



Changes in Land Tenure in the World's Forests

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FOREST TRENDS

**Government of Honduras
Policies Workshop, May 2004**

Structure of the Presentation



1) Global Context

- **changes in tenure of the world's forests**

1) Community responses to the commercialization of wood

2) Community responses to the use and commercialization of non-wood products

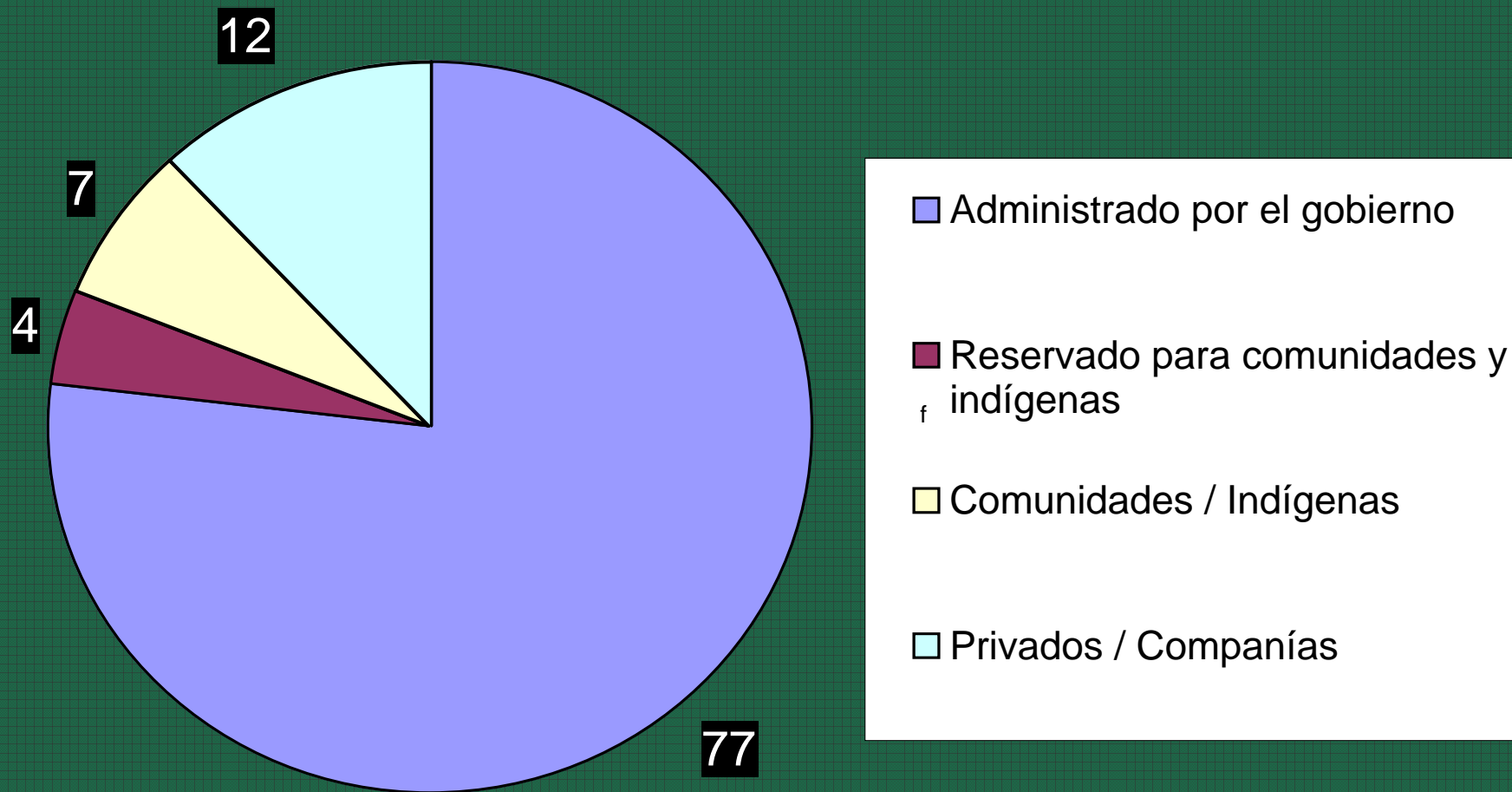
3) Community responses to conservation

4) Collaboration models--company/community

TENURE IN TRANSITION

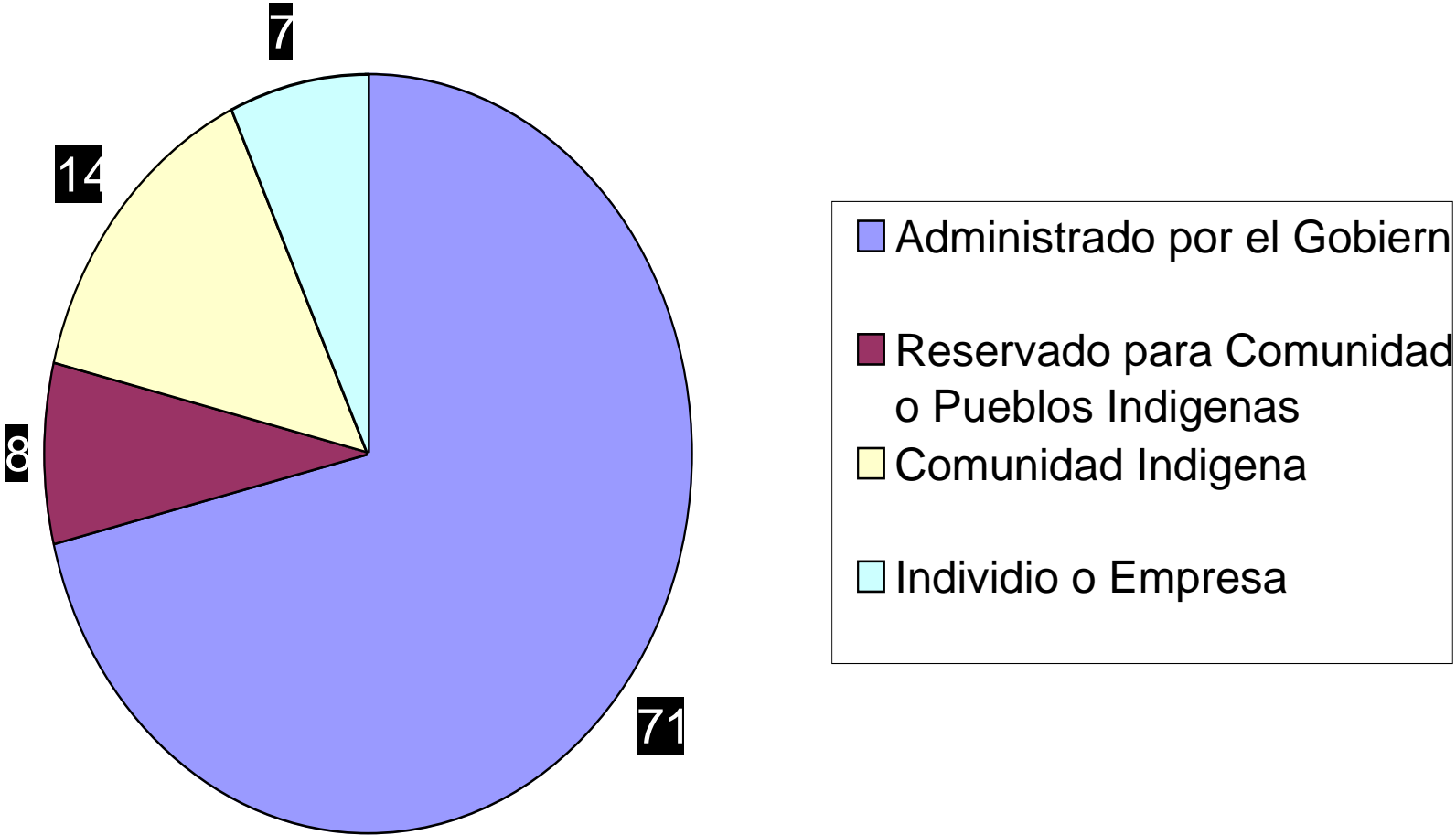


Tenencia de bosques: Globalmente

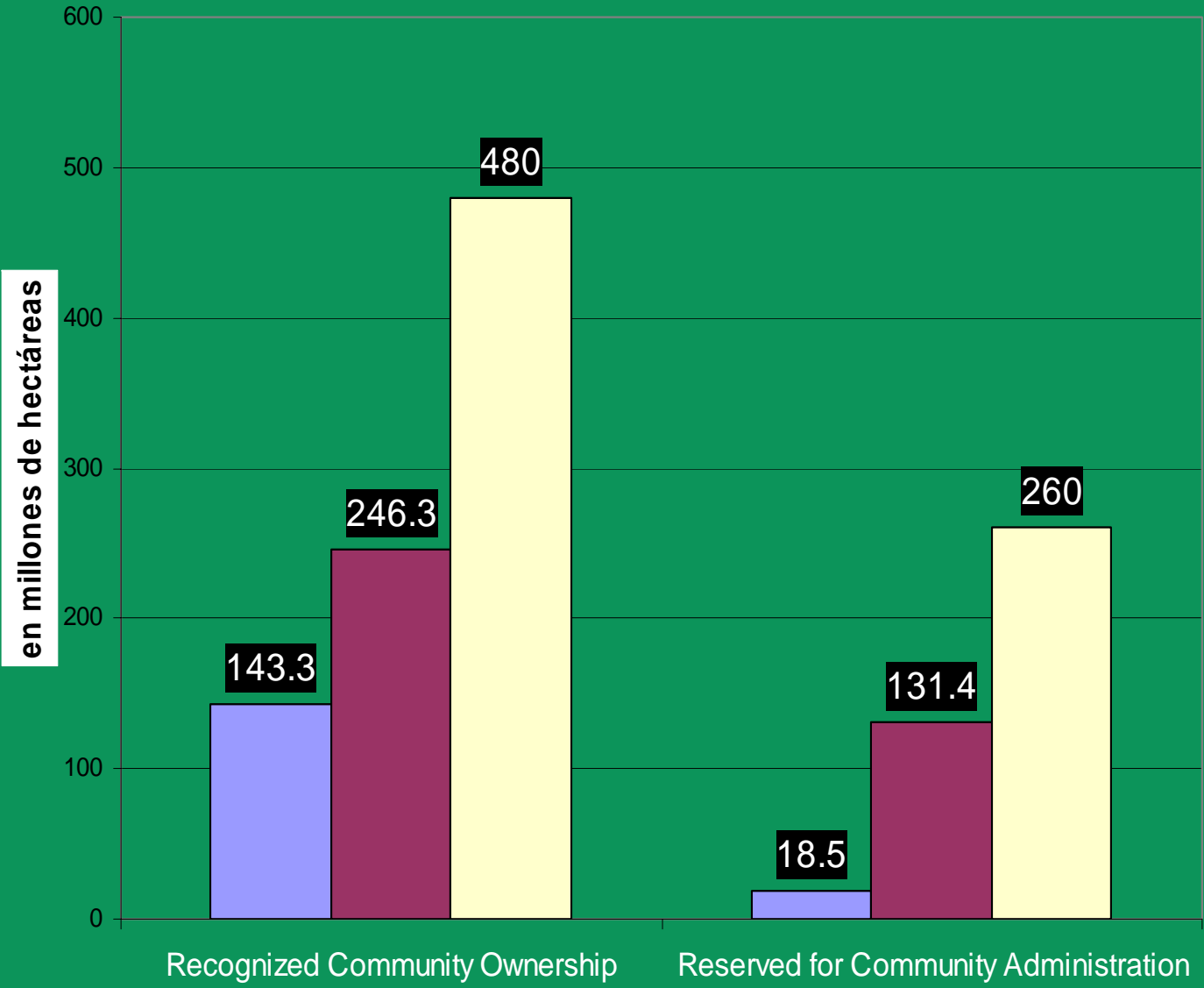


Total de 24 países	Admin. por Gobierno	Admin. por Comunidad.	Dueño es Comunidad.	Dueño es un Individuo
	2.803,2	131,4	246,3	443,0

Communities Administer or Own 22% of Forests in Developing Countries



Duplication of community tenure in 15 years: Will it duplicate again in the next 15 years?



1985 2001
2015

Three times more than tenure by individuals and companies in developing countries

Recognition and Return to Communities since 1985

Country	Recognize Community Rights (in millions of hectares)	Reserved Community Administration (in millions of hectares)
Australia	53.5	
Bolivia	2.8	16.6
Brazil		74.5
Colombia	24.5	
India		11.6
Indonesia		0.6
Peru	22.5	8.4
Sudan		0.8
Tanzania		0.4

**Community responses to the
commercialization of wood
and of the usage and
commercialization of non-
wood products**





Comparative Advantages of Community Companies

- Interest in the community-based life resource
- Costs of initiating socially-absorbant activities--generate incomes from different sources for diversification
- Invest income in social works and development
- Local training; local employment; anti migration
- Visible force for long-term conservation

Return of the Administration of the Forest: Examples of partial return

India: Post-Colonial Situation

Before: degradation, poverty, little investment

Joint Forest Mgt: sharing of benefits in communities; \$ 3 billion in annual income of the 12 million hectares in a country

After: reforestation, restoration, increase in income

Themes: (1) community rights to land and products

(2) over-regulation of PNM decreases potential incomes

(3) limited model legally only for degraded forests (<30%)

Brazil: Agricultural Front Situation

Before: state lands, threats (illegal logging, mining, etc)

After: 80 million has, recognized rights (producers, PIs)

Themes: prohibition of commercial usage eliminates incentives to administer the forest

Non-Woods in Public, Community and Municipal Forests : Examples

Brazil, Canada, India, USA

- Extractive reserves in non-indigenous zones of the Amazon
- Changes in concessions to recognize multiple values in the USA, Brazil and Canada
- Add in the extraction and interest of cosmetic and other industries
- Generate economic activity in population centers
- Migrants and marginalized groups who don't appear in statistics or aren't favored by employment policies
- Municipal and community management for multiple values

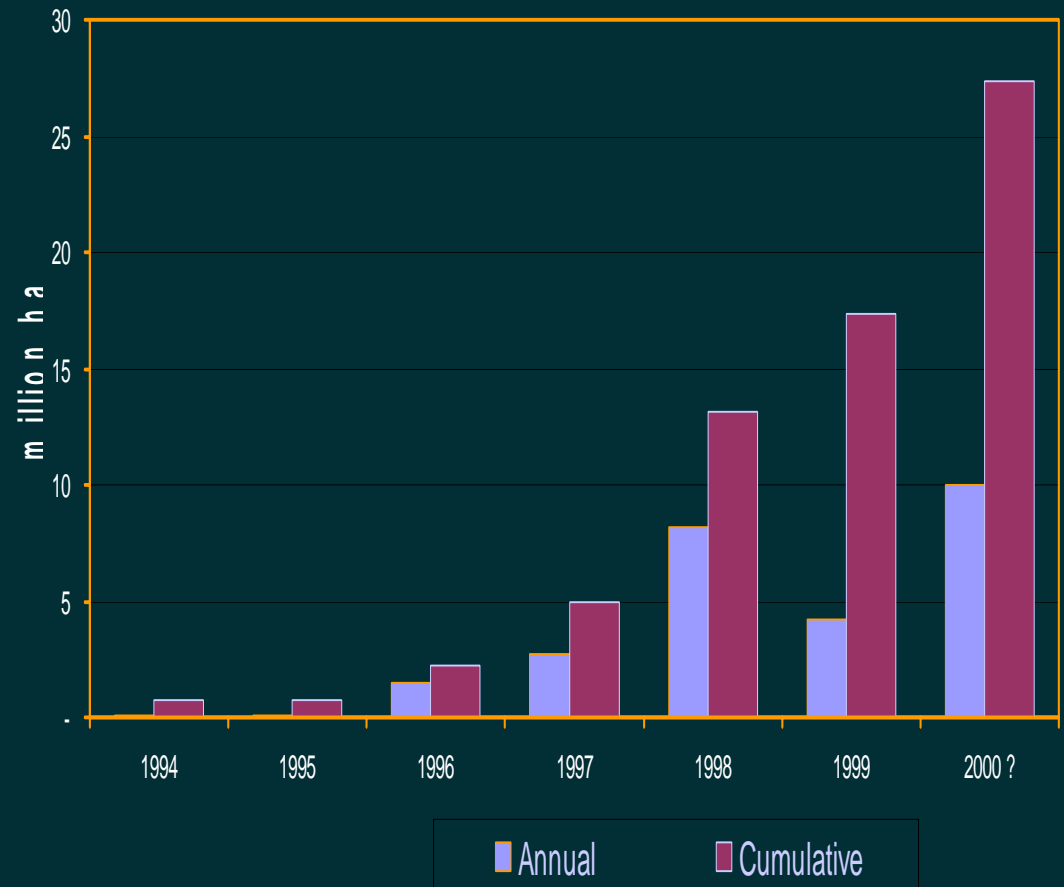
Non-Woods in public, community and municipal forests: Examples

Reservas extractivas en zona no indígenas en la Amazonía	Braz il	EE UU	Canadá	India
Cambios en las concesiones para reconocer valores múltiples	x	x	x	
Aumento en la extracción y interés de industrias cosméticas y otros	x			x
Actividades económicas en los centros de población basadas en procesar, vender	x			x
•Migrantes y grupos marginados que no aparecen en estadísticas o no son favorecidos por políticas de empleo		x	x	x

Certification: transforming itself into a market standard

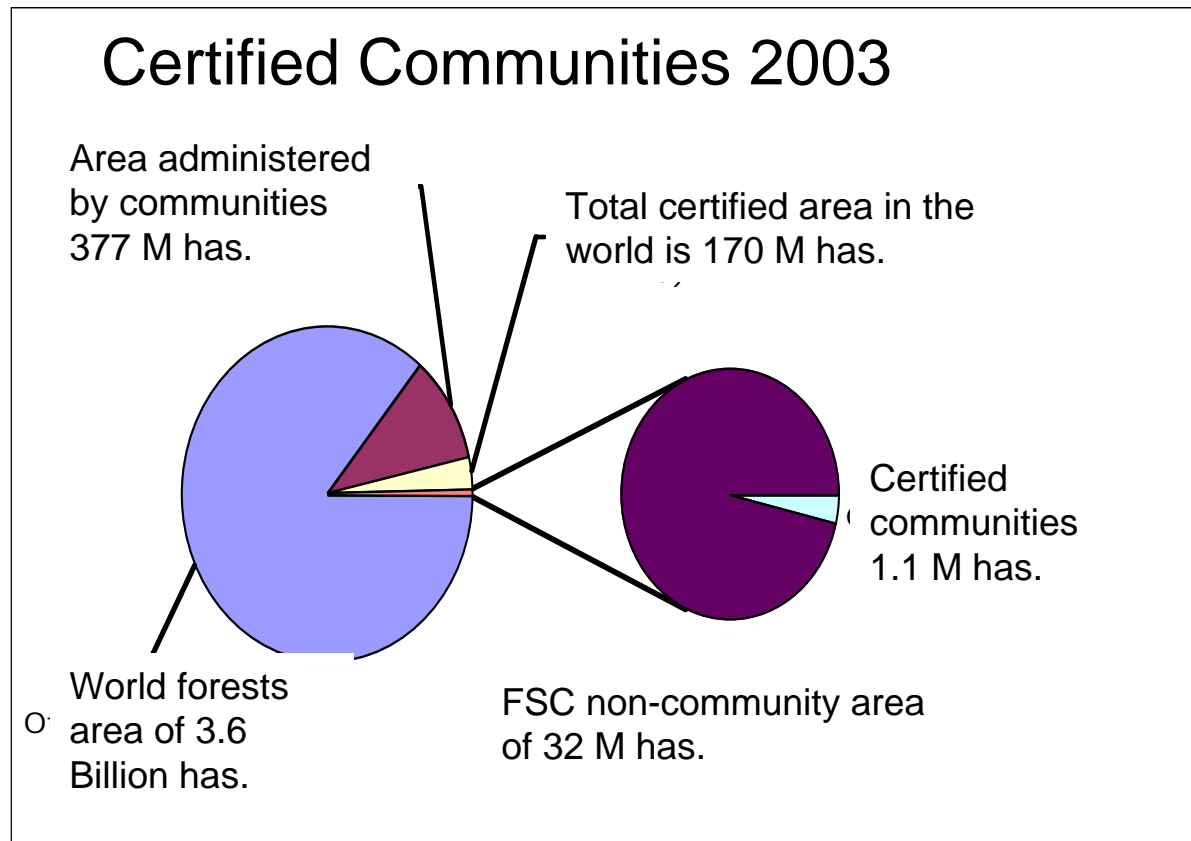
Crecimiento de áreas de bosques certificados

- A global phenomenon that is growing.
- Driven by vendors to the public: offer of 50% of the market of the USA.
- Groups of buyers from 17 countries; producer groups in 4 countries.
- 20 Custodial Chain certifications in China



Area FSC certified annual and cumulative

Percentage of Certified Communities



3.6 Billion Hectares Total

- **377 Million in the hands of communities (10%)**
- **32 million has. certified by FSC (1%)**
- **1.1 Million has. certified to communities (.03% of the total)**

Scale of Conservation in Community Forests--



- **Africa**

- 14 M has. Community forests and agroforestry
- 1 M has. Sacred forests

- **Asia**

- 90 M collective has. in China
- 12 M has. JFM India; 5 M has. South Asia
- 30 M has. agroforestry in Southeast Asia

- **Americas**

- 130 M has. Indigenous reserves
- 3 M has CA communities
- 7 - 14 M has. Mexico
- 8 M has US tribes
- 3 M has bands in Canada

1 M ha. indigenous forests

8 M ha. tribal forests

130 M ha. indigenous lands Amazon; 7 M ha. indigenous/ejido management Mexico

3 M ha. indigenous lands Guatemala, Honduras, Nicar., CR.,

2 M has. Andean region

230 Millones de pueblos indigenas en Bosques Mundiales

300-500 M ha. Bosques en Conservación Comunitaria

300 M has. Bosques en Areas Protegids

Global Map Legend

Lavendar areas are Global Biodiversity "Hotspots"

Purple cones mark plant and bird biodiversity

12 M ha. Joint Forest Management India

1 M ha. sacred groves India, Nepal

10 M ha. agroforestry India, Nepal

5 M ha. Nepal, Bnngladesh, Pakistan

60 M ha. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines

20 M ha. agroforestry China

3 M ha. Thailand, Vietnam, Laos forestry

4 M ha. agroforestry/groves S.E.Asia and Indonesia

14 M ha. village forests

1 M ha. agroforestry systems

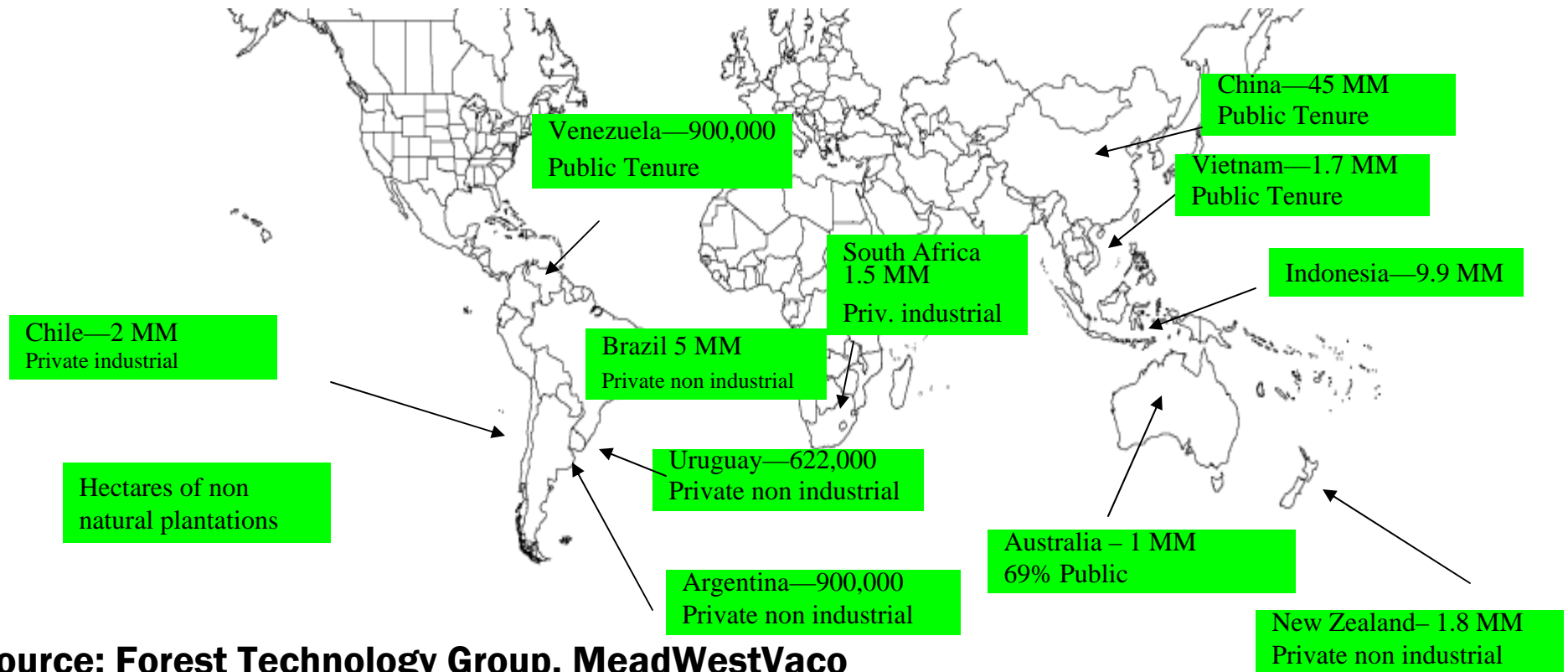
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Relation between Communities, Producers, and Private Companies



Trends in the development of plantations

- Investments in plantations are done mostly in tropical and subtropical regions
- An expansion of 50% is projected for non-natural plantations in the next 25 years
- 34% in Latin America



Source: Forest Technology Group, MeadWestVaco



Brazil Scale of Production

450 Municipalities, 16 states

- Sawmills 10,000
- Piles 250
- Processed wood 2,000
- Furniture 13,500
- Paper and Pulp 220
- Exportation Value: \$4.3 Billion (50% wood); 6.5 Million employees (2/3 PyC)

Tenant Farmers

**Indigenous
Reserves**

**Small
Producers**

Concessionaries



Community Association - Company

- Group A-Vertically Integrated for Tropical Wood (100% interested)
- Group B Not Integrated Vertically for Tropical Wood (89% interested)
- Group C-Depends on Own Plantations or on Others (64% have plantation scheme in thirds; 24% planning a plantation scheme in thirds)

Themes for the Future of Communities and Forests

- Training people is a process that takes time
- Communities train better one on one
- The experiences presented represent 20-30 years of management--they are not immediate
- Alternative economy of vertical companies: More generation of local jobs in the exploitation and transformation to the same level of investment





Thank You

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Communities in the Brazilian Amazon

- **170 indigenous groups live in the Brazilian Amazon (approx. 350,000 people)**
- **Since 1988 over 74 million hectares have been reserved for indigenous groups and other traditional populations**
- **While tenure has been secured for some groups, questions still remain in regards to the rights to commercialize beyond subsistence production**
- **There are at least 400 communities and cooperatives involved in commercialization of their natural resources in partnership with the private sector**
- **These experiences have not been thoroughly documented, nor shared with each other**