

4 Global survey

Requests to complete the global survey were sent to 1 990 recipients. Overall, there were 108 responses, of which 79 were complete and relevant. Of those 79 responses, 41 were from or concerned Latin America, 20 were from Southeast Asia and 18 were from Africa. Seventy-six percent of respondents had more than ten years of experience in the forest sector, 15 had 6–10 years of experience and only 9 percent had less than six years of experience. The majority (about 68 percent) of respondents were involved in the initiatives on which they reported as employees of NGOs, governments or international organizations (Table 3).

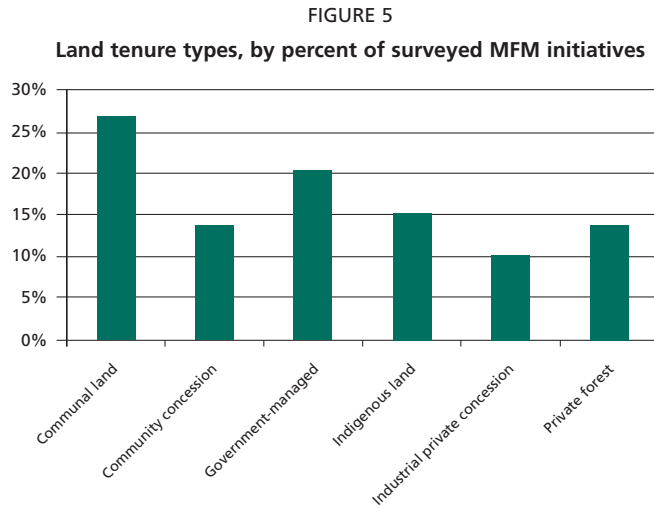
TABLE 3
Current workplace of respondents, as percent of total responses

Workplace	%
NGO	31.5
Government	19.2
International organization	17.8
Research institution	16.4
Private sector	12.3
Other	2.70

Note: n = 79

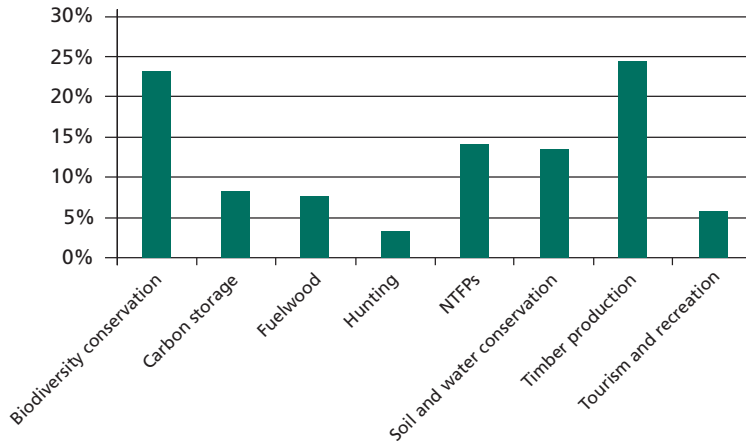
About one-third (30.4 percent) of the initiatives were experimental. The rest were operational at a small scale (defined as equal to or less than 500 hectares; 28.4 percent) or a large scale (41.2 percent). The majority (86 percent) of the initiatives were still under implementation at the time of the survey. Of those, about 10 percent were more than 10 years old, 56 percent were 1–5 years old and 23 percent were 6–10 years old. The remaining 11 percent were less than 1 year old. Around half the initiatives took place either on communal land or in government-managed forests (Figure 5). It was common for the initiatives to have either a government/formal (53 percent) or non-government/informal (31 percent) management plan.

Timber production and biodiversity conservation were primary management objectives of approximately half the initiatives in regard to economic output (Figure 6), whereas the production of NTFPs, and soil and water conservation, were the most important secondary objectives (Figure 7).



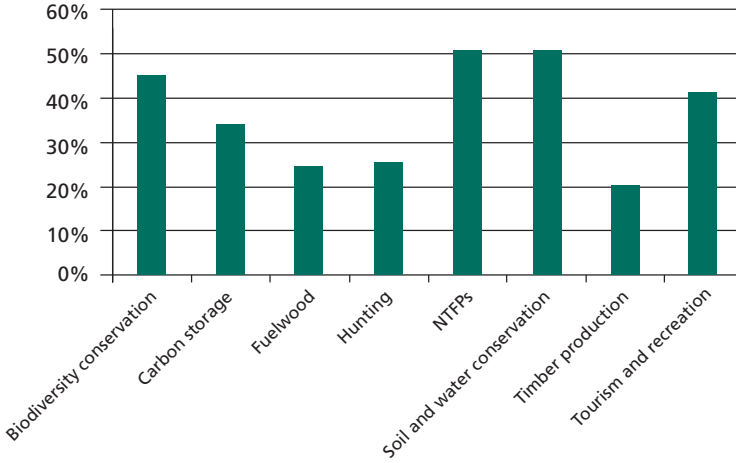
Note: n = 79.

FIGURE 6
Primary management objectives, based on economic output, by percent of surveyed MFM initiatives



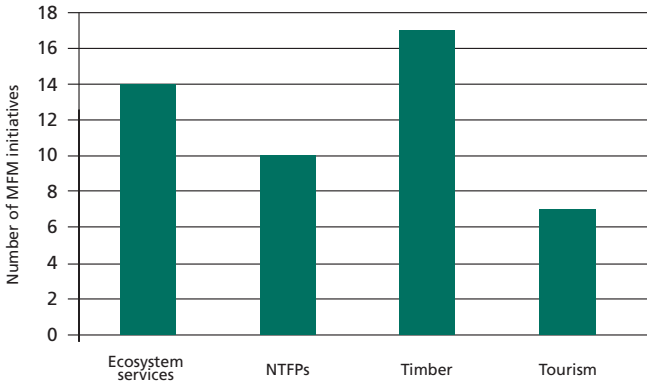
Note: n = 79.

FIGURE 7
Secondary management objectives, by percent of surveyed MFM initiatives



Notes: several activities could be listed for one initiative; n = 79.

FIGURE 8
Number of MFM initiatives in which various products and services were either certified or in the process of becoming certified



Nearly one-quarter – 22.5 percent – of projects were certified, and another 22.5 percent were in the process of becoming certified. Timber was the most common product or service for which initiatives were either certified or were in the process of becoming certified (Figure 8). Of the surveyed initiatives, more than half were community-based, and timber and biodiversity conservation were the most frequent primary management objectives.

The survey results broadly concurred with those of the regional assessments. Political–institutional and social variables were perceived to be the most important factors hindering MFM, but a lack of adequate skills was also often mentioned

(Table 4). Current workplace categories were used to test whether respondents' perceptions of the strength of the barriers to MFM differed according to allegiance, but no significant differences emerged. Hence, respondents seem to be in agreement on the relative importance of barriers to the implementation of MFM.

Based on respondents' answers, 66 recommendations on how to increase the chances of success of MFM initiatives were identified. The single-most cited recommendation was "capacity-building", followed by "supporting policies and legislation", "involvement of communities" and "awareness-raising". The recommendations were further organized into 15 categories (Table 5). Although "community issues" is listed as its own category and includes factors such as "recognize and use traditional knowledge" and "resolve land tenure", community welfare is inherent in many of the other categories. "Improving implementation" was another major theme.

TABLE 4
Variables hindering MFM implementation, ranked on the basis of the total sums of ratings and average scores

Variable	Category ^a	Mean ^b	Sum ^b
Efficiency of administrative processes	P	3.16	250
Institutional or management structures and frameworks	P	2.95	233
Negotiation capacity	S	2.89	228
Forestry education	P	2.89	228
Security of tenure	S	2.86	226
Availability of trained personnel	K	2.84	224
Legal framework	P	2.78	220
Resources, knowledge and skills to accomplish the diversification of forest management	K	2.73	216
Access to credit or financial resources	E	2.70	213
Stakeholder involvement	S	2.70	213
Social conflicts about the impact of one management option on other products or services	S	2.66	210
Market-related knowledge	M	2.62	207
Access to extension service or support	K	2.57	203
Distribution of benefits among stakeholders	S	2.51	198
Technology-related knowledge	SK	2.47	195
Access to markets	M	2.39	189
Community-enterprise interaction	S	2.37	187
Ecological and silvicultural knowledge	SK	2.35	186
Knowledge about forest resources and services	SK	2.09	165
Gender participation or involvement	S	2.06	163
Influence of product prices or PES on decision to engage in MFM	E	2.04	161
Opportunity costs	E	1.86	147

Notes: ^a "Category" refers to the variables formed in the factor analysis, where E = economic; K = knowledge and skills; M = markets; P = political-institutional; S = social; SK = silvicultural knowledge;

^b respondents were asked to score the importance of barriers on a scale of 1-4; n = 79.

TABLE 5
Categories of recommendations on how to
increase the success of MFM initiatives

Category	Number of citations
Implementation	38
Financing	26
Stakeholder participation	25
Capacity-building	22
Market-related issues	20
Policies and legislation	18
Community issues	17
Incentives	11
Communication	10
Institutional issues	9
Education	7
Research	4
Data availability	3
Continuity of projects	2
Benefit-sharing	2

Note: n = 79.



Local agreements for forest use established by the Matses indigenous community

*Fruit of marfil vegetal or tagua (*Phytelappas macrocarpa*) in the Peruvian Amazon*





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Vendors of the non-timber forest product leche de majo (Oenocarpus bataua) in the market of Cobija, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Brazil nut tree (Bertholletia excelsa), an important component of forest management systems in the region shared by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil and Peru



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On the way from the reserve, village of Masako, to Kinsangani, the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Bags of Gnetum spp. and other products being transported to the markets of Bangui, Central African Republic





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Coal-maker cooling charcoal in forest near the village of Ovangoul, Central Region, Cameroon



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A team of chainsaw millers sitting on a ayous (Triplochiton scleroxylon) in Cameroon



Local community in West Kalimantan, Indonesia



Village scenery in Halimun Salak National Park, West Java, Indonesia



JEREMY BROADHEAD

Interview with a villager in the SUFORD project area, Lao People's Democratic Republic



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Log pond, Papua New Guinea