



IUFRO 9th Extension Working Party Symposium

21-26 September 2008

Mattawa and Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Scenario and reality of community-based forest management: an Indonesian case

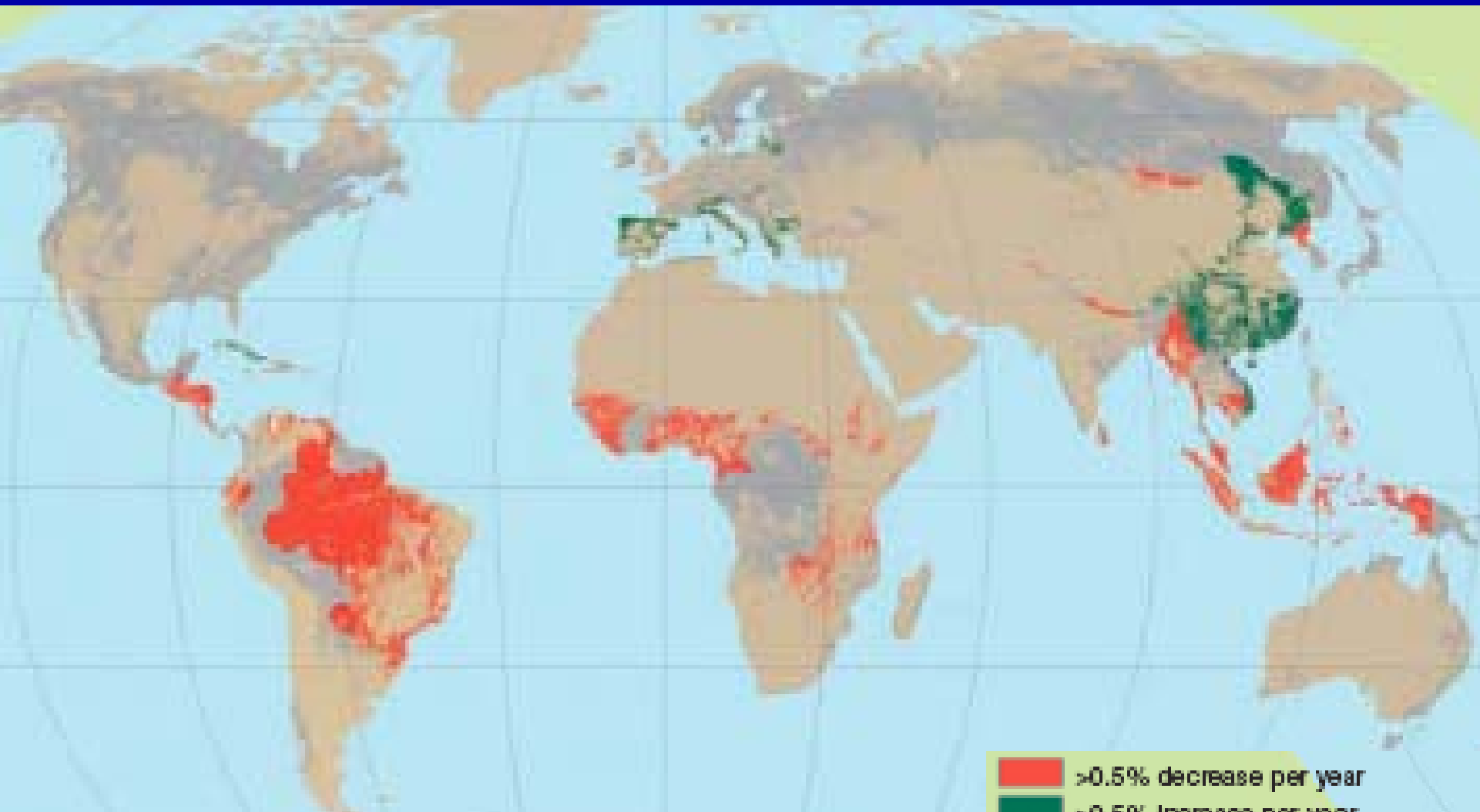
Shimako Takahashi

United Nations University, Japan

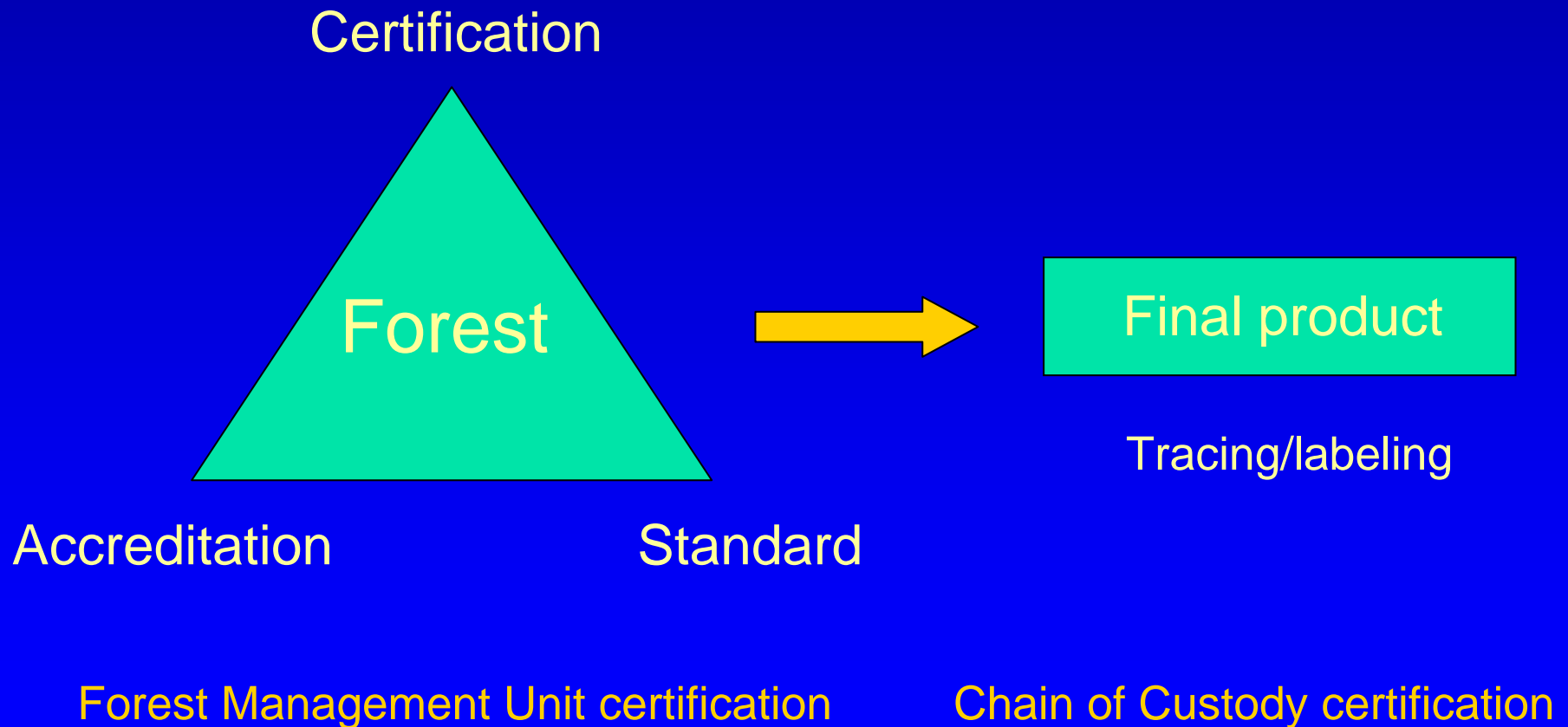
Outline

- Introduction
- Community-based forest management (CBFM) in Indonesia
- CBFM practice in Japan
- Recommendation

Countries with high net change in forest areas (2000-2005)



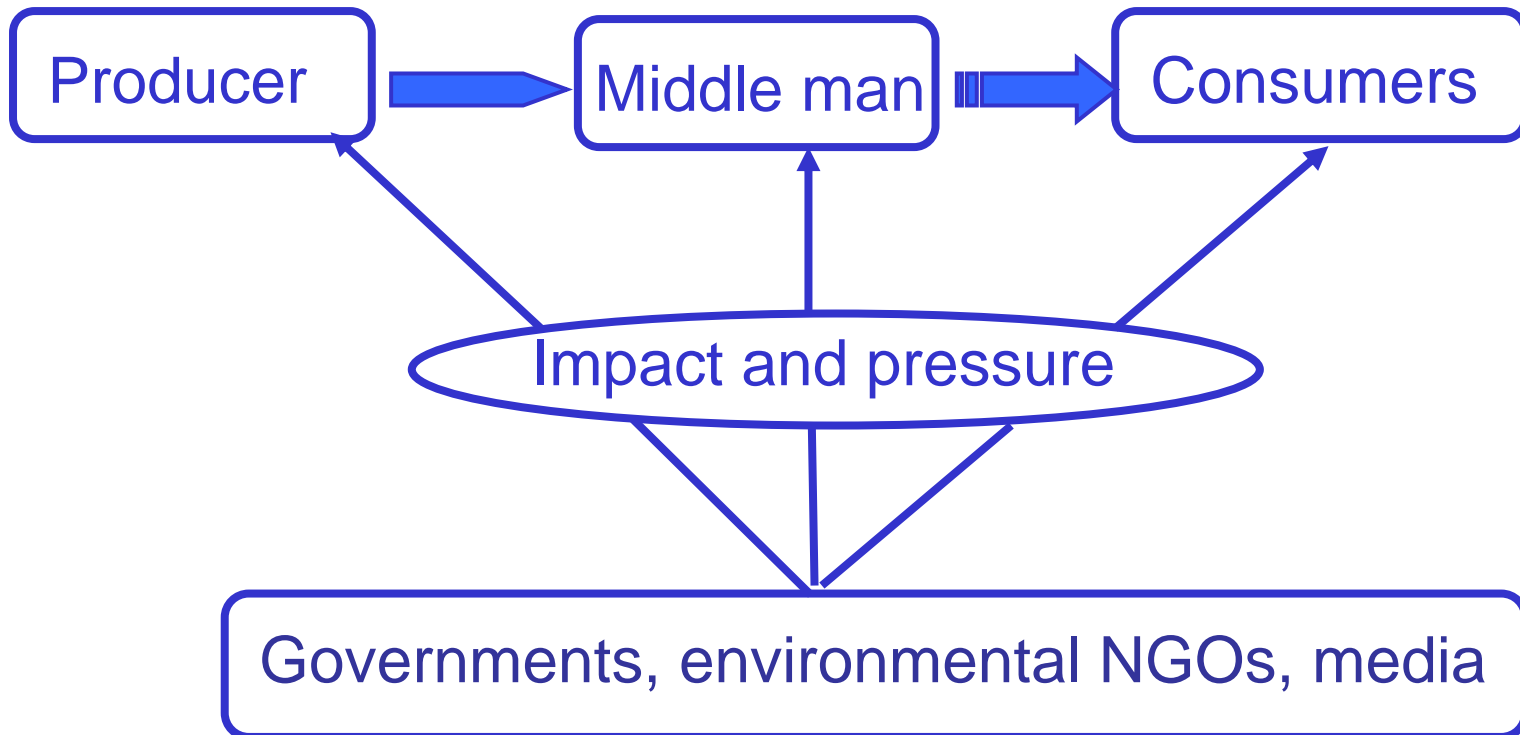
Forest certification



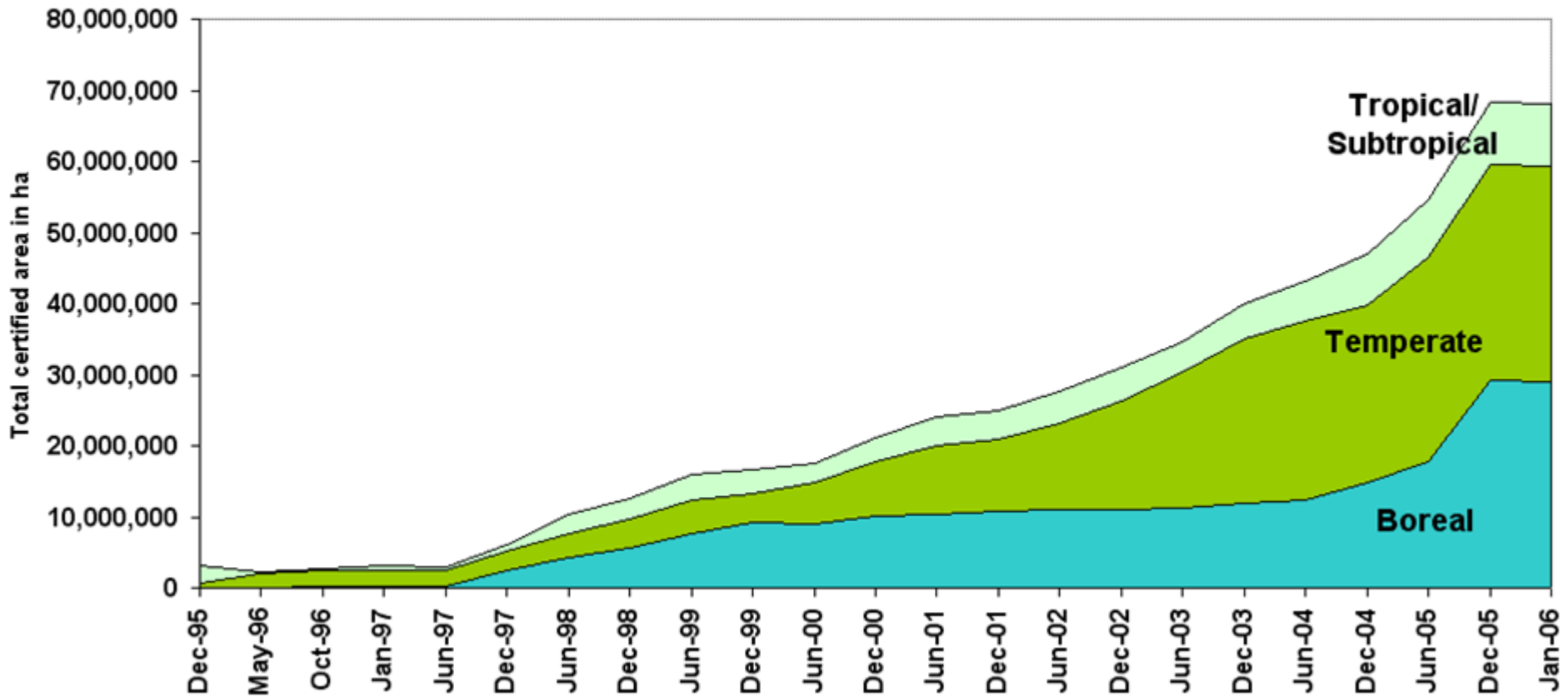
Forest stakeholders

Forest
management

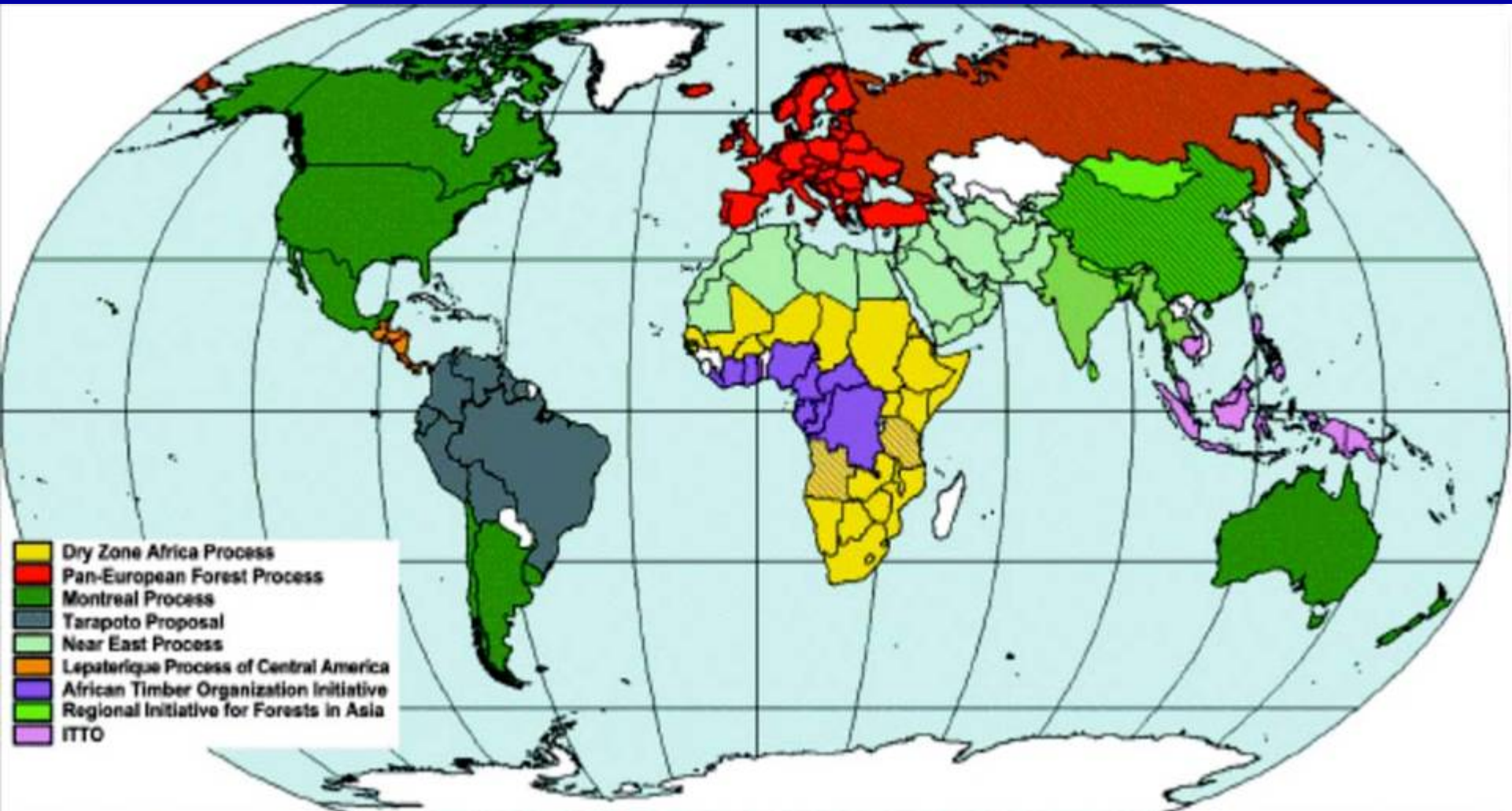
Chain of Custody



Rate of Increase of FSC Endorsed Forest Over Time (Dec '95 - Jan '06)



International Process on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management





Certification schemes

<u>FSC</u>	<u>Forest Stewardship Council</u>
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (<i>former</i> Pan European Forest Certification Schemes)
SFI	Sustainable Forestry Initiative
CSA	Canada Standard Association
SGEC	Sustainable Green Ecosystem (Japan)
<u>LEI</u>	<u>Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute</u>
MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council



Objectives

- CBFM practice
- Local perspectives on CBFM practice
- What is reality for small-scale producer?

Why did the villagers take the trouble to obtain the LEI certificate?



Indonesia

- The third largest rainforest in the world,
- One of the highest rates of deforestation in the tropics,
- Forest products exporter,
 - Impact on international consumers
 - Green purchase
- Forest policy in transition.





Wonogiri (“mountain forest”) District, Central Java

- Population 1,118,000 (2005)
- Livelihood
 - Agriculture: paddy rice, corn, cassava, beans, vegetables, banana, mango, medical plants
 - Small scale forestry
 - Emigration to cities
- Rural development, water security



REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE



LEMBAGA EKOLABEL INDONESIA
The Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute



SylvaCe - Program

Accredited by LEI
No. 001/SP-YLE/SP/19/2004 (Indonesia)

CERTIFICATE NO. 04 /SCBFM/001

This is to certify that Forest Management Unit of

FORUM KOMUNITAS PETANI SERTIFIKASI

Desa Sumberejo, Kecamatan Batuwarno
Kabupaten Wonogiri, Jawa Tengah
INDONESIA

*meets the requirements of Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute
for Sustainable Community Based Forest Management (SCBFM)
within the MUTU Certification scheme under SylvaCe-Program SCBFM*

*The scope of the approval in respect of processes and products
which are eligible to carry the LEI logo are as shown in the Schedule*

ISSUE DATE : October 18, 2004

EXPIRY DATE : October 17, 2019

MUTU CERTIFICATION


Signed on behalf of MUTU Certification

The Certificate issued in terms of SCBFM Certification Pilot Project

This Certificate remains the property of MUTU Certification
to whom it must be returned on request

Actors

LEI (Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute)

- Develop and disseminate the LEI system,
- Training of assessors, organizing expert panel and monitoring

PERSEPSI

(Association of Social Development in Indonesia)

- Facilitation of organizing, e.g. Forest Management Unit
- Support in document preparation and exploring marketing systems and micro finance

WWF Indonesia

- Marketing of certified products
- Dissemination and networking
e.g. Global Forest Trade Network



Stakeholders	Type
PERSEPSI	Local NGO
LEI	Accreditation body for certification
PT MAL (Mutuagung Lestari Co Ltd)	Certification body
WWF	International NGO
Forum on Certified Community Forest	Local community
Farmer Community for Certification	Local community
Certified Wood Management Unit	Local community
Environmental of Forestry and Mining Dpt.	Local government
Village Representative Body	Local government
Watershed Management Authority in Solo River Flow	Central government
Center for International Forestry Research	International research institute
Gadjah Mada University	Research institute
Bogor Agricultural Institute	Research institute
Sebelas Maret University	Research institute



Community rules

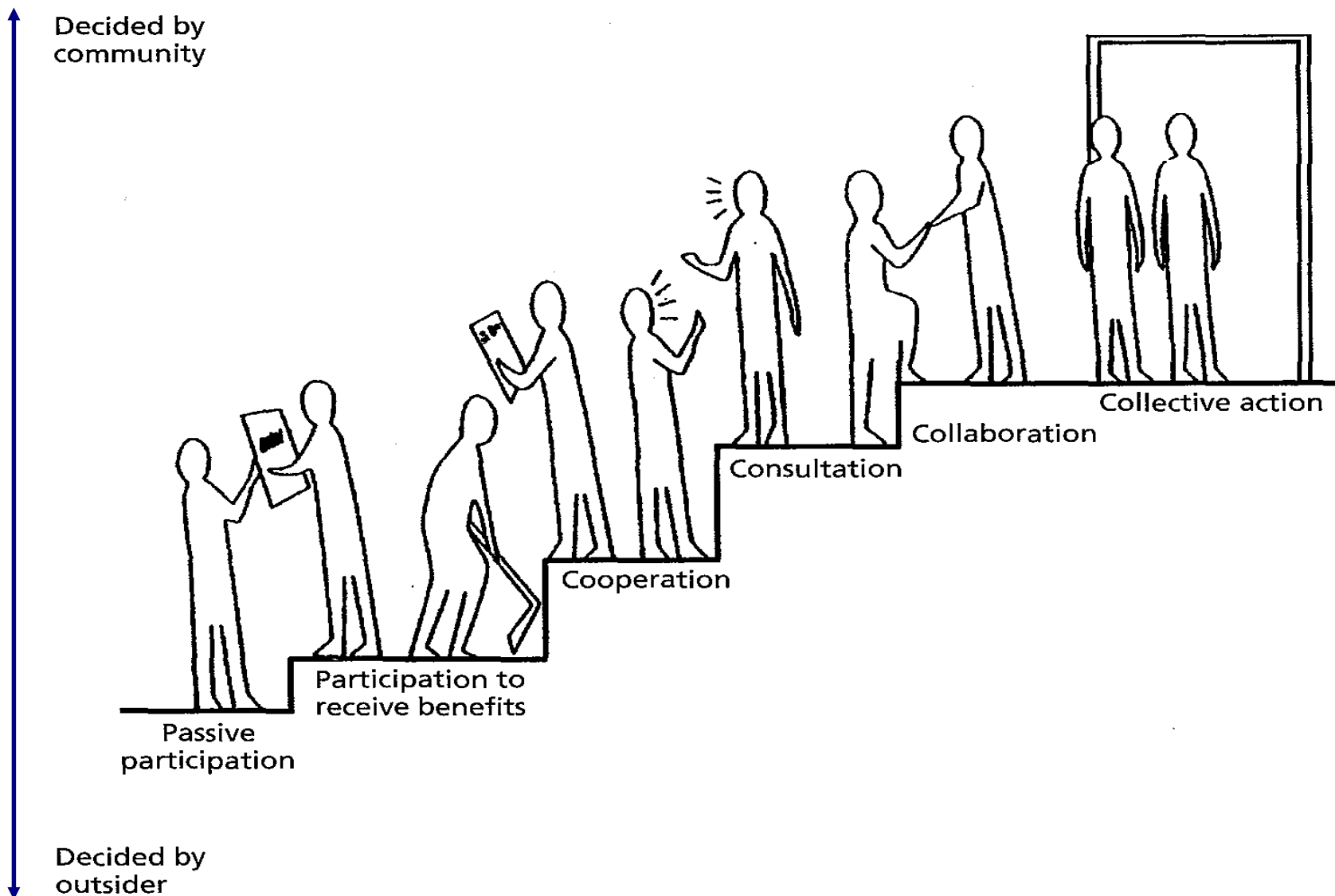
- Plant 10 - 25 trees per cutting down a tree
- Minimum size of 25 cm (dbh)

When PERSEPSI broached the certification planning idea, the villagers showed no interest.



Implication of SFM

- The villages have a history of top-down forestry programs/projects in the 1970s-1980s, but never tailored to local needs.
- *Karang Kitri* movement
 - Initiated in 1951 (1951-1960),
 - National campaign for the community to plant trees in their home gardens and other areas,
 - No incentive provided
 - Market incentive is expected?





- 1960s
Anthropology
Questionnaire interview

1970s
RRA: Rapid Rural Appraisal

mid 1980s
PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

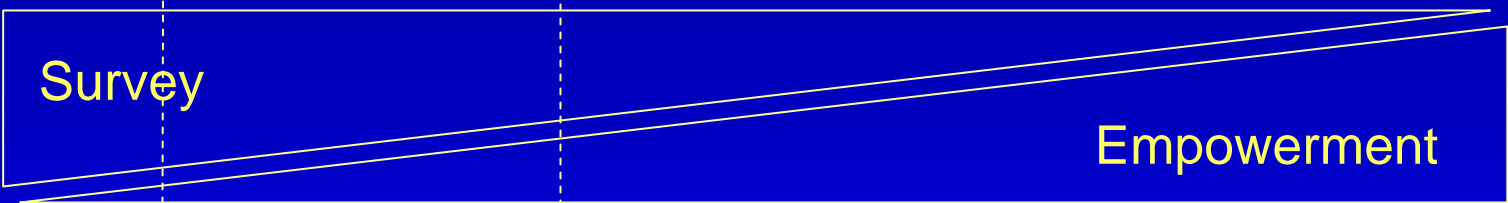
1990-
PLA: Participatory Learning Action

Questions for information

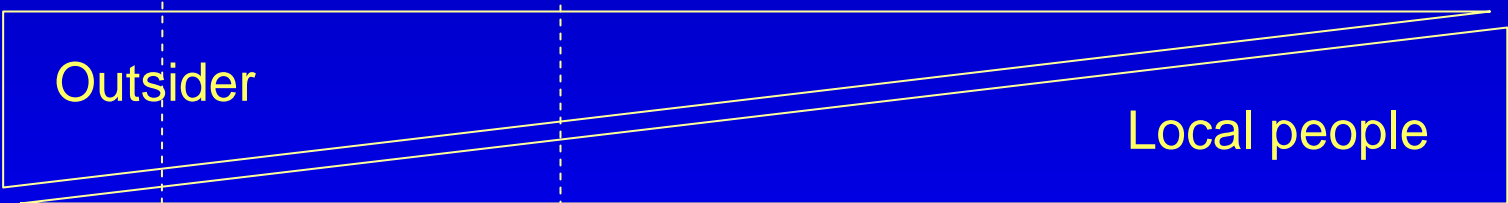


Questions for empowerment

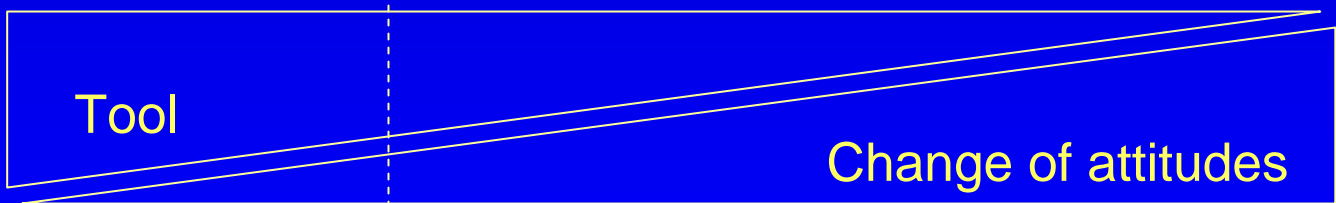
Purpose



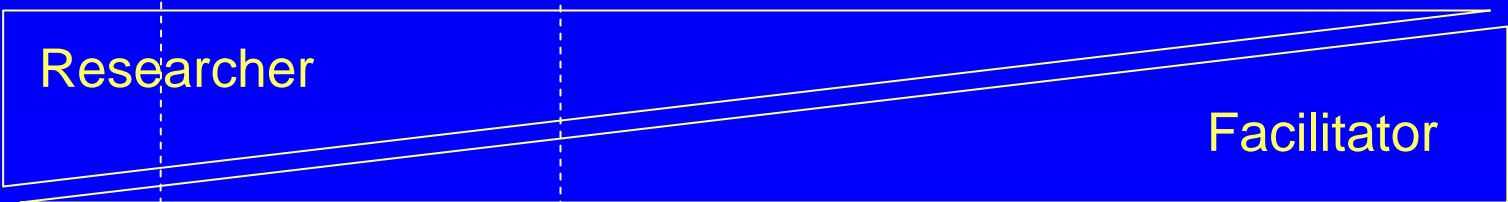
Main actor



Focus point



Function of outsider



Advantages

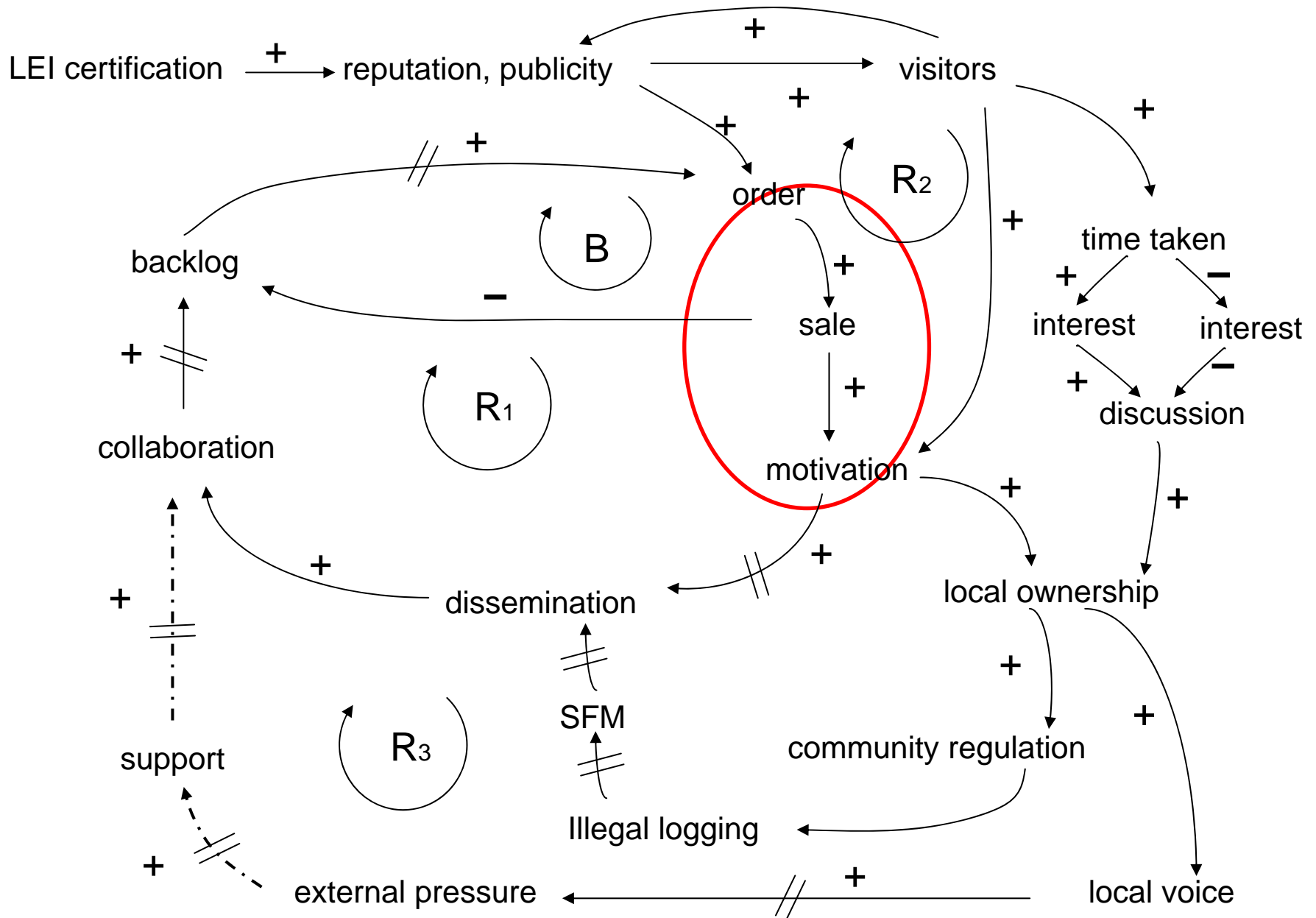
- Reputation and dissemination
 - prospective orders and incentives
- Local ownership, organization of FMU
- Opportunities of capacity development



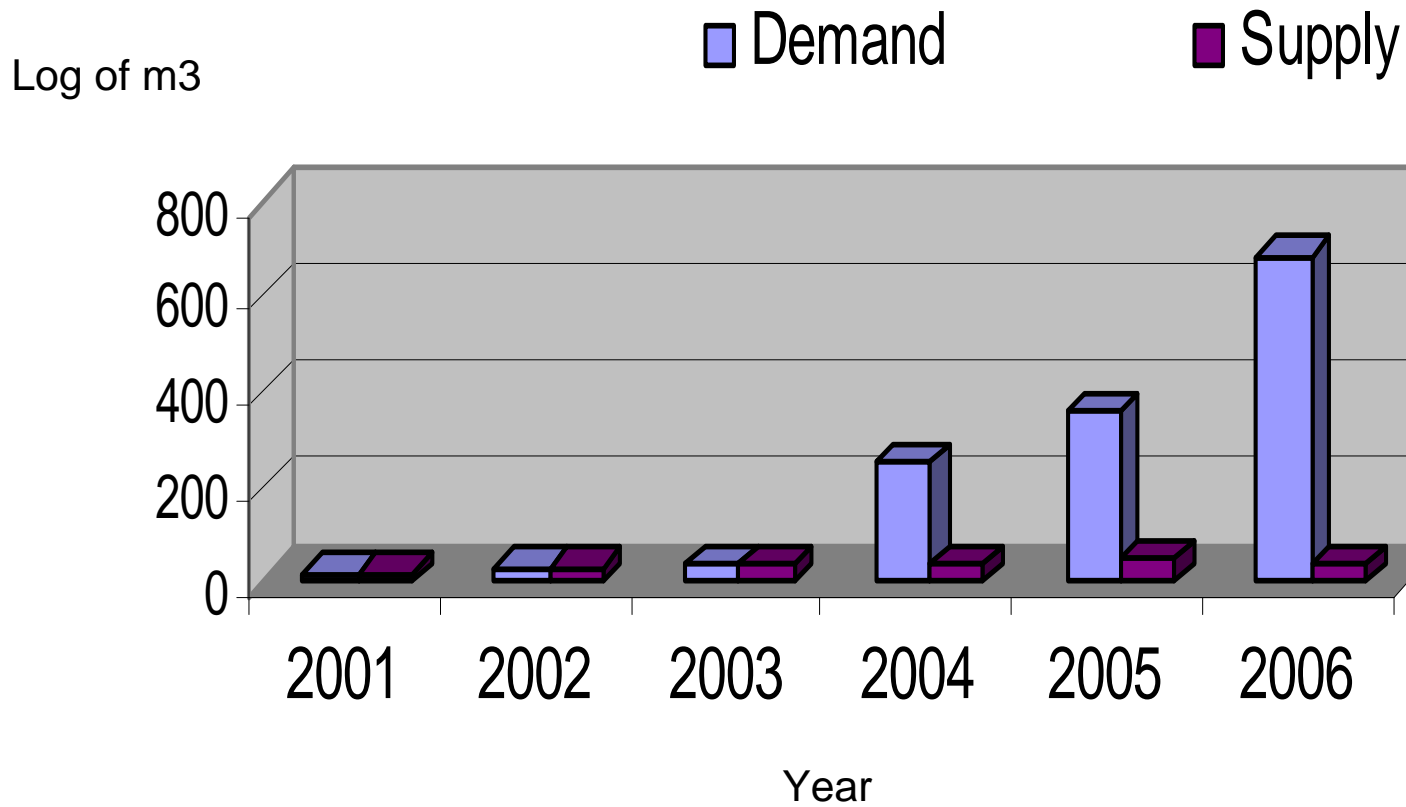
Challenges

- Insufficient support from governments
e.g. FMU without legal status
- Limited volume of harvests / small scale production
- Marketing system is not established
- Local ownership can be sustainable?
e.g. delegations and visitors
- Lack of environmental education
e.g. illegal cutting young trees

Casual Loops Showing View of Certification Impact



Village production



Collective market



JODANG

NO	DESCRIPTION	PICTURE	NO	DESCRIPTION	PICTURE
1	VASE 3 (L,M)		9	CURVED SQUARE PLATE (L,M,S)	
2	VASE OVAL (L,M)		10	TAPERED SQUARE PLATE (L,S)	
3	VASE GEOMETRIC (L,M)		11	RECT VASE (L,M,B)	
4	VASE TALL (L,S)		12	WOOD FRAME DECORATION	
5	CRADLE HOLDER (L,M,S)		13	VASE BOX SPRAY (L,M)	
6	BOWL (L,M,S)		14	BOX TABLE (L,M,S)	
7	SQUARE PLATE (L,S)		15	WALL MIRROR	

Extension and dissemination

- Update data:
land ownership, inventory, quantity and
a list of orders
- Compile information & produce documents
- Computerize

 Legal status of FMU



CBFM practice in Japan



Morotsuka village



Morotsuka
Access



(Source: Yabusa 2007)

Features of the village

- Village livelihood sustained by forestry since 1907
- Compound forest management combining 4 primary fields: forestry, mushroom, cow, and tea leaf
- Good organizational structure and function based on its traditional system
- Mosaic forests
- Dense roads



Yokagura (夜神楽)

Japanese traditional dance



Timber production

- building houses
30-50 houses / year
- target region





Recommendation - *Local levels*

- Capacity development
local people, forestry officers at all levels
- Restrict the marketing range of certified wood to neighboring regions for mobilizing supplies of the wood and cost saving
- Good governance
key persons, local ownership

Recommendation - *Regional levels*

- Support from governments, NGOs and the private sector
- Dissemination of good practices and realities
 - to cope with visitors
 - to exclude bias and misunderstandings
- Sound decision-making based on bottom-up and participatory approach
 - Voice from local people



Recommendation

National and International levels

- Dissemination of good practices and realities to avoid bias and misunderstandings
- Leading to a national policy schemes
a milestone of sustainable forest management
- Innovative policies and ideas
 - Payment for environmental service
 - CSR activities/social entrepreneurs

Thank you very much.

