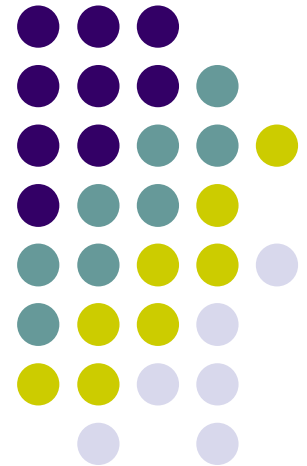
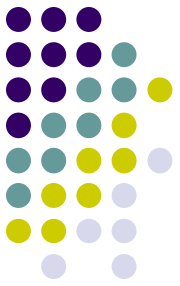


Socio-economic benefits of forestry: What community / locally-based forestry has to offer

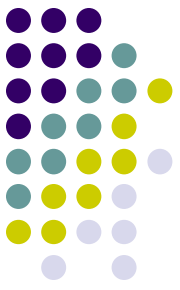
Presented at **APEC MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR FORESTRY**
26th-29th October 2015, Port Moresby



Outline



1. Community forestry allocates rights and responsibilities, builds capacities and rewards performance
2. Community forestry can deliver significant socio-economic (and environmental) benefits
3. Suggestions for a PNG national community managed forest programme
4. Suggestions for APEC



1. Community forestry (CF) allocates rights & responsibilities, builds capacities and rewards performance

- CF programs in Asia-Pacific. Much diversity; characterised by:
 - Informal customary arrangements / Formal arrangements for private and collective forest rights
 - Long-term tenure / resources rights
 - Management institutions set up (management body/constitution)
 - Capacity building/facilitation/monitoring provided by local forest offices, etc.
 - Community responsible for sustaining the resource
 - Economic benefits to communities / shared with govt.



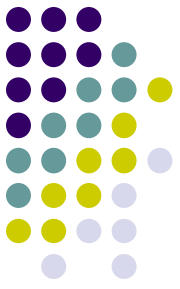
Progress with community forestry in the region and globally

- In Asia – Pacific, major regulatory reforms and national support programs for community-based forest management
- In developing countries ~25% of all forest lands community owned or administered. This figure has doubled in 20 years, could reach 40% by 2050 (Kaimowitz 2005).

Some examples

Country	Features
Cambodia	Community Forestry in Forest Law (2002)
China	Collective forests, farmer engagement in afforestation
Indonesia	Private forests, village forests (<i>Hutan Desa</i>)
India	JFM, PFM
Japan	Satoyama
Mexico	Many communities collectively managing forests for commercial production
Nepal	Several models, Community Forest User Groups
Philippines	CBFM from 1990s onwards, IPRA 1997
Thailand	Community forests (Royal Forest Dept.)
Vietnam	700,000 ha managed by households and collectives (contracts, community regulations)

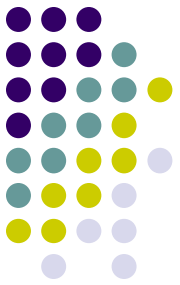




Community forestry support in PNG

- Mostly scattered NGO and church driven initiatives
- Some international support for community woodlots
- No concrete objectives for CF in national policy
- PNGFA Community Forestry Branch - 3 CF coordinators at 3 Regional offices
- PNGFA partnering with NGOs to implement ITTO CF project





Basic NGO approach

- Rights stay with the communities
- NGOs provide technical inputs training and facilitation
- Communities organise themselves to participate and take lead
- Activities include
 - Land use plans, forest inventory and forest management plans
 - Training on SFM principles, milling (set-ups, equipment operation/maintenance, safety), good governance, business & money management
 - Financing of equipment
 - Ongoing extension services



Maximising community engagement

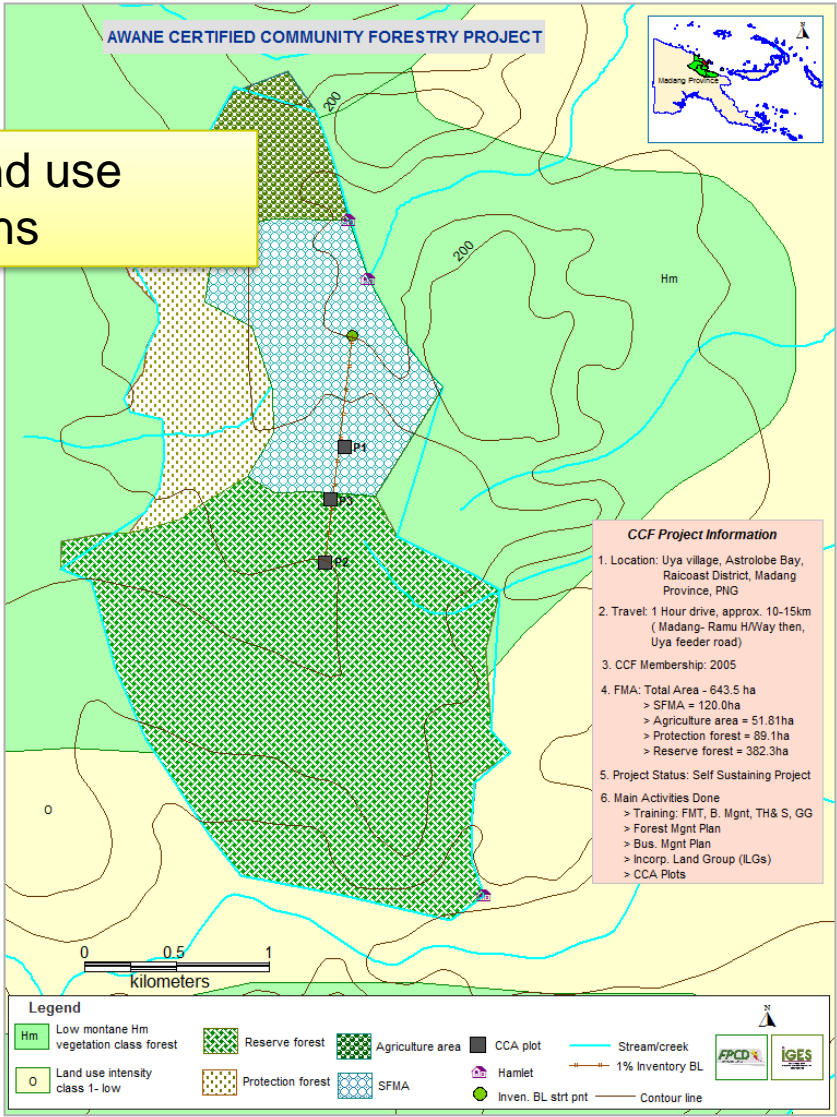




AWANE CERTIFIED COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT



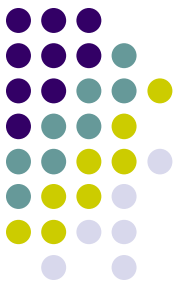
Land use plans



Milling

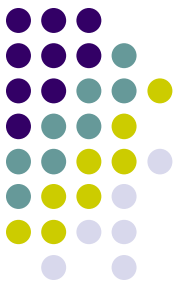


2. Community/locally-based forestry can provide significant & sustainable socio-economic benefits



- In many countries, 50% or more of forest-related employment from community-based forestry enterprises (CBFE)
- Globally, SMFEs generate over 90% of forest revenues, account for 50–90% of forest sector employment
- With tenure secure and enabling environment in place, in 20 tropical-forest case studies, CBFEs showed returns of 10–50% from wood-based and NWFP activities.
- Important contributions to conservation & carbon stocks: in Africa, Asia, and Latin America 370 million ha under community protection
- CBFEs can improve governance, the broader sharing of benefits of economic growth, and long-term viability of forest sector.

Source: (Molnar et al 2011)

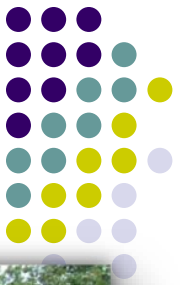


Example of what is possible: Nepal Community Forestry Programme

- CF 2nd largest forest management regime after state-managed forest
- ~25% of the national forests managed by ~19,000 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs).
- User groups constitute about 35% of the country's total population
- CFUGs spend ~28% of their income on forest protection and management, 36% on community development activities, about 3% on pro-poor programmes (Kanel 2004)
- In purely financial terms, benefits outweigh costs 7 times (Bhattarai 2011)
- Large benefits for governance & restoration of landscape functions



Local impacts of community forestry in PNG



- Construction of community infrastructure
- Construction of houses
- Accumulation of CTE assets
- Wages (Chainsaw / sawmill operators; Timber carriers; CTE staff; Women's / youth groups)
- Use of income: Basic goods from trade store, school fees, donations, shared with relatives, transportation fees, medical expenses, consumption goods, cultural events



New aid post in Lau village, West Pomio, ENBP build with timber contributed by the community sawmill



- Customary values / teachings maintained
- Forest remains intact – ecosystem services, subsistence, sale of NTFPs
- Good governance / high levels of participation
- Solidarity & power to negotiate
- Security





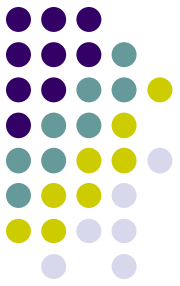
Challenges

- Communities need time to work through issues
- Transportation of timber and supplies difficult / costly from remote areas
- Pragmatic business models needed (working capital, supplies, adding value)
- Threats posed by agricultural leases & illegal logging



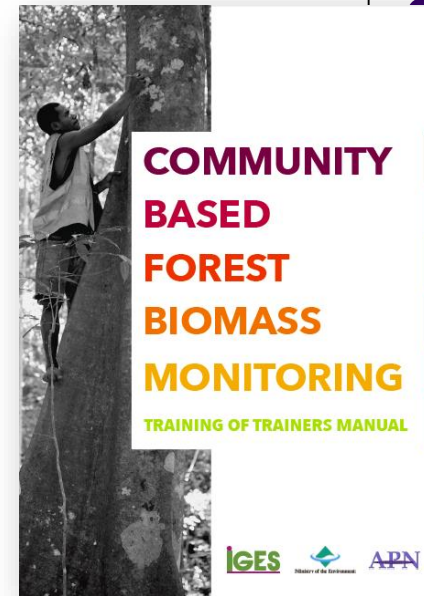
Report for APFNet

3. Suggestions for a national PNG community managed forest programme

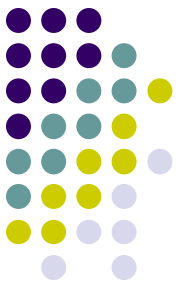


- Prerequisite: Wider governance concerns (illegal logging, forest clearance under SABLs) must be addressed for community and locally-based forestry (and the whole forestry sector) to have a future
- Make national community managed forest programme a central element of forest policy (community forestry to be presented as an option for customary landowners)
- Provide sufficient resources for full extension programme (for both natural forests and woodlots)

- Align / integrate the CF programme with REDD+ and biodiversity conservation (Protected Area / PES) initiatives
- Situate community-based forestry within community/Ward level sustainable land use planning, and a wider landscape framework for natural resource management
- Utilise expertise built by grassroots NGOs



4. Suggestions for APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry (linking with 2013 Cusco Statement)



- To ensure / maximise socio-economic benefits of forestry
 - Share & promote best practices across APEC countries for value-added community and locally-based forestry, with view to developing diverse & resilient forestry industries & sustainable trade
 - Support member states in acting against illegal logging and illegal land conversion
 - Actions to promote not only sustainable timber trade, but also responsible agricultural trade



What PNG's community forests do and can look like!



THANK YOU



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