

A group of approximately 15 women, dressed in traditional colorful saris, are walking in a line through a forest, planting young saplings in rows. The forest has tall, thin trees and a dense canopy. The ground is covered with dry leaves and some green plants.

Community Forestry in Nepal and México: Concept, Learnings, Challenges and way forward

James Morgan/WWF/





6th International **DAAD** Workshop

**The science policy gap regarding
informed decisions in forest policy
and forest management:**

what scientific information are policy makers
really interested in?



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GÖTTINGEN



Fátima del Carmen
Acevedo-Benítez,
*Universidad Autónoma
de Nuevo León, México.*

*Faculty of Forest
Science*

Arun Parajuli
*Georg-August-
Universität Göttingen,
Faculty of Forest
Science and Forest
Ecology*



INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY FORESTRY IN MEXICO

The use of forest resources in an orderly way, fulfilling needs of current society, without implicating the future needs of goods and services are the base of Sustainable Forest Management in Mexico (Aguirre-Calderón, 2015).

Community Forestry has an important role in reversing processes of deforestation, sequestering carbon, and management of natural capital of the country.



On the other hand, Community Forestry needs support and requires social investment, technical assistance, and training in administration of natural resources (Klooster & Masera, 2000).

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Klooster, D., & Masera, O. (2000). Community forest management in Mexico: carbon mitigation and biodiversity conservation through rural development. *Global Environmental Change*, Vol. 10, 259–272. Retrieved from http://www.ccsmss.org.mx/descargas/Community_forest_management_in_Mexico_carbon_mitigation_and_biodiversity_conservation_through_rural_development.pdf

BACKGROUND

Along its history, Mexico as an independent country, has confronted a lot of changes.

Mexican Revolution

It was the sharing out of lands under the revolutionary model, that they promised to give, "Tierra a quienes la trabajan" – Lands to whom works (Trujillo Bautista, 2009)



So it becomes in a unique case world, into the Community Forestry, as approximately 80% of the cover forest and rain forest are property of Ejidos and Communities (CONAFOR, 2015)

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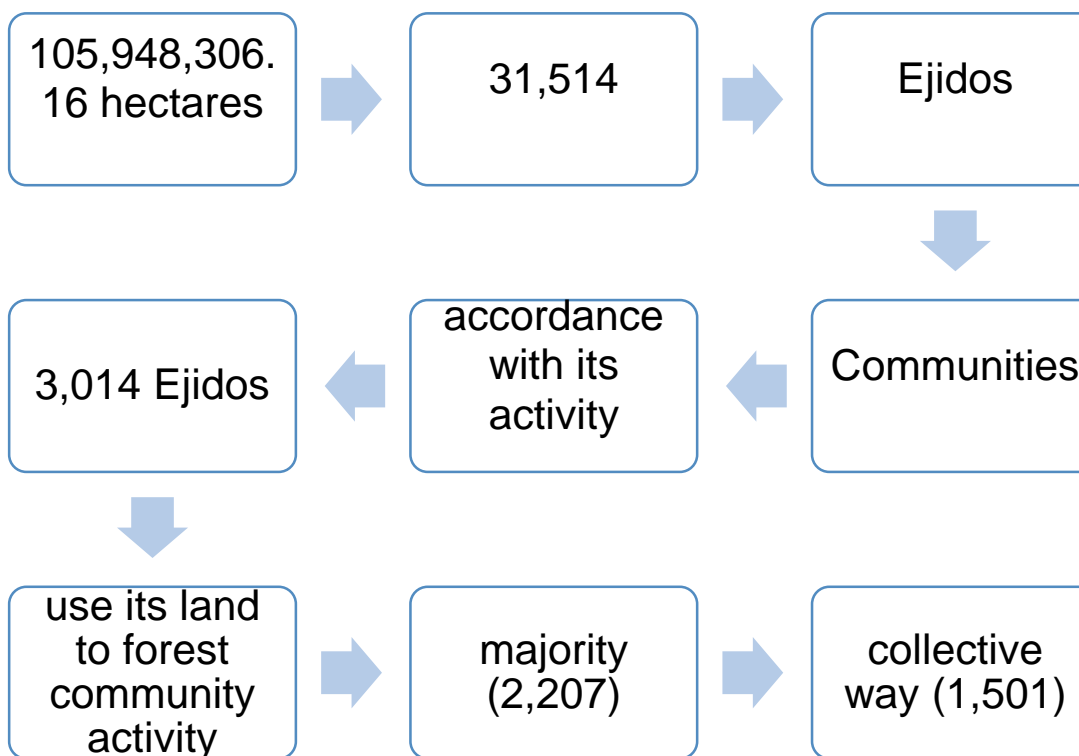
CONAFOR. (2015). Silvicultura Comunitaria. Retrieved from <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/documentos/silvicultura-comunitaria-27813>



BACKGROUND

According with Censo Ejidal –Ejidal Census ran by INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía –National Institute of Statistic and Geography

From 196.4 million of hectares, that belong to Mexican territory



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INEGI. (2009). *Total de ejidos y comunidades según tipo de actividad agropecuaria o forestal y forma de explotación por entidad federativa*. Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México. Retrieved from <http://www3.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/tabuladosbasicos/default.aspx?c=15687&s=est>

(INEGI, 2009).

BACKGROUND

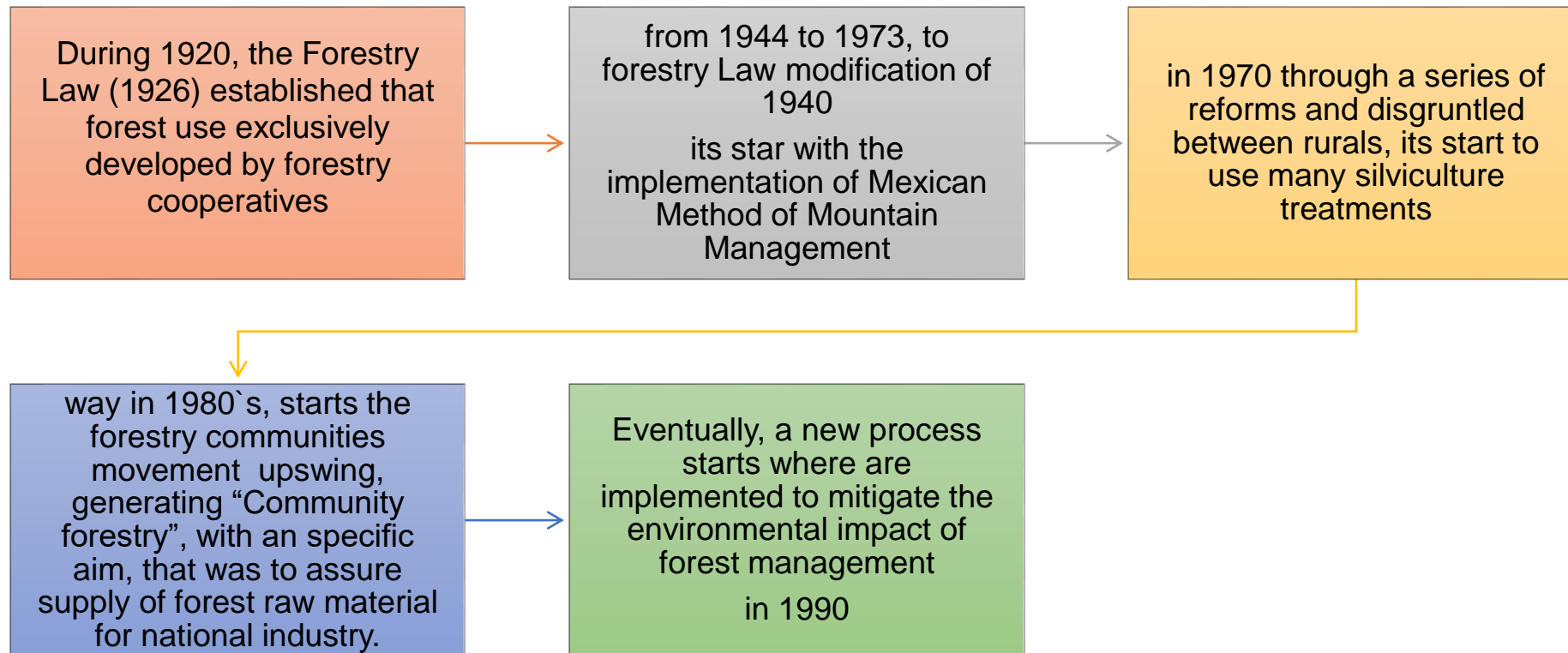
The Forest Management does not start in Mexico like a participative and Community Forestry



The main aim was the economic profitability, the consignment was obtained from major possible advantage without using a forestry technique, the unique condition was obtained bigger and healthier trees. But the land owner were not being taken under consideration to participate in decisions, they were only considered land workers of private enterprises from USA (Vargas Larreta, 2013).

BACKGROUND

As a consequence of agrarian sharing from 1931, the forest was passed into the hands of settlers their that have been situated in different places, building groups between them and today are known as Ejidos and Communities.



Bibliography



CONCEPT

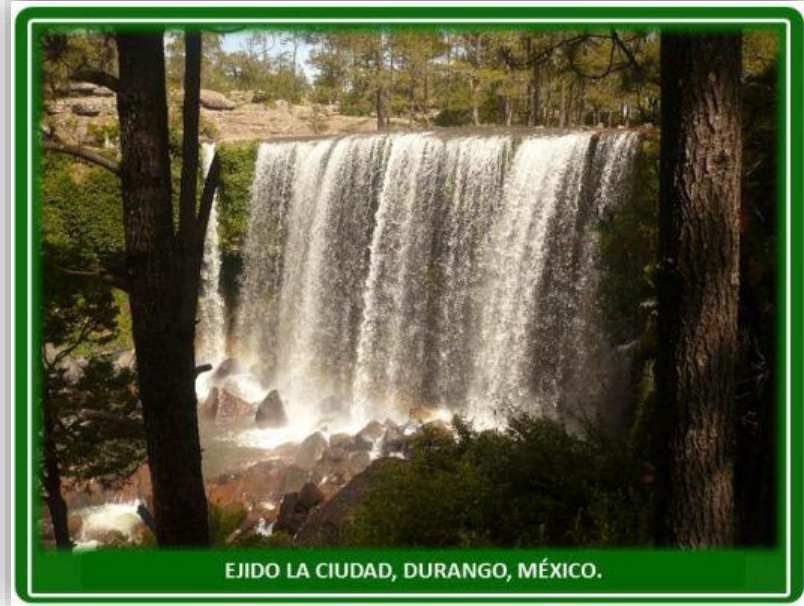
In Mexico, the Community Forestry is defined as the forest cultivate, including the owners participation, and its benefits help to strengthen their development process, conceptually, the Forestry exists in a common use territory in the hands of a community (CONAFOR, 2015).



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Aguirre-Calderón, O. A. (2015). Forest management in the XXI Century. *Madera Y Bosques*, Vol. 21(Número: especial), 17–28. Retrieved from <http://www1.inecol.edu.mx/myb/resumenes/no.esp.2015/myb21esp1728.pdf>

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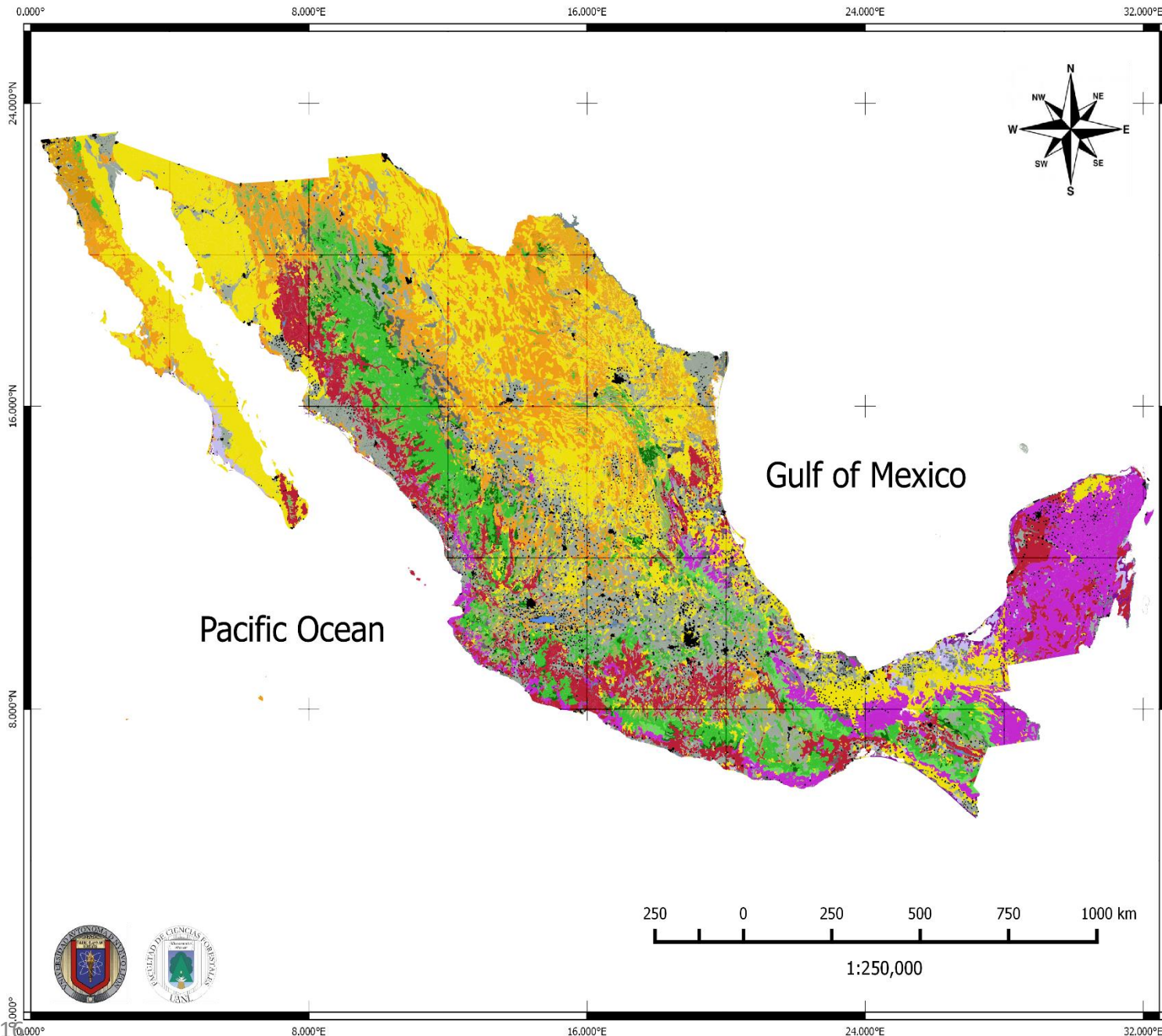
The Forest Management has been considered, like a decision-making process, focused in three factors: **economic, social and ecological**, mainly oriented on the harvest, according with the ecosystems production capacity (Aguirre-Calderón, 2015).

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL CAPITAL



As a Biodiversity richness country, Mexico has between 60% and 70% of the biological diversity in the planet, it is between the five countries called “Megadiverse”, next to Brazil, Colombia, China and Indonesia. Mexico represents 12% of earth’s diversity (CONABIO, 2008b), ranking eleventh in birds, fifth in vascular flora and amphibians, third in mammals and second place in reptiles (CONABIO, 2016).





Land Use and Vegetation United States of Mexico Symbology

Land uses and Vegetation

- Forest
- Oaks
- Pine-Oak
- Mountain Mesophyll
- Rainforest
- Low Rainforest
- Other associations
- Mangrove swamp
- Semi-arid zones
- Arid zones
- Other Forest areas
- Non-forest areas
- Water
- Urban zone

Cartographic source: INEGI Carta de
Uso de Suelo y Vegetación, escala
1:250 000, Serie V (2012).

RCS: Pojection LCC

Grid: Universe Transversal Mercator
UTM

Date: Oct 24th 2016

Prodeuced by:

Ing. Fátima del Carmen Acevedo
Benítez



DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL CAPITAL



In the assessment of timber and non-timber forest resources of the country, the Sustainable Forest Management is characterized, with indicators established by the main institutions that integrate aspects of forest ecosystem management scale and the products harvested (Aguirre-Calderón, 2015).

Bibliography:

14/11/2016

Aguirre-Calderón, O. A. (2015). Forest management in the XXI Century. *Madera Y Bosques*, Vol. 21(Número: especial), 17–28. Retrieved from <http://www1.inecol.edu.mx/myb/resumeness/no.esp.2015/myb21esp1728.pdf>

SEMARNAT. (2014). *Anuario Estadístico de la Producción Forestal 2014* (Primera edición). México. Retrieved from http://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/43390/ANUARIO_FORESTAL_2014.pdf



SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The SEMARNAT, 2014 (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales -Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources)

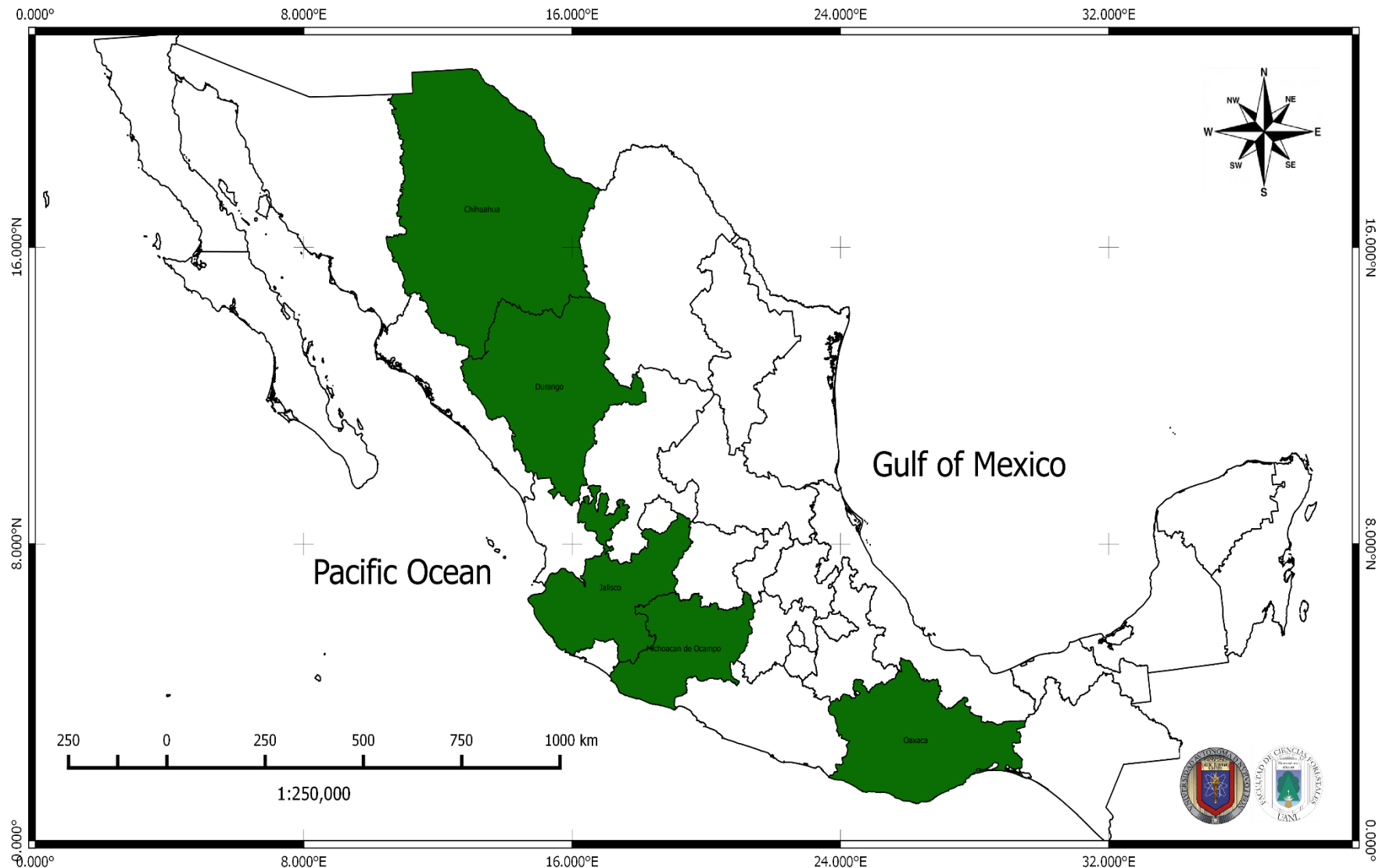
Analyzed the Timber Forest Production, between 2005 and 2014, Beginning with 6.4 million cubic meters roll (m^3r), 2005 and ending with 5.7 million m^3r (2014)

The wood major producing States in 2014 were:

- *Durango (30.9%)
- *Chihuahua (16.8%)
- *Michoacán (7.7%)
- *Oaxaca (6.6%)
- *Jalisco (5.3%)



This way the Community Forestry development has an important participation in the called Community Forest Enterprise (CFE).



Symbology

- State Limit
- Forest States
- Durango (30.9%)
- Chihuahua (16.8%)
- Michoacán (7.7%)
- Jalisco (5.3%)
- Oaxaca (6.6%)

Cartographic source: INEGI Limite Estatal, escala 1:250 000 (2012).
 RCS: Projection LCC
 Grid: Universe Transversal Mercator UTM
 Date: Oct 24th 2016
 Produced by: Ing. Fátima del Carmen Acevedo Benítez

DEVELOPMENT PHASE OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY (COMMUNITY FORESTRY ENTERPRISES)

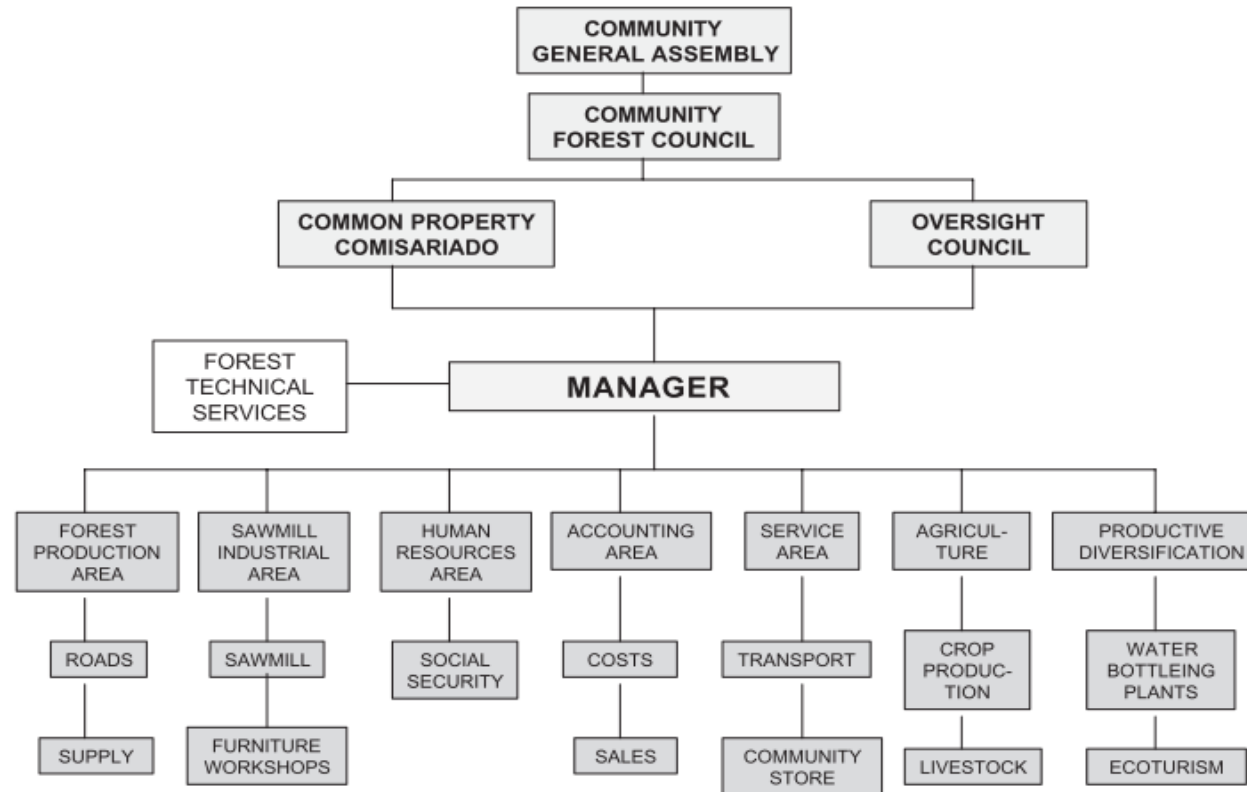
Thus the CONAFOR (Comisión Nacional Forestal –National Forest Commission), was created in 2001 as a decentralized member of federal government, brings support to forest Communities who are country lands owners, giving technical assistance for sustainable natural resource useage.



The CONAFOR has generated diverse programs designed to promote the Community Forestry, one of the most important is the PROCYMAF (**Programa de Desarrollo Forestal Comunitario –Community Forestry development program**), which considers fundamental aspects for highlighting execution.

1. Identifying new approaches to the care sector
2. Support different population groups, mainly indigenous groups.
3. Consolidate as leaders in generating synergies institutional sector development.

A CFE belongs to a Community or Ejido and works through elected members by assemblies, the elected members could stay in office during one, two or more years, the Ejido or Community will determinate the time. The CFE must own forest lands and must be authorized to extract (Bray et al., 2003).



CFE organization from (Bray, Antinori, & Torres-Rojo, 2006)





The Forestry legislation is an indirect factor of big importance to understanding the big way of Forest Management. In Mexico the federal government has produced that the Forest sector regulation depends basically of national legislation.

LGDFS (Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable -General law on sustainable forest development)

Its main objective is regulate and promote the conservation, protection, restoration, production, harvest, management and use of the country's forest ecosystems, and their resources, as well as the distribution of competencies, which in terms of forestry correspond to the federation, the main purpose is to promote sustainable forest development (LGDFS, 2016).



LGEEPA (Ley General de Equilibrio Ecológico y Protección al Ambiente – General Law of Ecological Balance and Protection to the Environment)

Its based mainly in public order and social interest, making a sustainable development, who makes refer to preservation and restoration of ecological balance, and establish the base to guarantee The right of everyone to live in a healthy environment for their development, health and well-being (LGEEPA, 2016).



NOM' (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas – Mexican Official Standards)

SEMARNAT, makes NOM's in Environmental sector, with the main purpose of implementing strategies that contribute to the preservation of natural resources (SEMARNAT, 2016).

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SEMARNAT. (2016). Normas Oficiales Mexicanas. Retrieved from <http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/leyes-y-normas/normas-oficiales-mexicanas>





CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

The biological capital development of forest as a source of variety of products and services, as well as recreation and educational opportunities, are equal or more important than just a resource of wood, for this reason establish strategies of management of the resources, taking into account the present value of the forest in the conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services (Aguirre-Calderón, 2015) should be the focal point in sustainable forest development.



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14/11/2016 Aguirre-Calderón, O. A. (2015). Forest management in the XXI Century. *Madera Y Bosques*, Vol. 21(Número: especial), 17–28. Retrieved from <http://www1.inecol.edu.mx/myb/resumeness/no.esp.2015/myb21esp1728.pdf>



Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación forestal

REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTRY

After the sixteenth session of Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Cancun in 2010, REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) was adopted to create a program beyond the mere conservation of forests to the sustainable management of forests (Pukkala & Gadow, 2012).

After the UNFCCC, Mexico started the ENAREDD+(Estrategia Nacional de REDD+ - National Strategy of REDD+), in which the main achievements are the 30% reduction of country emissions, towards 2020. This National Strategy, will be the sustenance in recovery of Forestry areas, altogether with local organization ways, which have allowed to maintain the forest resources in good condition, (Chapela, 2012) the work in union of these two essential elements, will lead to a sustainable use of the great biodiversity that our country harbours.



Nepal

Introduction

An urban or rural forestry or forest based activity controlled by the community either directly or through management accountable to the community through representatives. A direct result of these activities will be benefits, which accrue back to the community (Wicklund, 1993).

In Nepal, the Forest Act 1993 defines the Community Forestry as the part of National Forests, which has been handed over to the Forest Users' Group (FUGs) by the District Forest Officer (DFO) for development, protection, utilization, and management.

Community Forestry in Nepal and the

Total land area : 14.7 million ha

Total forest area: 5.96 million ha (40.36%)

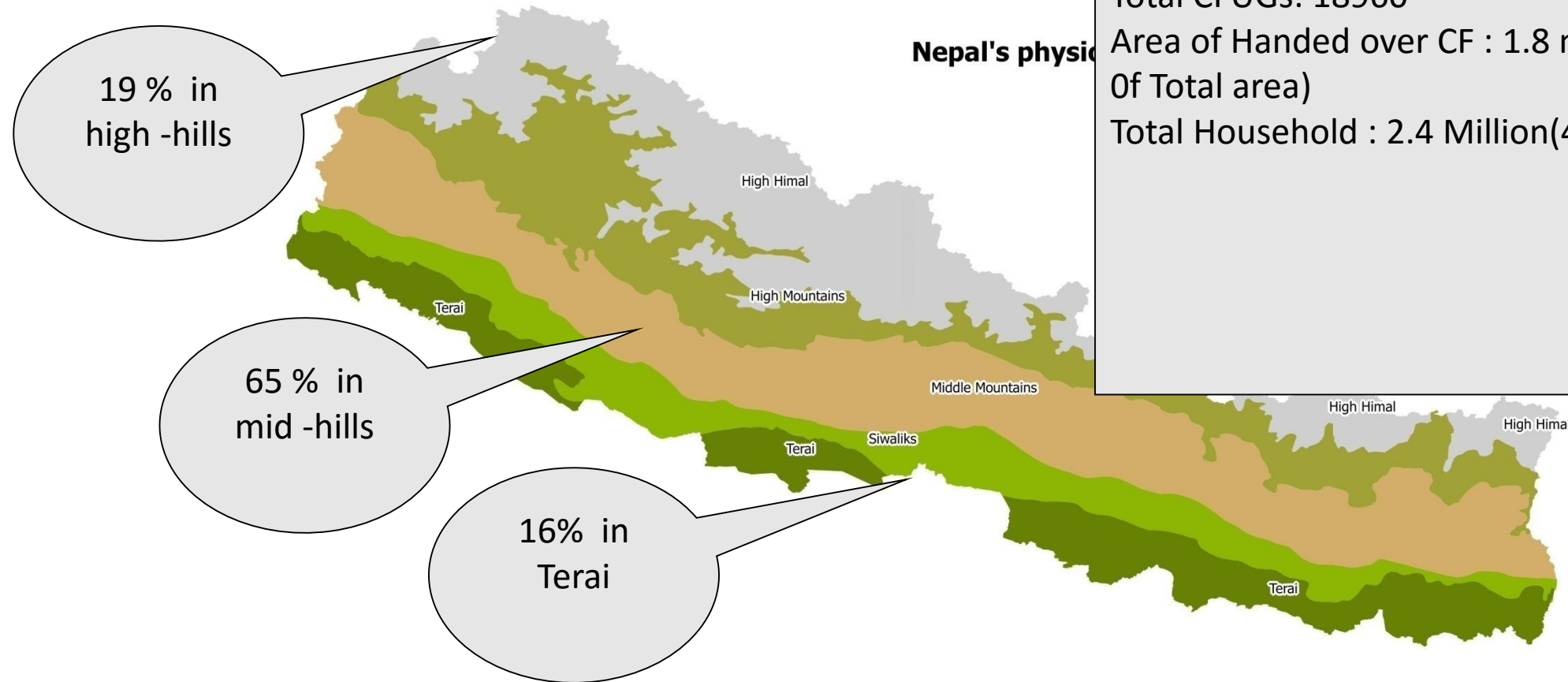
Other Wooded Land (OWL): 0.65 million ha (4.38%).

Forest and OWL together: 44.74%

Total CFUGs: 18960

Area of Handover CF : 1.8 million hectares (30% Of Total area)

Total Household : 2.4 Million(44.04% of total HH)



(DoF, 2016), DFRS 2016

Community Forestry in Nepal

Main Objective:

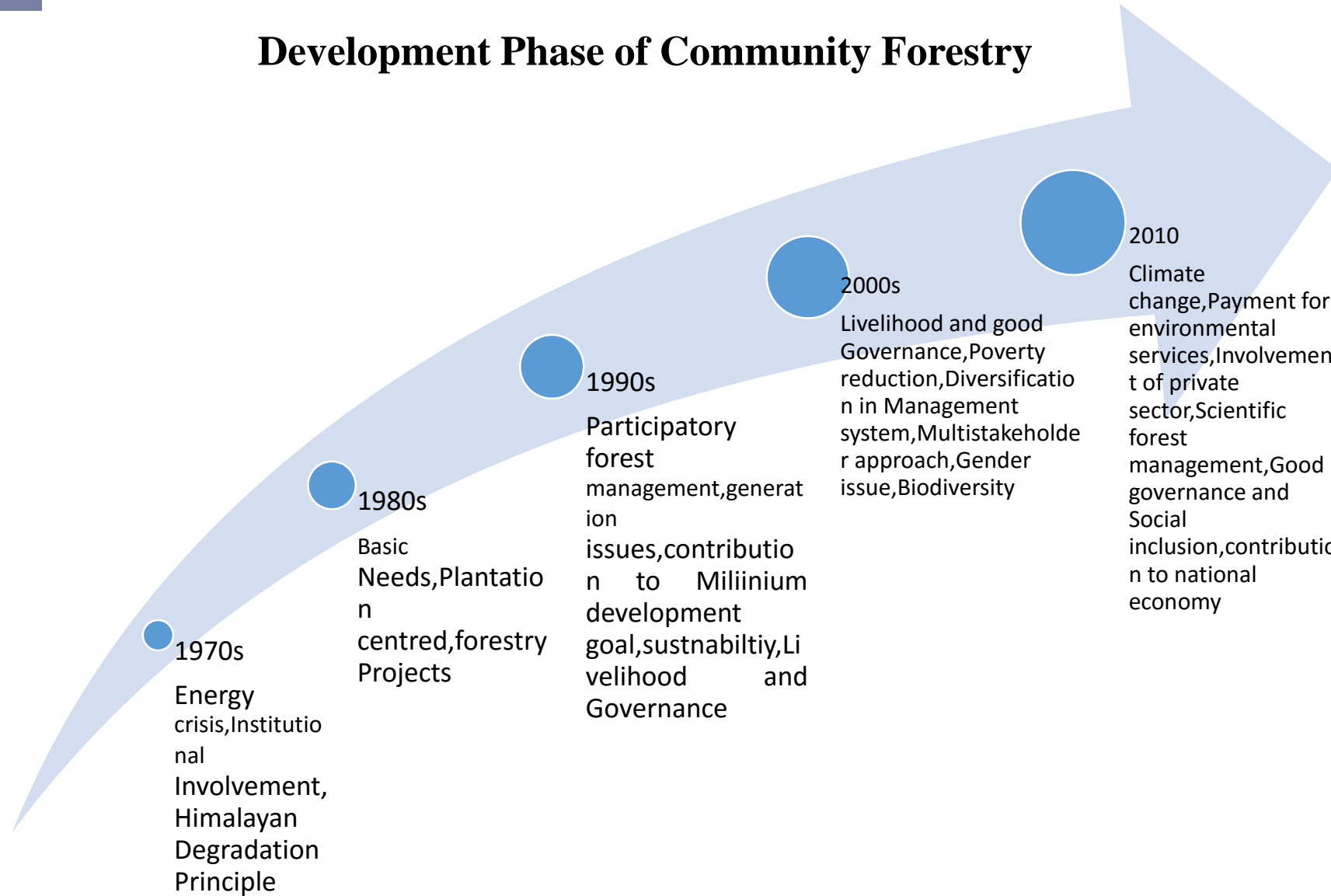
To achieve sustainable management of forest resources by converting accessible national forests into Community Forests on a phase wise manner.

Strategy:

Handing over of accessible forest areas as Community Forests to the Forest User Groups for management and utilization of forest resources.

Bilateral donors are also involved in the development of Community Forestry Programme. The major donors are **DFID, SDC, AusAID, USAID, GTZ.**

Development Phase of Community Forestry

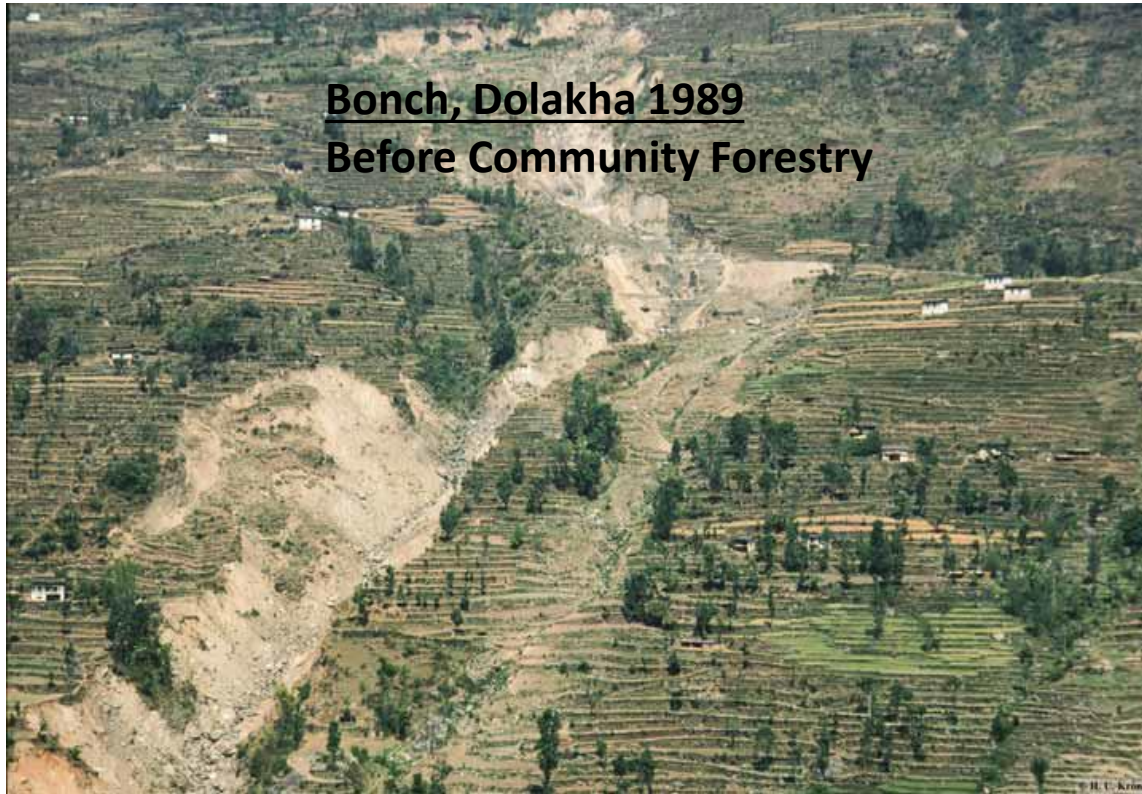


Forest Cover Changes

The community forestry program has made a remarkable progress in rejuvenating forests in the denuded hills.

Several studies indicate that the condition of community forests has been improved substantially (Branney and Yadav, 1998; Gautam et al., 2004; Webb and Gautam, 2001).

Overall increment in the forest has been increased since its handover. About 86% of the handed over CFUG shows improvement.(MFSC 2011)



Source :Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project , 2011



Serabasi, 1974



Serabasi, 2010

Source :Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project , 2011

Physical capital and Rural Community Development

MFSC 2011 reported the largest use of community forestry funds (30 %) for School followed by poverty reduction activities (17%) ,road 16% Road and Infrastructure such as Electricity, Temple, Drinking water and sanitation

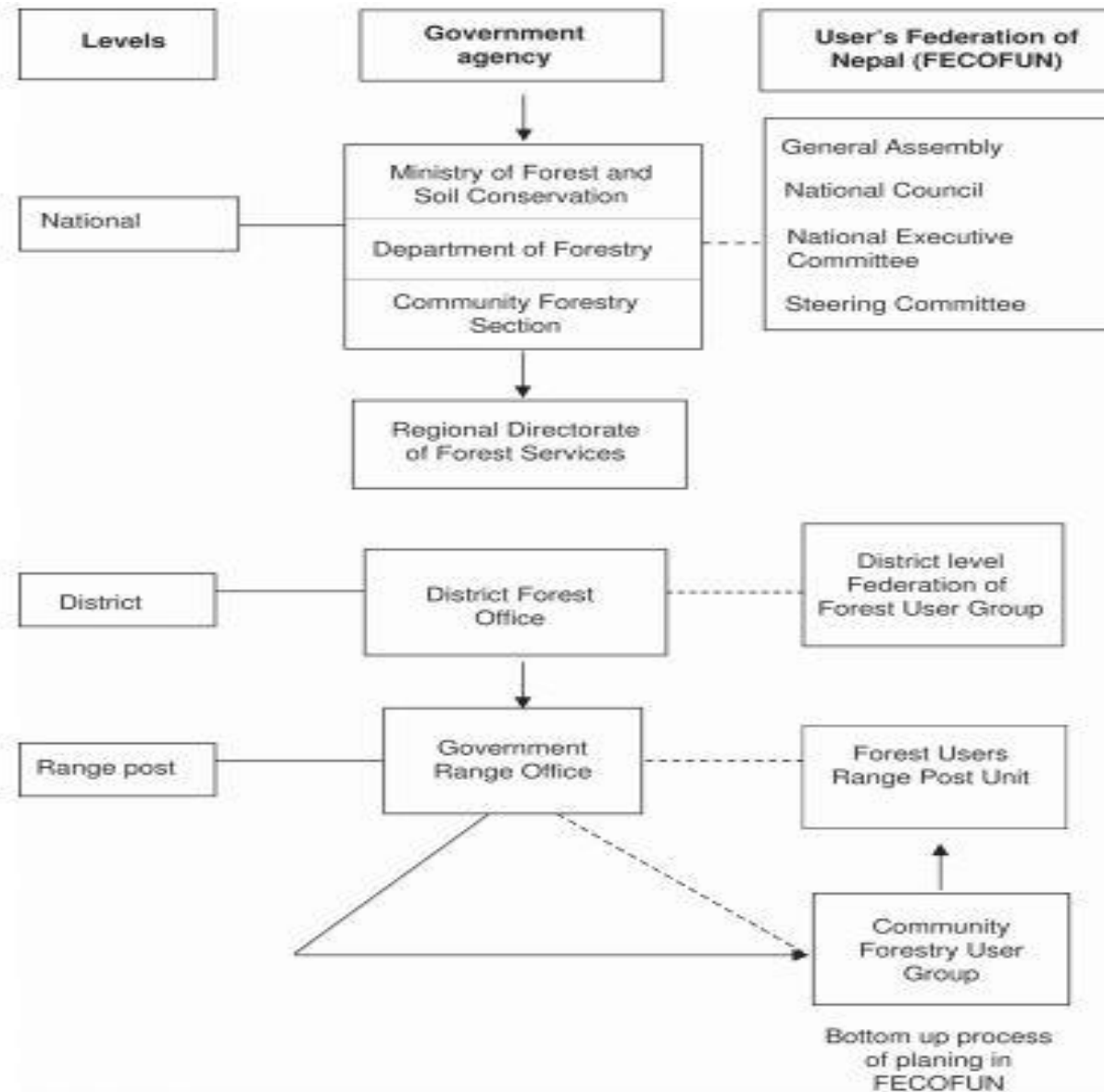
Similarly, Kanel and Niraula (2004) estimated about 36% of the income from community forests spent on community development activities such as building of schools, roads and drinking water facilities.

Leadership development and contribution to community transformation

More than 2 hundred thousand people are in leading position for Forest management in community forests out of which 60,000 are women (MFSC 2016)

CF Guideline 2009	What the prescribes rights are(CF guideline,2009)	Findings
3.7	Mandatory 50% women in executive commitee	40 % women in executive commitee
	Either a chairperson or a secretary of the CFUG shoud be women	13% of women are chairperson 29% of women are secretary(changed from 12% women secretary)
		MFSC,2011

Institutional development and Governance



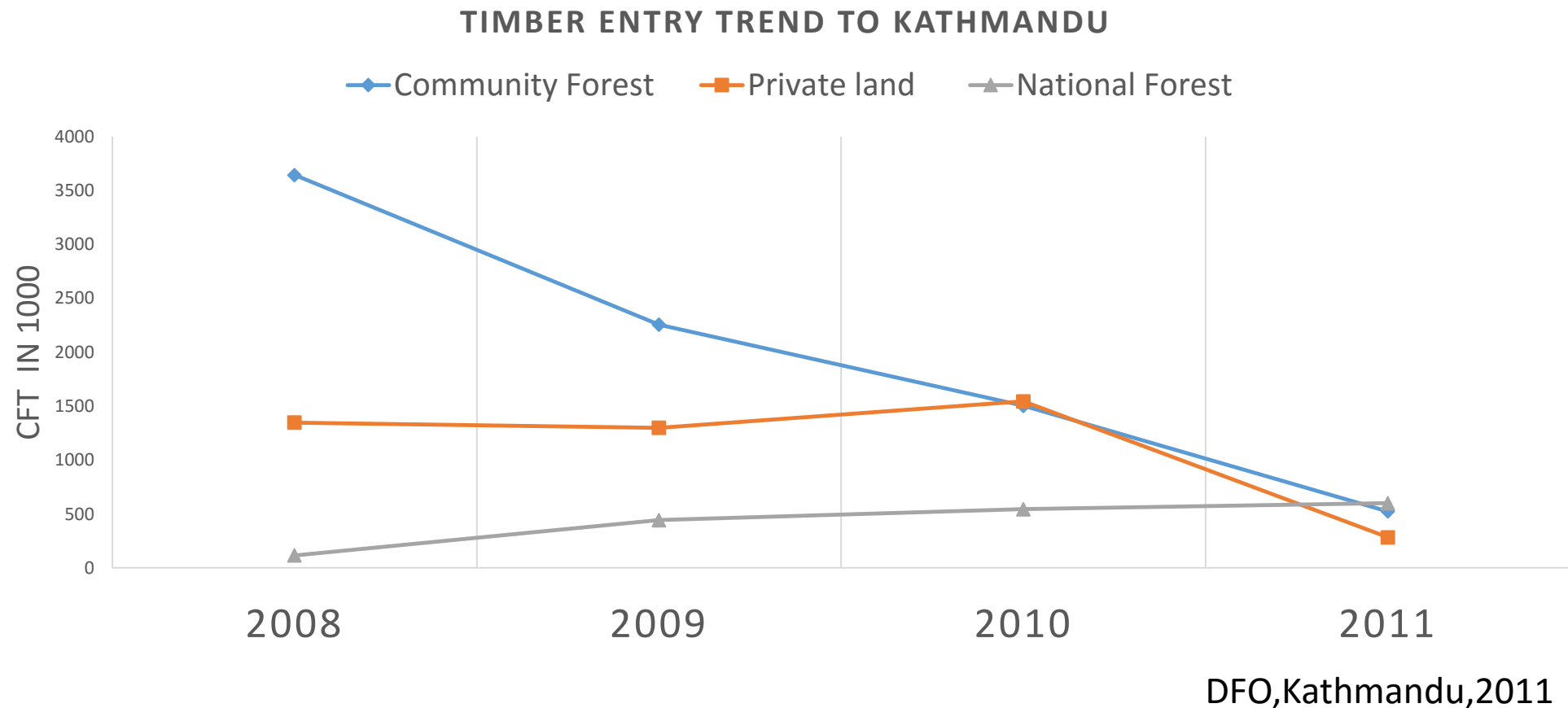
Dahal and Chapagain, 2008

Governance

- Study shows 40 % CFUGs have been reported having public audit.
- More than 50 % CFUGs have tried to reduce discrimination on social and economic issues to minimum level. (Oli,2016)

Availability of Forest Product

Community forestry is the biggest provider of firewood and timber. From the period of 2009 to 2012 community forestry was proving timber and firewood for the capital city.



Learnings

- The learnings from specific context and specific geographical areas may not be replicable to all other areas.
- Need for community forestry to move from subsistence to Prosperity concept.
- The piloting of Scientific Forest Management in few community forests shows improvement the quality and productivity of forest product and services and increasing employment opportunities contributing in local and national economy.
- Integration of community forest model with other natural resource management model at landscape level which helps in coping with Climate change adaptation and Biodiversity Conservation

- Payment for environmental services has been started at local level so Policy and legal provisions are needed for its expansion and institutional development.

Challenges of Community forestry

- **Livelihood and Social Justice.**
- **Inclusiveness of Participation**
- **Forest Product Flow**
- **Difficulties in applying improved silvicultural management techniques**
- **Forest encroachment**

Efforts undertaken to minimize issues and challenges

- Strategy Development (Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy, Nepal Biodiversity and Implementation Plan, Forest Encroachment Strategy, Forest Fire control strategy)
- Revision and preparation of Directives for ensuring Forest governance
- Revision of Community forest Working Procedure .
- Inclusion of Pro-poor Leasehold forest programme in Community forest
- Involvement of Private and NGO in service delivery
- Capacity development, Implementation of different project for scientific forest management, industrial development

CONCLUSION

Both are Participatory Forest Management model.

Community forestry in both countries started in the late 70's.

Mexico community forest is already at prosperity level but Nepal community forest is still at subsistence level and slowly moving towards prosperity.

Institutional arrangement for community forestry are different in both countries.

धन्यवाद

Thank you

Danke

Gracias