

(PEOPLE'S) PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY



THIRD ASIA-PACIFIC FOREST SECTOR OUTLOOK STUDY (APFSOS III)
Technical Workshop on Forest Governance Trends and Outlook for 2030 & 2050
27 September 2018, China Room, RECOFTC Bangkok

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Trends in forest ownership
- Forest tenure reform
- Community based forestry
- Women's participation
- Questions for moving forward



FOREST TENURE REFORM – OBJECTIVES?



Why are governments conducting forest tenure reform?

- “Forest peoples” and poverty
- State ownership failing? – loss of natural forests
- Contested tenure & frequency of forest conflicts?
- Orientation towards market economy?
- External drivers?

TRENDS IN FOREST OWNERSHIP

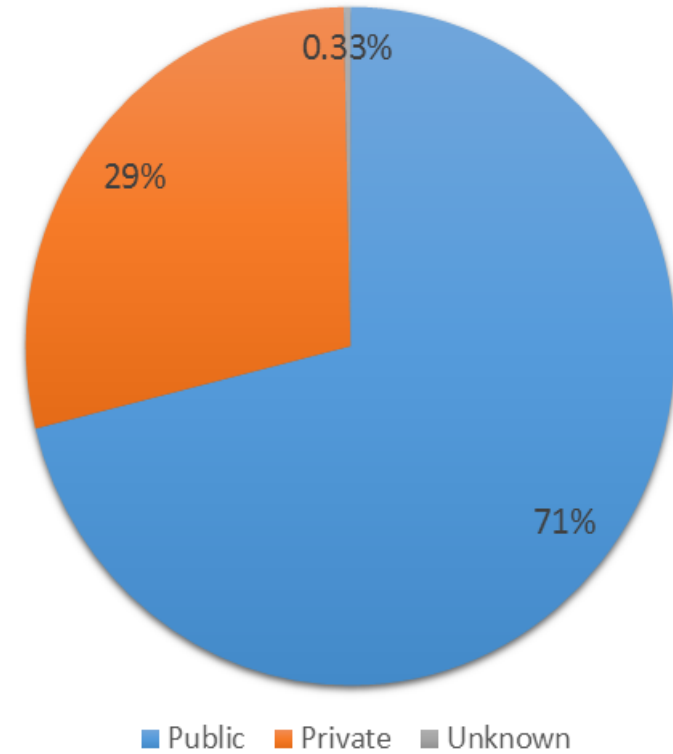
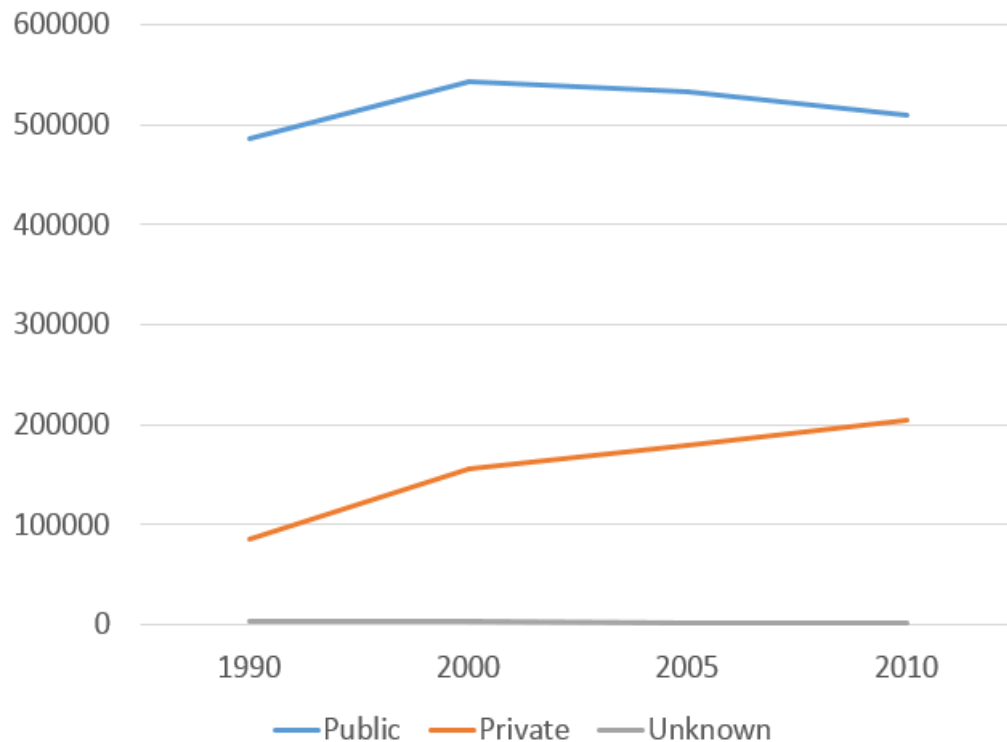


Figure 8.2 Forest ownership in Asia-Pacific region (000 ha)

TRENDS IN FOREST OWNERSHIP

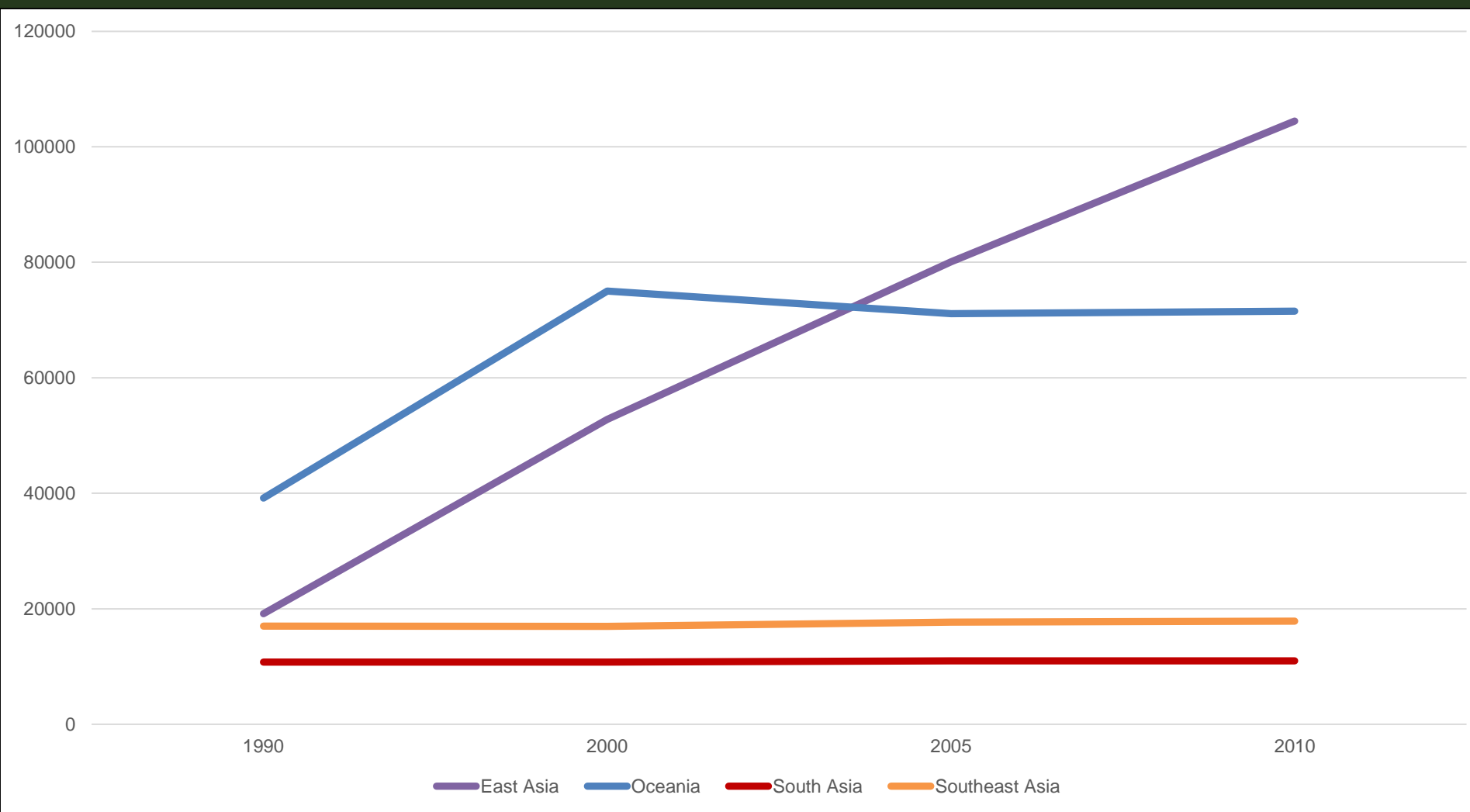


Figure 8.3 Trends in private ownership of forests in different sub-regions (000 ha)

FOREST TENURE REFORM

	Government administered		Designated for IPs & local communities		Owned by IPs & local communities		Owned by individuals and firms	
	2002	2017	2002	2017	2002	2017	2002	2017
Australia	89.91	83.3	0	9.1	20.87	12.11	18.06	20.24
Bhutan	2.6	2.65	0	0.08	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	11.16	7.73	0	0.46	0	0	0	0
China	76.06	75.2	0	0	103.06	124.3	0	0
India	56.02	59.28	14.1		0	1.11	9.37	9.77
Indonesia	97.69	85.36	0.22	0.79	0	0.01	1.49	4.86
Japan	10.43	11.06	0	0	1.05	0.28	13.39	13.09
Lao PDR	16.53	18.74	0	0.02	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	12.89	8.94		3.35				
Myanmar	34.23	28.88	0.02	0.16	0	0	0	
Nepal	4.63	4.54	1.02	2.07	0	0	0	0
PNG	0.9	0.84	0	0	29.2	27.01	0.03	0.03
Philippines	13.84	9.46	1.97	1.64	0.04	4.71	0	0
ROK	1.89	2.08	0.03	0	0	0	4.5	4.25
Thailand	17.01	15.87	0	0.48	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	11.78	13.25	0	1.13	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	457.57	427.18	17.36	19.28	154.22	169.53	46.84	52.24

Table 8.5. Forest ownership in selected countries Asia-Pacific 2002 – 2017 in million ha (RRI 2018)

FOREST TENURE REFORM

Fundamentals for successful forest tenure reform include:

- institutions with clear mandate and capacities to lead the reform process,
- effective awareness raising program,
- emphasis on participatory processes,
- supported by use of technology (such as remote sensing)
- enabling environment.

FOREST TENURE REFORM – SUCCESS?

Country	Institutions with clear mandate and capacities	effective awareness raising program	emphasis on participatory processes	supported by use of technology	Enabling environment
XXXX	Strongly agree	Depends	Strongly disagree	Neither	Agree

How is success measured?
 Process as indicator for long term impacts?
 Timescale?

FOREST TENURE REFORM

Country	Tenure regime	Duration	Access	Withdrawal (NTFP)	Withdrawal (timber)	Management	Exclusion	Due process & compensation	Alienation (lease)	Alienation (collateral)	Alienation (sale)
Cambodia	Community forests	15 years (renewable)	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	x	x	x
	Community Protected Areas	15 years	Ö	Ö	--	Ö	x	x	x	x	x
	Indigenous Communities Land	Unlimited	Ö	--	--	Ö	Ö	Ö	x	x	x
China	Collective Ownership with Individual Property Rights to Forestland	Unlimited	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	x	x


Table 8.4. Bundle of rights in selected countries

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY – OBJECTIVES?



Forest protection?
Poverty reduction?
Livelihood development?
Commercialisation?
...
Are they mutually exclusive?
Depends on type?

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY

Increasing number and strength of rights 

	Participatory conservation	Joint forest management	Community forestry (limited devolution)	Community forestry (full devolution)	Private ownership
Cambodia	Community protected area		Community forest		
Indonesia	Village conservation (Desa Konservasi)		Community plantation forest (HTR). Village forest (Hutan Desa)	People's forest (Hutan adat). Community based forest (HKm)	Privately owned smallholder forest (HR)
Thailand	Joint protected area management		Community forest		Smallholder forest

Figure 8.4. Examples of different tenure regimes and the strength of rights (based on FAO 2016)

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY - NEPAL

	Forest category	Management objectives	Responsible agency	Area (ha)
Government managed	Protected areas	Conservation of ecosystem, natural and cultural heritage	Government (Dept of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation [DNPWC])	2,873,197
	Protected forest	Protection of biodiversity, wildlife and environment	Government (Dept of Forest [DoF])	190,809
	Production forest	Forest production	Government Forest Product Development Board	15,250
Participatory	Leasehold	Rehabilitation of production forests	Leasehold group	43,317
	Religious	Protection of religious sites	Religious institutions	2,056
	Bufferzone community forest	Participatory conservation and sustainable use	Government	138,444
	Community	Forest production	Community forestry user group (CFUG)	2,237,670
	Collaborative	Forest production	Collaborative forest management group (CFMG)	76,012
	Private	According to owner's objectives	Private owner	2,360

Table 8.6. Forest classification, management objectives and area Nepal

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY

Country	CBF area in 2017 (ha)	Target		% of total forest area
		Ha	Year	
Cambodia	460,000	2,000,000	2029	23.0
Indonesia	800,000	12,700,000	2019	6.3
Myanmar	160,000	919,000	2030	17.4
Philippines	6,350,000	9,000,000	2008	70.6
Thailand	480,000	1,600,000	2025	30.0
Vietnam	1,130,000	4,000,000	2020	28.3

Table 8.7. Target area of CBF in selected countries in the region

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY

The following keys must be in place when considering communities' involvement on the value chain:

- secure tenure,
- enabling regulatory framework,
- strong governance,
- viable technology,
- adequate market knowledge
- supportive bureaucracy

COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY – SUCCESS?

Country	Secure tenure	Enabling regulatory framework	Strong governance	Viable technology	Adequate market knowledge	Supportive bureaucracy
XXXX	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Neither	Agree	Depends

How is success measured?

Is CBF being well researched? and findings communicated?

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY

Progress made (e.g. in China)– but long way to go.

Importance of getting the legislation in place

Lack of recognition of value, importance and rights?

Lip service?

Lack of capacities?

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FORESTRY

Country	Gender assessment result
Cambodia	Women account for just over 25% of total staff working in different agriculture administrations: 10% in forestry, 17% in fisheries, 28% in rubber, 29% in livestock, and 34% in agricultural extension services. At senior decision-making levels, there is one woman.
Lao PDR	Women slightly outnumber men in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing workforce: 51.3 % of the workforce are women
Philippines	DENR's CBFM policy mandates 30% representation of women in CBFM, which led to more than 30 % women's leadership in CBFM committees
Papua New Guinea	Women's participation in labour force through employment and entrepreneurship about 70% (men 71%) (UNDP, 2016). In agriculture, women comprise almost 35 % of the economically active population, mainly in subsistence agriculture.
Vanuatu	The gender balance in the Forestry Department is 10.8% and 5/48 permanent and contract staff are women.

Table 8.8. Examples of women's role in forestry based on recent country gender assessment

OUTLOOK FOR PARTICIPATION

- FOREST TENURE REFORM – continuing despite poor democratic environment?
- COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY – targets and objectives met?
- WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION – legal progress, supported by improved attitude, skills and knowledge?

REQUESTED FEEDBACK

1. Your overall assessment: what do you like and/or dislike?
2. Accuracy and consistency of data/information → your concrete suggestions to address
3. Data or information that need to be added (gaps) → and your concrete suggestion where to get these data and information
4. Structure (e.g. Forest Tenure Reform and CBF)?
5. Outlook (2030 and 2050)?
6. How to make it more interesting and appealing while maintaining the brevity