



Seminar

People First in Tropical Forests?

Are we on the right track?

Wednesday, September 25, 2013



Universiteit Utrecht



WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY
WAGENINGENUR



Ministry of Economic Affairs of the
Netherlands



Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Vereniging Tropische Bossen

Why?

- Small-scale producers: the main actors in most tropical forest areas
- Increasing tracts of tropical forests owned by communities
- International forest policies and corporate strategies: importance of local communities and participation emphasized
- Community based forest management approaches seen the main tactics to stimulate sustainability and equity



But: How did it work out?

- Do we have a right understanding (and respect!) of local realities, needs and dynamics?
- What do we mean by participation and meaningful engagement?
- What have we learnt: dilemmas, pitfalls and promises?
- Where are “we” on the right track and where not?



Objectives of the seminar

- To assess the experiences, dilemmas and perspectives to *strengthen meaningful engagement of local (forest) actors* in tropical sustainable forestry development
- To identify the ways forward:
➔ *What should key actors do differently/better?*



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

Policy makers, business, NGOs, education



Programme

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 13.15 – 13.30 hrs. | Welcome & Introduction | Chair: Helias Udo de Haes, <i>Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML), Leiden University</i> |
| 13.30 – 14.45 hrs. | Understanding Local Practices | |
| | Negotiating Timber in DR Congo | Charlotte Benneker, <i>Free lance researcher</i> |
| | Chainsaw logging in Gabon & Cameroon | Jaap van der Waarde, <i>World Wide Fund for Nature</i> |
| | Shell Nigeria: working with communities and local representatives | Sola Abulu, <i>Shell International Exploration and Production</i> |
| | Reforestation in Malindang, Philippines | Anton Stortelder, <i>Alterra, Wageningen University</i> |
| 14.45 – 15.15 hrs. | People First in Tropical Forests? | |
| | Meaningful engagement beyond rhetoric -Promises and Pitfalls | René Boot, <i>Tropenbos International</i> , on behalf of the Seminar Organizers |
| 15.15 – 15.45 hrs. | Break | |
| 15.45 – 17.00 hrs. | Plenary discussion with panel | |
| | Panellists | Verina Ingram, <i>Wageningen UR, Agricultural Economics Institute (LEI)</i> Bas Clabbers, <i>Senior policy advisor climate change at Ministry of Economic Affairs</i> Vanessa Linforth, <i>Social Policy Manager, FSC International</i> Freerk Wiersum, <i>Wageningen UR</i> |
| 17.00 -18.00 hrs. | Closure and Drinks | |



Panel discussion

- What should we stop doing (the pitfalls and wrong tracks)?
- What should we do better or differently (the promises and right tracks)?
- And what does this mean for different actors? (f.e. local communities, governments, private sector, NGOs; our politicians; education & science, international development and support organizations).

Verina Ingram, *Wageningen UR, Agricultural Economics Institute (LEI)*

Bas Clabbers, *Senior policy advisor climate change at Ministry of Economic Affairs*

Vanessa Linforth, *Social Policy Manager, FSC International*

Freerk Wiersum,
Wageningen UR, Forestry Groups

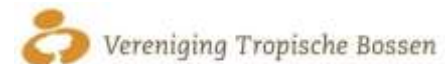


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Mt. Malindang Rainforestation Project

2008-2013

Aart van den Berg
Anton Stortelder





rainforestation in the Philippines



Plaridel

Calamba

Oroquieta City

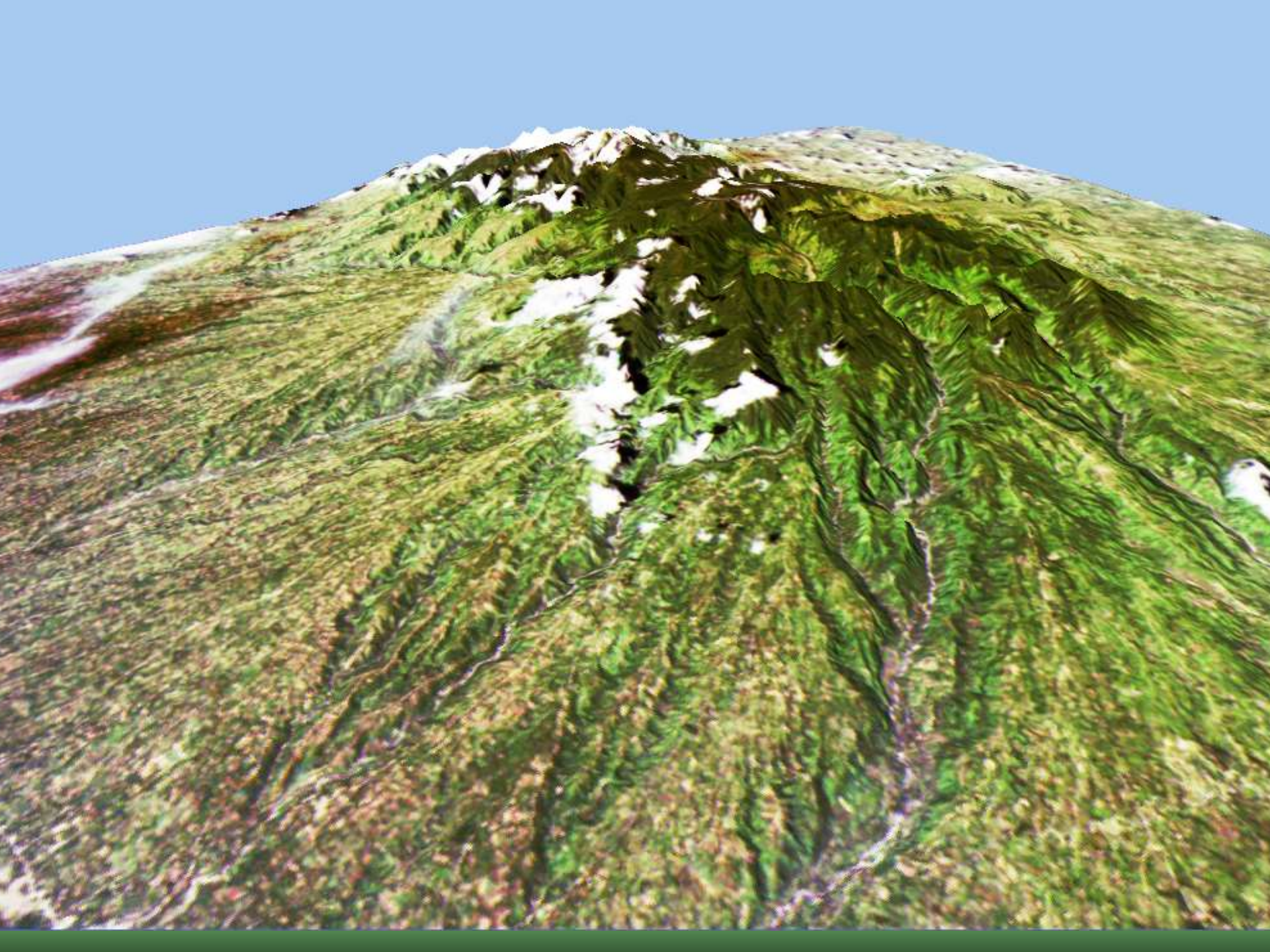
Cagayan

Naawan

Iligan City

Ozamiz City

Mukas



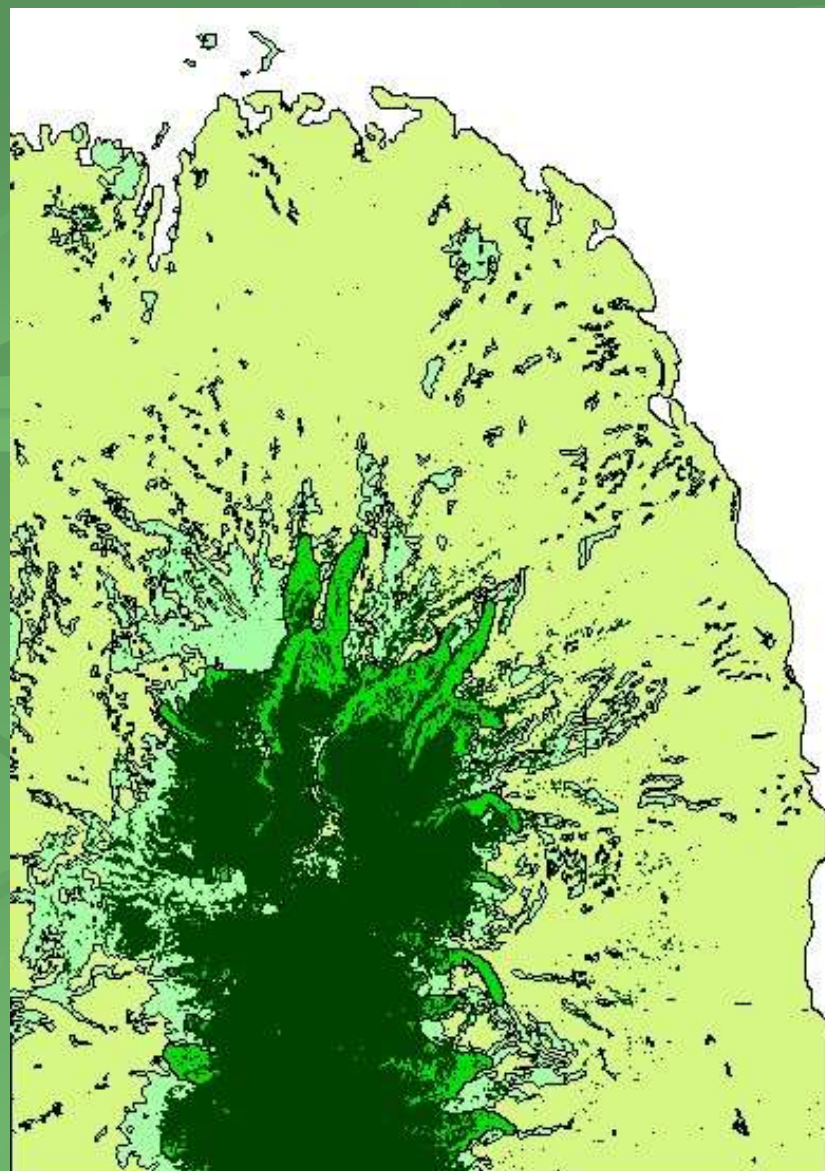




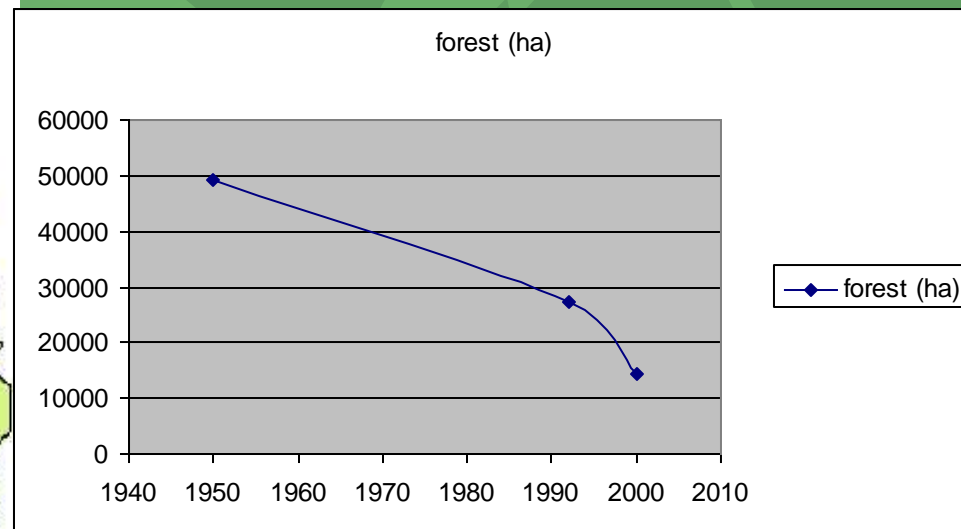








- Deforestation 1900-1950
- Deforestation 1950-1992
- Deforestation 1992-2000
- Forest left 2000



Rainforestation in the Philippines

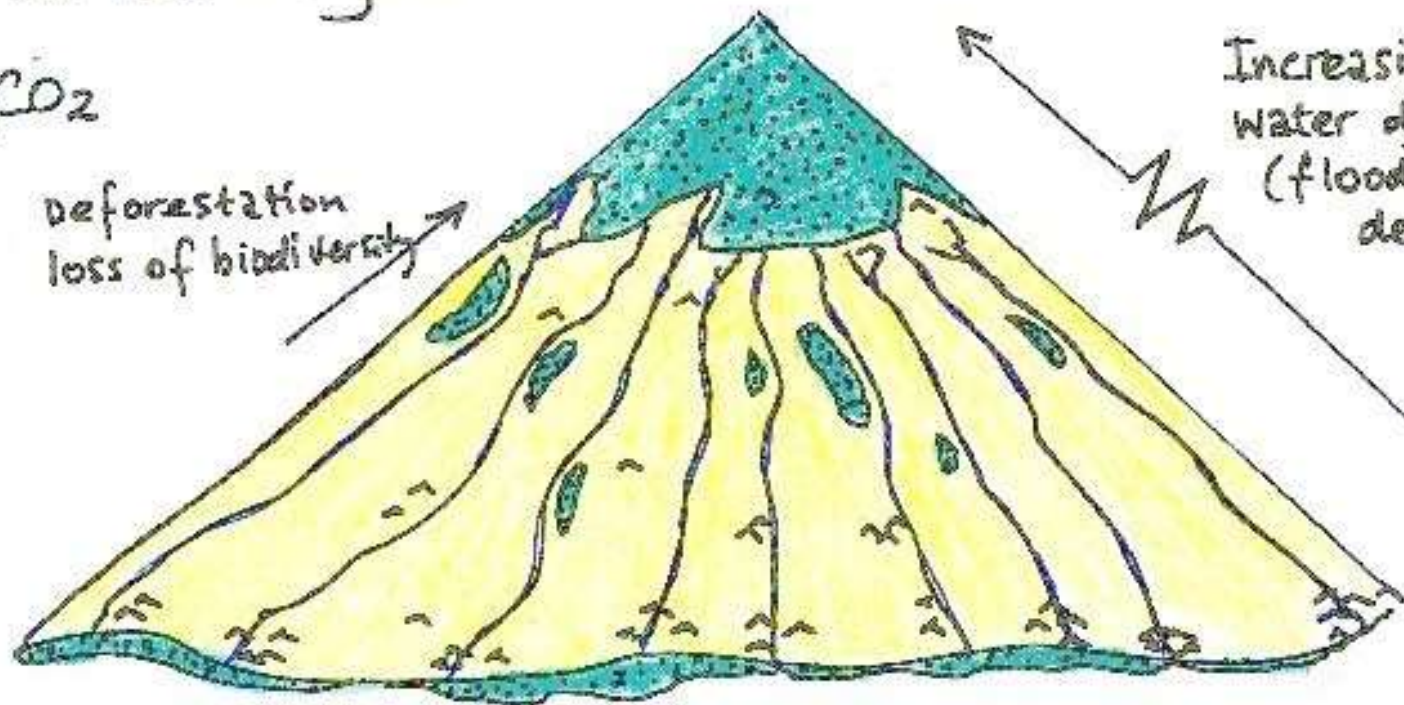
Mt. Malindang 2005

CO_2

deforestation
loss of biodiversity

Increasing
water dynamics
(flooding) by
deforestation

erosion
pollution



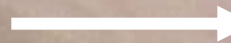


BRP Products

- Vegetation Map
- Classification of Forest/Fauna
- Local skills (Participatory Approach)
- Socio-Economic Cultural Profiles
- Reports

End of Research

Start of Application

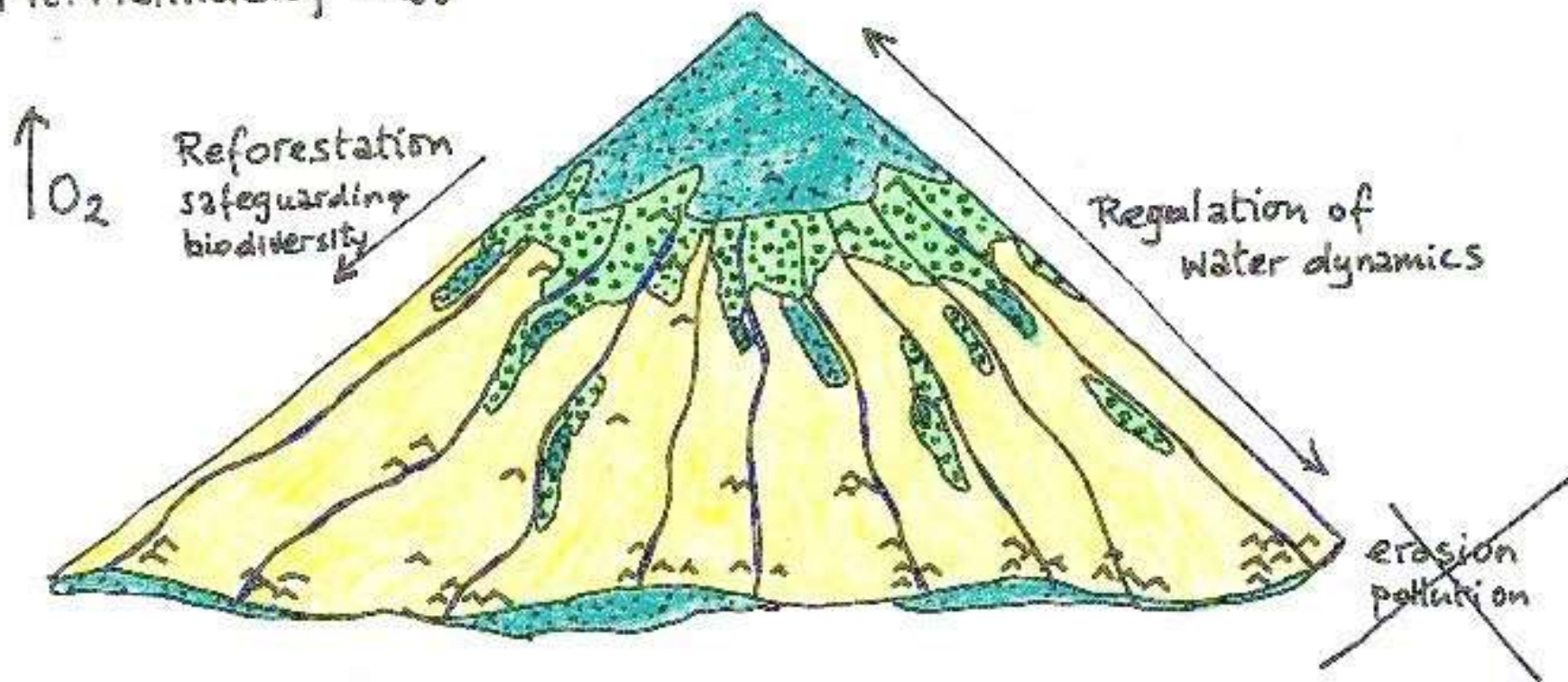




Biological Research Program (BRP) 2000-2005, Aart-Anton

- **Forest classification (relevées,)**
- **Forest vegetation map (altitude, aspect)**
- **Characteristic tree species composition (incl. endemic species)**

Mt. Malindang 2025



Malindan Rainforestation project

objectives:

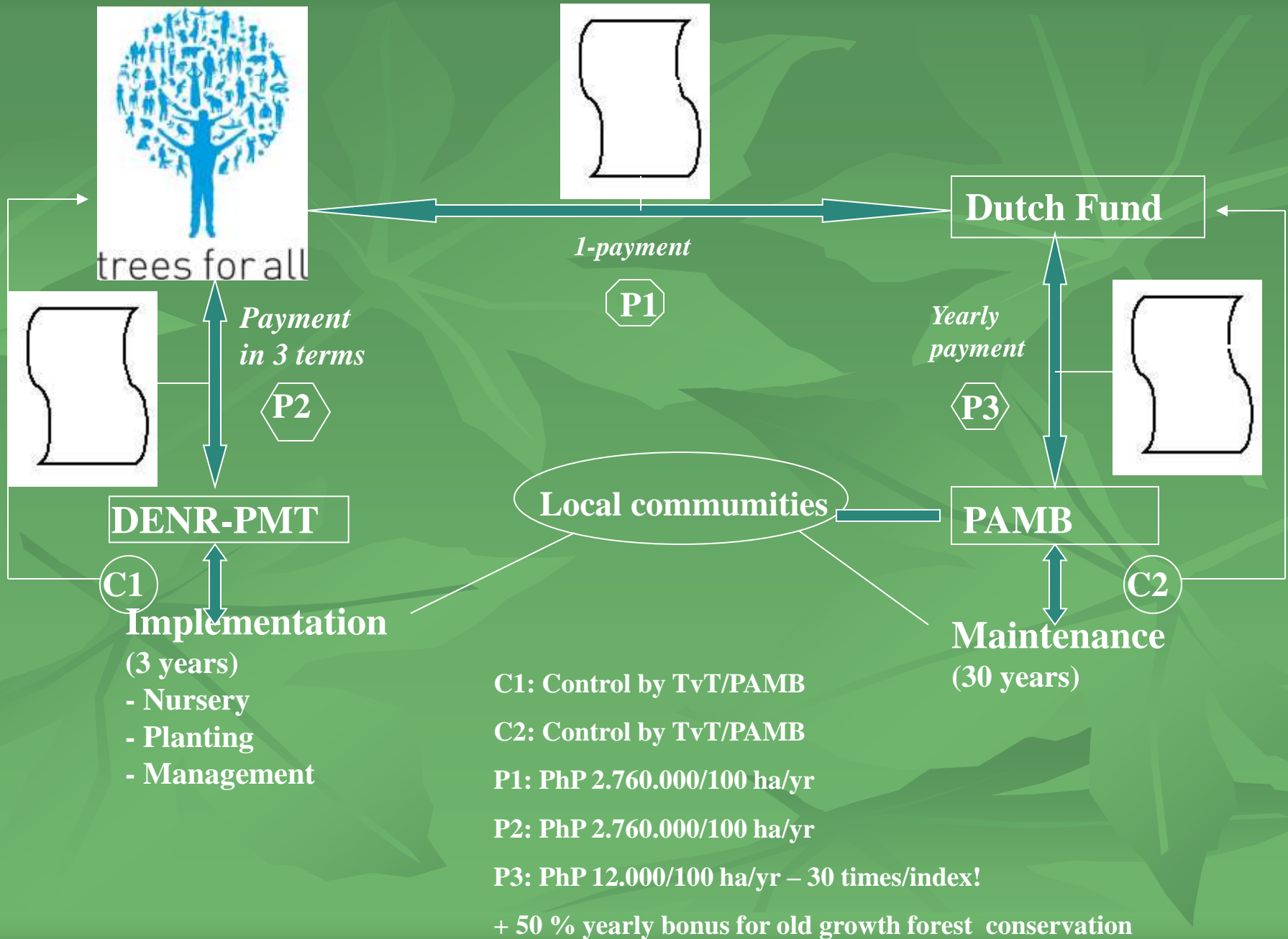
- Sequestering CO₂ by replanting trees (50ha/yr)
- Create “natural” forests (40ha/yr) around the existing forests
- 20% plantations for “village” forests (10ha/yr) for local needs
- Protection of biodiversity in the remaining old forests
- Protection/restoration of water sheds
- Employment for local people
- Sustainable management of the areas for at least 30 yrs

Malindan Rainforestation project

Cooperation during 5 yrs:

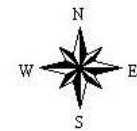
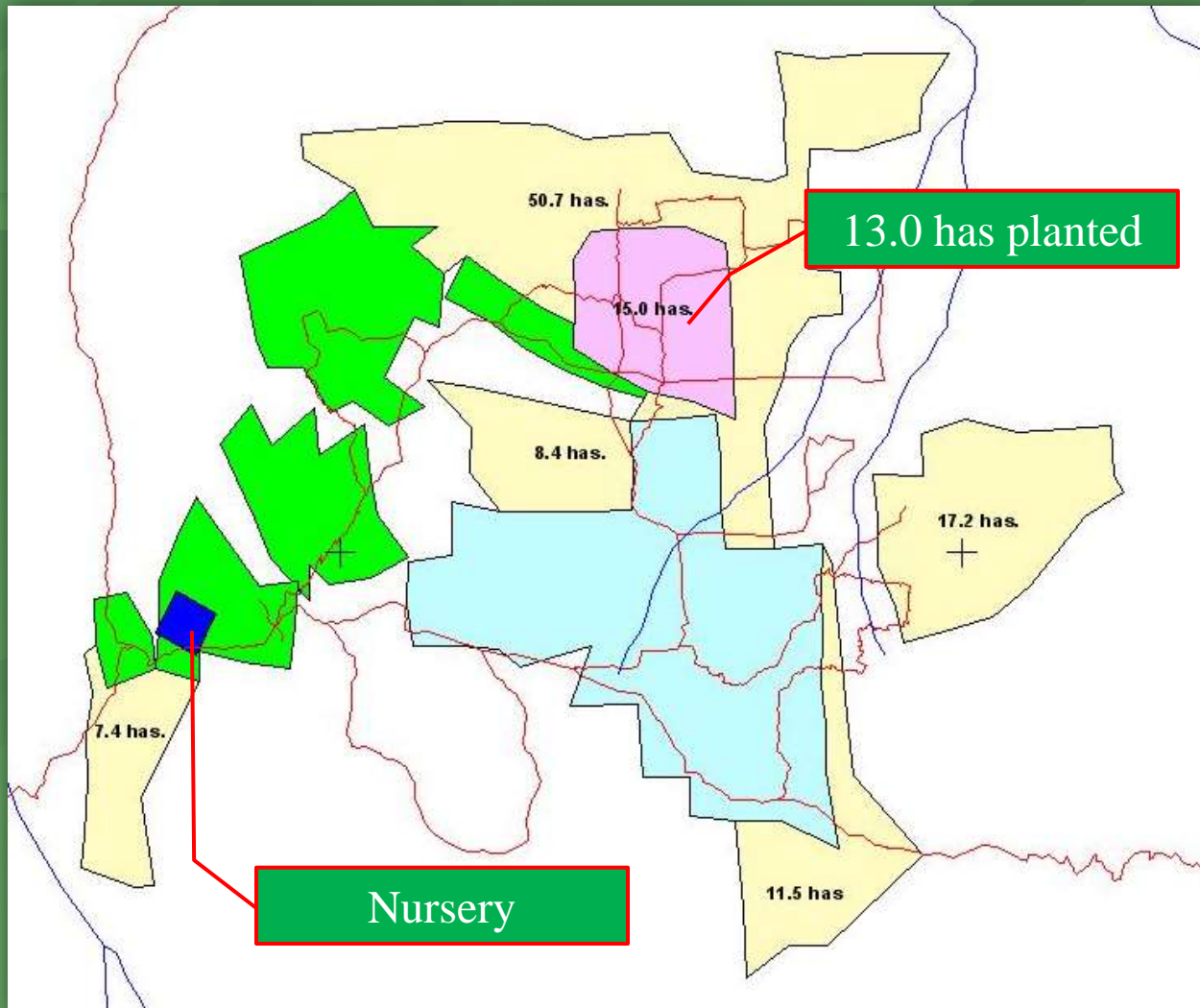
- **Dutch organization Trees for Travel** facilitates the plantation and the forest protection with money from travellers and industries (72.000 euro/yr for 50ha of forest). Another 72.000 euro is stored in an private fund and paid to the local people during 30 yrs.
- **Philippine government** is managing and monitoring the plantation activities with local people (300 locals, earning 3 euro/day)

ORGANIZATION





Rainforestation M A P

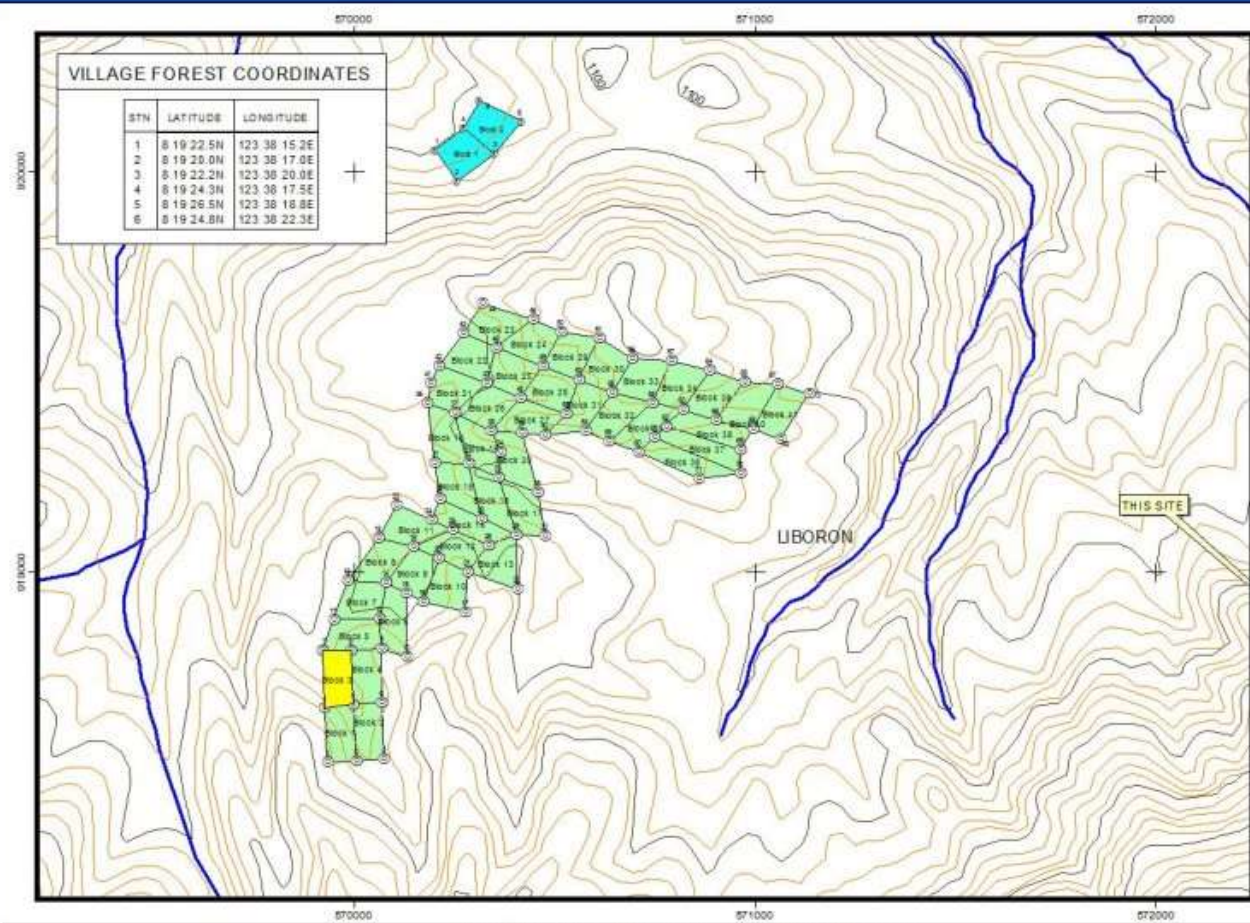


MAP SHOWING
THE RAINFORESTATION PROJECT
LOCATED AT DON VICTORIANO,
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

SCALE 1:20000
Projection : UTM Zone 51 - WGS 84
300 0 300 600
Meters

LEGEND:

- River/Creek
- Trail
- 15.0 hectares Planted
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Nursery



**SHOWING THE
RAINFORESTATION PROJECT**

SCALE 1:15,000
UTM PROJECTION

100 0 100 200 Meters

BARANGAY : OLD LIBORON
MUNICIPALITY : DON VICTORIANO
PROVINCE : MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

AREA : 40 Hectares

LEGEND

- Corner/Points
- Contour 100m
- Contour 20m
- River/Creeks
- Sebulac Village Forest
- Rainforestation Project
- Block 3 Proposed Nursery Site

| RAINFORESTATION COORDINATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------|
| STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | STN | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE |
| 1 | 8 18 32.8N | 123 38 6.3E | 12 | 8 18 44.4N | 123 38 10.6E | 23 | 8 18 53.7N | 123 38 12.0E | 34 | 8 18 57.9N | 123 38 20.5E | 45 | 8 19 8.8N | 123 38 23.1E | 56 | 8 19 5.5N | 123 38 31.3E |
| 2 | 8 18 32.9N | 123 38 8.7E | 13 | 8 18 47.6N | 123 38 8.0E | 24 | 8 18 52.5N | 123 38 14.8E | 35 | 8 18 54.7N | 123 38 23.5E | 46 | 8 18 6.5N | 123 38 20.1E | 57 | 8 19 5.4N | 123 38 34.4E |
| 3 | 8 18 33.1N | 123 38 10.9E | 14 | 8 18 47.3N | 123 38 11.1E | 25 | 8 18 51.7N | 123 38 16.5E | 36 | 8 19 1.9N | 123 38 14.5E | 47 | 8 19 3.6N | 123 38 19.4E | 58 | 8 19 1.9N | 123 38 32.8E |
| 4 | 8 18 37.2N | 123 38 6.1E | 15 | 8 18 46.5N | 123 38 12.8E | 26 | 8 18 50.4N | 123 38 19.5E | 37 | 8 19 1.2N | 123 38 16.7E | 48 | 8 19 2.3N | 123 38 22.1E | 59 | 8 18 58.0N | 123 38 29.3E |
| 5 | 8 18 37.5N | 123 38 6.4E | 16 | 8 18 45.8N | 123 38 14.1E | 27 | 8 18 54.2N | 123 38 15.5E | 38 | 8 18 59.7N | 123 38 19.7E | 49 | 8 19 4.9N | 123 38 23.9E | 60 | 8 18 57.9N | 123 38 31.7E |
| 6 | 8 18 37.6N | 123 38 10.0E | 17 | 8 18 45.5N | 123 38 17.6E | 28 | 8 18 52.6N | 123 38 16.9E | 39 | 8 18 59.5N | 123 38 22.2E | 50 | 8 19 7.7N | 123 38 25.4E | 61 | 8 18 59.1N | 123 38 33.0E |
| 7 | 8 18 41.9N | 123 38 5.9E | 18 | 8 18 51.0N | 123 38 10.5E | 29 | 8 18 51.2N | 123 38 21.8E | 40 | 8 18 59.3N | 123 38 24.1E | 51 | 8 19 7.2N | 123 38 28.5E | 62 | 8 19 0.1N | 123 38 33.9E |
| 8 | 8 18 41.9N | 123 38 8.3E | 19 | 8 18 50.3N | 123 38 13.3E | 30 | 8 18 51.2N | 123 38 24.1E | 41 | 8 19 3.6N | 123 38 14.8E | 52 | 8 19 3.8N | 123 38 26.9E | 63 | 8 19 1.4N | 123 38 35.3E |
| 9 | 8 18 42.0N | 123 38 10.7E | 20 | 8 18 49.4N | 123 38 15.4E | 31 | 8 18 57.1N | 123 38 15.1E | 42 | 8 19 5.0N | 123 38 15.5E | 53 | 8 19 1.0N | 123 38 25.9E | 64 | 8 19 4.6N | 123 38 37.6E |
| 10 | 8 18 41.3N | 123 38 12.8E | 21 | 8 18 48.3N | 123 38 17.8E | 32 | 8 18 57.0N | 123 38 17.8E | 43 | 8 19 7.6N | 123 38 17.5E | 54 | 8 18 59.7N | 123 38 27.4E | 65 | 8 19 3.6N | 123 38 40.4E |
| 11 | 8 18 44.4N | 123 38 6.9E | 22 | 8 18 46.8N | 123 38 21.8E | 33 | 8 18 55.9N | 123 38 20.3E | 44 | 8 19 10.0N | 123 38 19.0E | 55 | 8 19 2.8N | 123 38 29.6E | 66 | 8 19 0.5N | 123 38 38.0E |

PREPARED BY:

EDEN C. PITO
Forester II / PASU

Panoramic View of Nursery





■ Bunkhouse



Ram pump



Mini Hydro



- Community Workers Living Quarters



b. Seeds & Wildlings Collection



Seedling Production

a. Bagging

Phase III



c. Potting/Sowing



Seedling Maintenance

c. Hardening – off seedlings



d. Hauling of Seedlings





■ Forest Plantation



POLAYO
Syzygium nitidum



ALMACIGA
Agathis philippinensis

Phase II

| Area (ha) | Location | No. of Seedlings Planted |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 40.0 | Old Liboron | 105,000 |



IGEM
Dacrycarpus cumingii



KALINGAG
Cinnamomum mercadoi



BITANGHOL
Calophyllum inophyllum



MALAKAWAYAN
Podocarpus rumphii Blco.

Plantation Maintenance

- Forest Plantation

Phase I



Phase II



Plantation Maintenance

- Village Forest Plantation

Phase I

| Area (ha) | Total No. of Seedlings Planted |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.0 | 25,000 |



Other Activities

❑ Scholarship Program

Batch 1



Batch 2



Batch 3



| LEVEL | NAME OF SCHOOL | NO. OF SCHOLAR |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| High School | Buenavista Natl. High School | 7 |
| College | MSU-Marawi City | 3 |
| | NMSC,Tangub City | 2 |

Economic Garden



Goat Production



Vermi culture/Compost





Awareness Building

Mr. Renie Sarno, the Administrator of the municipality of Don Victoriano states that the community should take the lead role in forest protection .

Community Workers (total 300)



Malindan Rainforestation project results (PPP)

Multi purpose

- Employment for local communities (**People**)
- Education and Awareness building (**People**)
- CO2 sequestration (**Planet**) Carbon credits
- Protection of biodiversity (**Planet**)
- Restoration of watersheds (**Planet**)
- New forests/old growth forest (**Planet/C**)

Sustainable

- Payments during 30 yrs (**Profit**)

Malindan Rainforestation Essentials Project Organization

- Invest in partnership between TfA and local and regional authorities (DENR)
- Management by PAMB, all stakeholders involved
- Local people do the work and are paid
- High skills daily manager (Eden and his staff)
- Explain what you are doing and why
- Invest in awareness building
- Invest in skills local people (learning reading and writing), scholarships
- Invest in improvement of agricultural practices
- Organization of long term payments



An aerial photograph of a dense tropical forest, showing a thick canopy of green trees. A semi-transparent green rectangular box is overlaid on the upper half of the image, containing the title text.

Community forestry in Cameroon & Gabon

Jaap van der Waarde, WWF-Netherlands

Norbert Sonne, WWF-Cameroon

Daniel Tiveau, WWF-CARPO

Legal framework in Cameroon

- 1994 Forest law, including CF
- 1999 suspension 'small titles'
- 2004 first Community Forest
- 2006 suspension lifted, auction permits
- 2009 revised MoP Community Forestry



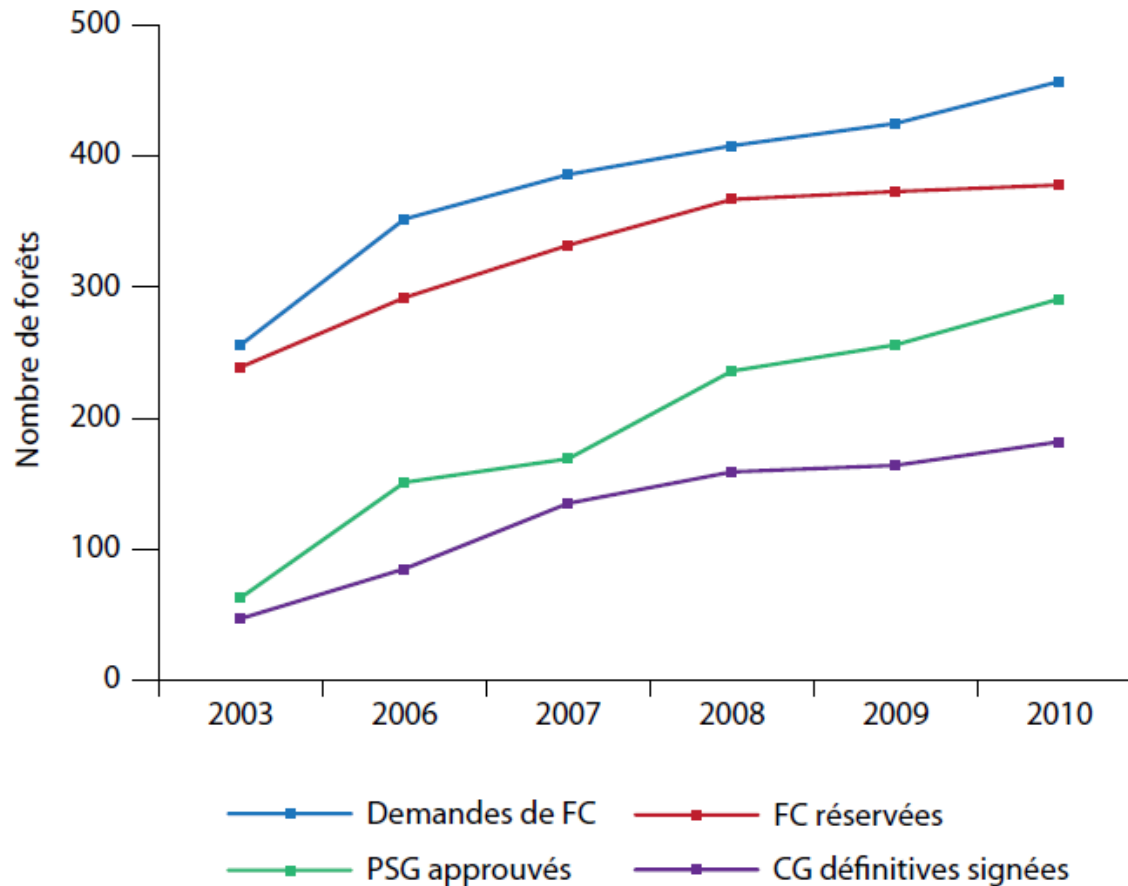
Forest industry Cameroon

- Big source of tax revenue for the state, export earnings
- FSC certification well established (2013: 1 m ha)
- Informal logging important for economy: many jobs (cities 4.000, rural 40.000), turn-over 150 m €/yr.
- 'Informal taxes' amount to 10 m €/yr.

Source: Pye-Smith 2010, Cerutti&Lesuyer 2011



Growth Community Forestry Cameroon



Source: Cuny, 2011



CFs supported by WWF-Cameroon

| area | Number CFs | hectares |
|------------|------------|----------|
| West | 39 | 155.748 |
| South | 20 | 61.629 |
| South-East | 4 | 17.800 |



Some results WWF

- 28 CF demarcated
- 43 simple management plans produced/revised
- 58 annual permits, 4 tree nurseries
- 10 local development plans, 8 business plans
- Many FMCies strengthened
- 30 FC restructured into Forest Enterprises
- 9 business partnerships with timber traders
- Platforms of CFs and FEs



Economy of CF

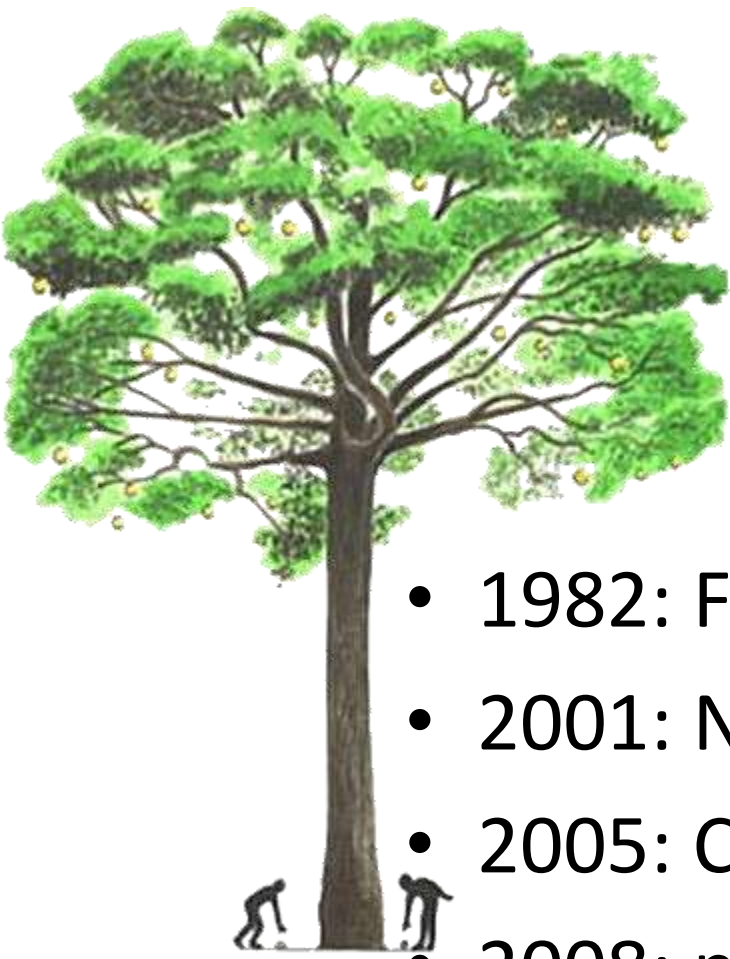
Investment costs are high

- Sensibilisation 5000€
- Awarding title 3000€

but turn-over can be good

- Salary costs > 35.000€/yr
- Profit (community) > 25.000€/yr (10*)
- Profit/capita 5€
- WWF yr 2 examples 1.600(s)1.200(p)€/yr





Gabon

- 1982: Forest law, incl Coupe Familiale
- 2001: New Forest law
- 2005: Community Forestry Permit
- 2008: promote sustainability certification
- 2013: regulation Community Forestry

Stakeholder capacity building

Key facts

75

villages

12

sites

1 500

People trained

+ 10

revisions of texts

3

Technical files

10

stagiaires



Community Forest formalisation

Key facts

5

FC boundaries
agreed

4

FC applications

1

simplified
management plan

2

Village funds



Results CF Gabon

- 5 associations CF formed
 - 4 formal applications for CF
 - Slow uptake concept by villages, conflict in LUP
 - Flaws in legal texts
- ➡ Revise legal texts
- ➡ Lots of capacity building





Challenges for CF

- Heavy system, a lot of paperwork
- Low capacity: Entrepreneurial spirit, management&financial skills, external support
- Weak business case: high costs, informal taxes 10%, benefits dont trickle down.
- Market share remains small (max 10% domestic timber market Cameroon)
- Ecological sustainability?



Outlook

- Development and conservation through Community Forestry can improve the livelihoods of poor people but....
- Much capacity building needed
- Process needs simplification (eg manual Gabon)
- Diversify income (NTFPs, REDD+, ...)
- Forest governance needs to improve (VPA/FLEGT?) so CF can supply legal timber to domestic markets.



*Thank you for your
attention!*



WWF's CF approach



"WE ARE LIVING AS IF WE HAVE AN EXTRA PLANET AT OUR DISPOSAL. WE ARE USING 50 PER CENT MORE RESOURCES THAN THE EARTH CAN PROVIDE, AND UNLESS WE CHANGE COURSE THAT NUMBER WILL GROW VERY FAST - BY 2030, EVEN TWO PLANETS WILL NOT BE ENOUGH"

Jim Leape, Director-General,
WWF International

- Focus around Protected Areas
- Combine local development and conservation
- Forest Enterprises combine several CFs, market chain approach
- Work with and through local NGOs
- Since 2003 supported to 64 CFs (400+ total)
- 1 Ba'Aka Community Forest

Forest industry Cameroon

- Big source of tax revenue for the state, export earnings
- FSC certification well established (2013: 1 m ha)
- Informal logging important for economy: many jobs (cities 4.000, rural 40.000), turn-over 150 m €/yr.
- 'Informal taxes' amount to 10 m €/yr.

Source: Pye-Smith 2010, Cerutti&Lesuyer 2011



Forest use Cameroon

Permanent Forest domain

- Protected areas
- Logging concessions
- Council forest

Non-permanent forest domain

- Community forest (max 5.000 ha, 25 years lease between village and state)
- Agriculture



Status CF Cameroon (2011)

- 182 CF have approved MP
- CFs manage 677.000 ha, 21% NPFD
- Only 43% CF in actual production
- Most CFs produce less than allowed (13%)
- Share CF in national timber production is low (2-4%)

Source: Cuny, 2011



Negotiating timber in DR Congo

The reality mismatch

Charlotte Benneker

charlotte.benneker@gmail.com



'Mettre le savoir au service des forêts et de l'homme'

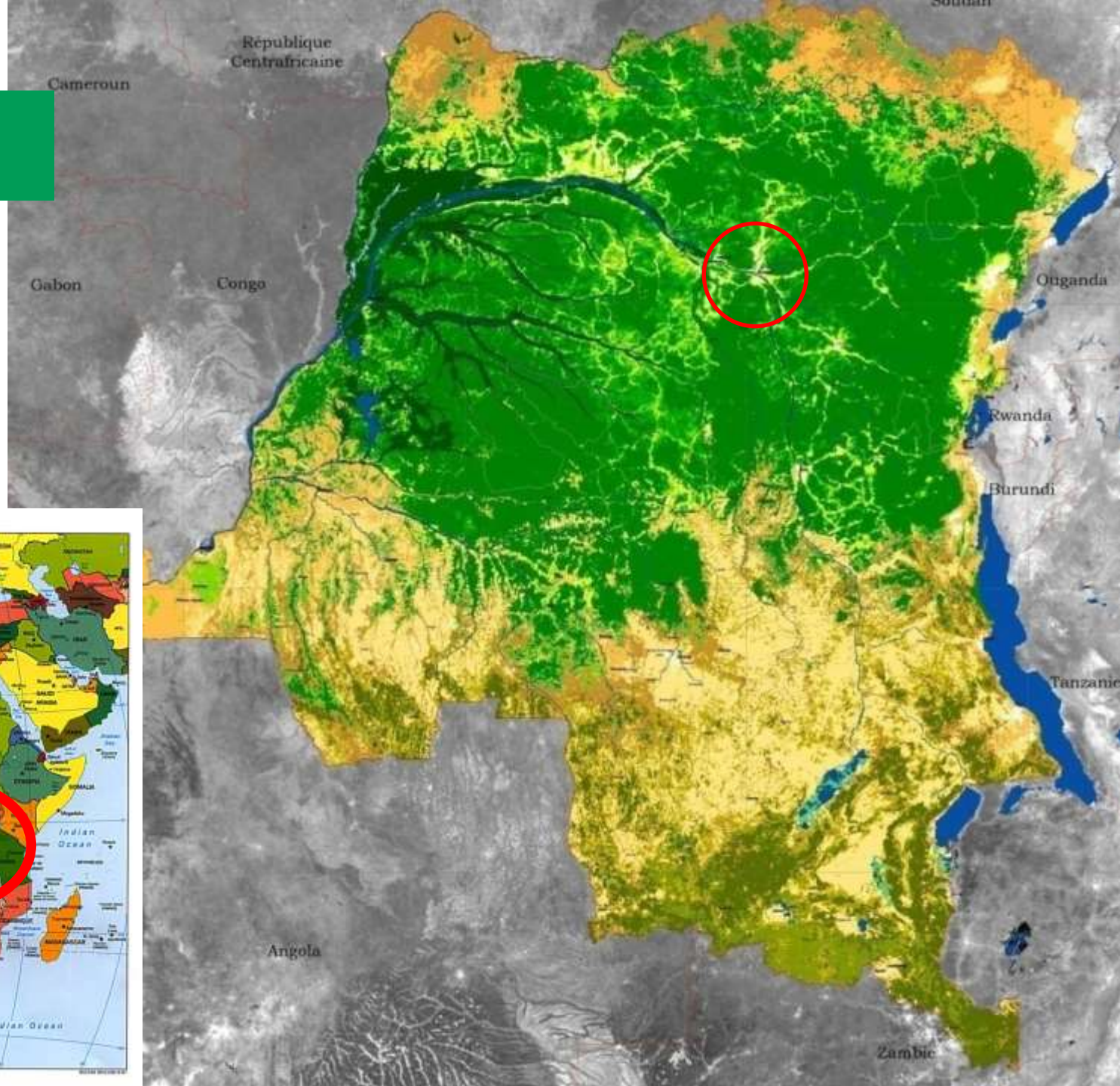
My background

- MSc. Natural Resource Management
- Social forestry advisor for SNV in Bolivia
- PhD. community forestry FNP/WUR
- Post-doc PES/REDD ITC Enschede
- Program director Tropenbos International en DR Congo
- Independent researcher in Uruguay

Content

- Message
- Some background information on DRC
- Artisanal logging sector
 - categories of loggers
 - communities and chiefs
 - government officials
- The reality mismatch
- Discussion

DR Congo



Background

- One of the poorest countries in the world (and the richest)
- Long history of wars and conflicts, still unstable
- Predatory - privatized state started with Mobutu: « débrouillez-vous »
- Taxes and harassment affect local economic growth
- Hardly any services provided by the government
- Increased pressure on resources:
 - ❖ Relative political stability
 - ❖ Desire to develop
 - ❖ Improving infrastructure
 - ❖ Increased market demand (local and international)
 - ❖ Increased (foreign) investments

Background

- German et al 2013: “Government agencies (in Africa SS) seem to have fully bought in to notions that large-scale (foreign) investment is one of the most effective pathways for economic development and poverty alleviation”
- DRC state focuses on the issuing of large scale concession for agriculture / forestry and mining
- Local livelihoods are constantly being compromised
- But population = very creative, persistent and innovative
- Forest sector: less than 10% of wood used is used by industrial loggers (GIZ in DRC)

Forest context DR Congo: *local level*

- Population depends on forest resources
- Organizational structure of society are local arrangements (80%)
- Strong customary rights acknowledged but never formalized
- Local arrangements are subject to change (market pressure, politics, military power etc.)
- The consequences (overlapping rights, conflicts) of resource allocation by the national level to be dealt with at the local level (as concessions)



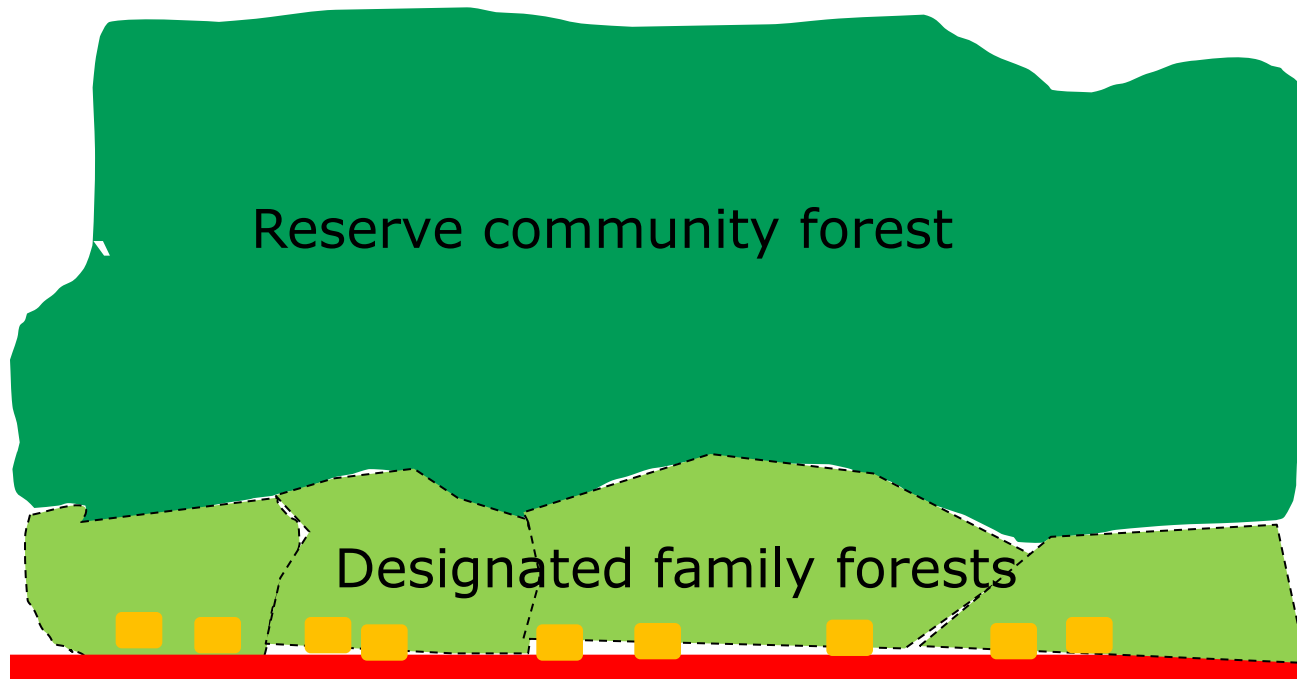
The artisanal timber sector

Many different stakeholders involved:

- Communities
- Local authorities (chiefs)
- Loggers
- Investors (national and international)
- Truckers / boats / canoes
- Sawmills
- Carpenters
- Traders
- Government officials, politicians, military, etc.



The source: community & family forest



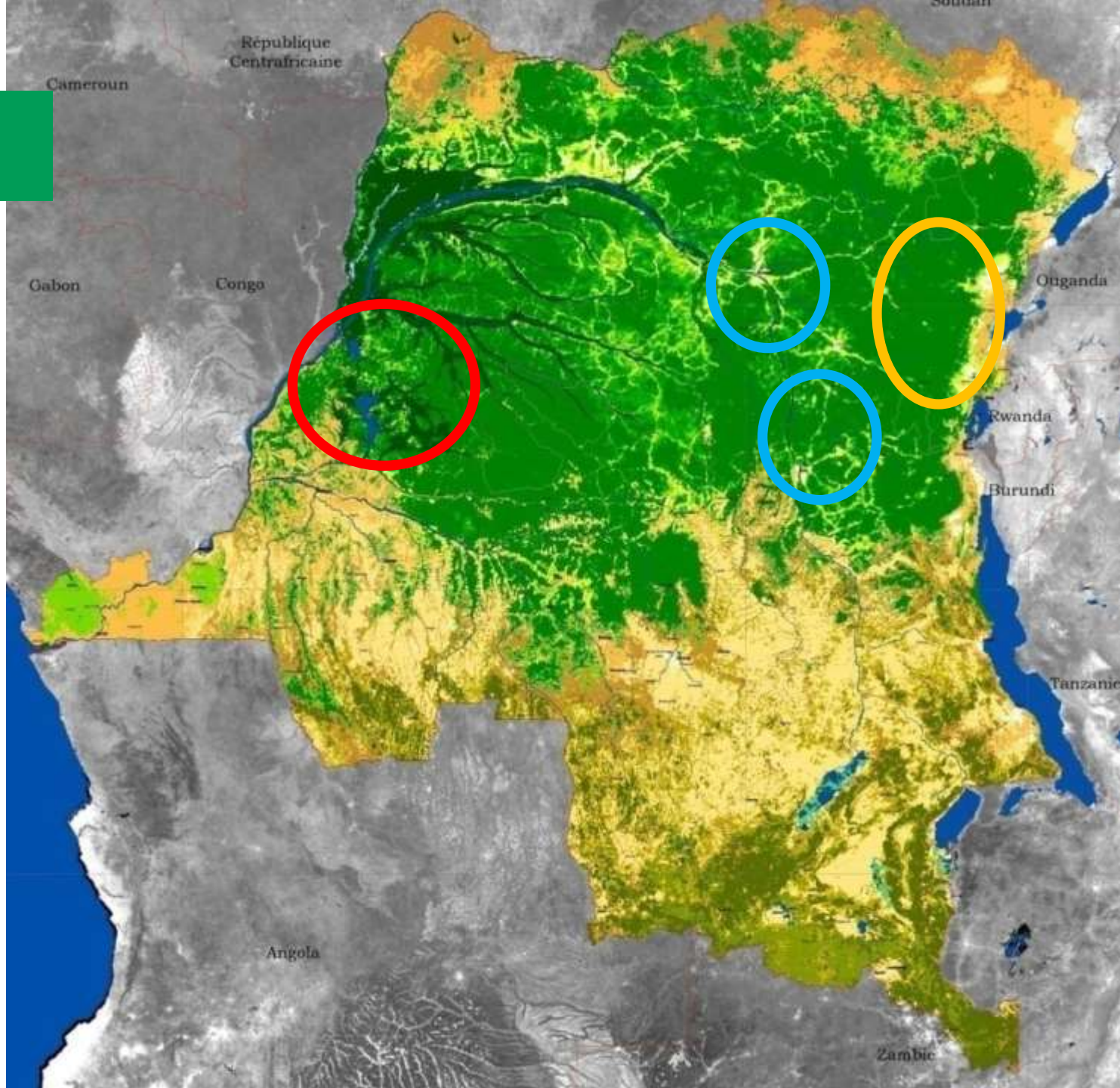
The artisanal timber sector

1. Pit sawing, for local use
2. Harvesting and processing with chainsaw in forest
 1. For national market
 2. For international market
3. Semi-industrial logging with artisanal permits but no artisanal operation (national and international market)

Greenpeace, Global Witness



DR Congo



The loggers

- Associations of artisanal loggers
(not everywhere, not everybody)
- Inclusive activity (low entry barrier)
- Two types of enterprises:
 - Vertically integrated enterprises
 - ‘Network’ of producers & service providers (Murphy & Schindler 2009)
- Secondary processing with sawmills for local market
- Extremely important for local economy



| Source de financement | Fréquence | % |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Petit commerce | 15 | 44 |
| Diamant | 7 | 21 |
| Crédit | 5 | 15 |
| Emplois parallèles | 5 | 15 |
| Patron | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 34 | 100 |

| Category | Product | Sourcing | Acces through | Financing / destination |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Pit sawing | Loggers – carpenters buy trees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family forests (agric fields secondary forest) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments to tree owner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of goods Domestic market |
| 2. Chainsaw | Loggers buy trees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family forest (agric fields, secondary forest) Community forests (primary forest) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations Contracts Payments to farmers & chiefs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally financed Local markets |
| 3. Chainsaw | Loggers obtain 'concession' / aire du coupe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community forests (secondary and primary forest) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments mainly to chiefs & local administrators Some innovative arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and international investors Local & regional markets |
| 4. Semi-industrial | Loggers obtain 'concession' / aire du coupe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community forests (primary forest) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some payments to chiefs No role communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and international investors Local, regional and international markets |

Communities & chiefs

Arrangements with communities differ with market pressure:

Low pressure:

- payments in kind

Medium pressure:

- payments per tree, according to volume, species and distance to the road
- arrangements for community investments

High pressure:

- Cooptation of local chiefs, no direct payments to population



Communities & chiefs

Contract for timber sale:

Mister MASUMU Gordon has been authorized to cut 4 trees; 3 medium size for 30 US\$ each and 1 big tree for 40 US\$.

Besides that food has been given such as 1 goat, rice, chickens, salt, coffee and sugar.

The total amount paid is 130 US\$. Signed by chief of family, the village chief **(10%)**

Contrat de vente de
bois
Monsieur MASUMU Gordon
akiki kokata nyete murei
(4) mpo na moko 30\$
(trente dollars americains).
A sili kopesa biloko ya
bakoko (toba, logo, soso,
umugwa, cafe mpe murei).
Nyete moko ya muhene
na 40\$ (quarante dollars)
Nyoso ipesi 130\$ (Cent
trente dollars).
Anna bibile 8/7/2011
Chef de famille Explorateur
KABISA Sasungu
Chef du VILLAGE MASUMU G.
(10%)
murei 6800

Communities & chiefs

- Local people = victim?
- Artisanal loggers generally preferred over industrial loggers :
 - Artisanal loggers often regionally known and familiarized with communities
 - Payments can be negotiated directly
 - Secondary conditions can be negotiated directly
 - Community can enforce compliance (denounce or boycott logger, they know whereabouts)
 - Influence on where which trees are logged
 - They do not loose access to land and forest resources

Communities & chiefs

Conflicts arise when populations feels that benefits are not distributed:

- Protest
- Pressure
- New arrangements develop
- Biggest problem: loggers too powerful to contest (politicians, military)
- Confusion between land rights and logging rights



Government officials

1. Issuing of licenses for artisanal logging
 2. Protection of clients
 3. Collection of multiple formal and informal taxes
 4. Owners - financiers of logging operators
- Competition between national, provincial and local level government agencies
 - Competition between different government services



Fending for oneself

Foreign undertakings



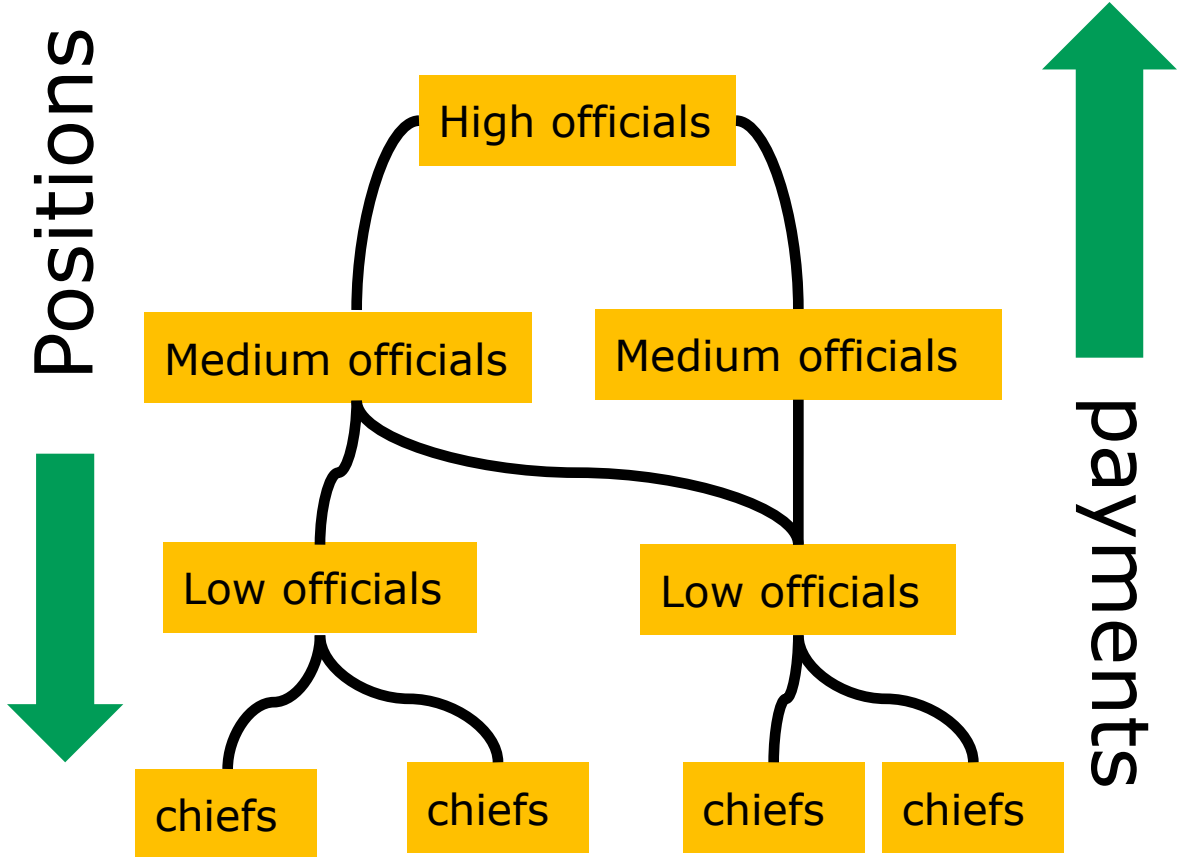
Wealthy / influential nationals



Local enterprises



Individuals



| Providers of licenses | Type of permit | Status | Clients |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| MECNT at national level | Artisanal logging | Illegal | Loggers with investment power (foreign enterprises & high level officers) |
| Provincial governor | Artisanal logging | Legal | high/medium level loggers |
| Provincial ministry of environment | Trees from farms | Illegal | Medium level loggers |
| Coordination of MECNT at provincial level | Trees from farms | Legal (but not regulated) | Medium level loggers |
| Land administrators and district level officers | Concession, contrat, permis..... | Illegal | Medium and low level loggers |

| N° | Libellés | Qualité | Prix | Service |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Renseignement | Non officielle | Négociable | ANR |
| 2 | Migration | Non officielle | Négociable | DGM |
| 3 | Douane | Non officielle | Négociable | DGRAD |
| 4 | Droit d'accès à la ressource | Officielle | 250 USD | Division MECNT |
| 5 | Licence de vente et d'achat | Officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 6 | Note de débit | Officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 7 | Patente IPMEA | Non officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 8 | Permis de coupe | Officielle | 250 USD/Trimestre | Division MECNT |
| 9 | Permis d'exploitation | Officielle | 750 USD/an | Gouvernorat |
| 10 | Redevance forestière | Non officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 11 | Statistique | Officielle | Négociable | Gouvernorat |
| 12 | Taxe d'agrément | Officielle | 250 USD/an | Gouvernorat |
| 13 | Taxe d'accostage | Non officielle | Chargement | Commune |
| 14 | Taxe de chargement | Non officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 15 | Taxe de fonctionnement de services | Non officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 16 | Taxe provinciale | Officielle | Négociable | DRPO |
| 17 | Taxe de l'environnement | Officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 18 | Taxe de cubage | Officielle | 1,5 USD/m ³ | Division MECNT |
| 19 | Taxe de Migration | Non officielle | 50 USD/an | DGM |
| 20 | Taxe de reboisement | Non officielle | 50 USD/an | Division MECNT |
| 21 | Taxe de rémunération | Officielle | Négociable | Division MECNT |
| 22 | Taxe de superficie | Officielle | 50 USD/ ha | Gouvernorat |
| 23 | Taxe d'ETD | Non officielle | Négociable | ETD |
| 24 | Taxe sur les abattus | Officielle | 2 USD/m ³ | Division MECNT |

Functioning of SFE

- No rules or legal procedures
- Key = network of relations
- Constant **negotiations**
 - To have access to capital (network)
 - To get access to trees (chiefs and population)
 - To get trees out of the forest (population)
 - To get timber to the markets (truck or canoe owners)
 - To sell (sawmill owners and market associations)
 - To export (border control) **(disabled people do not pay!)**
 - To reduce tax payments (government officials)



Discussion

- Local arrangements have developed over long time ('91 already largest producer of timber in DRC, WB)
- Based on existence of property rights (albeit informal) and (local) timber markets
- Existing local arrangements = outcome of negotiations
- Changing power-bases, change the outcomes of negotiations (see also Lescuyer et al 2013)
- Changes can be realized only based on what exists
- Governments may be able to guide but do not define (surely not DRC)
- Current international legal framework is not coherent with local conditions (Heeswijk en Turnhout 2013)

MISMATCH

Outcome depends on input



Message: “Governance is about process”

Peters and Pierre, 1998:

- “Processes of reform are path dependent and reflect the social and political history and culture of a country”.
- “Reform strategies are shaped more by what already exists rather than by the desired model of public administration
- “Understanding governance—its direction, practices, and outcomes—is largely a matter of observing and interpreting the process through which it evolves and what is the relative clout of the actors involved therein”

Consideration

DRC = "Governance" ???

- 'State has lost capacity for direct control but can influence'
- 'Government actors are in a continual process of bargaining with the members of relevant networks'
- 'Government actors bargain as relative equals'
- 'They cannot resort always to power if the decision that is made is not what they want'

(Peters & Pierre 1998)



Legalizing artisanal logging ?

Artisanal logging could be viewed positively:

- Rebuilding the country
- Collaboration between public and private sector
- Recognizing rights and capacities of local communities
- Development of SMFE
- Direct economic gain for all stakeholders



How to legalize artisanal logging?

Copy current practices

- Artisanal loggers log in community forests, as foreseen by the law
- Already decentralized as foreseen by the law
- Compliance with most regulations on forest management out of pure economic need and limited access
- Governance models developed in communities that are adequate and interesting

Improve where necessary!

- Watch out for power abuse (military, politicians, chiefs)
- Government officers should be more than tax collectors!
- Clarify issuing of permits
- Clarify tax regime
- Attention for forest management

Merci!

Pour des plus amples informations:
www.tropenbos.org

Readings

- Murphy and Schindler (2009) Globalizing development in Bolivia? Alternative networks and value-capture challenges in the wood products industry. *Journal of Economic Geography*, pp. 1–25
- Lescuyer, Cerutti, Robiglio (2013) Artisanal chainsaw milling to support decentralized management of timber in Central Africa? An analysis through the theory of access. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 32, pp. 68-77
- Heeswijk and Turnhout (2013) The discursive structure of FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade): The negotiation and interpretation of legality in the EU and Indonesia, 32, pp. 6-13
- German, Schoneveld, Mwangi (2013) Contemporary Processes of Large-Scale Land Acquisition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Legal Deficiency or Elite Capture of the Rule of Law? *World Development*, 48, pp. 1-18
- Peters, B.G., Pierre, J., 1998. Governance without government? Rethinking public administration. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 8, 223–243.

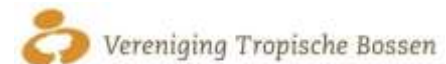
Seminar

People First in Tropical Forests?

Are we on the right track?

Meaningful Engagement beyond rethoric – promises and Pitfalls

Wednesday, September 25, 2013



People first in Tropical forests?

Are we on the right track?

- Community based natural resource management (forest, farm or fish) emerged with promise and hope but often ended in less than ideal outcomes
- What are the pitfalls and best practices?
- Are we on the right track?

Pitfalls and best practices

- Charlotte Benneker – DR Congo
- Local realities (social, political and economic) affect access to resources and distribution of benefits
- Changes in regulations lead to changes in negotiation power (government vs local actors) and distribution of benefits (more or more complex regulations lead to increase share of benefits for government (employee))

Are we on the right track?

- Jaap van der Waarde – Gabon & Cameroon
- Half of Cameroon's timber production comes from chainsaw milling
- First in establishing legal framework for community forestry – potential for additional income (legal timber for domestic market)
- But heavy bureaucracy – increases costs and reduces benefits from communal forests.
-

Pitfalls and best practices

- Sola Abulu – Nigeria
- SPDC and partners invest in agricultural development, health care, road, water projects, small business and education
- In 2006 SPDC introduces Global MoU– emphasis on transparency, accountability, sustainability, conflict prevention
- Communities decide on projects and manage them; SPDC provide secure funding and support (instead of SPDC managing hundreds of projects directly and separately)

Pitfall and best practices

- Anton Stortelder – Philippines
- Reforestation project in Malindang
- Integrated approach – implementation with local people; payment for establishing plantations and forest maintenance
- Frequent evaluations (for adjusting/improving project)
- Project has improved economic and social conditions of people involved

Pitfall and benefits additional examples

- Bolivia
 - - New forest law in 1996
 - - Communities faced difficulties to comply with technical and administrative requirements.
 - - A long process (until now) adjusting regulations followed.

Pitfall and benefits additional examples

- Certification – initially focused on large forest concessions (export market); small forest users difficult to comply; relatively high costs (and no direct incentive when producing for the domestic market)
- REDD+ - Monitoring, reporting and verification represent high costs reducing potential (financial) benefits

Summary

- Charlotte Benneker – understanding local realities
- Jaap van der Waarde – heavy bureaucracies (multiple requirements and objectives)
- Sola Abulu – Ownership
- Anton Stortelder – Adaptive approaches (evaluation and adaptation)

A closer look at local realities

- CBNRM initiatives driven by ideals, philosophies and concepts but with insufficient recognition of local realities (politics, power, institutions and administrative realities) are less likely to be successful – disconnect between theory and practice
- While social justice may still be a strong motive actions often caught up in bureaucracies and competing objectives (political and management)

A closer look at realities 2

- Livelihood strategies that aim to increase assets and reduce risks (multiple sources of income) are often poorly appreciated in CBNRM
- Formalizing customary practices remains imperative for governments to work better with bureaucracies, laws, policies and markets but there is often a mismatch between them

A closer look at realities 3

- Religion often not taken into account but in many areas and countries local religious organizations strongly influence perceptions, attitudes and behaviours. Same for family and clan connections.

Concluding remark

- For implementing policies, regulations, and development projects to promote community forestry it is important to understand local realities – not one size fits all.
- So what does that mean for national and international policies? And initiatives from the private sector and civil society?