



# **Community Forestry for Teak Forest Management of Smallholders**

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# Scope of presentation



**Strengthening CF Promotion by CFNWG and CF Unit**



**Development and Implementation of CF**



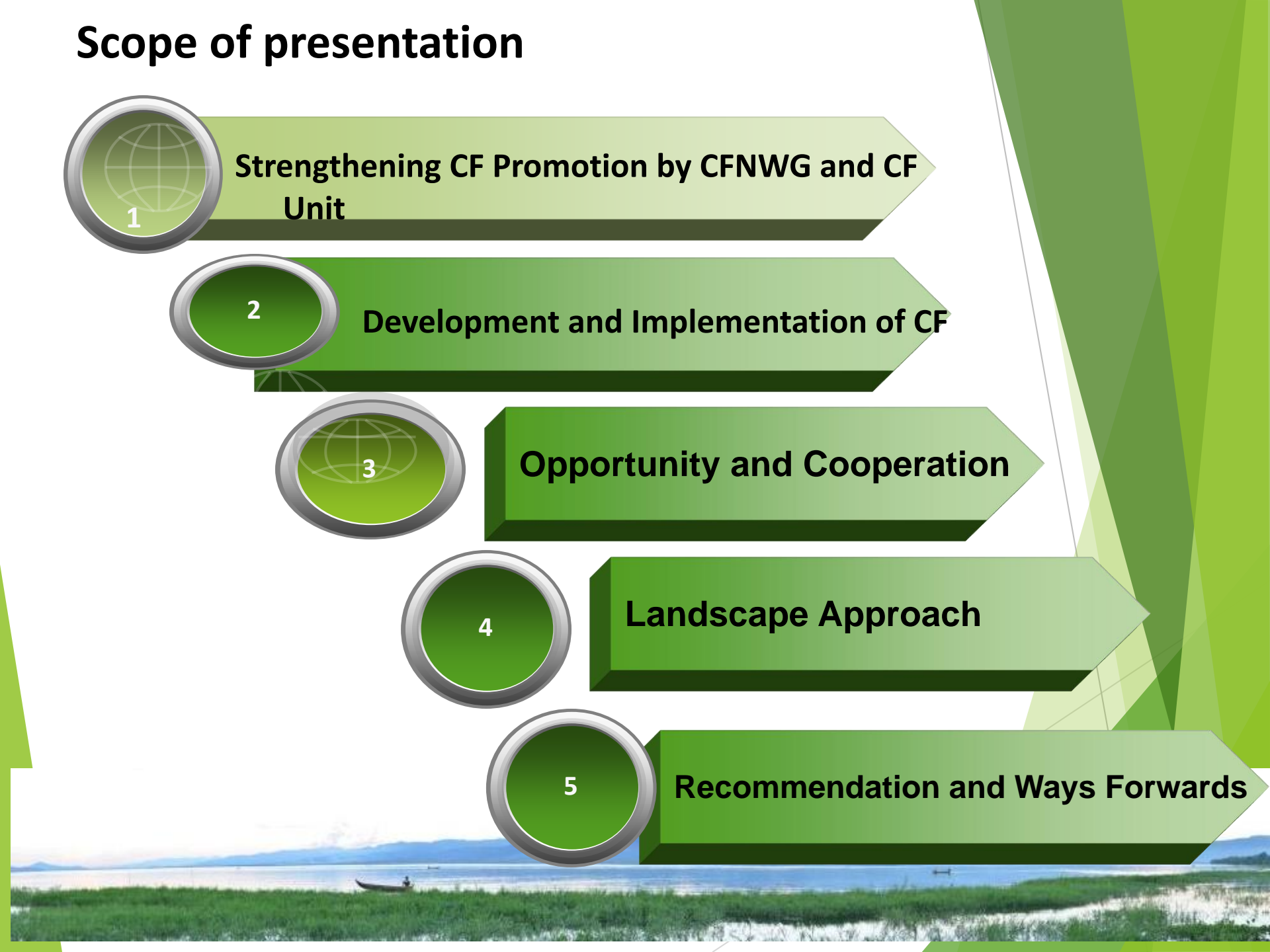
**Opportunity and Cooperation**



**Landscape Approach**



**Recommendation and Ways Forwards**



# Community Forestry National Working Group (CFNWG)

- To advise the decision makers for comprehensive revised CFI based on CFI 1995
- To share knowledge, experience, policy, activities

- To be awareness program as extension, fulfill capacity building, to do research activities

Meeting,  
Training,  
Workshop

1<sup>st</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> CFNWG  
meetings

Organized CFNWG  
(Nov, 2013)

4 times of round table meetings, one  
stakeholder meeting (June-Sept, 2013)

RECOFTC & MOECA  
(2012)

- To get CF certificate timely with proper channel through the process.
- To seek the funds, technique, information from funding agencies, organizations of local and international

# Organization Structure of CFNWG

**Director General (Forest Department)**

## **Forest Department (8) Line Department (9):**

Rural Development, Fishery, General Administration, Mining, Union Attorney, Land management and statistic, DZGD, SME, Cooperative

### **NGO (8):**

MERN, META, FSWG, EcoDev, FRED, RECOFTC, MFA, WWF

Observer: FFI, Pyoepin, FOW, WCS, Salon, Point, MFPTMA etc....

**Donors**  
(SEARCA, FFF etc....)

**CF Units:**  
Head Quarter,  
Region & state,  
District  
Total = 1222

Technical group  
Financial promotion group  
Law and Policy group

# CFNWG Formation and Coordination

**Director General  
(Forest Dept:)**

**CF Unit  
(Head Quarter)**

**CFNWG  
(National level)**

Funding agency  
Technician  
Observers

- Connect with funding sources
- Support the technical
- Coordinate with other related groups (FLEGT, REDD+)

**CFRWG  
(region and state)**

- Coordinate in region
- Cooperate with CSO, INGO, NGO etc...

**CFDWG  
(District)**

- Coordinate Field level
- Solve the conflict
- Implementation

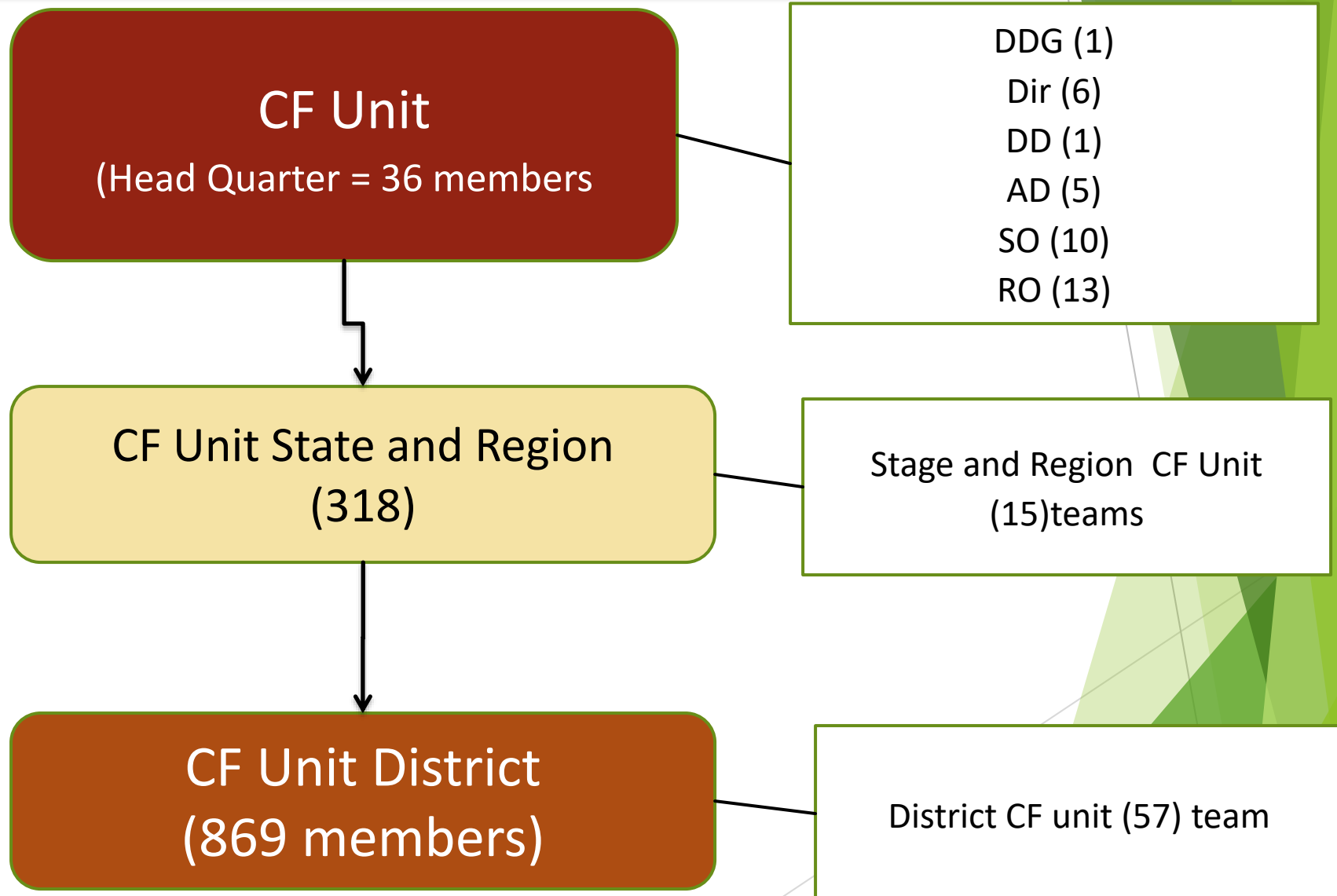
CFA

CFUG Network

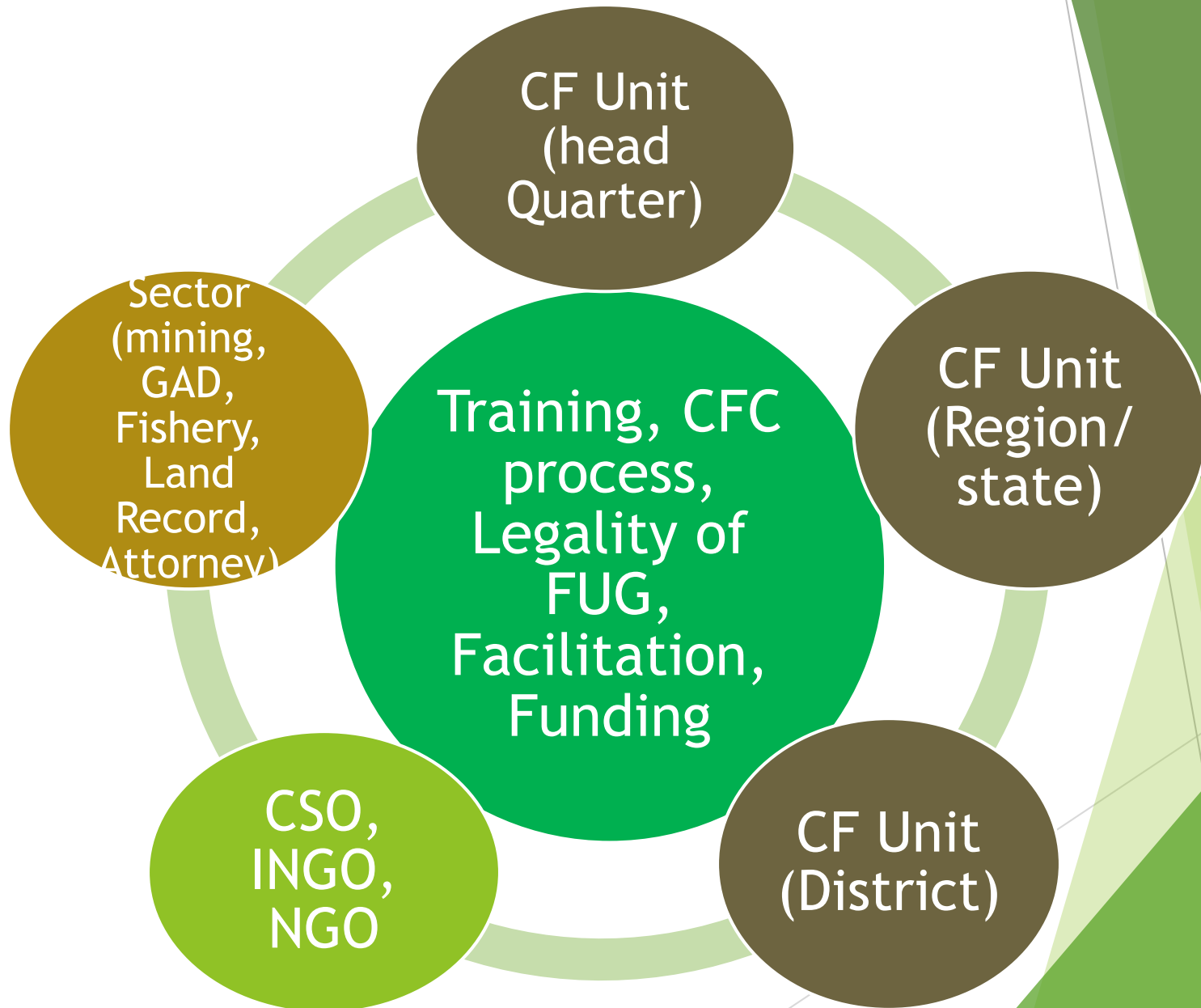
CFPN

CFPP  
A

# Organization of CF Unit



# The need for Cooperation in the field



# COMMUNITY FORESTRY STRATEGIC PLAN AND ACTION PLAN FROM 2018 TO 2020

Strategy (1) Awareness and understanding of Community Forestry,

Strategy (2) Scaling up Community Forestry,

Strategy (3) Promoting Small-scale Forest Enterprise,

Strategy (4) Strengthening Community Forestry National Working Group (CFNWG) and CF Unit

Strategy (5) Progressing research and development, and

Strategy (6) Enhancing policy and enabling environment.



# Development of Community Forestry

**1995**

Myanmar  
Forest Policy

People's participation,  
Public Awareness

Community  
Forestry  
Instructions (CFIs)

- Regaining Environmental Stability,
- Addressing basic needs of local communities,
- Supporting the economic development

**2001**

Forestry  
Master Plan

Target for about **920,000 ha (2.27 million acres)** of CF by 2030 (5% of forest land)

**Present**

About 250,867 ha of CF have been established (only 27%)

(As of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019) 4743 Forest User Groups with members of 121,187.

- To sustain forests, to satisfy the community's needs from trees and forests; and to reduce rural poverty through increased provisioning and supporting **environmental services** in a stable environment; and To generate employment and income **upto enterprise**
- The community can fully empower to control the forests and the CF commercialized, poverty reduction, forest sustainability and social justice are ensured.
- **Developing CF enterprise:** Empowering FUG to develop CF enterprise.
- **Gender balance**

# Sectoral Cooperation

**The role  
of CF USG  
Network**

The role  
of  
Business  
Sector

Legal  
provision  
for  
communit  
y  
Enterprise

CFUGs=  
SME?

# Salient points of Community Forestry

- ❑ Any land at the disposal of the state can be alienated as community forests
- ❑ Land tenure is initially granted for 30 years
- ❑ The tenure right is inheritable (completely devolved and partial alienation)
- ❑ Forest products harvested from CF for local use are tax-free
- ❑ Seeds and seedlings needed for the first rotation and technical assistant are provided by FD free of charge
- ❑ No restriction is imposed on the selling and pricing of the surplus forest products

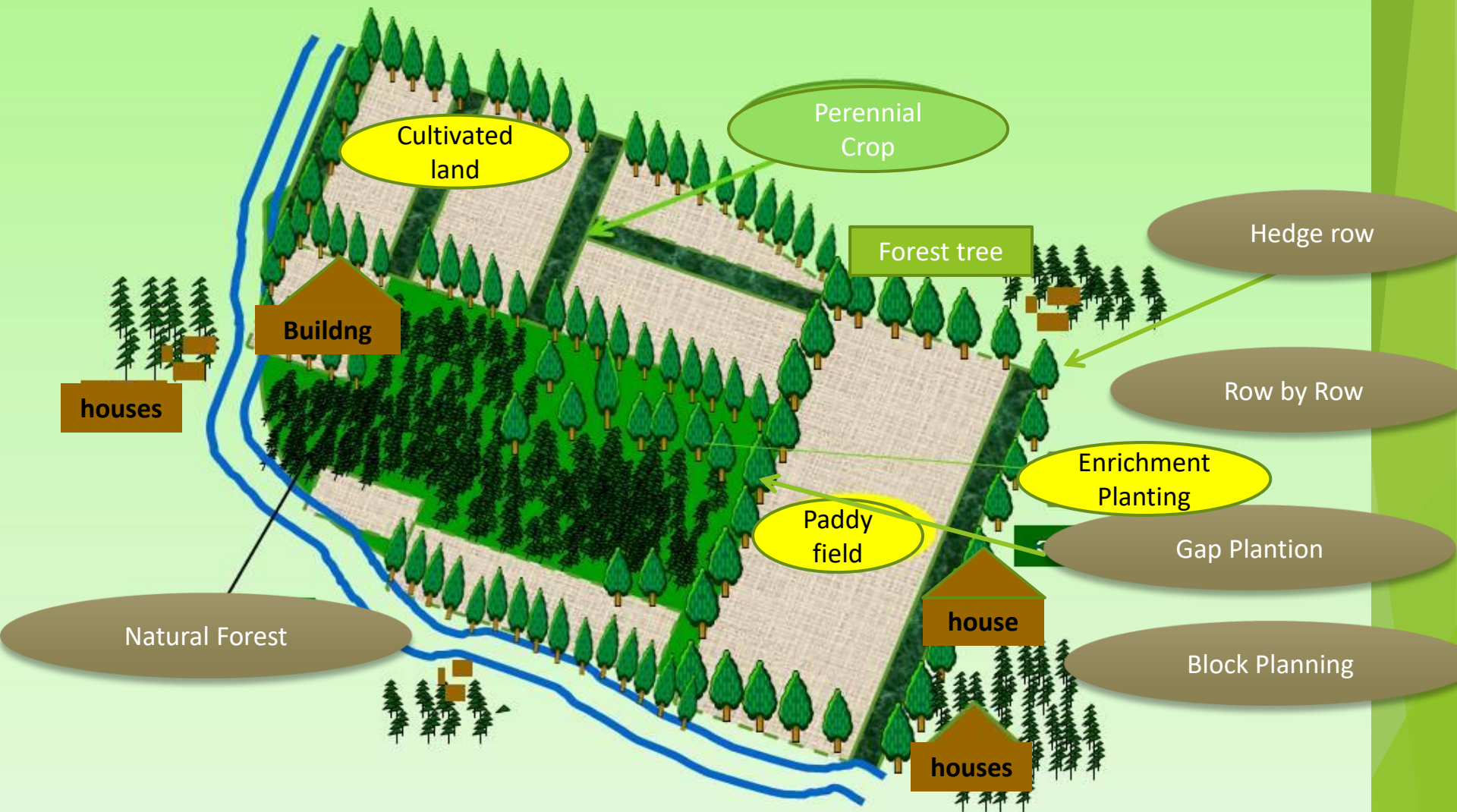
## People centered Policy

# CF: A tool for the wellbeing of forest dwellers

- Residential area with fifty or more households long been in existence in the PFE will be excluded from PFE.
- Residential area with less than fifty households long been in existence in the PFE will be relocate with others of the similar condition in the vicinity.
- Paddy fields will be excluded from PFE.
- **Orchards and dry cultivation areas long been in existence in the PFE will remain in PFE but dry cultivation areas will be *treated and recognized as CF*.**

Source: Planning & Statistics Division, FD

# Landscape Approach







# Sample of Landscape Approach

- All locally fit designed accepted
- Local preference is priority
- Mosaic of different landuse or landscape approach
- 150 trees of both perennial crop and forest trees



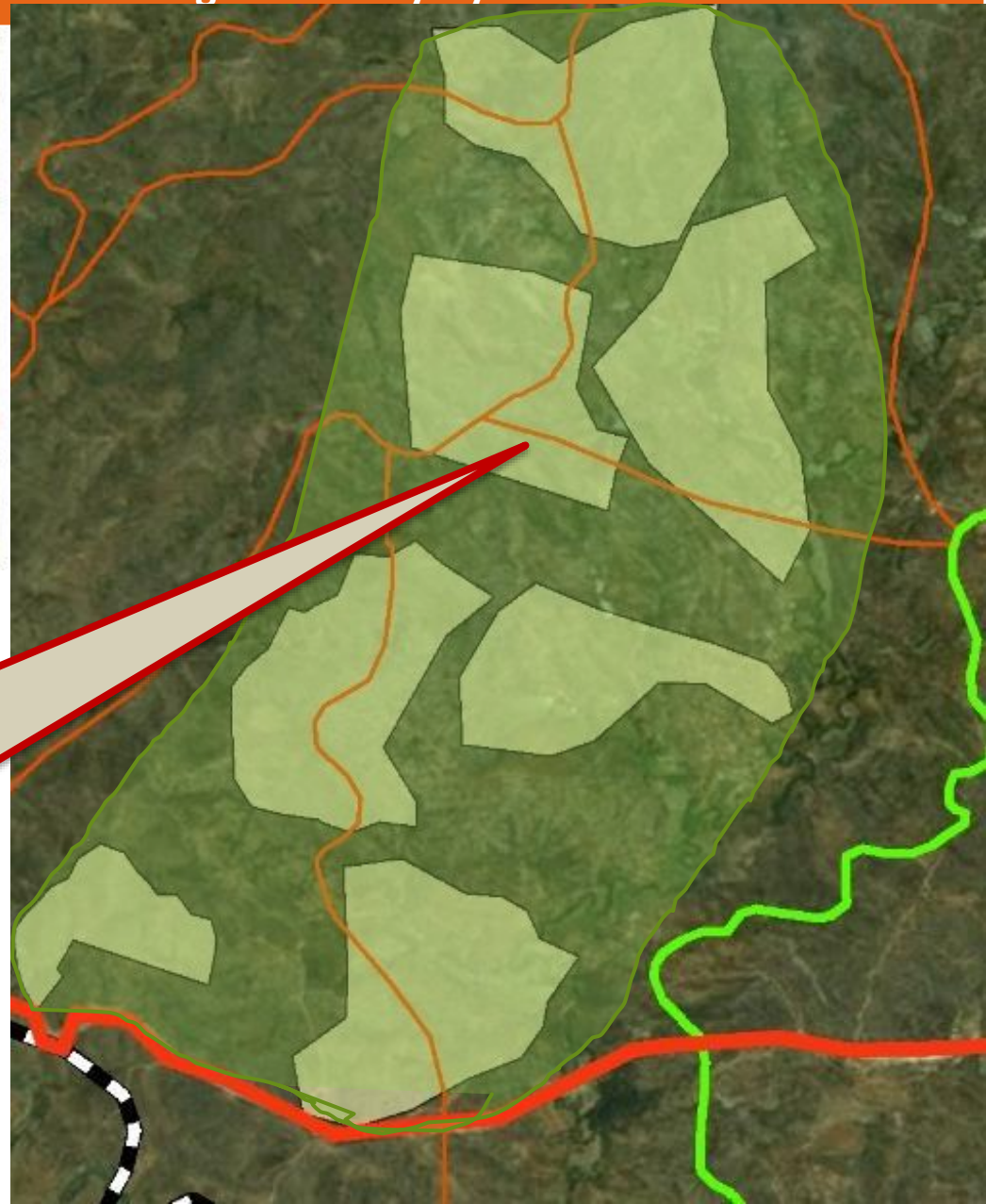


# Landscape Approach Formation in Smallholder of Local People by Community

## Forestry Certification with Agroforestry System



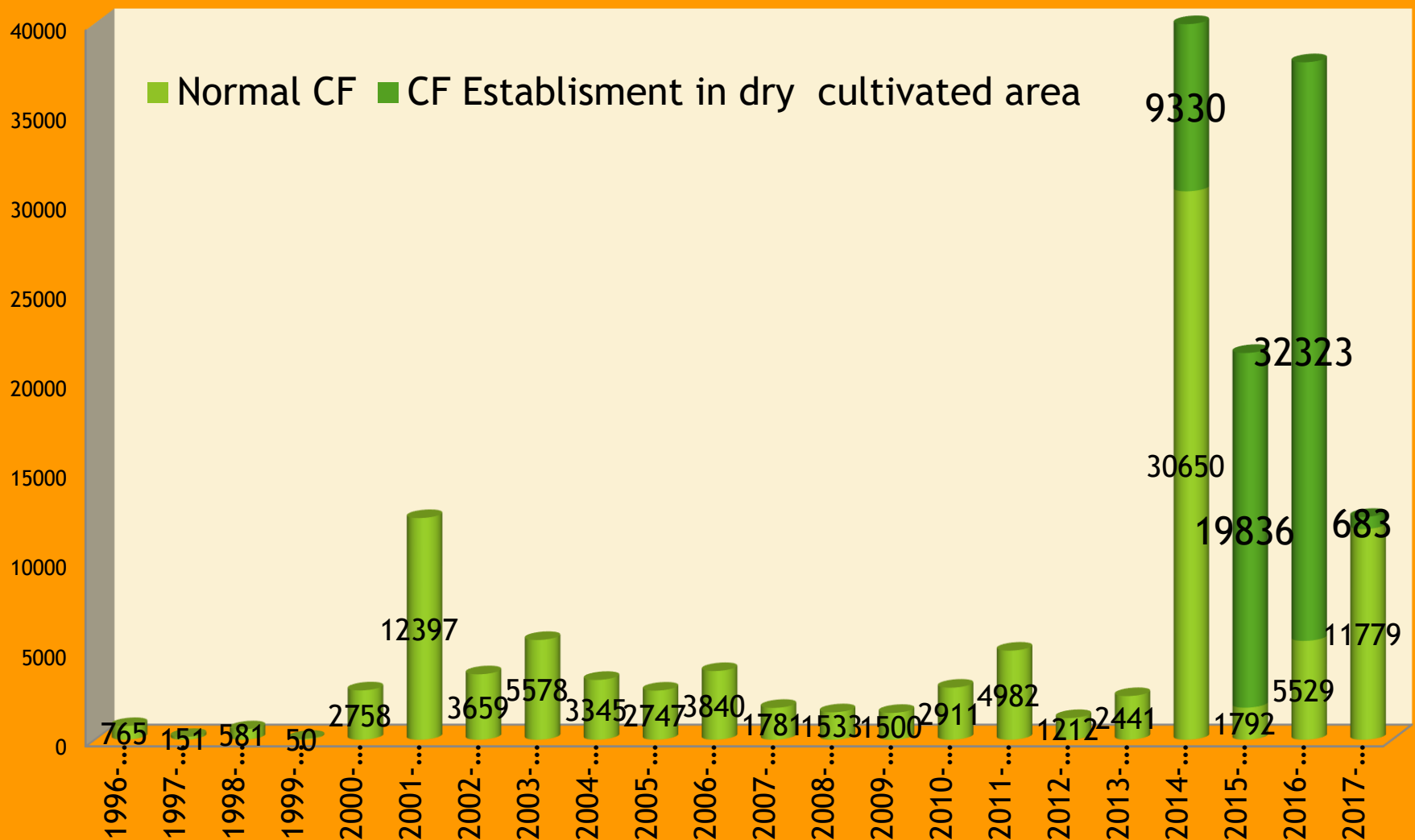
Landscape approach Process to combine the smallholder land tenure including remnant natural forest.



# CF Establishment Area in State and Region from 1996 to 2018

After formation of CFNWG and CF

hectare

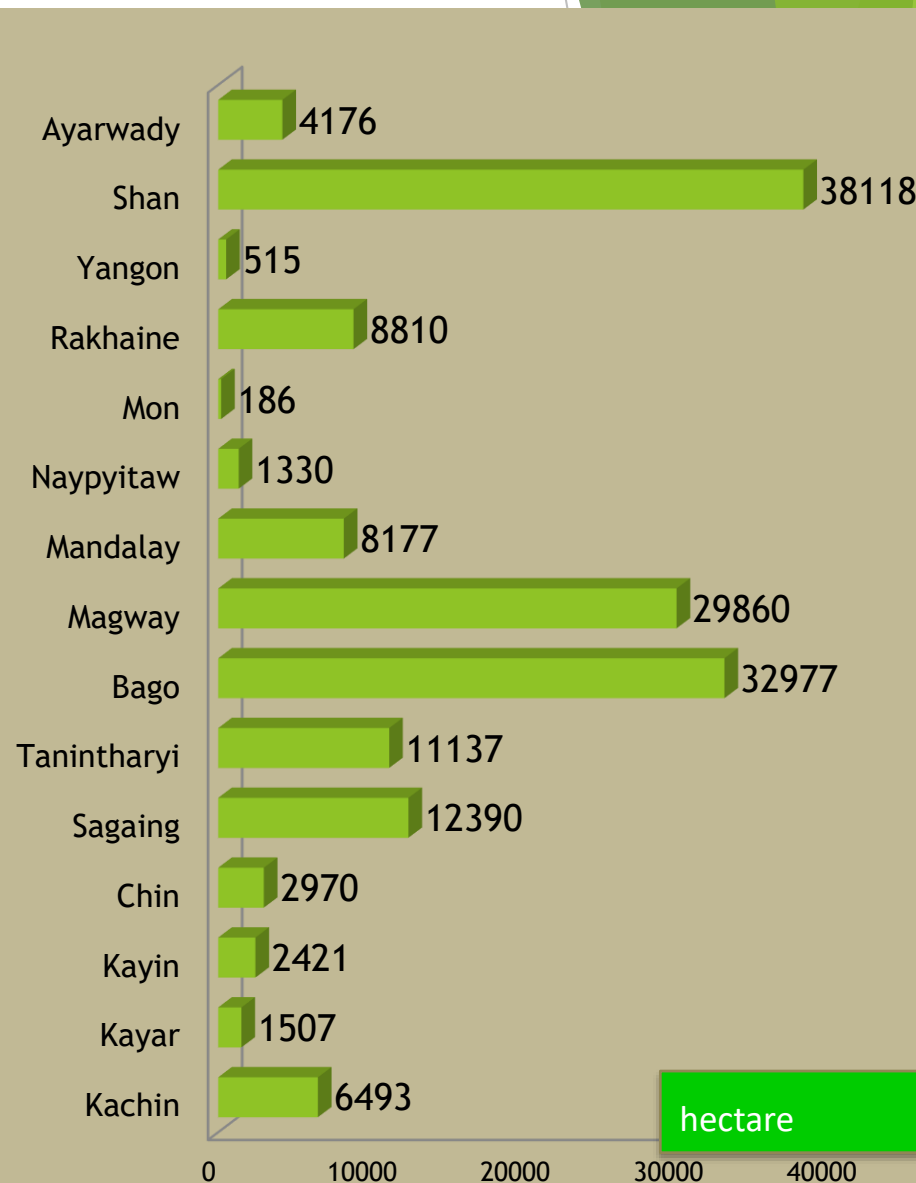
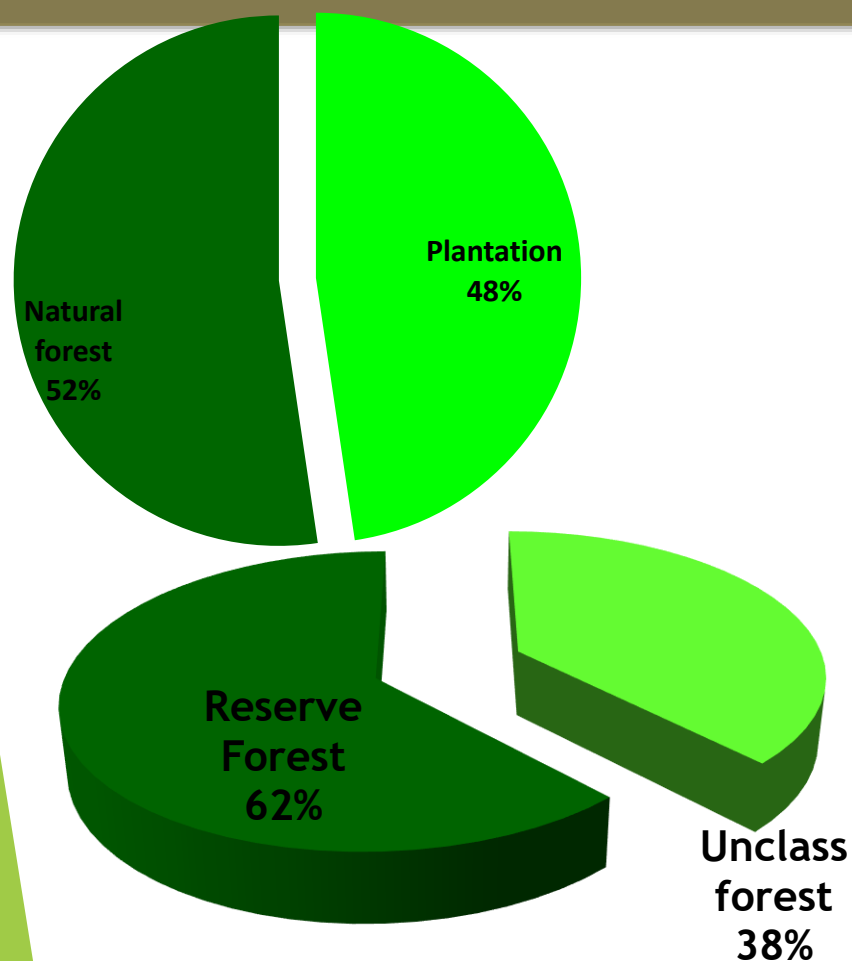


# Community Forestry in Reserved Forestry and Unclassed Forest by Plantation and Natural Forest

Area – 250867 hectare

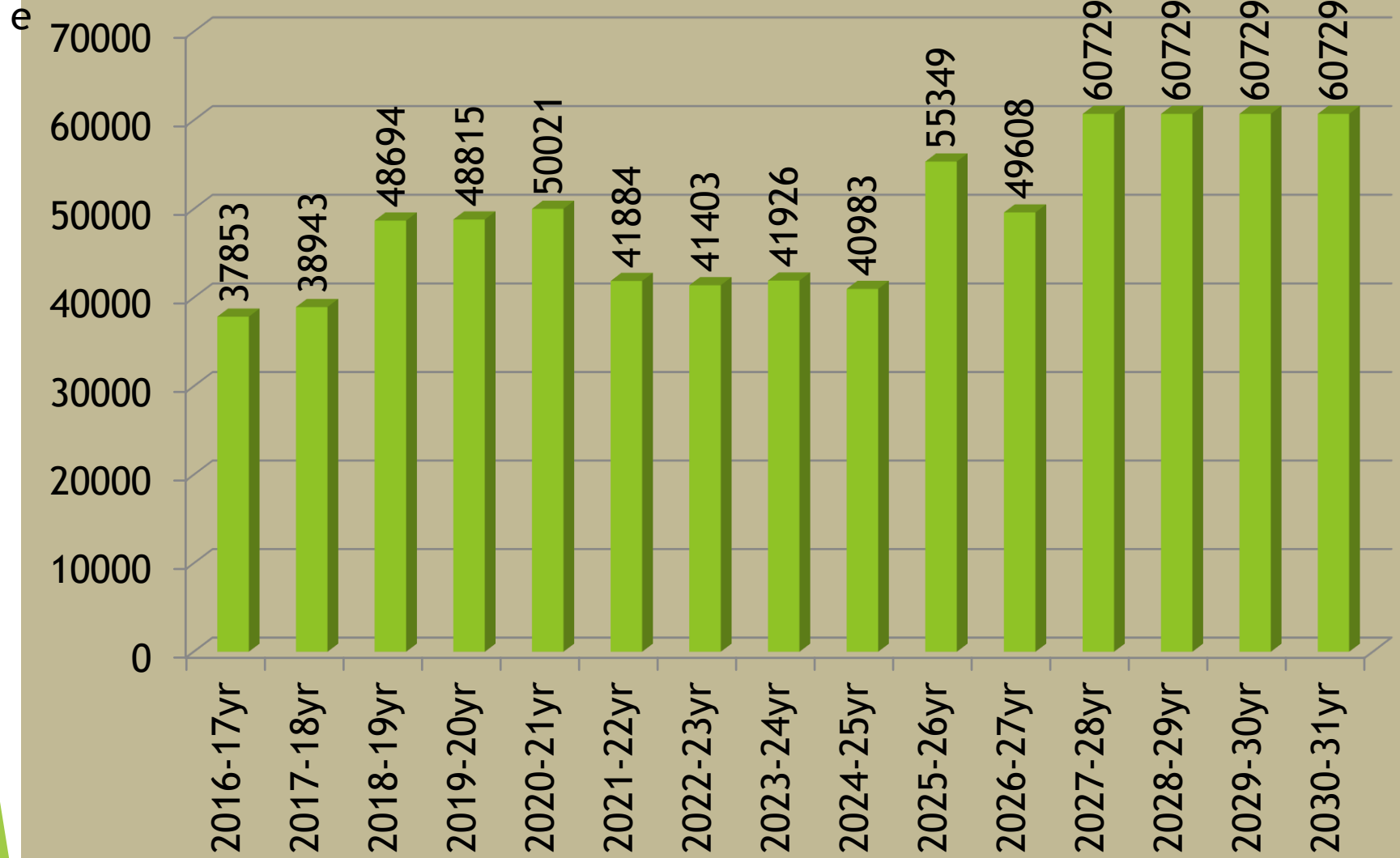
User Group – 4743 group

Members – 121187 No.



# CF Targets until 2030

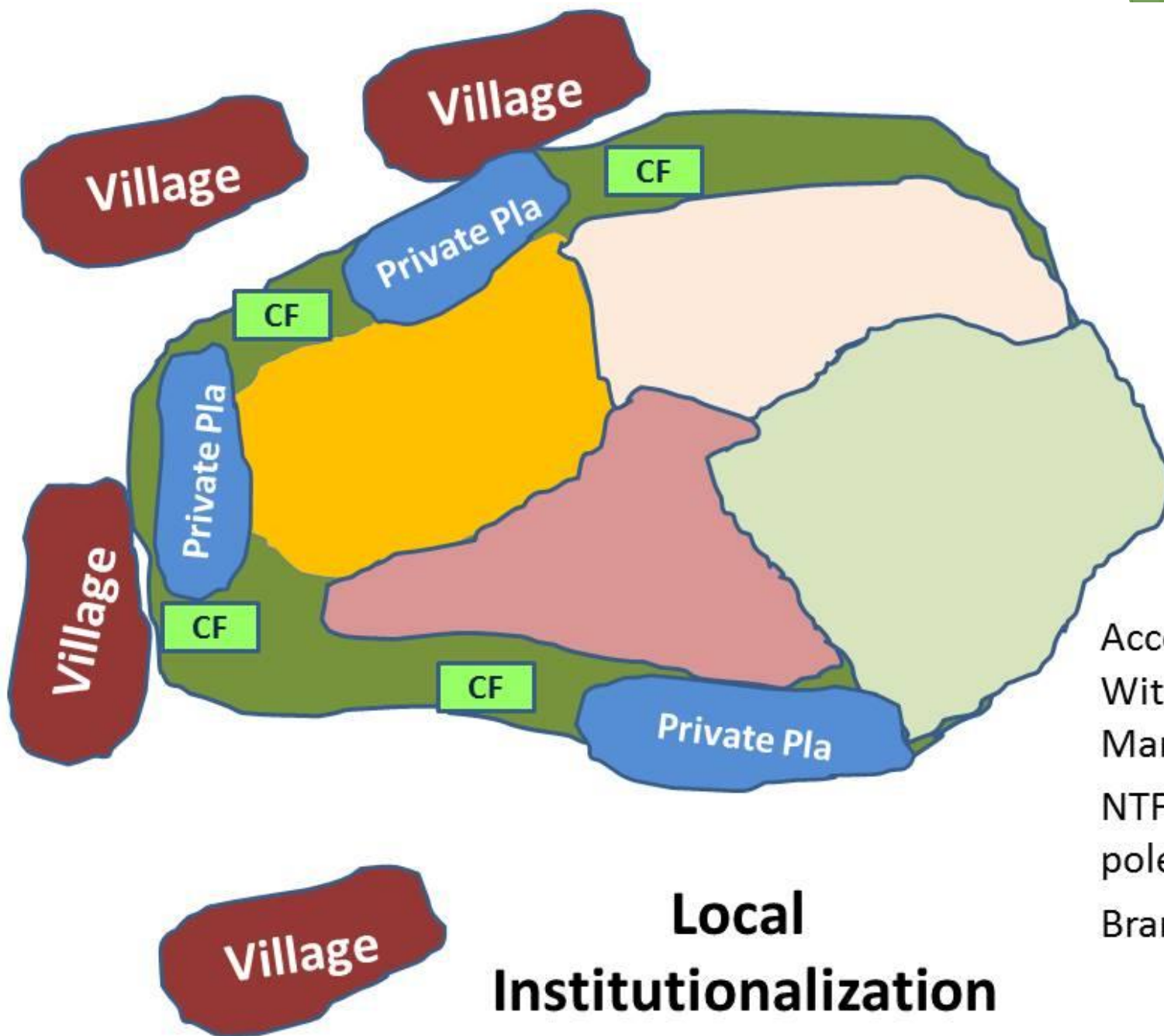
hectar



# Opportunity by New CFI

The FD will assist FUGs to-

- i. Improve capacity through technical and business-oriented trainings;
- ii. Form **Community Forest product-based enterprise**;
- iii. Develop producer-consumer partnership to secure investment;
- iv. Establish township, district, State/Regional networks or associations to strengthen enterprises; and
- v. Network enterprises or FUGs into a national federation, e.g. National Federation of Forest User Groups in Myanmar (NFUM).



Access,  
Withdraw,  
Management,  
NTFPs, Fuelwood,  
pole, Thatch,  
Branches, Timber

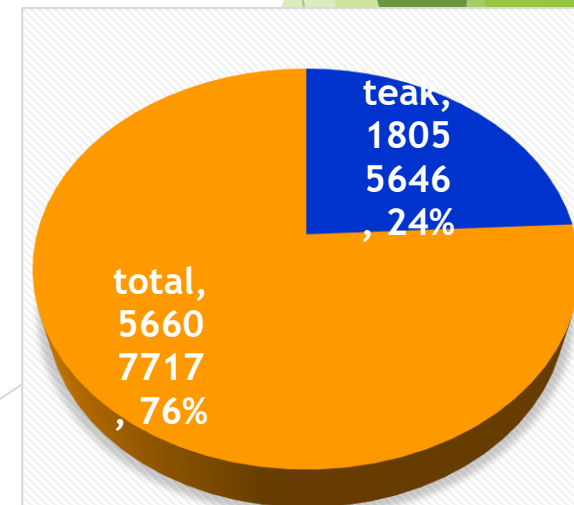
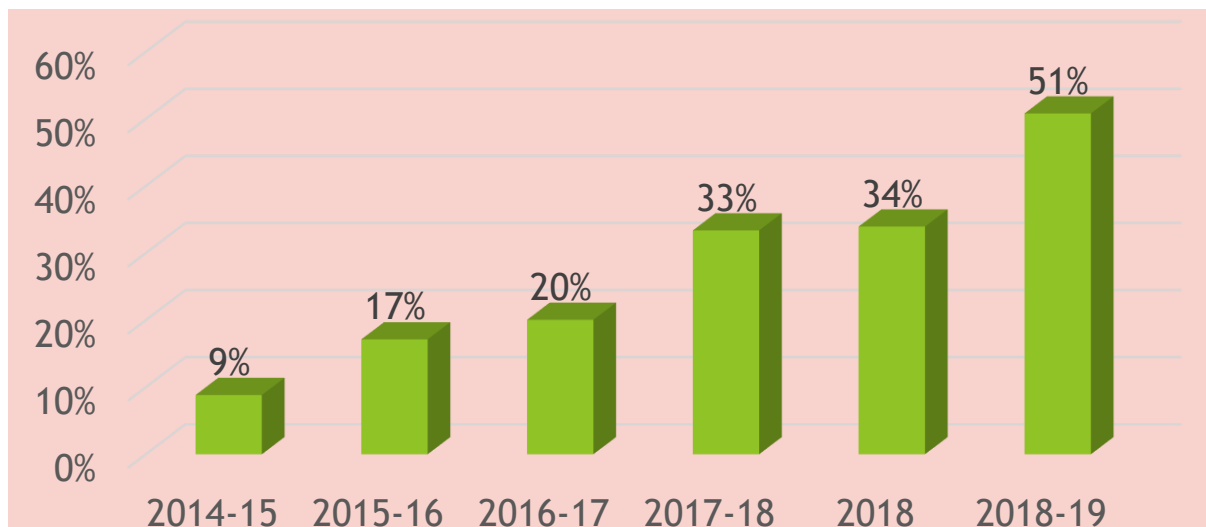
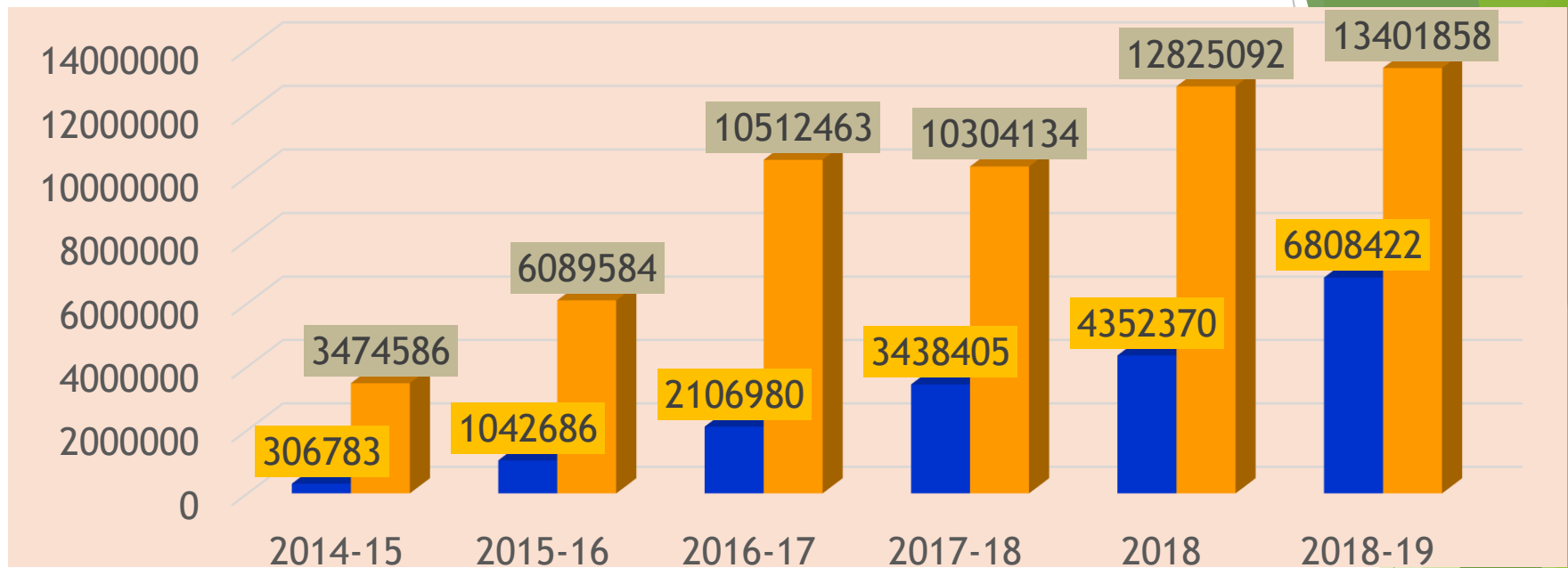
## Local Institutionalization



# Opportunity of CF by CBF Based on Tenure

Generic type of CBF Regime	Bundle of rights					Duration of rights
	Access	Withdrawal	Management	Exclusion	Alienation	
1. Delegate	X	NWFPs				Not defined
2. Share	X	NWFPs	X			Fixed by Mgt plan
3. Partly Devolve	X	NWFPs	X	X (limited)		Fixed by Mgt plan
4. Fully Devolve	X	NWFPs & Timber	X	X		Fixed by Mgt plan/ regulatory framework
5. Own	X	NWFPs & Timber	X	X	X	Indefinite unlimited

# Teak Seedling Planting of Smallholders in Community Forestry







After planting in 3 year





# CF Promotion Program

## Program for supporting World Bank Loan

1. CF/CFE development (app. 80 million)
2. Strengthening of PAS (app. \$60 million)
3. Promote reforestation and business development( app. \$ 50 million)

### CF/CFE development (app. 80 million)

- Facilitation and support the establishment of new CF
- Strengthening the existing CFs
- Incubating new or strengthening existing CFEs
- Financing to CF activities and business support to CFE



# Key social indicators associated with CBF management

<i>Social/ institutional capital</i>	Social capital is the value that comes from such <b>social networks, or groupings of people</b> , which allow individuals to achieve things they could not achieve on their own.
<i>Human capital</i>	Human capital is a collection of resources—all the <b>knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom</b> possessed individually and collectively in a population.
<i>Equity</i>	Equity is understood as <b>fairness in the decision making</b> processes and fair outcomes of such decisions
<i>Inclusiveness</i>	process of removing barriers and promoting incentives to <b>increase the access of marginalized</b> individuals and groups to the benefits of CBF management

# Criteria & Indicator

## Criterion 1: Extent and type of Community Based Forestry

1.1	Context within which CBF operates
1.1a	Policy <b>objectives</b> of each CBF regime in the country
1.1b	<b>Area</b> and percent of forest land under different tenure regimes
1.1c	<b>Number of people</b> and groups involved in CBF regime
1.2	Institutionalization of CBF in government and civil society
1.2a	Institutionalization (no. of FD staff) of <b>CBF regime</b> into government policy, legislation, planning and programs
1.2b	<b>Civil society</b> organizations (group and members apart from CBF membership groups) to represent CBF stakeholders
1.3	Level of empowerment of local stakeholders for CBF regime
1.3a	<b>Rights</b> (bundle of right and duration) associated with CBF regime
1.3b	<b>Responsibilities</b> (approval, tax payment) associated with CBF regime
1.3c	<b>Characterization</b> (type) of CBF regime by generic type

Summary of **enabling environment** for CBF regime

Summary of **key indicators to assess** level of enabling environment for the CBF regime

## **Criterion 2: Effectiveness of Community Based Forestry (Sustainable Development)**

<b>2.1</b>	<b><i>Natural capital</i></b>
2.1a	Change in area and condition of forest for CBF regime(area, spp, volume, ecosystem)
2.1b	Change in level of threats for CBF regime (driver of forest degradation )
2.1c	Change in quantity of forest products harvested for CBF regime (harvested vol)
<b>2.2</b>	<b><i>Social/institutional/human capital</i></b>
2.2a	Change in key social indicators of social/institutional and human capital, equity and inclusiveness for CBF regime (see social indicators including with tradition)
<b>2.3</b>	<b><i>Financial capital (income for individual, group, environmental etc..)</i></b>
2.3a	Change in availability of forest goods and services for subsistence use, income generation to households and community groups for CBF regime

### ***Summary of effectiveness of CBF***

Summary of effectiveness of CBF regime in enhancing natural, social/institutional/human and financial capital and overall effectiveness

Comparative effectiveness of all CBF regimes in a country in moving towards SFM and enhancing livelihoods

Perceptions of overall effectiveness of CBF regime compared with other forest tenure regimes in moving towards SFM and enhancing livelihoods

# Challenge: Lesson learnt

ISSUE	Perception
Overall contribution	Harvesting forest products mainly undertaken by women
Specialization in collection	Women collect mainly firewood and harvest NTFP, plants for food and medicine; men mainly collect income for family and hunt for food.
Diversification in products	Women collect a higher diversity of forest products
Subsistence vs. cash	Women collect mainly for subsistence use, men for sale
Forest user groups (FUG)	Women are under represented in FUGs
Common property	Women collect a greater share of products from land under common property tenure regimes than men

# Challenge

- ❑ **Political ecology:** *How is the potential for community forestry constrained or enhanced by historical, ecological, cultural, socioeconomic and political factors at diverse scales?*
- ❑ **Stakeholder:** *Who are the multiple stakeholder involved in direct or indirect for CF?*
- ❑ **Stakeholder within the community:** *Under what conditions does participation by local communities contribute to goals of achieving CF with improved livelihoods?*
- ❑ **Sustainability:** *How are changes in resource use and management by local communities linked to SFM?*
- ❑ **Institutional:** *How can stakeholder learning contribute to conservation success in the long run? How can it be incorporated into a strategy for institutional change and partnership and other participatory activities with local communities?*
- ❑ **Gender relations and resources:** *In what ways do gender relations differentiate people's connections with natural resources including knowledge access to, control of, and impact on natural resources, and attitudes towards resources and conservation?*
- ❑ **Capacity building** at all level, training, CF development, information mgmt, network and learning
- ❑ **Technical** : to upgrade livelihood system of local people
- ❑ **Framework development** : policy review, revise, clarify but limited budget, lack of investment, development

# Way forward

- Community Based Forestry implementation
- Developing Enterprise
- Strengthening CF units
- Link with training and research institutions
- Mobilizing the resources
- Centralized support with localized delivery system
- Materializing recommendations made by previous projects
- Field oriented Forestry extension
- CF in the cultivated land encroached reserve forest with agroforestry system
- Promote and Develop CF with support of Soft Loan system of World Bank



Extension of  
Reserve Forest

Information of  
Reserved Forest

People Participation is  
Essential



Lets promote land tenure For the smallholder



Thank you for Your Attention