town	Chief	18754312977
12	Wang Jinli	Male	Bin Hai Town Forestry authority	Deputy master	15910067597
The list of participants of Sun Jia forest farm from Zhan Hua County, Bin Zhou City					
NO.	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	
1	Sun Wenxian	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Village Party Branch Secretary	
2	Sun Wenming	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
3	Sun Baojin	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
4	Sun Wei	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
5	Sun Wenbao	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
6	Sun Shicun	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
7	Zhang Yiguo	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
8	Sun Yidong	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	Farmers representative	
9	Li Neiyue	Female	Sun Jia forest farm	Village Party Branch Secretary	
10	Gao ShuShen	Male	Sun Jia forest farm	farmers representative	
The list of participants of Si Yuan hu forest farm from Zhan Hua County, Bin Zhou City					
NO.	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	
1	Mu Zongzhao	Male	Province Project Bureau	Deputy Chief	
2	Zhao Peng	Male	The City Forestry Bureau	Deputy master	
3	Wei Zhiyin	Male	The County Forestry Bureau	General	
4	Li Jiankui	Male	The County Forestry Bureau	Deputy general	
5	Yang Limin	Male	The County Forestry Bureau	Master	
6	Liu Mengchuan	Male	The County Forestry Bureau	Deputy master	
7	Hao Jinqing	Male	The County Forestry Bureau	Office director	
8	Ma Lanze	Male	Si Yuan hu forest farm	Technician	
9	Wang Peihe	Male		Village cadre	
10	Su Jianmei	Female		Farmers representative	
11	Wang Mingye	Female		Farmers representative	
12	Liu Zengtao	Male		Farmers representative	
The list of participants of Fang Jia forest farm from Zhan Hua County, Bin Zhou City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Xie Zhongze	Male	Bureau of Social Affairs/Forest farm	Director	13954312396
2	Fang Yonghao	Male	Fang Yi village	Farmers representative	13176493637

3	Fang Shunli	Male	Fang Yi village	Farmers representative	18354302276
4	Xue Qingjie	Male	Xi Li village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13181043628
5	Guo Zhihe	Male	Feng Si village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13562342932
6	Wu Zhihe	Male	Bei Chen village	Farmers representative	15954312986
7	Fang Yonggui	Male	Fang Yi village	Farmers representative	18266495669
8	Fang Yongwang	Male	Fang Er village	Village committee chief	15166098996
9	Zhou Yuwang	Male	Shuang Chen village	Farmers representative	15065294807

The list of participants of Forestry Bureau from Bin Cheng District, Bin Zhou City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Han Weisheng	Male	Forestry Bureau	Party members, deputy director	13396299696
2	Li Wuyuan	Male	Forestry Bureau	Office director	13805439640
3	Zheng Wenxia	Female	Forestry Bureau	Forestation master	13854390856
4	Su Na	Female	Forestry Bureau	Forestation Deputy master	15315437068
5	Zhao Qingwen	Male	Forestry Bureau	Forest reform office director	13563072000
6	Gai Zhijun	Male	Forestry Bureau	Office Deputy Director	13754669836
7	Shang Liguang	Male	Forestry Bureau	Office clerk	15954739063
8	Dong Hanwei	Male	Forestry Bureau	Fruit tree office master	13954320717

The list of participants of Zhong Shi Ying, Bei Xiao Zhao Village of Qin Huang Tai Township from Bin Cheng District, Bin Zhou City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Zhao Xuefeng	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Farmers representative	15954318032
2	Zhao Kuizhong	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Farmers representative	15065249846
3	Zhao Molin	Male	Bei Xiao Zhao	Farmers representative	13675435416
4	Xu Shichang	Male	Bei Xiao Zhao	Farmers representative	13562338519
5	Zhao Guangzhen	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Farmers representative	15854338354
6	Zhao Guoyun	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Farmers representative	13854338496
7	Zhao Xiuyun	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Village director	15965409308
8	Liu Hongjun	Male	Zhong Shi Ying	Farmers representative	13589418590
9	Wu Xiongze	Male	Qin Huang Tai Forestation	Master	13954330130

The list of participants of Dong Quan Xue Village from He Kou District, Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Niu Jianguo	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13561051366
2	Niu Xueqiao	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Branch committee member	15954657111
3	Chen Zhihong	Female	Dong Quan Xue Village	Village branch committee member	13905465388
4	Niu Shengyuan	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	13963357178
5	Liu Shouwen	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Village accountant	13954607666
6	Hu Xing	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	15965458321
7	Xue Guo	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	15066026776
8	Liu Fengzhi	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	15006850213
9	Liu Jingxiang	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	13705465683
10	Xu Junting	Male	Dong Quan Xue Village	Farmers representative	18375467627
11	Gai Wenjie	Male	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Deputy director	18654648170

12	Yang Xiaokui	Female	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Project director	18654677136
13	Ji Yi	Male	He Kou Street Office	Forestation master	13210333388
The list of participants of Dong Wu Village from He Kou District,Dong Ying City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Gai Wenjie	Male	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Deputy director	18665648170
2	Wu Qingguang	Male	He Kou Street Office	Assistant Director	15615925677
3	Yang Xiaokui	Female	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Project director	18654677136
4	Guo Qingzhi	Male	Dong Wu Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13794680589
5	Sun Leya	Female	Dong Wu Village	Village branch committee member	18561206275
6	Wang Zhiqiang	Male	Dong Wu Village	Farmers representative	15006871956
7	Feng Xingzhuang	Male	Dong Wu Village	Farmers representative	13156078735
8	Wang Gouzhong	Male	Dong Wu Village	Village director	13001567188
9	Ming Shufeng	Male	Dong Wu Village	Farmers representative	13589442879
10	Guo Xiuping	Female	Dong Wu Village	Farmers representative	13589960250
11	Sun Fujun	Male	Dong Wu Village	Farmers representative	13561098198
12	Leng Jinhua	Male	Dong Wu Village	Village branch committee member	13706479301
13	Ji Yi	Male	He Kou Street Office	Forestation master	13210333388
The list of participants of Nan Wang Village from He Kou District,Dong Ying City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Liu Shuguo	Male	Nan Wang Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	18754650016
2	Guo Limin	Male	Nan Wang Village	Village account	13780751659
3	Xu Qingfu	Female	Nan Wang Village	Village director of the Women 's Federation	13780751764
4	Li Zilu	Female	Nan Wang Village	college student village government official	18653694895
5	Wang Shuli	Male	Nan Wang Village	farmers representative	13395469726
6	Yang Xiulan	Female	Nan Wang Village	Village branch committee member	Null
7	Ji Yi	Male	He Kou Street Office	Forestation master	13210333388
8	Wu Qingguang	Male	He Kou Street Office	Assistant Director	15615925677
9	Yang Xiaokui	Female	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Project director	18763122067
10	Gai Wenjie	Male	He Kou Forestry Bureau	Deputy director	18654648170
The list of participants of Bo Jia Village from He Kou District,Dong Ying City					
NO.	Name	Gender	Village/Unit/Position	Tel.	
1	Zhang Weiqing	Male	Deputy township head	15564605789	
2	Hu Jiagui	Male	Township Agriculture director	13371419777	
3	Li Dongmei	Female	Farmers representative	15266075122	
4	Liu Jiahua	Male	Farmers representative	15166238308	
5	Lu Yongye	Female	Farmers representative	13562271129	
6	Du Hongyan	Female	Farmers representative	13465277975	
7	Hu Yuhe	Male	Farmers representative	13589975461	
8	Lu Yongming	Male	Farmers representative	15954665266	
9	Lv Fuhe	Male	Farmers representative	13563387282	
10	Shang Yinghua	Female	Farmers representative	3089369	

11	Chen Xuemei	Female	Farmers representative	3089157
12	Lin Changdong	Male	Village branch committee member	3088113
13	Liu Yifeng	Male	Farmers representative	13780763228
14	Pang Xingjie	Male	Farmers representative	18054612535
15	Li Yuanping	Male	Farmers representative	13506365379
16	Wang Zeyong	Male	Farmers representative	13280352698

The list of participants of Er Shi Yi Hu Village from Ken Li Street Office,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Hou Xin	Female	Ken Li Street Office	Forestation director	0546-2567959
2	Liu Debin	Male	Ken Li Street Office	County Forestation Bureau director	0546-2567959
3	Gai Hongrun	Male	Dong Ying Run Song agriculture science and technology limited company	Deputy manager	13954658978
4	Song Renchun	Male	Ken Li Street Office	Office director	1395467990
5	Xu Jiaming	Male			Null
6	Qiao Wangcheng	Male	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	13864728585
7	Xing Xianfeng	Female	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null
8	Zhang Shulan	Female	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null
9	Song Yurong	Female	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null
10	Yang Hongyu	Female	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null
11	Qiao Yanhua	Male	Ken Li Street Office	Agriculture office master	13356637179
12	Yang Honglu	Male	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null
13	Qiao Jinluan	Male	Er Shi Yi Hu Village	Farmers representative	Null

The list of participants of Zhao Wu Village from Ken Li Street Office,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Wang Zengcheng	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Village director	13173362382
2	Chen Xueying	Female	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	13705467275
3	Li Ruyu	Female	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	Null
4	Zhang Zengsong	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	13854664467
5	Qi Xinzong	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Cooperative chief	13793994998
6	Chen Xuewu	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	13325052520
7	Li Xiufen	Female	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	Null
8	Zhou Yingguo	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	13789830721
9	Zhang Shouqin	Female	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	Null
10	Liu Yuhua	Female	Zhao Wu Village	Farmers representative	Null
11	Wang Hongguang	Male	Zhao Wu Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13793994998

The list of participants of Ning Jia Village, Xin Zhang Village from Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Bo Naike	Male	Ning Jia Village	Farmers representative	13562251418
2	Chen Xiaoying	Female	Ning Jia Village	Farmers representative	
3	Gao Zhendong	Male	Ning Jia Village	Farmers representative	15865189238
4	Gao Xinghua	Male	Ning Jia Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13356619789
5	Xu Shanzhen	Female	Ning Jia Village	Farmers representative	15154627015
6	Zhang Heli	Male	Xin Zhang Village	Village Party Branch	13563388281

				Secretary	
7	Zhang Xinjing	Female	Xin Zhang Village	Village branch committee member	13864795763
8	Wang Nengmin	Female	Xin Zhang Village	Village branch committee member	15066015737
9	Zhang Xiaoling	Female	Xin Zhang Village	Farmers representative	13562255892
10	Zhang Xiying	Female	Xin Zhang Village	Farmers representative	13455465921
11	Feng Guangtao	Male	Sheng Tuo Town	Deputy township head	13864752766
The list of participants of Bei Song Town from Li Jin County,Dong Ying City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Han Zhenshun	Male	Han Jia Village	Village secretary	13561036846
2	Wang Dianjin	Male	Qian Yu Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13181964610
3	Wang Jianyong	Male	Dai Jia Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13581964610
4	Han Fakui	Male	Po Han Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13561088215
5	Gai Qiuguang	Male	Da Gai Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13345035111
6	Pan Lichen	Male	Pan Jia Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13884911517
7	Zhang Ligu	Male	Yang Dong Village	Farmers representative	15318347444
8	Liu Ganghua	Male	Yang Dong Village	Farmers representative	18606457466
9	Shi Ruimei	Female	Yang Dong Village	Farmers representative	15318373182
10	Tian Shuxia	Female	Da Gai Village	Farmers representative	15166205892
11	Han Jingjing	Female	Po Han Village	Farmers representative	18505466005
12	Niu Hongzhen	Female	Qian Yu Village	Farmers representative	18554626130
13	Liu Fenghua	Male	Yang Dong Village	Farmers representative	13562261015
14	Yu Lixia	Female	Dai Jia Village	Manager	15805461122
15	Wu Zhiyong	Male	Qian Yu Village	Manager	13365469777
The list of participants of Chen Zhuang Town,Ting Luo Town from Li Jin County,Dong Ying City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Wang Chengrong	Male	Fei Tuo Village	Farmers representative	15990986680
2	Zhang Yuhui	Male	Long Xi Farm	Staff	13589991358
3	Dong Jianhua	Male	Luan Zhen Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13013566688
4	Shang Yushan	Male	Luan Zhen Village	Farmers representative	13176608763
5	Gao Xianghong	Female	Luan Zhen Village	Farmers representative	13386472156
6	Ma Gongyue	Male	Ai Guo Er Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13625466077
7	Dou Shenghua	Male	Ai Guo Er Village	Village secretary	15954750972
8	Han Guolu	Male	Xin Han Liu Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13864751588
9	Liu Xuegong	Male	Xin Han Liu Village	Village secretary	13176642233
10	Han Chengjin	Male	Xin Han Liu Village	Farmers representative	13361511168
11	Wang Guoxue	Male	Yan Dong Village	Farmers representative	13954656371
The list of participants of Wang Zhuang Sha Forestry Farm from Li Jin County,Dong Ying City					
NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Duan Lutong	Male	Jiang Zhuang Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13181418987
2	Duan Haixi	Male	Jiang Zhuang Village	Village director	13864726981
3	Gao Xuejian	Male	Jiang Zhuang Village	Village secretary	13181418981
4	Wei Lanjun	Male	Jiang Zhuang Village	Village branch committee member	13589984295

5	Hu Pengshun	Male	Hu Jia Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	15954671668
6	Hu Pengwei	Male	Hu Jia Village	Village branch committee member	13864771038
7	Hu Ruiming	Male	Hu Jia Village	Farmers representative	13616475775
8	Wang Yirong	Male	Hu Jia Village	Farmers representative	18764589889
9	Zhang Weidong	Male	Li Jin Township Office	Deputy director	13505461376
10	Zhao Xinguo	Male	Li Jin Township Forestry Office	Master	13345066296
11	Zhao Cheng	Male	Wang Zhuang Sha Forestry Farm	Deputy section chief	18554603827
12	Li Jianjun	Male	Wang Zhuang Sha Forestry Farm	Deputy section chief	18561225722

The list of participants of Li Que Town from Guang Rao County,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Su Yanhua	Female	Guo Xin Village	Village branch committee member	18554625479
2	Guo Chunlin	Female	Nan Shi Li Village	Village branch committee member	13665464986
3	Li Chunyan	Female	Nan Shi Li Village	Farmers representative	13954655312
4	Zheng Meifeng	Female	Qian Da Zhuang Village	Village branch committee member	13455460991
5	Zheng Baoguo	Male	Guo Xin Village	Village director	15865188600
6	Jiao Ronghua	Male	Xi Da Village	Village branch committee member	15318330111
7	Du Jingyi	Male	Qian Da Zhuang Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13325067808
8	Liu Changxue	Male	Li Xi Village	Village director	13156070417
9	Sun Derong	Male	Li Xi Village	Village branch committee member	13563365640
10	Li Xiuhua	Female	Li Xi Village	Village branch committee member	15805463326
11	Sun Changzhou	Male	Li Xi Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	13220521222
12	Zheng Changde	Male	Guo Xin Village	Secretary	13562272859
13	Guo Lvsheng	Male	Nan Shi Li Village	Secretary	13396474089
14	Jiao Jixiang	Male	Hou Da Chuan Village	Secretary	15954626380
15	Jiao Jingwang	Male	Hou Da Chuan Village	Village branch committee member	13864763790
16	Zhang Jiansen	Male	Nan Shi Li Village	Village director	13864716766
17	Jiao Haimei	Female	Xi Da Zhuang Village	Secretary	13793979398
18	Jiang Qifu	Male	Qian Da Zhuang Village	Secretary	13465469738
19	Zhang Ji	Male	Agriculture company	Manager	13506363708

The list of participants of Da Wang Town from Guang Rao County,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Xu Baochuan	Male	Dong Bei Jie Village	Farmers representative	13954692186
2	Ren Hua	Male	Liu Jia Village	Secretary	13656474590
3	Lv Xiyang	Male	Dong Xin Village	Farmers representative	13954693837
4	Chen Jiesheng	Male	Chen Guan Village	Secretary	15275641296
5	Ling Chuan	Male	Wu Jia Village	Secretary	13793977608
6	Ju Tianxing	Male	Ju Jia Village	Secretary	13646471062

7	Li Wenlong	Male	Xin Village	Secretary	15154607056
8	Li Xiaoming	Male	Da Xi Village	Village branch committee member	13561044236
9	Wei Huzhi	Male	Dong Lv Village	Secretary	13563353315
10	Jiao Shiru	Male	Yang Qing Village	Secretary	15865188048
11	Liu Zengfu	Male	Liu Jia Qi Village	Secretary	13563394096
12	Li Qiuji	Male	Feng Zhuang Village	Secretary	13475286557
13	Zhang Chuanyi	Male	Liu Gu Ao Village	Village branch committee member	13697832525
14	Ren Dongping	Male	Da Fen He Tang Village	Secretary	13954698525
15	Cui Yintang	Male	Cui Xu Village	Secretary	13961074754
16	Liu Sanhao	Male	Liu Bao Village	Secretary	15954624218
17	Huang Xu	Female	Dong Bei Jie Village	Farmers representative	13793967969
18	Xi Geng	Male	Qie Zhuang Town	Township head	13963385117
19	Ga Hongqi	Male	Da Ma Tou Town	Forestry Office master	13153565720

The list of participants of Chen Guan Town from Guang Rao County,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Position	Tel.
1	Huang Aanzeng	Male	Hua Jia Village	Village branch committee member	13325030946
2	Huang Zili	Male	Hua Jia Village	Village branch committee member	13406073715
3	Yang Chunlan	Female	Sun Dou Village	Village branch committee member	18764591705
4	Sun Tianan	Male	Sun Dou Village	Village Party Branch Secretary	15225633255
5	Dong Shuaishuai	Female	Dong Zhuang Village	Village branch committee member	13561044521
6	Meng Fanqiang	Male	Meng Zhuang Village	Village branch committee member	13589962419
7	Jiang Qingxiang	Male	Bei Hu Village	Village branch committee member	13518664753
8	Jiang Haifeng	Male	Bei Hu Village	Village branch committee member	13205475998
9	Li Chunlin	Male	Gu Jia Village	Farmers representative	13854630088
10	Chen Honggang	Male	Chen Guan Village	Village branch committee member	13563388659
11	Gao Chuanliang	Male	Gao Dian Village	Farmers representative	13954699296

The list of participants of Ding Zhuang Town from Guang Rao County,Dong Ying City

NO	Name	Gender	Village/Unit	Positon	Tel.
1	Qi Xingyuan	Male	Ding Zhuang Town	Deputy township head	13954692102
2	Wang Wenjiang	Male	Ding Zhuang Town	Forestry office master	13181410062
3	Qi Nana	Female	The town council of Agriculture	Clerk	15954629008
4	Wang Feng	Female	Forestry office	Clerk	13081402639
5	Liu Hanlin	Male	Guo Wang Village	Secretary	15006875978
6	Li Jianjie	Female	Forestry office	Clerk	6452935
7	Wang Jianchen	Male	Forestry office	Deputy director	
8	Wang Jie	Male	Tian Sen Company	Financial manager	13505463823
9	Sun Shaojie	Male	Tian Sen Company	Manager	13963353784

10	Gu Mingzhi	Male	Tian Sen Company Office	Clerk	13561044551
11	Xiao Weijin	Male	Xi Guan Zhuang Village	Secretary	13854676732
12	Wang Yujun	Male	Dong Guan Zhuang Village	Secretary	13305468831
13	Wan Weibin	Male	San Liu Village	Secretary	13561012667
14	Ma Shaogong	Male	Xi Ma Lou Village	Secretary	13774901859
15	Liu Cuishan	Male	Liu Zhuang Village	Secretary	13705463541

7.3 Consultation outline

Group Interviews Participants:

Type	Staff
Village officials	All members
Farmers Representative	A total of 6-8 households, of which 50% were female representatives
Cooperatives representative	1-2 people

1.Basic data:

Project sites/Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total population: The total number of households: Large agriculture and forestry number: Standard.: Number of people affected: Number of beneficiaries: Number of males: Number of females:
Afforestation area of project sites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation area applied for: The proportion of the afforestation area in the land area of the village: The ownership of the shelterbelt lands (household contract, collective, national): The background crop: The timber period after afforestation: The amount of merchantable: The rate of forest coverage now(%): The rate of forest coverage after reforestation(%):
The main market of timber	(Include the main timber market, sales channels and pathway, etc.)
Project sites / communities (communities, township, forest farm/forestry Station) afforestation mode:	
The area and species of each afforestation type:	
• Economic shelter forest	Area: Species:
• Ecological shelter forest	Area: Species:
• Timber shelter forest	Area: Species:
• low-function shelter forest	Area: Species:
• Others	Area: Species:
• Others	Area: Species:
The land utilization status(such as barren lands,, reforestation):	

Whether the project sites or the surrounding has ethnic minority population, and what percentage of it? (%):	
Are there poor population in project sites, and what percentage of it? (%):	
Wealthy households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income: • Revenue sources (structure): • Forest area: • The extent of dependence on forest:
Medium households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income: • Revenue sources (structure): • Forest area: • The extent of dependence on forest:
Poor households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income • Revenue sources (structure) • Forest area • The extent of dependence on forest
The female workload in forestry work (%):	
The status of civil engineering infrastructures in Shelter forest:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such as irrigation, drains, etc. : • Area: • Whether it relates to relocation(the use of house and lands): • Compensation rate:
Are there any cultural heritages in Project sites?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of heritage: • The distance from the Project sites:
The arrangements of management and protection after afforestation (Organizations, units, managed objects):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational implementation (Afforestation teams, communities, companies): • The arrangements of management and protection:

2. Stakeholder consultations and social impact assessment:

Afforestation Project Types	Positive impact	Negative impact (Ethnic Minorities, female, poor population)	Possible Social risks (Risk assessment and scoring)	Specific measures to mitigate the negative impact
Economic Shelter forest	-	-	-	-
Ecological Shelter forest	-	-	-	-
Timber Shelter forest	-	-	-	-
low-function shelter forest	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Nursery	-	-	-	-
The arrangements of management and protection after afforestation	-	-	-	-

3. The interview outline for ForestFarm

Forest farm staffs	Number of Forest farm staff: Male: Female:
The organization structure of forest farm	
The wood resource of forest farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exiting forest area: • The existing forest models:

Afforestation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied afforestation area: Applied afforestation models:
The land resources for afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land sources of new increased afforestation: The original corps of the new increased afforestation land: The influence by the way of existing land use(example wasteland /reforestation of bush/reforestation):
The positive impacts of joining this project:	
The negative impacts of joining this project:	
The mitigation measures for the existing negative influence and risk:	

4. The interview outline for forest Famer Cooperatives

Basic information of FC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FC name: Management members(person): Male: Female: Organization structure of FC: Main operating activities of FC: Benefited population/number of the FC:
Afforestation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation area applied for: Afforestation models applied for:
The afforestation land resources which the FC participates in the afforestation program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of the land (Private-owned, collective-owned state-owned) : Ways of obtaining the afforestation land (rent, joined): The original corps of the land: The impacts on utilization patterns of existing land (example wasteland /reforestation of bush/reforestation):
The methods and means of FC to participate in the afforestation progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasible participate stages? And participation approaches?

5. The interview outline for large agriculture/forest farmers

Basic family information of the large agriculture and forest farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total family members: Family gross income per year: Source of the family income (example: agricultural/forest/get out to work) & percentage(%):
Basic information of the Co peasant household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co peasant household information:
Basic information of the forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forest land area: The ownership of forest land(private/state/collective): The way to get the forest land: The original corps of the land:
Afforestation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied afforestation areas: Applied forestation models:
The participation willingness of large agriculture/forest farmer's household and crop growing household in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to participate in this project: The premises and conditions to participate in this project:
The benefit of large	

agriculture/forest household & crops growing household participate in this project	
The problems and potential risks of the large agriculture/forest peasant household and the Co peasant household to participate in this project	

7.4 Social impact and social risk assessment matrix by the SIA Team

Regional type	Ownership of planting area	Characteristic of the land ownership	The pre previous using way of the land	Recommend tree species	Positive impact	Possible social risks (risk, assessment, and score)	Specific measures of negative impact mitigation
Mountain area	State-owned forest farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state-owned land; The state-owned forest farm rent the surrounding community land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological forest (preferred recommended); Barren hills; Plants under the forests (herbal, breeding, and nursery); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological forest tree species: <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl., <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Linn, <i>Quercus acutissima</i> Carruth, <i>Cotinus coggygia</i> Scop, <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco, <i>Pinus densiflora</i> Sieb. et Zucc. and <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> ; Economic forest tree species: peach, Chinese chestnuts, hawthorn and walnuts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the households' income of the surrounding communities (and the professional team of afforestation); To increase the number of management rangers; To benefit the seeding households; To promote local ecological tourism; To increase biodiversity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low risk of land ownership; Land ownership risk if the state-owned forest farm needs to rent the land from surrounding communities; Increasing the afforestation cost if rent the surrounding land; Financial risk when renting the land to plant the ecological and economic forests; 	<p>When state-owned forest farms rent the surrounding community land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable rent; Consultant with the community; <p>Water pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting scope restrictions of the economic forest surrounding the drinking water; Adopting integrated pest management;
	Forestry enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state-owned land; Contracted stakeholder owned; Contracting government afforestation project; Contracting community forest land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren hills (natural shrubs) with no gains; “Company + Households”: <p>planting the walnuts and Chinese chestnuts, a small amount of crops and poplar on the hills; lack of water and electricity;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological forest tree species: <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl, <i>Cotinus coggygia</i> Scop, <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco, <i>Prunus davidian</i>, <i>Armeniaca sibirica</i>, Lam; Economic forest tree species: walnuts and Chinese chestnuts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the forest coverage rate; “Company + Households”: <p>households owned the land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximize the utilization of the land resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourism enterprises: the continued risk of the contracted land when the land use right expires (signed 16 years now), which affects the long-term social benefit; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiation and signing the contract of the land use again; Suggestion: there will be a certain proportion of the ecological forest when applying the Investment Bank project;

	Farmers' cooperative (FC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracted land from households; FC Members owned land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivated land and barren land on hillside; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economics: walnuts and Chinese chestnuts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the income of the members of FC; To promote the development of local nursery industry; To increase the income of the old people and women; To improve the infrastructure construction with the investment of the FC before afforestation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limitation of the matching fund in FC; The risk of the land circulation rent fee; The credit of FC and trust degree of household affect the participation of individual household; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The benefit share mechanism between FC and households who provide the land; Reducing the fund pressure of FC in the beginning;
	Collective forest farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective owned land; The collective forest farm manage the collective owned land uniformly; The collective forest farm is an institutional organization ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing barren hills in the collective forest farms; 	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide afforestation employment opportunities for surrounding community; To promote the development of the ecological tourism, and provide jobs for surrounding farmers (such as selling fruit, Nong Jiale. Etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible interest in the future is not returned to the village collective; The land dependence of farmers' livelihood affects the risk degree of the potential interest; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community or village collective should keep the share right of the land benefit in future;
	Large forest farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual household owned land; Individual farmer holds the land use right; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren hills; Cultivated land with inefficient utilization; 	<p>Ecological forest tree species: Pinus thunbergii Parl.;</p> <p>Economic forest tree species: walnut, Chinese chestnuts, apples and Ficus carica Linn;</p> <p>Timber forest tree species: fast-growing poplar;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase employment opportunities and farmers' income; Strengthen the communication between large forest farmers and government departments; Conducive to social stability; To learn advanced management experience from foreign countries; Purify the air and beautify the environment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rental cost of land circulation; The trust degree of individual household to large forest farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish the benefit sharing mechanism

Plain Area	State-owned forest farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-owned land; no land-using rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological forest Timber forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees recommended for ecological forest: Ash, Willow, Poplar, Robinia Pseudoac, Angustifolia economic forest: Fig and Jujube 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide job opportunities for villagers around forest farms Ecological benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not high risk of land tenure Market risk of timber forest (while logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	Joint-stock companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent land from Village committees (30 years) Pay rent (Rent once every 5 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivated land(growing corn and cotton) Wasteland and barren land (protection forest and ecological forest) 	Timber forest: Populus tomentosa and Ash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To beautify the villages and improvement of the ecological environment; To enhance national timber reservation ; To increase income of farmers and economic benefits of companies; To give job opportunities to older labors from surrounding communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk of land tenure (e. g. the breach of contract); Social risk; Farmers' economic rationality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable rent: land rent every 3 years; The way of benefit share; Employment: priorities for using community labor force (women can participate in afforestation of 80%); To develop forest-under-economy (farming and forest nursery) and three-dimension agriculture A government training scheme on market information Thinning
	Farmers' cooperatives (FC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual farmers circulate the farmland to village collective, the village collectives sign the contracts with township government, and then the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivated land (growing corn, wheat, peanut and soybean) Woodland (planting old apple trees) Wasteland, saline-alkali land (growing corn and cotton) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecological forest : (nursery garden) Black pine, Taxus mairei economic forest: Apple tree and Peach tree Ecological forest: Ash, RypPha orientalis, dryland willow, Chinese Scholartree and Elm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase farmers' income by renting land To make young labors move from the villages to cities; To give job opportunities to old labors aged over 60 To stimulate the development of other industries (such as service, tourism and fruit picking industry) Greening of the environment, water conservation and purification of air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pressure of transfer of land-use rights Risk of income dividends Land ownership risk Economic risk (market price, sales etc.) Social rick (pests, fire etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable rent: land rent every 3 years; The way of benefit share; Employees: to give priority to middle-aged people and women; Land rent adjustment To seek the financial support of local government To make decisions of trees and planting

		township government signs the contract with FC;			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological benefits, leisure & sightseeing • Three-dimension agriculture, intercropping farming • High mass acceptance and support for afforestation 		<p>areas based on the analysis of market price and assessment of market prospects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve infrastructure • To coordinate irrigation water
	Collective forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New tree land owned by village collective • The collective forest farm manage the collective owned land uniformly; • Operation mode of collective forest farm • Land utilization pattern: planting ecological and economic trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasteland and saline-alkali land (no crop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological forest: Ash, Poplar, willow, Robinia Pseudoac, Angustifolia, Elm • Economic forest: Fig and Jujube • Timber forest: Salicacea Bamboo (Sunjia forest farm in ZHanhua) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the income of farmers and forest farm staff • To mitigate coastal ecological vulnerability in Yellow River Delta and to increase biodiversity • To improve the social status of women • To raise the land utilization rate • To increase the varieties of fruit market • To upgrade farmers ' personal sense of honor • To provide the leisure and entertainment place • To stimulate the development of local nursery garden, forest farm and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers' concern about the land ownership and emotionally, farmers are difficult to let go their land. (Sunjia forest farm in ZHanhua) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the subsidies of local government • To take the form of stock; • To do the advertisement of forest land • To explore order forestry in order to meet the need of capital in late stage (Fangjia forest farm in Zhanhua)
	Township governments/Village committees;	<p>In Village Bojia, District Hekou</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contract the land transferred by village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivated land, saline-alkali land (growing corn, cotton) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological forest: Ash, Elm • Timber forest: Poplar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase benefits • To green and beautify the environment • Good ecological benefits • To reduce the labor cos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic risks (capital and market etc.) • Social risks (pests and diseases, fire etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the subsidies of local government • To improve loan policy • To make decisions of trees and planting

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> committee • Pay rent (signed agreements) 					<p>areas based on the analysis of market price and assessment of market prospects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement technical training plan;
	Large forest farmers	<p>In Town Chenguan, County Guangrao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contract the land transferred by village committee • Pay rent (not adjusted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital farmland (growing cotton and corn) • Wasteland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological forest: Ash, Dryland Willow; Robinia Pseudoac, Chinese Scholartree • Timber forest: Poplar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the ecological environment • To improve soil • To enhance benefits by the scale operation of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk of land tenure (e.g. the breach of contract); • Economic risks (capital and market etc.) • Social risks (pests and diseases, fire etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allocate and adjust land rent well • To seek the financial support of local government • To improve water conservancy facilities • To choose tree species according to market demand
	Households	Farmer-owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasteland • Flood land • Cultivated land • Woodland; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poplar • Walnut Tree、 Peach Tree, Eucommia, Chinese Chestnut • Black pine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase income • To prevent sand storms and floods • To purify the air and increase the forest coverage rate and to beautify the environment • To improve the structure of household division of labor • To improve soil • To increase the land utilization rate • It is easier for the people who relocate from hilly and mountain areas to manage the forestland than cultivated land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The huge money of buying young plants to be paid in advance by village leaders • High repayment risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish perfect mechanisms of loan security

7.5 Data collected from SIA

Table 1: Data of project sites and participant communities

City	County	Name of project applicants	Apply for planting area (hectare)	Principal species	The number of beneficiaries (person/house hold)	Minority or not	Engineering project or not	Culture heritage or not	Land ownership	Use pattern of the land for now	Per capita income
Bin Zhou	Zhanhua	Siyuanhu Forest Farm	4000	Fig、 Chinese Ash	1275	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	11200
		Binhai Forest Farm	7000	Elm、 Chinese Ash、 Chinese scholar tree	985	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	11000
		Fangjia Forest Farm	8000	Willow	1653	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	11453
		Sunjia Forest Farm	4000	Willow、 Chinese Ash、 Chinese scholar tree	3210	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	102945
	Bincheng	Hengxiang Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise	200	Apple、 jujube、 pear	5000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	12000
		Taiyumaiye Forest and Grain Base	80	Poplar、 Chinese Ash	1600	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	12000
		Collective Forest Farm	1068	Poplar、 Chinese Ash、 Willow	3000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	12000
		Longwangmiao	100	Poplar、 Chinese Ash、 Willow	600	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	12000
		Qintai Forest Management Committee	208	Poplar、 Chinese Ash、 Willow	500	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	12000
	Dongying	Hekou	Huaxin Cooperative	667	Chinese tamarisk、 Saliz matsudana、 Robinia pseudoacacia、 Chinese scholar tree、 willoiw、 elm、 Chinese Ash、 poplar、 apple、 pear、 peach、 winter jujube	810	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland
Guiquan Nursery Stock Company			1000	Chinese tamarisk、 Saliz matsudana、 Robinia pseudoacacia、 Chinese scholar tree、 willoiw、 elm、 Chinese Ash、	1200	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland	15397

			poplar, apple, pear, peach, winter jujube							
	Jinyuan Nursery Stock Company	700	Chinese tamarisk, Saliz matsudana, Robinia pseudoacacia, Chinese scholar tree, willow, elm, Chinese Ash, poplar, apple, pear, peach, winter jujube	838	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland	15397
	Hongfa Cooperative	133	Chinese tamarisk, Saliz matsudana, Robinia pseudoacacia, Chinese scholar tree, willow, elm, Chinese Ash, poplar, apple, pear, peach, winter jujube	162	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland	15397
	QinHongyi	200	Chinese tamarisk, Saliz matsudana, Robinia pseudoacacia, Chinese scholar tree, willow, elm, Chinese Ash, poplar, apple, pear, peach, winter jujube	232	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland	15397
	WangYongze	100	Chinese tamarisk, Saliz matsudana, Robinia pseudoacacia, Chinese scholar tree, willow, elm, Chinese Ash, poplar, apple, pear, peach, winter jujube	480	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Arable wasteland	15397
Kenli	Runsong Agricultural Technology Company	421.77	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	30	Not	Yes	Not	National collective	Plough	32000
	Mitao Cooperative	222.82	Winter jujube, peaches	33	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	17300
	Rundong Forestry Technology Company	683.93	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	25	Not	Yes	Not	National collective	Plough	24000
	Kenli Ecological Forest Farm	54.17	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	27	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	25400
	Kenlibaiyi company	43.33	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	19	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	28400
	Xinglong Ecological Forest Farm	125.63	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	30	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	31600
	Tianning Ecological Forest Farm	426.36	Chinese Ash, ulmus pumila, willow	40	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	30500
	Dongyinghonglixian	480.71	Chinese Ash, ulmus	40	Not	Yes	Not	National	Plough	29400

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	n Landscaping Company		pumila、willow					collective		
	Dongyingshengjing Forestry Technology Company	365.48	Chinese Ash、willow、poplar	45	Not	Yes	Not	Collective	Plough	18600
Lijin	Pohan	124	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	600	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Daniu	86.76	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	700	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Daijia	76.68	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	1300	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Wazhang	377.2	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	1500	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Xipo	95.5	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	600	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Hujiawan	135	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	700	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Jiangjiazhuang	86.38	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	1300	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Qianshisi	409.61	Chinese Ash、willow、elm	1500	Not	Not	Not	Collective		11000
	Yanwo Town Daner village Li Zhaomin	47.38	Willow	152	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	
	Yanwo Town Xinjian village Wang Lei	19.88	Willow	1800	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Yanwo Town Baxi villBage Bo Xihua	21.72	Willow	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Yanwo Town Dagou village Peng Baoping	157.7	Willow	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
Yanwo Town Dazhao village Zhao Jinshan	103.18	Willow	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000	
Yanwo Town Dongyang village Zhang Jihu	6.01	Willow	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000	

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	Chenzhuang Town village	130	Poplar	1000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	15000
	Dongzhen Dong Jianhua									
	Xinhanliu	63.92	Willow	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Household-responsibility system	11000
	Wangzhuangsha Forest Farm	150	Chinese Ash, elm, fruiter	6000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Lessee	12000
	Xingmu village	272.74	Chinese Ash	2000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Private plot	12000
Guangrao	Honghao Agricultural Development company	68.58	Chinese Ash, populus tomentosa	384	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11054
	Tiansen Forestry company	400.63	Chinese Ash, Willow, Chinese scholar tree	100	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11959
	Large household (Chenguan village Forestry Station)	189.56	Chinese Ash, Willow	424	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	12275
	Large household (Damatou Town Forestry Station)	231.87	Chinese Ash	827	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	9991
	Large household (Dawang Town Forestry Station)	268.26	Sycamore	1799	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	13846
	Large household (Daozhuang Town Forestry Station)	247.91	Chinese Ash	1453	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	12046
	Large household (Dingzhuang Town Forestry Station)	247.47	Chinese Ash, Willow, Chinese scholar tree, ulmus pumila	469	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11959
	Large household (Huaguan Village Forestry Station)	247.85	Chinese Ash, populus tomentosa	814	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	13705
	Large household (Anle Street Forestry Station)	69.18	Chinese scholar tree, ulmus pumila	350	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11963
	Large household (Guangrao Street Forestry Station)	41.2	Sycamore	282	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	
Weifang	Shouguang Jixie Forest Farm	31000	Fraxinus, Willow, Poplar	35800	Not	Not	Not	State-owned	Suitable land for forest	
	Yangjiashan Village	26.93	Platycladus orientalis	174	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9500
	Xingjiayu Village	24.94	Platycladus orientalis, smoke tree	59	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9400
	Qihuiyu Village	41.17	Platycladus orientalis, smoke tree	172	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9600

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Huangjiadian Village	4.17	Platycladus orientalis	147	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Zuojiaoyu Village	69.81	Platycladus orientalis	189	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9500
Liujiashuang Village	77.49	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	310	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9032
Jiazhuang Village	50.34	Platycladus orientalis	70	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Wenjiayu Village	20.46	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	131	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Zhaiyiya Village	15.75	Platycladus orientalis	34	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
Zhoujiayu Village	12.44	Platycladus orientalis	52	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Wangjiaya Village	15.27	Platycladus orientalis	236	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9150
Lijiadayu Village	18.59	Platycladus orientalis	66	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Yaozhuang Village	57.51	Platycladus orientalis	227	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	8970
Shangshaoshu	114.05	Platycladus orientalis	195	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
Suyu Village	154.53	Platycladus orientalis	158	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9300
Huangchaoguan Village	39.76	Platycladus orientalis	168	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Chenjialiu Village	45.35	Platycladus orientalis	136	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Houjiagudao Village	25.11	Platycladus orientalis	80	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9400
Hulingu Village	71.78	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	77	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Beidao Village	37.94	Platycladus orientalis	108	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
Dongzhang Village	85.61	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	135	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9400
Nanzhentou	23.8	Platycladus orientalis	220	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Xizhang	35.74	Platycladus orientalis	150	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9700
Xigu	15.43	Platycladus orientalis	357	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
Tianjingyu	99.93	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	203	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Jiugongtai	25.78	Platycladus orientalis	298	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9300
Dongmaoyu Village	63.67	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	132	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
Ximaoyu Village	55.75	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	496	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	8900

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	Houshanyu Village	54.59	Platycladus orientalis	260	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
	Dishuiya	109.52	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	130	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
	Juziyu Village	74.21	Platycladus orientalis	131	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
	Jingyuzi Village	63.89	Platycladus orientalis	130	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
	Shengyukou Village	56.79	Platycladus orientalis	58	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9100
	Jingziyu Village	36.16	Platycladus orientalis	130	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
	Fengjiataizi Village	48.61	Platycladus orientalis	117	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9200
	Fengjialingzi Village	20.58	Platycladus orientalis	105	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9600
	Doujiaya Village	44.71	Platycladus orientalis	130	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9000
	Sunjialingzi Village	35.84	Platycladus orientalis	52	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	8900
	Shangzhang Village	131.69	Platycladus orientalis	176	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	8500
	Yapo	6.81	Platycladus orientalis、 smoke tree	65	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unproductive use	9300
Changle	Gushan State Forest Farm	162.31	Platycladus orientalis、 german oak、Juglans regia L	45	Not	Not	Not	National	Barren hills	33000
	Wuhushan	64.46	Chinese Ash、lacebark pine、Platanus orientalis	146	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Barren hills	6300
	Yinglin Nursery	22.35	Poplar、willow	96	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Cut-over area	5800
	Lvyunyuan Nursery	48.93	Yellow peaches	428	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	7800
	Cuigu Nursery	16.00	Chinese Ash、gingko	24	Not	Not	Not	State-owned	Green space	10200
	Fangnanliu	35	Juglans regia L、pine	48	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
	Tangdianzi	10	Poplar	90	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
	Xietoucang	5	Pine	27	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
	Shantang	32	Chinese Ash	78	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
	Wangjiazhuang	6	Poplar	26	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Mengjiachunyu	28	Poplar	210	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108	

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Wangjiahenan	10	Poplar	120	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Beizhan	11	Poplar	90	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Shangzhuang	19	Juglans regia L	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Liangjiazhuang	38	Poplar	104	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Daqinggou	19.5	Poplar	116	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Jiangzhuangzi	6	Poplar	70	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Jiatao	10	Poplar	89	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Xiaoshandi	6	Peach	49	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Yanglanzi	7	Peach	47	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Gaoyangfu	22	Poplar	107	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Xiliugou	9	Poplar	87	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Lijiayingzi	12	Cherry	27	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Baoshan	6	Poplar	42	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Wangbuyuan	7	Mulberry	27	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Qiaoshanqian	8	Mulberry	21	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Xilijiahe	22.6	Juglans regia L	91	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Jingshanpo	11	Peach	21	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Piguan	11	Juglans regia L	27	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Lijiahenan	26	Cypress	75	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Beiyannan	22	Poplar	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Shuigoujian	12	Poplar	24	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14108
Beifeng	2.17	Cherry、Peach	60	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for	9320

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									forest	
Donghetuan	8.29	Poplar	36	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Longduzhong Plant Development Company	29.99	Eucommia ulmoides	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Weigou	6.1	Poplar	100	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Longwanghe	8.85	Juglans regia L、persimmon	142	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Xiguanzhuang	11.75	Poplar	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Simagou	3.85	Poplar	160	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Rongshan	4.18	Poplar	46	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Shabugou	10.06	Poplar	116	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Beitangwu	18.24	Poplar	243	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Nanzhang	20.52	Poplar	196	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Hougou	12.29	Poplar	142	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Pukang Medical Company	11.32	Juglans regia L	46	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Bailing Musical Company	2.18	Juglans regia L	41	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Zhaojialing	22.23	Peach	302	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Lijiagou	8.72	Poplar	136	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Cuijiazhuang	4.16	Poplar	22	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Dongzhong	2.85	Poplar	46	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Xizhong	3.96	Poplar	78	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Qinjiazhuang	24.57	Juglans regia L	86	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	
Beicun	6.12	Poplar	106	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320	

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Yongtai Company	Materials	25.01	Filbert	63	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Hexi		9.31	Poplar	123	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Zhangjiataizi		7.39	Poplar	83	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Qingshang		4.88	Poplar	22	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	
Furong Village		1.28	Poplar	7	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Wanguo Company	Gardening	40.48	Juglans regia L、 Peach	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Jinshan		16	Juglans regia L	92	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Lujiazhuangzi		2.83	Poplar	120	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Zhanghebei		27.67	Poplar	462	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Zhoujiagouzi		2.02	Poplar	60	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Hengyuan Company	Silk	61.5	Mulberry	742	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Hujiazhanghe		3.28	Poplar	78	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Zhaili		1.35	Peach	42	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Gaoyi		3.54	Poplar	67	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Gaoer		6.88	Poplar	126	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Qingfengling		8.42	Peach	202	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Xilijiazhuang		4	Poplar	16	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Renju		4.99	Poplar	124	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Xinzhuang		11.48	Poplar	246	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Dongchahe		6.04	Poplar	108	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Xingyong		1.63	Poplar	22	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	9320
Liusi		2.1	Poplar	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned	12100

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								farmland	
Hetou	5.6	Poplar、 Peach	56	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11300
Liugang	13	Gingko、 Platanus orientalis	48	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200
Wangpo	2.7	Peach	25	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11200
Masong	9.4	Poplar、 Peach、 crabapple	58	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12000
Tanglao	3	Ailanthus、 poplar	42	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11600
Changguan	1.7	Poplar	32	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	13210
Xingli	10	Chinese Ash	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	14200
Dayi	3.2	Peach	43	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10400
Xinzhazi	1.2	Poplar	21	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9700
Wangjun	14	Willow、 yulan	101	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11300
Tengjiaxiabu	3.3	Peach	45	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10000
Zhaojiazhuang	2	Peach	32	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12500
Hujiazhuang	1.7	Yellow peaches	18	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12300
Minghe	5.3	Sakura、 Platanus orientalis	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11400
Azhai	2.4	Poplar、 Chinese Ash	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12100
Renzhai	1.3	Peach	28	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10900
Wujinquan	3.3	Chinese Ash、 populus tomentosa	18	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11700
Hexi	9.7	Polar、 willow	108	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12100
Liwa	2.9	Polar、 willow	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11400
Liujiabu	3.3	Chinese Ash、 sakura	18	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200
Zhangjialaozhuang	7.8	Plum、 Chinese Ash	36	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10500

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Guozhuang	7.1	Flowering plum、prunus cerasifera、Chinese Ash	36	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12100
Shaozhuang	3.3	Chinese Ash	26	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11700
Zhangruihai	63.24	Chinese Ash、Platanus orientalis	90	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9900
Lijia	4.7	Willow	36	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12700
Henan	2.4	Willow	32	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12500
Zhangxinan	2	Willow	28	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10860
Tangxin	1.7	Willow	31	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9800
Cuijiazhuang	2.3	Yellow peaches	36	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200
Xiaohexi	1.3	Chinese Ash、persimmon	25	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9922
Dahexi	2.3	Yellow peaches	37	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10000
Zhangjiazhuang	1.3	Peach、willow	20	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9700
Yaojiazhuang	1.1	Poplar、peach	20	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200
Cangshang	11	poplar	84	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11000
Nanshen	2.1	poplar	47	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10300
Beiwahe	1.1	poplar	17	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11000
Kangjiazhuang	5.3	poplar	70	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12000
Dahewa	1.3	poplar	25	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10400
Houhuang	4	Peach	58	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10600
Laowa	3.7	Poplar、Peach	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9600
Huaigou	3	Sakura、Poplar	38	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12100
Weier Family Farm	8.83	Poplar、Chinese scholartree	59	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12300
Nigouzi	7.93	Poplar、Platanus orientalis	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned	10200

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									farmland	
Tianlao	3.8	Poplar、Peach	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11200	
Wangbaoyuan	1.1	Peach	23	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10700	
Sunjiazhuang	6	Peach	81	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10100	
Duanjiazhuang	1.5	Peach	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10000	
Daliang	3	Poplar	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9900	
Tengxin	6	Poplar	80	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200	
Zhangxinmu	2	Poplar	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10400	
Rongyang	3.3	Chinese flowering crabapple、Platanus orientalis	45	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10500	
Congyang	6.7	Peach	50	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11000	
Dazhaik	1.9	Platanus orientalis、willow、Poplar	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	9900	
Zicheng	2.7	Peach	27	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200	
Songjiahe	3.5	Peach	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10300	
Dongzaolin	1.4	Poplar	32	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10100	
Gaojialou	2.7	Poplar	26	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12300	
Lihe	3.3	Chinese Ash	45	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10400	
Wangjialaozhuang	1.3	Chinese flowering crabapple、Sakura	30	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10400	
Xinglong	11.3	Robinia pseudoacacia、Peach	150	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12000	
Dongzhang	6.7	Poplar	40	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10100	
Heu	8	Chinese Ash	38	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10500	
Chujiazhuang	2	Poplar	20	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	11300	

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Chaoyang	6.7	Poplar	120	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10800
Nigouzi	7.9	Poplar、Peach	90	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10800
Dongwang	10	Platycladus orientalis	180	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12100
Wangtuan	4.3	Gingko、ailanthus	80	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	10200
Yingqiu Station	63.09	Forestry Poplar、Platanus orientalis	38	Not	Not	Not	Collective	River rapids	
Dahutian	58	Poplar	344	Not	Not	Not	Collective	cutover land	14335
Sujiazhuang	33.3	Poplar	293	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	17732
Xiazaohu	26.66	Poplar	197	Not	Not	Not	Collective	cutover land	15940
Dalugou	9.33	Apple	120	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	15850
Hanjiajizi	40	Poplar	343	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	16800
Xiaowutu	17.33	Poplar	420	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	17000
Longgouya	13.33	Poplar	423	Not	Not	Not	Collective	cutover land	16000
Xiaofujiaguanzhuang	10.67	Poplar	240	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	15740
Tianjialing	14.67	Poplar	190	Not	Not	Not	Collective	cutover land	16050
Jiangjuntang	10.66	Peach	193	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	15570
Wujinquan	10.67	Willow	222	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	15931
Huangyatou	13.33	Apple	200	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	15748
Shangzaohu	46.67	Poplar	610	Not	Not	Not	Collective	cutover land	15550
Dongqianhan	64.33	Juglans regia L、lodgepole pine、Platanus orientalis	425	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Waste mountain	5890
Dongwopu	43.67	Willow、lodgepole pine、peach	75	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	5450
Baita	50.33	The fruit of medicinal cornel、lodgepole pine、Juglans regia L	146	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7810
Donghouhan	20.00	Lodgepole pine、Pear	97	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	5490

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	Dongbaita	10.67	Lodgepole pine、Poplar	101	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	6450
	Dongsihou	45.00	Poplar	482	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7870
	Wopu	30.00	Poplar	268	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8520
	Yilin Cooperative	50.00	Poplar、willow	300	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8750
	Beiyanghe	25.00	Poplar、willow	366	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8560
	Huangzhongpo	23.00	Peach	318	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7070
	Beiduan	30.00	Poplar、willow	500	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8110
	Lixing	8.00	Platanus orientalis、willow	238	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7210
	Xisihou	29.00	Willow	333	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	6940
	Liujiagou	23.00	Willow	252	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8490
	Luocun	44.00	Poplar、willow	347	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7940
	Weijiagou	31.00	Poplar、willow	355	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	8610
	Shanpo	60.00	Poplar、willow	424	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	7790
	Dongjiazhuang	26.00	Poplar、willow	510	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	820
Linqu	Songshan State Forest Farm	25151.55	Poplar、willow	21101	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Wasteland	3000
	Yishan State Forest Farm	26000	Poplar、willow	13287	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Wasteland	5500
Zhucheng	Mizhou Street	123.1	lodgepole pine Juglans regia L Chinese chestnut	19084	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	14100
	Huanghua	206	lodgepole pine Juglans regia L Chinese chestnut	13274	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	12500
	Linjiacun	373.3	lodgepole pine Juglans regia L Chinese chestnut	17889	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	12958
	Taolin	389.9	lodgepole pine Juglans regia L Chinese chestnut	6181	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	9726
	Shunwang Street	204.4	Poplar	22120	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	13648
	Zhigou	155.6	Poplar	8746	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	10462

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	Xiangzhou	400	Poplar	12706	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Contract	14000
Anqiu	Yanyu	23.17	Lodgepole pine、 Juglans regia L	860	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Houhansi	43.9	Lodgepole pine、 Juglans regia L	320	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Liuzihe	38.58	Lodgepole pine、 Juglans regia L	625	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Chemiao	39.00	Peach	1050	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Shibuzi fifth village	43.63	Lodgepole pine、 Juglans regia L	400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Shibuzi fourth village	21.74	Peach	180	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Kuaigou	62.83	Lodgepole pine	1200	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Qinghetaozi	42.40	Poplar	800	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Nanwangjiazhuang	16.21	Poplar	500	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Xiaoxujiazhuang	39.00	Peach	350	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Chenghou	22.39	Lodgepole pine	350	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Dongzhangxiang	23.41	Lodgepole pine	360	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Zhangjin	23.88	Lodgepole pine	500	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Be on the move	11000
	Tianqiaozi	42.68	Lodgepole pine、 Juglans regia L	1050	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Xiyinmin	23.97	Poplar	1200	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Pijiayu	38.87	Lodgepole pine、 Platycladus orientalis	720	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Chenjialou	40.00	Poplar	2400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Zhangjie	67.60	Poplar	900	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Chemiao	20.69	Poplar	400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
	Shuangzhang	13.30	Juglans regia L	230	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
Huangminwang	53.30	Juglans regia L	400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000	
Yunjiazhuangzi	60.00	Juglans regia L	450	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000	
Majiawang	96.70	Juglans regia L	860	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000	

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		Haojiawang	40.00	Juglans regia L	850	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Mujiagou	53.30	Juglans regia L	470	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Xinjiazhuang	33.40	Juglans regia L	320	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Yangjiazhuang	60.00	Juglans regia L	625	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Dujiazhuang	73.30	Juglans regia L	320	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Datushan	80.00	Juglans regia L	400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Liujiayu	80.00	Juglans regia L	400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Bojizhang	60.00	Juglans regia L	810	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Tingzi	53.40	Juglans regia L	720	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Xujiagou	80.00	Juglans regia L	810	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Mushanqian	60.00	Lodgepole pine	250	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
		Dongdianzi	20.00	Lodgepole pine	320	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Collective	11000
Weihai	Huancui	Shuangdao State Forest Farm	23.48	Lodgepole pine	60	Not	Not	Not	State-owned	Suitable land for forest	40000
		Likoushan Forest Farm	694.07	Lodgepole pine、Robinia pseudoacacia、ailanthus	5000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Shunyuan Cooperative	277.81	Apple、fig、Peach	5000	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	14542
		Qiaotou Cooperative	678.14	Apple、fig、Peach	7875	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	14542
		Linmu Engineering Company	350.96	Lodgepole pine、Platanus orientalis、flowering shrub	1849	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Linfeng Municipal Engineering Company	218.01	Lodgepole pine、Platanus orientalis、flowering shrub	1691	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Sifang Landscaping Company	176.53	Lodgepole pine、smoke tree、Robinia pseudoacacia	1219	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Tiancheng Landscaping Company	142.67	Lodgepole pine、smoke tree、Robinia pseudoacacia	1180	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Changqingyuan Landscaping Company	117.86	Lodgepole pine、smoke tree、Robinia pseudoacacia	1122	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Ente Landscaping Company	88.13	Lodgepole pine、Platanus orientalis、flowering shrub	821	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542
		Hanlinyuan Landscaping Company	87.6	Lodgepole pine、Platanus orientalis、flowering shrub	704	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Suitable land for forest	14542

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	Wendeng	Changjiang Biotech Company	255.87	Willow	950	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Tianfushan Forest Farm	21.26	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	70	Not	Not	Not	State-owned	Unused land	21023.5
		Jinqiaolin Cooperative	322.24	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	1207	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Baozian Forest Farm	580.95	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	1450	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Fengshan Forest Farm	253.14	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	940	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Lancun Forest Farm	83.24	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	310	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Qujiaan Forest Farm	570.53	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia, willow	1400	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Nanghai Forest Farm	117.2	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia, willow	438	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Sanqishan Forest Farm	45.11	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia, willow	160	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Fudi Landscaping Company	297.23	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	800	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Heisong Cooperative	235.23	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	910	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Jingyu Cooperative	55.37	Juglans regia L	210	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
		Shantai Ecological Company	403.16	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia, peach	1350	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	21023.5
	Rushan	Duoshan Forest Farm	139.2	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	1850	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	29600
		Juyuyuan Forest Farm	837.22	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	2136	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	28500
		Darushan Forest Farm	86.25	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	1256	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	28800
		Large Household	293.66	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	3482	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	13000
		Large Household	643.48	Lodgepole pine, Robinia pseudoacacia	3268	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Unused land	12500
		Large Household	98	Juglans regia L, Apple	2236	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12900
		Large Household	88.64	Apple, Chinese chestnut	2148	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	13200
Large Household		75.13	Juglans regia L, Chinese chestnut	1862	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12600	
Large Household	223.95	Chinese chestnut	2062	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	12800		

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	Large Household	87.98	Apple	2864	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	13100
	Large Household	78.78	Poplar、willow	2164	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Wasteland	12200
	Large Household	174.07	Cherry、Apple	2568	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	13100
	Large Household	68.76	Apple、fig	2631	Not	Not	Not	Collective	Abandoned farmland	13300

Table 2: Socio-economic data of participant counties

	Project	Unit	Zhanhua County	Bin Cheng District	He Kou District	Ken Li County	Li Jin County	Guang Rao County	Shou Guang City	Qing Zhou City	Chang Le County	Lin Qu County	Zhu Cheng County	An qiu City	Huan cui District	Wen Deng District	Ru Shan City
1	Population																
1.1	Total population of county	Person	390600	646354	215640	219600	298807	500603	1057497	918635	615159	877586	1087982	949106	650682	582520	567182
	Labor force	Person	273600	428671	—	87864	—	—	553388	520078	348969	479979	—	557200	73883	—	392260
	The population of men	Person	197525	321683	107854	111688	149382	250916	533327	463002	311451	449826	549979	485324	319630	291679	286975
	The population of women	Person	193075	324671	107786	107912	149425	249687	524170	455633	303708	427760	538003	463782	331052	290841	280207
1.2	Rural labor force of whole county	Person	215736	113452	52314	62000	163324	291290	553388	370800	295300	421679	459876	540508	73883	263397	296535
	Rural labor force of men	Person	113341	35854	27961	48000	84012	151154	293014	204100	163500	227831	240692	282318	39293	138380	158267
	Rural labor force of women	Person	102395	26589	24353	14000	79312	140136	260374	166700	131800	193848	219184	258190	34590	125017	138268
1.3	The population of minority	Person	0	0	356	159	179	782	0	25732	0	593	0	0	0	2330	0
	The proportion of ethnic minority population	%	0	0	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.15	0	2.80%	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.4	0
1.4	Education level																
	Junior college or above	Person	36000	150784	32346	20368	17863	38700	330166	13450	122820	49531	28115	52000	62835	207784	48350
	Senior high School	Person	175000	187652	43128	36101	29752	68500	423978	180000	155900	141587	76311	150000	84589	226167	121122
	Junior high school	Person	120000	167543	75354	93293	117091	200600	177000	380000	213700	370373	297213	270000	143023	235890	213241
	Primary School	Person	30000	124589	64692	62030	82305	130800	126353	321500	98910	213741	54221	450000	156162	582520	113645

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	Illiteracy	Person	2000	15786	120	7808	18879	35600	—	20000	23829	—	4016	28000	26026	0	70824
2	Administrative division																
	Amount of villages and towns	Number	12	10	6	7	8	9	15	12	9	13	16	14	8	12	15
	Amount of administrative village	Number	438	625	177	333	512	557	975	1002	369	345	1311	870	271	684	601
	Amount of natural village, villages	Number	—	625	—	333	490	—	975	1047	946	937	1311	1271	—	35	601
	Amount of peasant household of whole county	Family	105400	220385	—	42537	80331	132808	261307	214500	182686	289266	—	287020	83526	176263	212792
3	Territorial resources、 land																
	Territorial area of whole county	Sq.km	2217.7	741	2138.79	2204	1665.6	1165.631	1990	1569	1101	1831	2168.6	1712	769	1426	1665
	Mountain area	Sq.km	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	746.3	675.4	1598	657.083	748.86	538	270.94	965.7
	Agricultural acreage	Hectare	60567	35340	—	39938.59	54256	60702.3	45870	77096.06	51844	233	106666.67	83359	14717	54940	58431
	Area of Forest Land	Hectare	68460	16740	51258.15	51735	31634	30538	33690	50402	25369	77785	68453.1	40385	29720	53202.37	59429
	Including: The area of the State-owned forests	Hectare	—	4800	32705.09	28208	6440.83	—	3670	2667.2	921	6321	—	140	933	1478.13	727.66
	The area of the collective forest land	Hectare	56420	6500	18553.06	23527	13411.23	30099	30020	47734.8	24448	71464	—	40245	28787	38940.36	58762
	The area of the deteriorated forest land	Hectare	—	1400	—	2324	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Suitable land for forest	Hectare	12040	1300	4461.3	6766	—	184	2600	6842	2401	4396	2296	5966	3000	3099.17	3100
	Coastal area of forest land	Hectare	—	4600	—	536	11781.23	—	33690	105.2	25369	—	—	—	16841	11677.83	18600
	Forest coverage rate	%	25.9	22.5	17.2	24.5	22.2	31.81	23.8	33.4	20.6	44.2	37.6	—	41.7	35.1	33.4
4	Production value																
4.1	GDP	A hundred million of Yuan	147.05	308.4	219.91	300	201.3	686.25	701.3	449.1	214.59	181.4	581.6	247.9	659.57	561.65	399.76
	An average annual increase of GDP	%	10.9	7.6	14.1	15.2	16.9	16.185	11.2	11.5	12.1	10.9	13	10.2	11.34	11	10.5
	Output value form of GDP		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary industry	%	22	3.56	5.31	5.5	3.9	6.16	12.3	5.4	14.1	16.3	9.04	18	8.14	8.6	8.9

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	Secondary industry	%	38.75	48.64	53.91	64	22.4	69.24	48.7	13.3	50.7	47.8	59.22	48	40.43	52.5	53
	Tertiary industry	%	39.25	47.8	40.78	30.5	11.5	24.6	39	10.2	35.2	35.9	31.74	36	51.43	38.9	38.1
4.2	Total value of agricultural output	A hundred million of Yuan	64.74	19.1	234465.7	362000	49.8	80.6607	164.6	104.5887	96.99	58.7	111.7937	74	81.8	963.04	77.5942
	Crop farming	Millions of Yuan	370320	12.6	67579	99500	173231	415217	1090991	615337	322234	267103	367286	525569	35200	34120	231650
	Fish breeding and poultry raising	Millions of Yuan	119666	3.6	41852	96000	175670	199636	359609	204518	230717	281335	713929	169044	21000	61450	132591
	Forestry	Millions of Yuan	11112	1.5	26629.7	8066	7377	2927	6646	201345	390006	2943	4127	12898	84800	24000	174528
	Aquaculture	Millions of Yuan	133293	1.1	80905	151000	91578	114896	149394	1156	984	23204	9342	10634	641800	48880	223173
	Parergon(Non-agricultural)	Millions of Yuan	13000	0.3	17500	16100	55959	73931	38862	23531	26000	12000	23253	21860	35200	—	14000
4.3	Production value of forestry																
	Production value of the commercial forest	Millions of Yuan	1500	0.6	210	1596	1480	—	175810	1655	26061	590	349442	20000	—	850	125
	Economic forest	Millions of Yuan	7040	0.3	20485	4495	4235	26697	109810	—	112455	106458	94762	200000	55230	128501	139096
	Forest product	Millions of Yuan	1000	0.3	477.7	1430	1210	144352	1745406	58979	245630	23	339187	80000	—	4001	13604
	Forest by-product	Millions of Yuan	1072	0.2	5457	122	102	—	—	240321	4980	276	542550	30572	—	74561	1538
	Else	Millions of Yuan	500	0.1	—	423	350	—	16360	42667	880	2054	357177	5000	29570	35470	20165
5	Farmers' per capita income															21023.5	—
	Rural per capita net income	Yuan/Person	11534	10363	15396.5	11500	10483	12055	14408	10797	11576	10512	12804	10773	14542	14559	13378
	The population of below absolute poverty line in 2006	Person	—	1200	—	112	5720	—	—	1300	863	—	—	—	—	4528	0
	The population of below poverty line	Person	—	0	—	324	10741	—	—		4336	—	—	2500	1434	10157	0
6	State of development of peasant organization																
	Amount of farmer's specialized cooperative	Number	223	168	183	39	512	442	1536	142	521	1300	1596	88	57	194	53

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	organization																
	Amount of rural productive corporation organization of forestry	Number	189	25	39	24	16	30	297	55	156	260	66	15	31	32	26
7	Amount of forestry organization																
	Rich and influential family of agriculture and forestry(company)	Number	35	8	—	51	—	40	326	68	18	—	—	—	15	28	0
	Joint-stock company	Number	7	0	—	26	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	8	19	1
	Collective tree farms	Number	5	2	2	0	1	—	5	6	1	14	10	—	3	11	1
	State-owned forest farm	Number	—	0	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	4	0	1	1	2	2
8	Community service of forestry																
	Credit cooperative of villages and towns	Number	12	10	8	7	12	—	22	13	11	13	25	1	8	18	20
	Technical advice station of forestry in the county level	Number	1	10	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	3	1	14	1	1	1
	Nursery in the county level	Number	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	—	0	1	1	1	1
	Village and township technical advice station of forestry	Number	12	0	6	7	8	0	15	13	9	13	16	14	8	15	15
	Forestry technician of whole county	Person	94	68	28	38	41	29	63	146	98	177	87	56	13	48	103
	Technician of the county level	Person	30	28	6	24	17	15	20	110	34	41	44	42	5	78	58
	Technician of the township level	Person	64	40	22	14	28	14	43	65	64	136	43	14	8	96	45