Study on the Optimization of Ecological Compensation Coordination Mechanism in Main Functional Areas

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Abstract
Ecological compensation is an important measure to coordinate the development of economy and protect the ecological environment. However, the optimization of inter regional ecological compensation coordination mechanism in the main functional areas is still relatively weak. In this paper, we try to find out the degree of cross regional ecological compensation coordination of the main functional areas according to the difference of the deviation coefficient and the distance coordination degree model. This paper puts forward to optimize the coordination mechanism of ecological compensation of the main functional areas, so as to promote the coordination of regional economy and the sustainable development of forestry economy.

Key words: Main function area, Ecological compensation, Coordinating mechanism

1. INTRODUCTION
Ecological compensation is a kind of environmental policy to protect the ecological environment of the main functional areas and to coordinate the relationship between ecological function and ecological construction. By the end of 2010, the State Council issued the "national planning of the main functional areas", This policy marking the new strategic pattern, the national economic and social development of the "two vertical and three horizontal" as the main city of strategic pattern, "seven zone twenty-three zone" as the main agricultural strategic pattern and "two screen three" as the main body of the ecological security pattern. At present, the land of our country is divided into different functional areas, such as the optimal development area, the key fast region, the restricted development zone and the forbidden development zone. Function orientation and development direction of all kinds of different functional areas; protection of ecological function and ecological products capability assessment is also different; the ecological environment resources allocation is not balanced, the interests of different preferences, leading to various functional areas of ecological service efficiency is not balanced; at the same time, the external characteristics of the region, to achieve the main function and the extra cost to bear, to speed up the ecological compensation of the main functional areas, to produce all kinds of difficulties and conflicts, so it is difficult to achieve the "shared interests and shared responsibilities".

Ecological compensation is easier said than done, in order to ensure the coordinated development between all levels of the main functional areas, in addition to further improve the ecological compensation coordination mechanism, should also discuss the main function of interval interests preference, try to coordinate the ecological compensation resources of various types of functional areas, to ensure effective coordination function of dominant function zone development, accelerate the ecological construction of the main functional areas to protect the ecological environment. According to the regional ecological location in different functional areas, discrimination of afforestation area of ecological zones is also great, resulting in functional area of forest coverage rate difference is large, the national standard of ecological compensation of the main functional areas are not the same. To promote the coordinated development of regional, national forest area of the main functional areas in Yunnan province and Guangxi Province, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, annex, the forest coverage rate of 47.78% to 65.95%, accounting for the highest rate of amplitude; and the northeast region of Heilongjiang Province, Jilin province and Liaoning province ranked second in the occupation ratio 30.01%~47.77%; Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Tibet accounted for the lowest in 4.24% ~ 11.98%.
2. CONSTRUCTING ECOLOGICAL COMPENSATION COORDINATION MECHANISM

2.1 Preference choice

The administrative area of the main functional areas of ecological compensation in the operation is more convenient, but the ecological function area of inter-regional ecological compensation coordination mechanism establishment and implementation is not smooth, the surface is because of the inconvenience brought by the cross-regional, but the root is not considered the subject function of interval interests preference, not to establish a mechanism the adjustment of stakeholders effective relationship system, no effective control measures, to truly realize the "shared interests and shared responsibilities". On ecological compensation across the administrative area as an example, between the main functional areas of "shared interests" refers to the output of the ecological benefits for the protection of the ecological environment of the region to give up a lot of good development opportunities, pay the opportunity cost and ecological benefit income benefit. At the same time, the main functional areas of local government, as a result of the implementation of cross-domain ecological compensation, it also has its own interest preference, and from the perspective of long-term development of global and regional considerations, sharing the fruits of economic and social development should be between two ecological function areas, where the area of local government can also share the achievements of social development make their own interests to maximize. "Shared responsibility" is the need to benefit from ecological benefits can not only enjoy the ecological benefits of the output to pay a huge sacrifice in exchange for good environment, but also to assume the corresponding responsibility. At present, the regional ecological compensation mechanism has not been established in China, and the development speed of ecological benefits and ecological benefits are very different. In addition, because the income is only to enjoy the benefits and not assume corresponding responsibilities, output to blindly pay, and can not get the deserved compensation, will inevitably lead to the economic development gap between the various functional areas increased, resulting in
functional areas of forest household income inequality, accelerating the various contradictions and conflicts in various regions appearing in the process of ecological compensation, which is not conducive to the construction of the main functional areas, but also not conducive to the coordinated development between functional areas, it is difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are focused on their own interests, while ignoring the compensation for other functional areas, blindly seeking to maximize their own interests, will accelerate the plight of cross regional ecological compensation and conflict. Based on these conflicts, how to coordinate and optimize the interest relationship among different regions has become an important measure of cross regional ecological compensation.

Therefore, in order to fundamentally cross regional ecological environment protection between the crack of the main functional areas "the implementation of previous plan", "said more, do less ecological compensation dilemma", must face the demands of different interests between regions, pay attention to different regional interests preference, establish a "based on shared interests, shared responsibility" of the inter regional ecological compensation coordination of new ideas, new models and new students coordination mechanism, also a win-win, the only way to really find a benefit to the main functions of the district government, Hui Min Hui road. In considering the ecological function area of interest preference at the same time, also should build a special implementation of the program, the establishment of “cross compensation, clear responsibilities and rights; fulfill their duties; sharing interests and responsibilities; local and central monitoring and supervision; to promote governance to make up according to” principle, not only clear the main functions of the right obligations, also make clear the function zone of local government responsibilities and rights, but also clarifies the provinces, the responsibility and obligation of the state, and the ecological compensation for the source of funds, compensation scope, compensation standards, assessment methods and post supervision provisions are carried out and the system level constraints. That is to solve the economic and social development in different periods, different regions, sharing between the interests of different interest groups, but also help improve fundamentally I pay for flowers, not conform to the rules of t period mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism. In addition, if the functional areas are difficult to establish long-term mechanism for ecological protection, further hampering the establishment and improvement of inter regional ecological compensation mechanism.
the construction of ecological compensation in the process of different interests preference with different main functional areas, the main function of ecological compensation for resource interval is not balanced. Therefore, according to the needs of inter regional ecological compensation coordination degree model to estimate main function areas of ecological compensation coordination, to measure the two functions of ecological compensation distribution interval fitting degree of harmony, so as to reduce the negative effect of compensation of the uneven distribution of the synergistic effect of main function areas, to measure the degree of development of forestry.

The degree of coordination is a measure of the degree of coordination between systems. The coordination degree mainly includes the development of coordination degree and coordination degree between two, mainly used to measure the coordination degree of city in different environment and conditions, the coordination condition in different stages of development; and comparison of coordination degree is used to measure the coordination status of the same stage of development or in the same period in different cities or regions between the environment and economy. Looking at the domestic and foreign scholars on the research of ecological compensation coordination, mainly focus on the study of the degree of contrast coordination, through the establishment of coordination model, analysis of the coordination between them. Chen Changjie (2004) by using principal component analysis method, introducing mathematical membership function, constructs the coordination model of membership function; Wang Jinnan (2006) put forward the concept of resource environment Gini coefficient estimates the degree of coordination; Tang Ling (2010) using Euclidean distance to build distance coordination degree model, the quantitative evaluation of the coordinated development system; Liao Zhongbin (1999) through the comprehensive environmental benefit function and comprehensive economic benefit function, calculate the deviation coefficient, calculating model of coordination degree and coordinated development degree; and the grey system model, data envelopment analysis, the regression equations of quantitative analysis methods to analysis by some scholars state coordination.

3.1. Analysis of the ecological compensation of the main function area by the model of the coefficient of deviation

With the help of the coefficient of dispersion model to analyze the ecological compensation of the main functional area, the compensation coordination degree (Tang Ling et al., 2010). Assuming that the main functional areas are different subsystems, we can measure the degree of coordination between them. First of all, the definition of the variable symbol or parameter defined in this paper is as follows:

(1) \( i \in \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, m\} \) as main functional area subsystem subscript, \( m \) is the number of subsystems;

(2) \( t \in \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, n\} \) is the number of time series, \( n \) is the length of time or the number of periods;

(3) \( j \in \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, s\} \) J as the index subscript, \( s \) is the number of indicators;

(4) \( 6 i j t \in 6 \) For the first \( t \) time system \( i j \) index evaluation value (need to remove the dimension and the impact of the order of magnitude) \( 6 i j t \in 6 \) is the expected value of the \( j \) index of the subsystem \( i \) in time \( t \), \( \overline{t} \) is the expected value; \( W_{ij} \) is the system weight, \( \text{ie the weight ratio}; \)

(5) \( x_i \in f(x) \) degree of development of subsystem \( i \) in \( t \) period; \( x_i' \in f(x)' \) is the ideal value of the development degree of the subsystem \( i \) in the \( t \) period; \( c_t \) the system coordination degree for the \( t \) period;

(6) \( \overline{S_i} (6 t, 6 t') \), \( \overline{S_i} '(f(x)_t, f(x)'_t) \) distance between the actual state of the system and the ideal coordination state of the \( t \) period;

(7) \( C_{V_t} \) For the deviation coefficient, \( c_t \) for the coordination degree, \( S_t \) for the coordination of the standard deviation.

If the deviation coefficient is used, ie,

\[
C_{V_t} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i
\]  (1)

The formula for calculating the standard deviation of subsystem coordination degree is:
\[ S_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{it} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_{ij})^2} \]  

(2)

given to

\[ CV_i = \sqrt{m(1 - \frac{1}{C_{m}} \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} / (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{it} / m)^2)} = \sqrt{m(1 - \frac{1}{C_i})} \]  

(3)

Furthermore, the distance coordination degree of the main functional interval ecological compensation is obtained:

\[ c_i = \left( \frac{1}{C_{m}} \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} / (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{it} / m)^2 \right)^2 \]  

(4)

According to the concept of coordination and analysis of the related model defined by the deviation coefficient of \( CV_i \) coordination degree, we believe that the deviation is as small as possible, i.e. the deviation coefficient is smaller, the greater the degree of coordination, so we can determine the coordinate system. Using the method of probability analysis, we can see that the greater the degree of coordination, the more coordinated the system, the co scheduling model and the deviation coefficient formula (1) can be seen in a certain level of development \( \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{it} \). If from the comprehensive development level \( x_{it} \), the greater the degree \( CV_i \) of system development, at the same time, \( C_i \) is also very small, is the main function of interval compensation less coordination \( x_{it} \); and if the development degree is close to the level of comprehensive development, \( CV_i \) small, \( C_i \) large, is the main function of interval compensation more coordinated.

3.2. Analysis of ecological compensation of main function area by distance coordination degree model

Distance coordination degree model can be used to measure the subsystem (main function) and the actual compensation compensation effect between the ideal distance to the ideal value and the actual value, thereby judging differences between variables, and divided by \( \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m} S_i^2} \), he maximum possible distance between the actual value and the ideal value of the evaluation variable \( S_i \) makes the evaluation results more credible and comparable. The formula for measuring the coordination distance of the ecological compensation of the main function:

\[ \overline{S}_i = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{it} - \overline{x}_{it})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{m} S_i^2} \]

\[ \text{Or } \overline{S}_i = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m} (\sigma_{it} - \sigma_{it})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{m} S_i^2} \]  

(5)

If the \( K \) is assumed to be the coefficient of adjustment, the value of the distance coordination \( C_i \) (0, 1). When the value of the distance coordination degree is small, it is indicated that the system coordination is weaker, and the greater the value of the distance coordination degree, the stronger the system coordination.

The distance coordination degree model has the following advantages compared with the distance coefficient model:

(1) the distance variable to the model, can measure more effective coordination degree, simple calculation, can directly show the function zone between the actual value and the ideal value of distance coordination degree, reflect the nature of CO scheduling.

(2) the distance coordination degree model can be used under certain assumptions. The model is more flexible and convenient, and can be used to estimate the degree of coordination of the regional ecological compensation.

4. OPTIMIZATION OF COORDINATION MECHANISM OF ECOLOGICAL COMPENSATION IN THE MAIN FUNCTIONAL AREAS
4.1. Improve the institutional constraints of cross regional ecological compensation coordination mechanism

(1) deepen the reform of forest property rights in order to clarify the property rights of stakeholders

The main functions of the district to accelerate the reform of forest right system, try to carry out the pilot reform of forest rights, assessment and acceptance of work, increase efforts to strive for the national inter regional ecological compensation of the main functional areas to support efforts to increase the scope of the pilot, as soon as possible to solve the forest right certificate issued, the main functional areas should be completed in the shortest time in with the inter regional ecological compensation related to the reform of collective forest right system, try to take the average income of shares or the implementation of property rights. For the payment of compensation funds in each functional area of change, directly to the ecological compensation paid to woodland or forest operators, according to the business situation, formulated the different compensation standards of different benefits, to encourage forest operators better cultivation, maintenance, implementation of forest ecological and environmental protection, strengthen ecological construction, the ecological property compensation mechanism can play its role effectively.

(2) establishment of inter regional ecological compensation constraints and supervision system

The restraint mechanism is an indispensable system for the establishment of the inter regional ecological compensation mechanism of the main functional areas. Under the supervision system of the restriction and supervision, the establishment and improvement of the inter regional ecological compensation coordination mechanism. Only in this way, the implementation of ecological compensation to the main function of the interval of everything in good order and well arranged in the process of ecological compensation, especially, if the violation of the provisions of laws and regulations, acts of sabotage and caused heavy losses, the supervision and restriction mechanism for the standard, to give the appropriate punishment. For example, in the management of the ecological compensation fund in the main functional areas, it is necessary to clarify the technical standards of forestry management and protection, and to clarify the responsibilities of the management and protection of the functional areas and the cross regional compensation standards. In order to better constrain the behavior of cross regional ecological compensation stakeholders, set up directly under the regulatory agencies, the establishment of supervision and management mechanism. For government funding, the use of dynamic ecological compensation funds, establish the supervision system of special distribution, the competent department at a higher level government can monitor the use of funds compensation; the establishment of a joint supervision system of the main functional areas, used by the assignment of each functional area of special joint supervision of the ecological compensation funds allocated by individual households; forest supervision, supervision ecological compensation is divided on household income compensation amount to "consistent, fair and open" principle, to ensure earmarking, improve the efficiency of the use of funds, to prevent the abuse of power, corruption and embezzlement behavior occurs. In addition, the joint supervision mechanism at any time on the main functional areas of ecological engineering construction supervision and management, to avoid serious waste of funds, bean curd works, and can not achieve the desired results. Can try to hire a special ecological construction experts on Ecological Engineering Quality Supervision, to ensure the quality of the project.

(3) improve the cross regional ecosystem service value assessment system

The evaluation method of ecological service function value is a scientific evaluation system which can overcome the defects of the existing evaluation methods, the evaluation cost is relatively high, and the evaluation results are more accurate. At present, China's ecological compensation funds are scarce, and the ecological service function value can not be used for cross regional ecological compensation. From the analysis of the existing literature on the ecological compensation standard calculation of the model, we find the ecological benefit of ecological products have an important influence on the calculation of inter regional ecological compensation, ecological value assessment is necessary. The ecological products provided by the ecosystem service function value as the standard of compensation, will make the results more accurate, therefore, need to establish the ecological environment resources value evaluation system, evaluation technology development ecosystem service value, one can improve the society from all walks of life to enjoy the ecological benefits paid to the consciousness, on the other hand, can also for ecological compensation or related ecological product market transactions to determine the transaction price, urged the whole society to consciously protect the environment, at the same time, to provide intellectual support and strong support for the human to cross regional ecological compensation mechanism between the main functional areas.

4.2. To strengthen the coordination of the regional ecological compensation of the main functional areas

With the dynamic changes of the strong development of cross regional ecological compensation standard, the line should be eco governance resources caused by mining and recovery cost, the ceiling should be full of ecological loss, the ecological compensation standards, is actually the answer should be how much, due to individual differences in regional compensation, need a certain the principle of measuring, making the calculation formula, calculation of compensation funds, also need to consider the cost of external factors, such
as water, electricity and gas, the cost of production and transportation. At the same time, to develop the eco-compensation standard should be coordinated with the development of forestry, adjusted based on the dynamic development of economy, according to the interests, preferences and local government compensation subjects of refinement, to improve the standard of compensation and unit for reasonable compensation for the realization of the cross domain. According to the ecological value, the cost of management and protection, ecological location and other factors to determine the hierarchical, systematic, systematic compensation standards to meet the requirements of forestry compensation. The construction of forest ecological monitoring system and evaluation system, strengthen the measure distance coordination degree and the amount of ecological compensation of ecological benefits of forest spatial transfer by households and non forest households willingness to pay and willingness to accept compensation, using the quantitative analysis method to evaluate regional compensation effect, so as to adjust the compensation measures.

4.3. Improve inter regional ecological compensation coordination policy

(1) fiscal policy

In order to meet the requirements of the construction of the main functional areas, the establishment of the main functional areas of ecological compensation coordination policy mainly from the financial capital policy, industrial policy, investment policy, etc.. Forestry ecological compensation funds management should adhere to the principle of openness and transparency, the use of the principle of special funds, strict withholding and misappropriating and taking financial compensation funds, in strict accordance with shared interests, the principle of shared responsibility for the use of fiscal funds and capital allocation, improve the reporting, allocation, use, inspection, assessment, evaluation measures supervision by forest workers and forest households and the masses, so that farmers have the right to speak, to mobilize non-governmental forces to urge the main functional areas of inter regional ecological compensation policy.

Financial compensation funds should be diversified, increase compensation funds transfer payments, try to consider the accumulation area, the ecological benefits of forest spatial transfer amount in accordance with the way of measuring the standard of ecological compensation, to ensure that the natural environment changes and adequate protection of the ecological environment caused by increased expenditure of funds transfer. To strengthen the investment in ecological construction projects in the functional areas and consolidate the financial input. The main function of interval cross domain of ecological compensation funds to become abundant wealth, financial funds can not simply rely on state subsidies, should rely on access to external financing, external financing in the government, supplemented by the basis of social, also can take the ecological compensation tax, ecological compensation bonds, ecological lottery and other forms of ecological fees and other ways to get income the ecological forest construction funds.

(2) industrial policy

In recent years, the state has focused on the protection of ecological resources and ecological environment, the state-owned forest harvesting is limited, resulting in a significant reduction in timber production. To this end, the timber production as the main industry policy needs to be further adjusted for high energy consumption, serious pollution of the gradual implementation of the delisting of the industry, the transformation of the project, the reform and innovation of the industrial mechanism. The main functional areas should be combined with the characteristics of their own natural resources, to encourage the “forest production, forest management” of the industrial structure, the full development of functional areas in the development of new ecological characteristics of the industry.

(3) investment policy

At this stage, the construction of the main functional areas of the country has invested a lot of money every year, most of them for ecological restoration and environmental protection, part of the funds to support the focus on the transformation of the main functional areas of investment projects. Especially for the construction of public facilities in the area of ecological immigration, but also invested a lot of money. As ecological construction is a long way to go, the demand for funds is large, and the results are slow. Therefore, the main functional areas should be combined with the law of the development of forestry, forestry investment policy design of a complete set of system, establish a diversified investment mechanism, the realization of “shared interests” forestry, namely to improve the investment environment, and improve the functional areas of investment benefit.

4.4. Improve supporting industry coordination system

The cross regional ecological compensation coordination of the main functional areas is a long-term systematic project. The main functional areas of mutual compensation for ecological compensation funds, the national finance is still far from enough to pay, which requires the functional area to undertake part of the economic tasks, mutual compensation transfer payments. The main functional areas to repair and enhance the ecological functions of forests, grasslands, and strengthening the field of water resources, and forest protection, scientific and orderly development and production of forestry products, combined with regional advantages,
develop specialty industries: such as tourism industry, ecological agriculture, forest planting, aquaculture and other characteristics, ready to respond the adjustment of industrial structure strategic coordination. The main function of inter regional ecological compensation coordination interval should be constructed in the ecological oriented implementation of protector enjoy the benefits of protection, saboteurs pay compensation, to bear the loss for forest tourism development in the pillar industry, ecological agriculture, forest planting, breeding industry, the characteristics of green products, and other related characteristics of the pharmaceutical industry to provide the necessary support system. At the same time, the government should strengthen the guidance of industry policy and planning, further coordination of coupling between the main functional areas of industrial policy and related policies, in order to promote the development of forestry industry cluster, and strive to improve economic benefit.

4.5. **Improve the main function of inter regional ecological compensation benefit coordination mechanism**

The main function of interval cross regional ecological compensation design stakeholders is very large, complex interests, ecological function area between the restoration and environmental protection, regional ecological compensation is difficult, is the core problem of cross regional ecological compensation to be solved. The implementation of inter regional ecological compensation benefit coordination strategy, promote inter regional ecological compensation in forestry ecological construction, need to establish a consultation mechanism of stakeholders, improve the legal supervision mechanism, inter regional ecological compensation guarantee mechanism, cooperation mechanism and evaluation and feedback mechanism.

1. Establishing the mechanism of interest coordination under the framework of the main functional areas

The coordination among the local governments, the higher authorities and the functional areas of the main functional areas, as well as the interests coordination among the forest farmers is the core of the ecological compensation coordination mechanism. Because the administrative relationship between the government and the regional government bears different ecological responsibility, combined with the complexity of the ecological system, cross regional ecological compensation will inevitably appear different degree of contradiction and friction. The government gives the government some regional compensation funds, the urge to speed up the ecological construction, within the region and if the government focus on the construction of ecological environment, and provide ecological service products for ecological edge area and radiation area, will also receive compensation funds for edge region and radiation region. If the ecological core area does not focus on ecological construction, that is, there is no protection of the ecosystem, not to repair the ecosystem, but the destruction of ecosystems. The ecological core area needs to compensate for the radiation area and the marginal area. This requires the establishment of interest coordination mechanism in the framework of the functional area. First of all, it is necessary to establish the inter regional ecological compensation management mechanism between the main functional areas, and the government departments at all levels shall give the administrative organs certain rights to be responsible for the communication and coordination between the governments. And under the ecological compensation management organization, is divided into the implementation of ecological compensation, ecological compensation supervision and identification mechanism. The implementation of the ecological compensation mechanism for ecological compensation funds coordination and consultation, including the calculation of compensation standard of compensation, the Department responsible for the identification of ecological compensation; ecological right and responsibility to clear the main functional areas, the development of ecological compensation scheme; the implementation of ecological compensation mechanism is responsible for ensuring that the supervision of interregional eco compensation work; secondly to establish communication and coordination mechanism forest farmers households, and explain the distribution of compensation rules, the provisions of the relevant system, achieve the "principle of compensation three open an oversight, public compensation fund shares, public distribution, public allocation standard, ensure farmers forest household supervision. Finally, the government departments should regularly and functional areas, forest farmers to carry out consultation and coordination meeting, communication and exchange of ecological compensation funds issued, major issues of forestry policy, ecological construction, ecological protection, economic development, and promote the sharing of benefits, with the development of the security system, ecological construction, economic responsibility.

2. Improve the negotiation mechanism of stakeholders in the main functional areas

The inter regional ecological compensation of the main functional areas needs to construct the mechanism of interest negotiation among the local governments, local governments and stakeholders, the central government and local governments. Ecological compensation stakeholders involved in different subjects, in addition to government departments, the compensation output and compensation input between the interests of the allocation of ecological benefits will also lead to loss of balance. The influence factors of ecological damage output by ecological environment and technology and management level, it is not simply to input to bear all losses onto, to find the balance of interests, in accordance with the information transmission theory, have sufficient information to support stakeholders to express their interest preferences effectively to the government, the local government also the need to convey interests to the superior government, the government can also
deliver relevant policy quickly to the government. In the previous analysis, we can see that there is a horizontal game between the government and the main functional areas, and there is a vertical game relationship between the main functional areas. Therefore, in the process of promoting the construction of the main functional areas, all stakeholders need to have good communication and negotiation mechanism, the leading role of the government, the mechanism of information communication platform and build stakeholder consultation, negotiation and consider the interests of a variety of multi equilibrium, in order to ensure the rational allocation of inter regional ecological compensation funds. To realize sustainable development of regional environment and economy.

(3) improve the cross regional ecological compensation legal supervision mechanism and provide compensation trading platform

At present, between the main function region of our country supervision mechanism of cross domain of ecological compensation law is still not perfect, for how stakeholders, the implementation of effective supervision mechanism of the government, who will supervise, by whom and what to supervise is the primary problem facing the inter regional ecological compensation. The development of relevant legal standards, improve the legal mechanism and institutionalized channels, to be able to achieve mutual checks and balances between the government and functional areas, to avoid local protectionism and local government's quick success.

For inter regional ecological compensation trading platform, in addition to the main functions of the district government, the region of superior government, the joint management of regular communication and coordination mechanism, should also be in the legal supervision system, introducing the market mechanism, the cloth wipe the area between the ecological output and input area of complementary advantages, mutual benefit and win-win, try to establish carbon trading market in the region and pay for ecosystem services, and any supervision and guidance on the trading market, the ecological compensation market running smoothly, reduce regional disparities, improve ecological benefit.

(4) improve the safeguard mechanism of cross regional ecological compensation

At present, the land of our country is divided into different functional areas, such as the optimal development area, the key fast region, the restricted development zone and the forbidden development zone. Different regions have different functions, which will lead to the coordination of regional interests. Optimize the development of the region and focus on the rapid development of the region to focus on more opportunities for development, limiting the development of regional and prohibit the development of regional development opportunities, economic development is bound to suffer a certain loss. How to establish the inter regional ecological security mechanism of the main function area? Need to consider the ecological environment protection function. The main functions of the district where the local government should consider the ecological migration function area residents, the establishment of ecological compensation mechanism of social security, the need to consider the extent of coverage, expand the basic old-age insurance and medical insurance to strengthen the security system coverage; establish basic medical security system, supplementary forms of guarantee system of merger. In addition, in order to avoid the forestry operators for medical treatment is difficult, difficult to see a doctor, medical institutions need to increase the construction of forestry in medical institutions, the important medical equipment investment, the more cannot do without government funding, in order to improve the medical security system, to gradually expand the financing channels, to ensure the main functional areas of the residents to be able to enjoy basic medical insurance. At the same time, we should establish a new rural cooperative medical security system and the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents in the forest area, explore the establishment of urban and rural integration of the basic medical security system.

(5) improve the inter regional cooperation mechanism of the main functional areas

The establishment of regional cooperation mechanism of main function areas is an important measure to promote the sustainable development of ecological construction and building a harmonious society in China, the main functional areas should be on the basis of mutual benefit, carry out regional cooperation between the various functional areas, can complement each other, mutual cooperation, cooperation mechanism involving all levels of public management. Department of contact, linkage, development and perfection to mobilize social forces to jointly promote the cross domain of ecological compensation mechanism, reduce compensation disputes, to solve the problem of cross regional ecological environment compensation, so as to maximize the promotion of regional economic sustainable and stable development. To improve the inter regional cooperation mechanism of the main functional areas is not only beneficial to the coordination of interests between regions, but also conducive to the coordination of regional economy and the construction of main functional areas.

(6) establish dynamic evaluation and feedback mechanism

The main function of the ecological compensation behavior interval with the economic and social development, construction and functional changes of the forestry area and change, it is a dynamic process, in different stages of development, the main functional areas will be adjusted accordingly, dividing a region may belong to different main functional areas alternatively, the implementation effect, so that the policy will change. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a dynamic evaluation and feedback mechanism, to establish a management
system of government and functional areas, at any time to coordinate the dynamic development of the main functional areas of ecological construction.

(7) establishing a cross regional benefit sharing mechanism

The establishment of a system, a complete and reasonable benefit sharing mechanism, to the functional areas between the interest distribution and coordination "as the core, to coordinate and make up the weakness area between the main functional areas of interest loss for the purpose of ensuring sustained cooperation between regions, regional cooperation to ensure balanced fairness, impartiality and openness. The main function of the interval should establish construction interests consultation, interest compensation, organization and improve the benefit sharing mechanism. At present, the cross domain of ecological compensation benefit sharing is also just stay in the level, for long-term deposit into the mechanism, need to rise normative documents prior to the legal level, should be through the internalization of external costs, to achieve a win-win ecological benefits sharing assistance, financial and technical cooperation, transfer payment so, ecological protection and benefit to reach a consensus on the issue of compensation in the interests of long-term, inter regional ecological compensation mechanism to establish coordination and win-win, in order to promote the sustainable development of the regional economic coordination and forestry.

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