

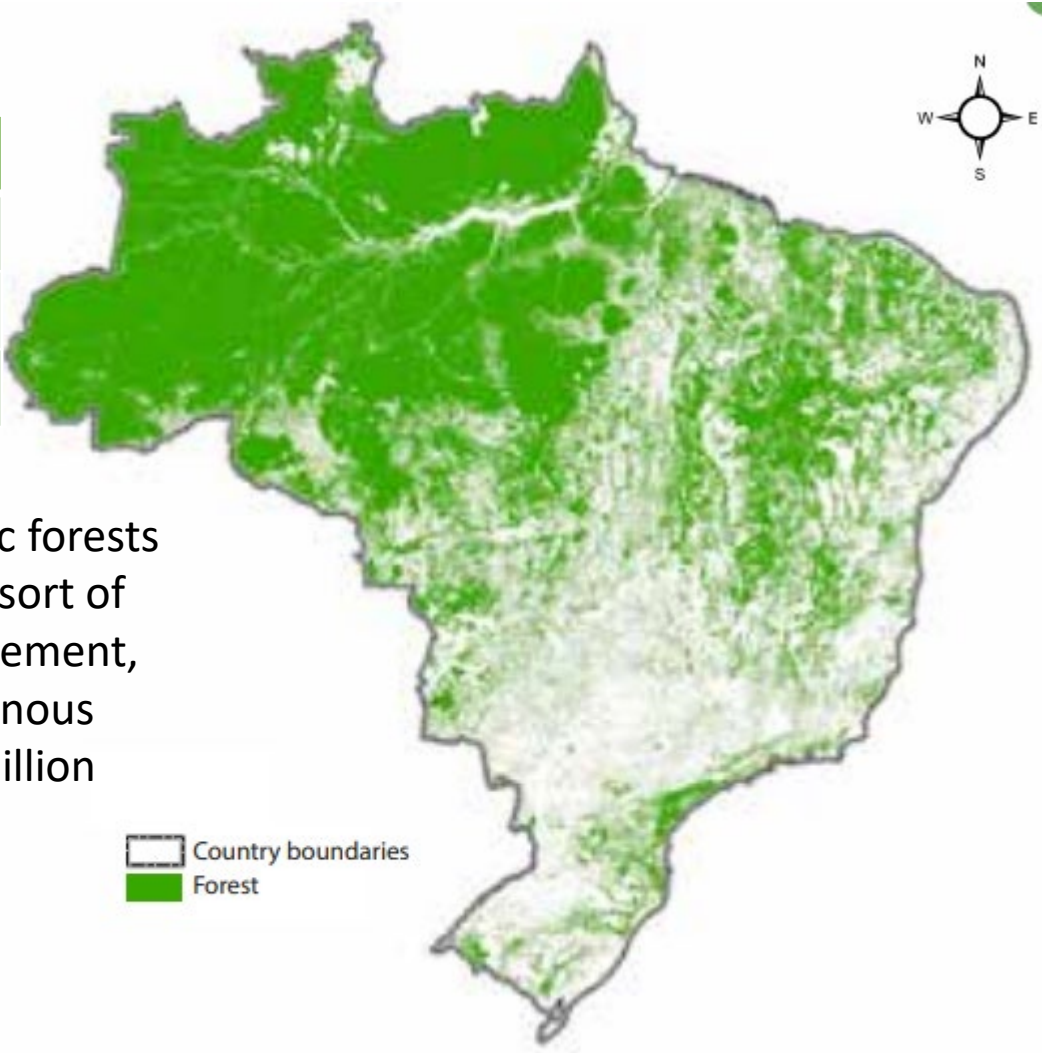


# Community Forest Management in Brazil

**André Aquino** – [andre.Aquino@florestal.gov.br](mailto:andre.Aquino@florestal.gov.br)  
Director for Forest Promotion  
Brazilian Forest Service  
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

# Brazil – world’s largest tropical forests

Types of Forest	Total area (ha)	Forest area (%)	Brazil area (%)
<i>Natural Forests</i>	488,066,946	97.60	57.31
<i>Planted Forests</i>	9,839,686	1.97	1.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>497,906,632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58.47</b>



- 310 million – public forests
- ~50% under some sort of community management, including by indigenous territories (~120 million hectares)

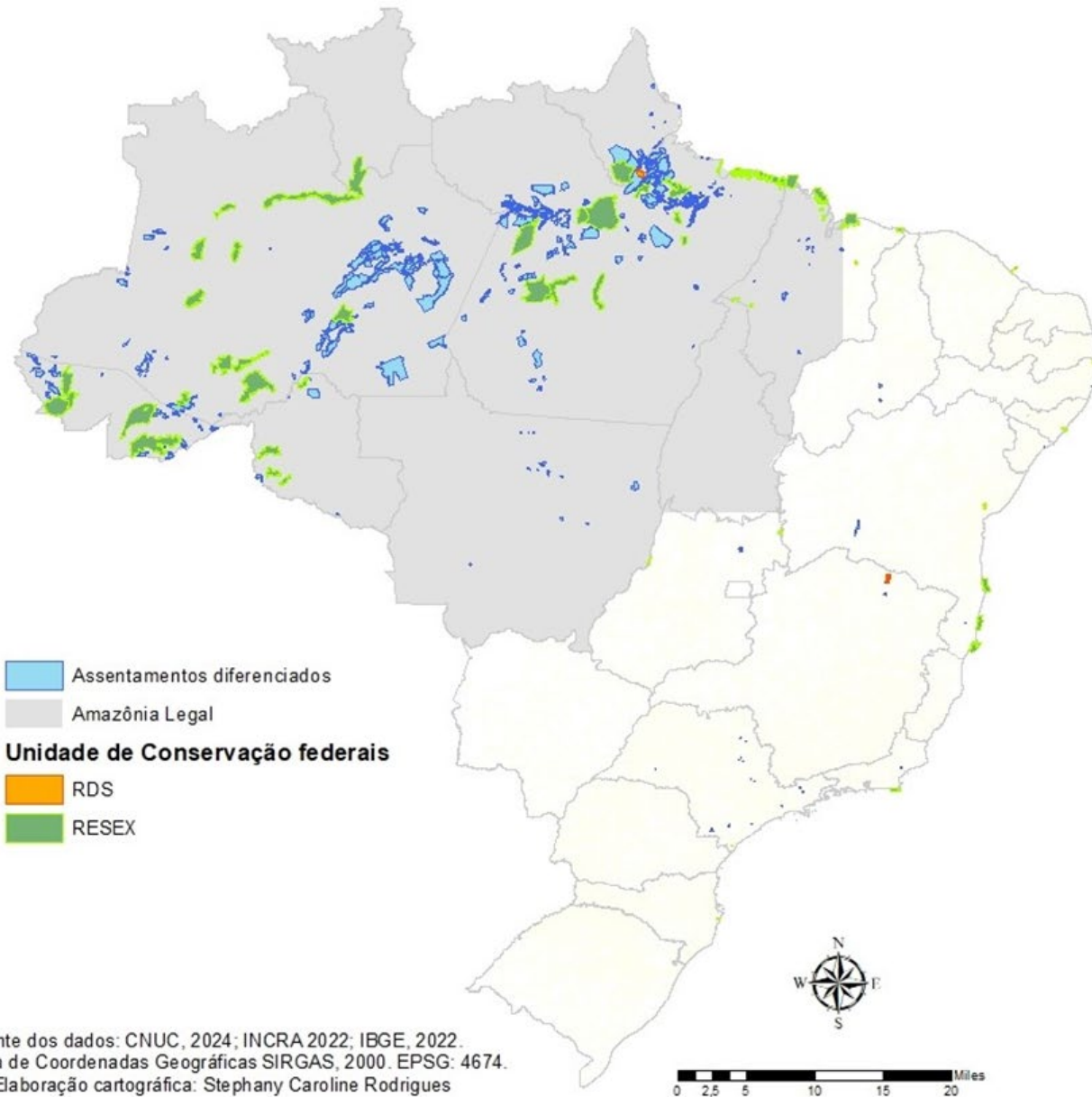
Biome	Area (ha)	%
Amazon	334,644,999	68.6
Caatinga	36,268,803	7.4
Cerrado	90,207,755	18.5
Atlantic Forest	19,260,873	3.9
Pampa	2,271,969	0.5
Pantanal	5,445,547	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>488,066,946</b>	<b>100</b>



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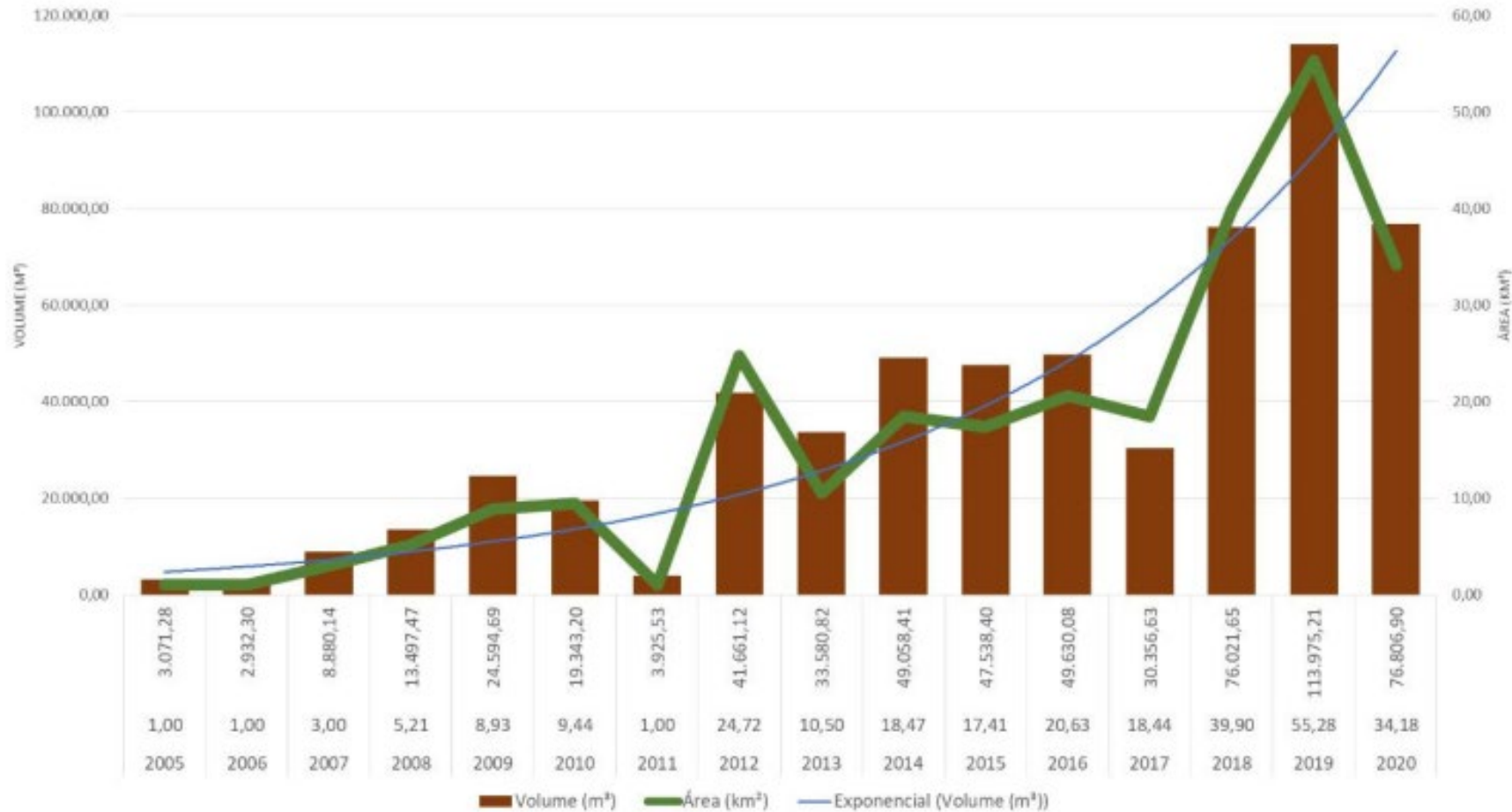


# Federal Forests under Community Management in the Brazilian Amazon



Floresta sob gestão comunitária	Área em hectares
Reserva Extrativista	13.513.694
Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável	102.619
Projeto de Assentamento Agroextrativista	9.815.717
Projeto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável	2.977.369
Projeto de Assentamento Florestal	271.857
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.084.243</b>

# Evolution of Community Forest Management Plans in the Amazon



Fonte: ICMBio (2020).

## May/2023 (ICMBio)

22 Management Plans approved  
 17 Under implementation  
 ~280K hectares (9 protected areas)

## 2022

~200K m<sup>3</sup>  
 ~10K hectares

## 2018

~76K m<sup>3</sup>  
 4K hectares

Significant increase in timber supplied from community lands

# Timeline of the National Program to Promote Community Forestry

2009

Federal Community and Family Forest Management Program  
*Decree 6.874/2009*

Implementation of annual plans 2010-2011

2021

Cancelation of the Federal Community and Family Forest Management Program  
*Decree 10.810 2021*

SFB moves back to Ministry of Environment

2023

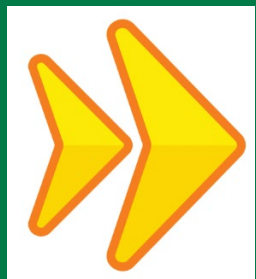
PPCDAm establishes the resumption of the Federal Community and Family Forest Management Program

*Letter from civil society requests resumption of the Community and Family Forest Management Program*

2024

Establishment of a WG for the preparation of the Community and Family Forest Management Program

*Perspective of publication of the program decree and execution of multi-annual plans*



# Challenges

- **Weak land / territorial governance.** Communities still face threats to their use rights, Community Governance – collective decision making varies significantly
- **Inadequate IPLC capacity.** IPLCs need continued business management support, using modern methodologies (coaching, business angels, etc.). Current technical assistance models inadequate
- **Financial returns** from community forest management limited, and long-term.
  - Timber: complex, market access barriers (need of certification), high upfront funding needs, long-term return
  - NTFP: seasonal, markets evolving, each value chain is specific, limited value addition (as it requires upfront financing)
  - Forest carbon: ever-evolving complex rules, not clear how communities fit within national frameworks of REDD+, constant harassment by Project developers
- **Partnerships between private and IPLCs** often unfair
- **Access to finance limited.** Traditional commercial banks reluctant to lend to forest business, subsidized government credit not available to collective but individuals, forest cannot be used as collateral

# Opportunities – CFM 2.0

- **Potential of the resources.** Community forest management may supply 1/3 of national timber demand (~3 million m<sup>3</sup>), 2x Brazil's GHG emissions stored
- **Enabling Environment.** National-level support to IPLCs (Plano Sociobio, PCTs), emphasis on reducing deforestation (PPCDAM), National Sociobiodiversity plans
- **Increased demand for locally-sourced products.** Ethical consumption on the rise, including nationally, demand
- **New sources of funding**
  - New lines of credit – Plano Safra, Banco do Brasil
  - Climate and Amazon Fund
  - carbon markets, NbS
  - private actors purchasing products from IPLCs
- Existing **successful initiatives** of CFM (e.g Tapajós Forest in Pará state)
- IPLCs with much **higher capacity** and experience at present
- Experience with **private forest concessions** (SFB / MMA) – how to structure contracts, forest inventories, traceability, benefit sharing schemes



# Amazon Forest potential in products and services



## Timber

---

### Demand

10 million m<sup>3</sup>/ano

### Potential

3,2 million m<sup>3</sup>/year  
~5 times what is sources  
from forest concessions  
30% of national demand at  
present



## NTFP

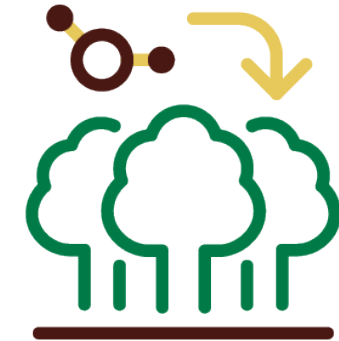
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### Production

2 billion BRL/year

### Potential

4 billion BRL /year



## Ecosystem Services

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### Stock

3,8 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>

>2 x Brazil's annual  
emissions



**Goal of the National CFM Program:** Promote innovative businesses and sustainable solutions, based on community-based forestry enterprises in collective territories, which result in environmental conservation and income generation.

Community forest  
management 2.0

*What is new?*

The execution of **multiple-use forest management** activities to obtain **forest bioeconomy products (timber and non-timber products and environmental services)** under the responsibility of **traditional peoples and communities** and smallholders, in accordance with the social, economic and environmental conditions of the communities , strengthening **governance** in territories with respect for ancestral cultures, and guaranteeing the conservation of forest ecosystems.

# National Community Forest Management Program – Main pillars

## 1. Promotion of forest economy

*Access to finance for sustainable forest management – credit, grants, PES*

## 2. Strengthening institucional capacity

*Business support to collective businesses, forest extension, support to value addition*

## 3. Strengthenig local / territorial governance

*Network of support across levels of government (federal, state) and with CSOs*

## 4. Development of sustainable inclusive businesses

*Assistance in negotiating partnerships with the private sector*

*Traceability and transparency in the forest value chain, certification, benefit sharing models*

## 5. Knowledge Management and Communication

*Information on forest products (data on volumes, sources); maps of colelctive territories; communication on results*

## 6. Research and Development

*Research network establilshment, technical publication, promotion of traditional knowledge, geographical indication*

# Mission of the Brazilian Forest Service



Promote the sustainable use of forest resources



Increase forest cover



Improve the quality of life of communities that conserve this assets



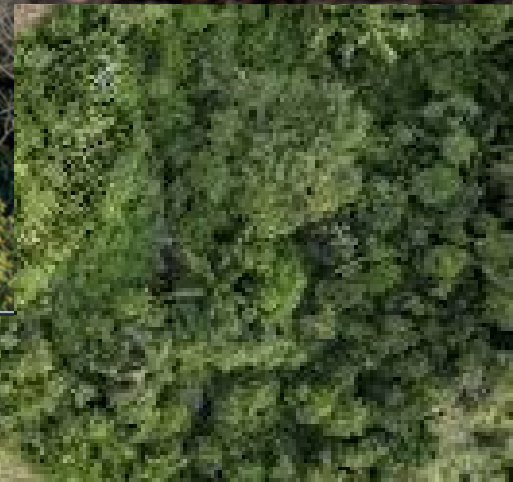
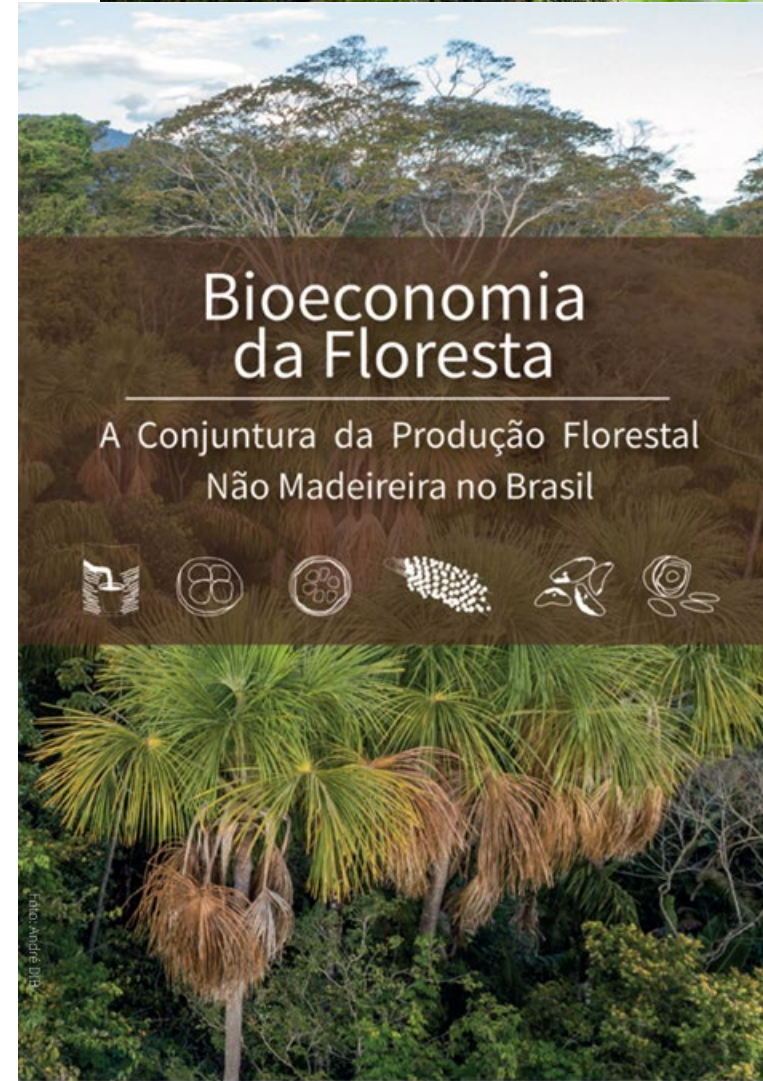
# SFB – What we do

## • FOREST DEVELOPMENT

- Supporting forest initiatives by **NATIONAL FOREST FUND**
- Strengthening partnerships for the **RESTAURATION CHAIN**
- Supporting the **FOREST BIOECONOMY**, with a focus on community forest management (timber and non-timber products)
- **FOREST KNOWLEDGE PLATAFORM** (Saberes da Floresta) - distance education courses on topics related to forestry activities (11 courses available)

SABERES DA FLORESTA

Inscrições  
Abertas



# Join us in promoting CFM at scale in Brazil!

## Community forest management has the potential to:

- Protect forest ecosystems at scale – Climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation
- Improve welfare of vulnerable communities

## But it takes a village:

- Funding, capacity, governance, infrastructure

## Joint us in scaling up successful CFM in Brazil



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# Obrigado



ANDRÉ AQUINO

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# Comportamento do mercado de madeira da Amazonas nas últimas duas décadas

- ✓ POSSÍVEIS MOTIVOS QUE COLABORARAM PARA A **DIMINUIÇÃO DA OFERTA**
  - A lenta evolução na adoção de práticas de manejo florestal e de sistemas de certificação socioambientais provocou o colapso de polos de produção devido à escassez de matéria prima;
  - Maior esforço de fiscalização que culminou por encorajar muitas indústrias a cessar suas atividades
  
- ✓ POSSÍVEIS MOTIVOS QUE COLABORARAM PARA A **DIMINUIÇÃO DA DEMADA**
  - A reputação do produto, associado ao desmatamento da Amazônia afugentou consumidores;
  - Alto custo operacional para a extração da madeira;
  - Surgimento de produtos alternativos de menor custo

**Adaptado de Imaflora (abril, 2020)**

[boletim timberflow 2 abril 2020.pdf \(imaflora.org\)](#)





# Estimativa de produção madeireira por área na Amazônia

Categoria da Unidade	Quant.	Área (ha)	Estimativa do percentual de área habilitada para manejo madeireiro	Estimativa de área habilitada para manejo madeireiro (ha)	Estimativa de volume de madeira gerado pelo manejo (m <sup>3</sup> )
RESEX	20	6.863.101	25%	1.512.513	1756.257
RDS	1	64.441	25%	18.046	9.023
FLONA	14	17.922.809	20%	1.840.515	920.257
Assentamento Especiais	Diversos	15.365.667	20%	3.073.133	1.536.567
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.216.018</b>		<b>6.444.207</b>	<b>3.222.104</b>



# Estimativa de produção não madeireira por área na Amazônia

Unidade de conservação	Área da Unidade de conservação	Estimativa de área habilitada para manejo não madeireiro considerando 30% do total
Resex Alto Tarauacá	154.133,85	46.240,16
Resex Auatí-Paraná	146.950,00	44.085,00
Resex Chico Mendes	931.542,94	279.462,88
Resex Ituxi	776.323,48	232.897,04
Resex Lago do Cuniã	75.876,67	22.763,00
Resex Médio Juruá	286.954,81	86.086,44
Resex Médio Purus	604.231,22	181.269,37
Resex Renascer	29.805,48	8.941,64
Resex Rio do Cautário	75.124,93	22.537,48
Resex Rio do Ouro Preto	95.300,00	28.590,00
Resex Rio Unini	849.684,79	254.905,44
Resex Tapajós Arapiuns	677.513,24	203.253,97
Resex Verde para Sempre	1.289.362,78	386.808,83
Resex Mapuá	93.746,34	28.123,90
Resex Ariocá-Pruanã	83.445,13	25.033,54
Resex Arapixi	133.710,57	40.113,17
Resex Caeté Taperaçú	42.489,17	12.746,75
Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio	737.088,28	221.126,48
Resex Rio Iriri	398.992,78	119.697,83
Resex Rio Jutai	275.513,52	82.654,06
RDS Itatupã-Baquiá	64.441,29	19.332,39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.927.542,00</b>	<b>2.078.262,60</b>



# MFCF 2.0: Concertação para mudança de paradigma

## Desafios

- Falta de assistência técnica florestal especializada e continuada
- Falta de financiamento a cadeias produtivas da sociobiodiversidade
- Falta de ligação entre oferta (produtores) e demanda (mercados)
- Parcerias com contratos injustos com o privado
- Falha no sistema de rastreabilidade dos produtos de base florestal
- Fraca governança Socioambiental
- Falta de políticas estruturantes
- Falta de regulamentação para serviços ecossistêmicos

## Oportunidades

- Momento de retomada de políticas socioambientais no contexto nacional
- Articulação interinstitucional estabelecida (GT. GOV e GT. ORG)
- Comunidades com maior maturidade gerencial e nível de organização social
- Ações em escala por território, estabelecidos em plano plurianual
- Linhas de crédito, financiamento e fundos voltados a bioeconomia florestal
- Alta na comercialização e agregação de valor aos produtos da sociobiodiversidade
- Pagamento por serviços ambientais em alta, incluindo carbono florestal
- Acesso a nichos de mercados diferenciados

# Papel do SFB para apoio ao Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar

**NÍVEL MACRO:** Subsidiar a implementação e gestão de programas e ações do governo federal, relacionadas ao manejo florestal comunitário e familiar (Manejo Florestal 2.0 ).

- **Informar políticas, programas e normativas** relacionadas ao manejo florestal (políticas de acesso a crédito, assistência técnica e acesso a mercados para produtos da bioeconomia, programas de formação de capacidades, entre outros) por meio de informações, estudos e análises
- **Realizar eventos de discussão técnica** para que políticas, programas e normativas sejam estabelecidos ou adequados à atividade manejo florestal comunitário e familiar
- **Capacitar agentes de assistência técnica e extensão** para o manejo florestal comunitário e familiar
- **Articular as ações do governo federal relacionadas** ao tema entre as esferas de governo (federal, estadual)
- **Captar recursos financeiros** para o fomento ao Manejo Florestal 2.0 de diferentes fontes

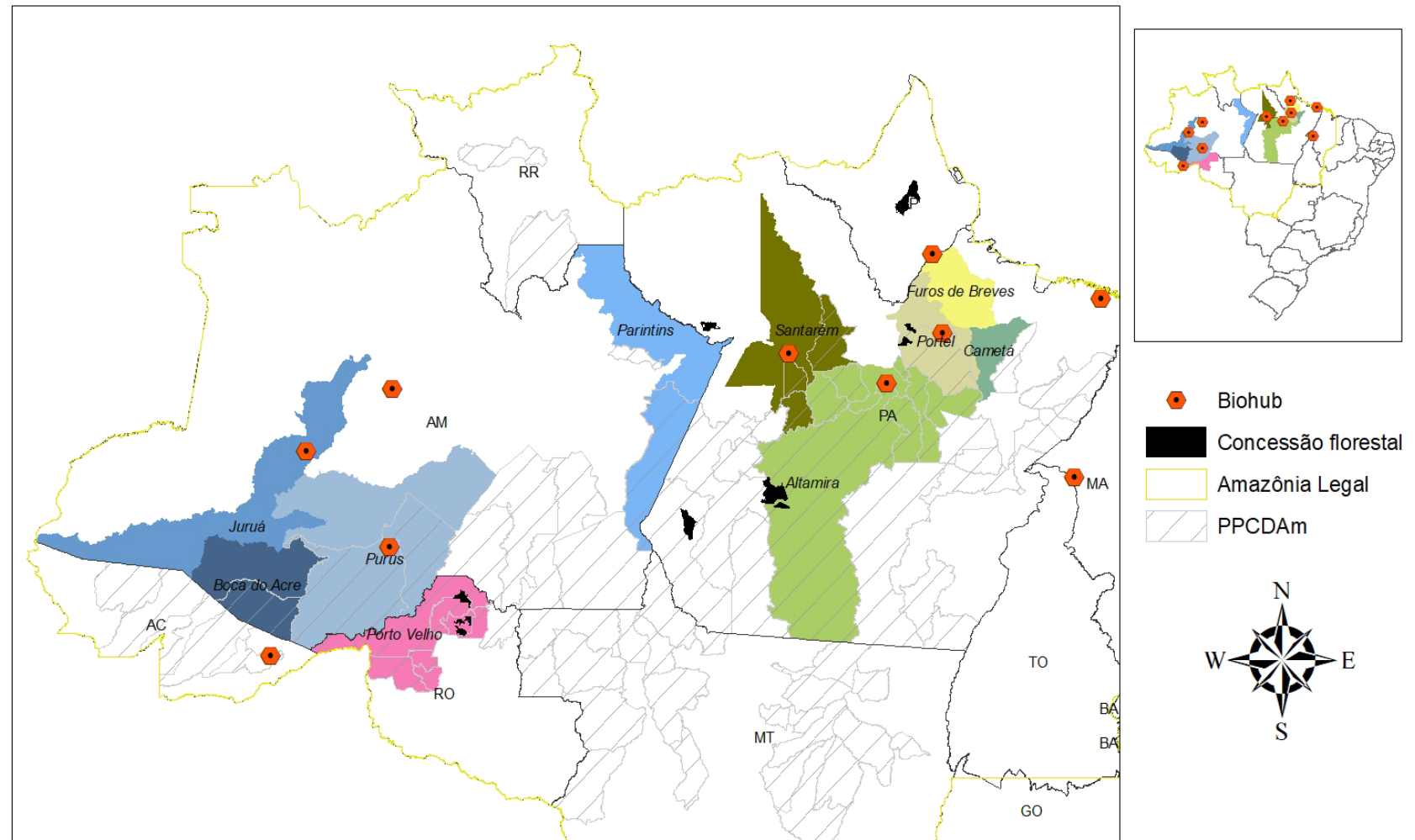
# Papel do SFB para apoio ao Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar

**NÍVEL MESO:** Apoiar empreendimentos comunitários para a realização do manejo florestal comunitário e familiar nos biomas da Amazônia e Caatinga.

- Em estreita colaboração com MMA, MDA e outros, **identificar territórios prioritários** para a implementação do PMFC
- **Apoiar as comunidades demandantes do MFC na preparação de planos de gestão das florestas comunitários por meio de chamadas públicas**
- **Apoiar as comunidades demandantes do MFC na preparação de planos de manejo florestal sustentável (PMFS) por meio de chamadas públicas, (incluindo realização de inventários, estudos de logística e outros)**
- **Facilitar parcerias entre comunidades e setor privado, incluindo por meio de**
  - Elaboração de contratos modelo para diferentes tipos de negócio (madeira, PFNM, serviços ecossistêmicos)
  - Definição de preços mínimos para produtos florestais como madeira
  - Preparar modelo de leilão transparente e justo para a venda de produtos de áreas comunitárias, ajudar a publicizar as oportunidades de parcerias com as comunidades entre o setor privado
- Fornecer assessoria para a gestão dos empreendimentos comunitários florestais e para acesso à mercados e crédito, incluindo análise da maturidade institucional do empreendimento florestal comunitário e modelagem econômica para definição do plano de negócio do empreendimento
- **Monitorar as áreas de manejo comunitário com a tecnologia DETEX**
- **Auditar contratos entre comunidades e privados**
- **Facilitar assistência técnica e extensão florestal (ATEF) e capacitação** para elaboração e implementação de planos de manejo e de boas práticas

# Proposição de Áreas Prioritárias para atuação na Amazônia

- 2 Estados prioritários (PA e AM), com ações pontuais no AP, AC e RO
- 10 microregiões
- 17 Unidades de Conservação
- 6 Biohubs
- 4 Concessões Florestais
- Abrangência do PPCDAm
- Políticas Governamentais
- Alto Potencial Florestal



Fonte de dados: SNIF, 2023; MMA, 2024; IBGE 2024.  
Sistema de Coordenadas Geográficas  
SIRGAS, 2000. EPSG: 4674  
Elaboração cartográfica: Stephany Caroline Rodrigues  
Data: 11/04/2024



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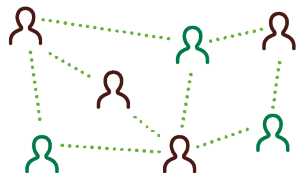
Assistência Técnica e  
Extensão Florestal  
Continuada



Eventos nacionais sobre  
MFCF nos biomas da  
Amazônia e na Caatinga



Elaboração de estudos  
e oferta de capacitação  
e intercâmbios



Rede de Apoio com a  
sociedade civil e com  
as comunidades



MFCF em sinergia com as  
concessões florestais



Fomento às cadeias da  
sociobiodiversidade, carbono e  
turismo de base comunitária

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## ESTRATÉGIAS DO SFB PARA ATUAÇÃO NO MANEJO FLORESTAL COMUNITÁRIO E FAMILIAR

# Instrumentos do SFB para o Programa Manejo Florestal Comunitário e Familiar

FNDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fornecer recursos a fundo não reembolsável aos negócios comunitários, como serviços e insumos para cadeias de valor florestais (manejo, restauração com fins econômicos, turismo e PSA)</li></ul>
IFN/SNIF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Produção (estudos específicos para bioeconomia) e sistema para sistematização e disponibilização de informações sobre territórios de uso coletivo</li></ul>
Portal Saberes da Floresta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Plataforma de capacitação em bioeconomia, cadeias de valor e manejo florestal comunitário e familiar</li></ul>
Concessão Florestal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potenciais âncoras em 'territórios da bioeconomia' para dinamizar negócios da florestas, fornecer infraestrutura e capacitação</li></ul>
LPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Laboratório para o desenvolvimento de pesquisas em bioeconomia florestal (madeira e não madeira)</li></ul>
Unidades Regionais	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apoio ao desenvolvimento e monitoramento de projetos na Amazônia e Caatinga (PA, RO e RN)</li></ul>
PRA/CRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Programa e Cota que são promotores da demanda por regularização ambiental/restauração florestal</li></ul>
CGFLOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conselho para discussão de temas sobre manejo comunitário e familiar com ampla participação social</li></ul>





# FUNDO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO FLORESTAL (FNDF)

- Em operação desde 2010
- **148 projetos: ~47 milhões de reais** (Amazônia: ~11 milhões / Mata Atlântica: ~ 3 milhões / Cerrado: ~3 milhões / Caatinga: ~30 milhões)
- **Restabelecimento do Conselho Consultivo (09/04/2024)**

## DIÁRIO OFICIAL DA UNIÃO

Publicado em: 10/04/2024 | Edição: 69 | Seção: 1 | Página: 3  
Órgão: Atos do Poder Executivo

### DECRETO Nº 11.983, DE 9 DE ABRIL DE 2024

Institui o Conselho Consultivo do Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Florestal.

O PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA, no uso das atribuições que lhe confere o art. 84, caput, incisos IV e VI, alínea "a", da Constituição, e tendo em vista o disposto no art. 41, § 2º, da Lei nº 11.284, de 2 de março de 2006,

#### DECRETA:

Art. 1º Fica instituído o Conselho Consultivo do Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Florestal.

Art. 2º Ao Conselho Consultivo compete opinar sobre a distribuição dos recursos do Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Florestal e a avaliação da sua aplicação.

Art. 7º Fica revogado o Decreto nº 10.062, de 14 de outubro de 2019.

Art. 8º Este Decreto entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

Brasília, 9 de abril de 2024; 203º da Independência e 136º da República.

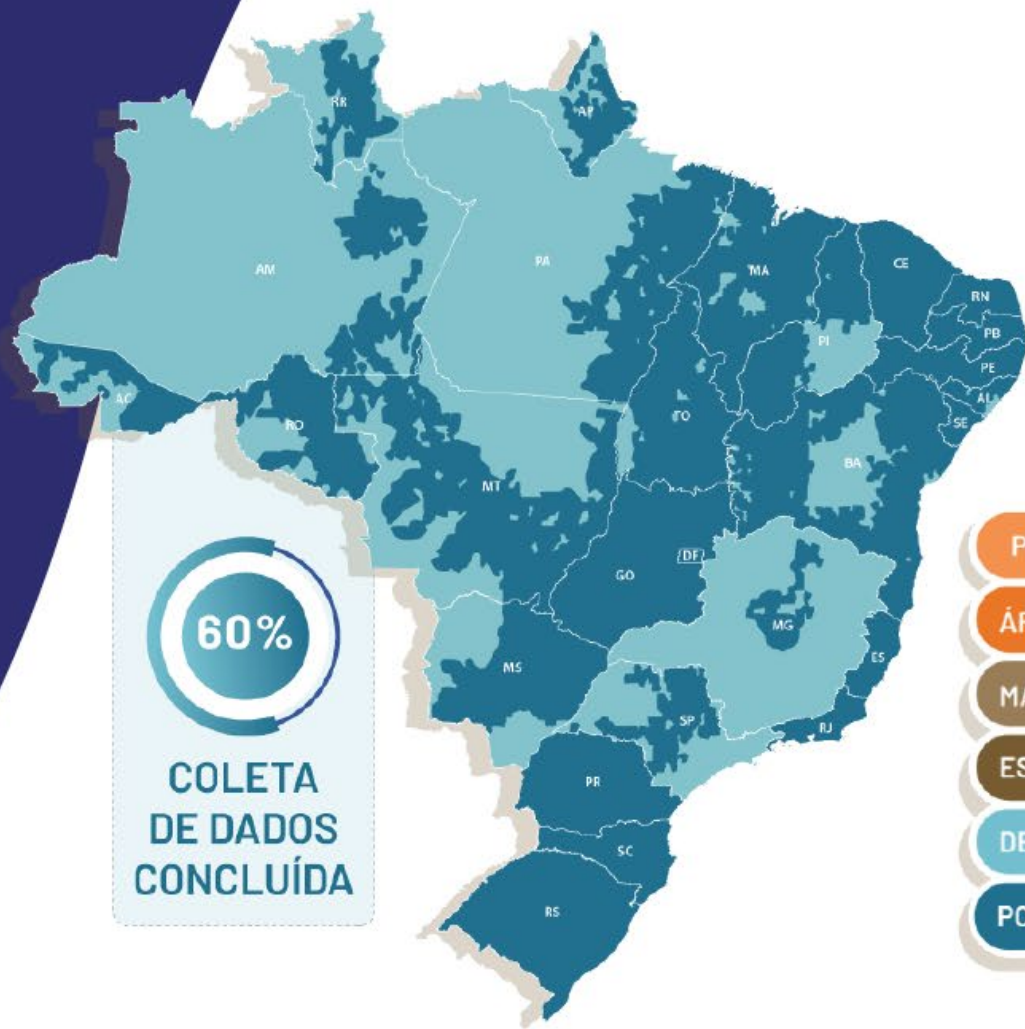
**LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA**

Maria Osmarina Marina da Silva Vaz de Lima

Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil



O IFN é a principal iniciativa de monitoramento dos recursos florestais, por meio da coleta de dados em campo, do maior país tropical do mundo. O levantamento é realizado em unidades amostrais estabelecidas a cada 20 km.



## IFN EM NÚMEROS

PONTOS AMOSTRAIS FINALIZADOS

+11 MIL

ÁRVORES MENSURADAS E CATALOGADAS

+1 MILHÃO

MATERIAL BOTÂNICO COLETADO

+120 MIL

ESPÉCIES ARBÓREAS IDENTIFICADAS

+3 MIL

DESCOBERTA DE NOVAS ESPÉCIES

3

POSSÍVEIS NOVAS ESPÉCIES EM ANÁLISE

30



O SNIF é a referência oficial em dados e informações sobre as florestas brasileiras. Navegue por diferentes produtos de informação:



### Conjuntos de dados

<p><b>SFB / IFN</b></p> <p><b>Unidades amostrais</b></p> <p>Dados de regeneração segundo levantamento e estimativas do Inventário Florestal Nacional</p> <p><a href="#">Conjunto de dados</a></p> <p><a href="#">Baixar metadados</a></p>	<p><b>SFB / IFN</b></p> <p><b>Uso dos recursos florestais</b></p> <p>Dados de regeneração segundo levantamento e estimativas do Inventário Florestal Nacional</p> <p><a href="#">Conjunto de dados</a></p> <p><a href="#">Baixar metadados</a></p>	<p><b>SFB / IFN</b></p> <p><b>Uso de serviços ambientais</b></p> <p>Dados de regeneração segundo levantamento e estimativas do Inventário Florestal Nacional</p> <p><a href="#">Conjunto de dados</a></p> <p><a href="#">Baixar metadados</a></p>	<p><b>SFB / IFN</b></p> <p><b>Acesso a informações ambientais</b></p> <p>Dados de regeneração segundo levantamento e estimativas do Inventário Florestal Nacional</p> <p><a href="#">Conjunto de dados</a></p> <p><a href="#">Baixar metadados</a></p>
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Explore dados em painéis interativos



### Painéis interativos

### Painéis interativos



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Saberes da Floresta

Português - Brasil (pt\_br) ▾



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# How Community Forestry can Strengthen Sustainable Landscape Management and Land Tenure Security

## Lessons learned from Indonesia

**Dr. Bambang Supriyanto**

Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental  
Partnership

Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia

The World Bank 2024 Land Conference,  
Washington DC, United State of America  
Tuesday 14 May 2024





# OUTLINE

1. The status and trend of community forestry in Indonesia.
2. The Government of Indonesia's national policies in support of Community Forestry to land tenure security.
3. The result of community forestry policies in Indonesia in order to preserving forest and supporting community livelihoods and incomes
4. The Challenges of community forestry in Indonesia
5. The most promising options to generate incomes to local communities in support of sustainable use of forest resources in Indonesia

# STRATEGIC CONTEXT

## Country Context

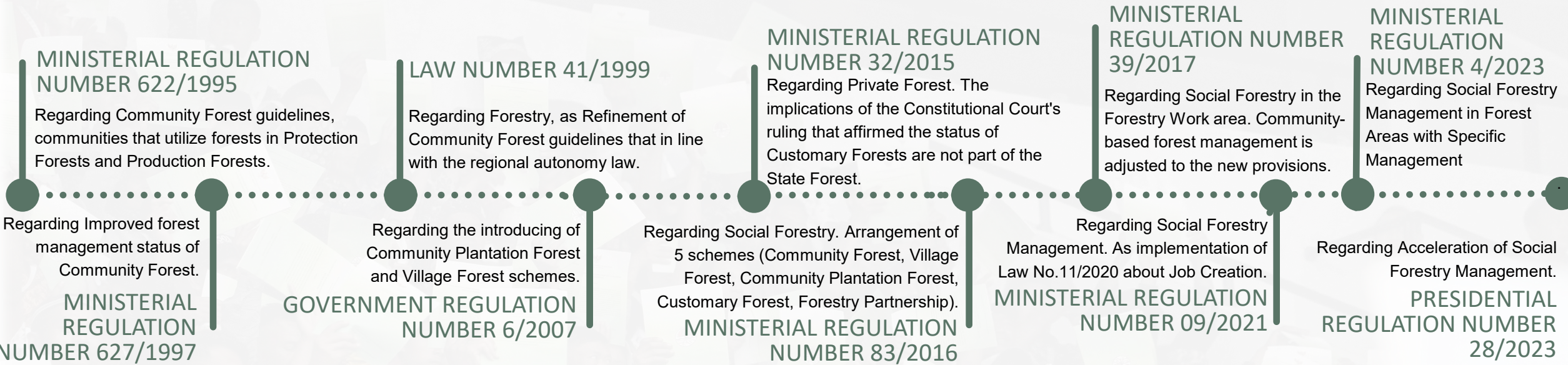
- Indonesia's designated forest areas, totaling to **125.7 million hectares** or **65.5%** of land areas, are critical to mitigating climate change impact and conserving biodiversity.
- In 2015, the number of villages that located around/in forest area is **25,853 villages** with approximately **36.7%** of the population is **poor**. Meanwhile, 42,6 million hectares under timber concession/industrial forest plantation, hence, only **1% or 400.000 hectares that allocated for community forest**.

## Sectoral & Institutional Context

- Since 2015 the Government launched an Agrarian Reform Program which consist of 2 (two) programs, **TORA program** (Land Agrarian Reform) that aimed to removing old villages/infrastructure from the forest area, so that the village can develop. Meanwhile, for those village communities that still depend on the forest, access is given through **Social Forestry program** with a target of 12.7 million hectares by 2030.



# SOCIAL FORESTRY LEGAL STANDING



## SOCIAL FORESTRY CONDITION

- UNTIL 2015**
- Uncertainty about the location of the land and the duration of the right to cultivate.
  - Difficulty in accessing Capital Loan/KUR banking funding sources
  - No market certainty/absorption of production
  - No incentive guidance from related departments
  - No subsidized to productive economic tool
  - Land management area is not economical (<2 Ha per person)
  - Income received by cultivators is still insufficient and uncertain

- CURRET CONDITION**
- Obtaining certainty regarding the location of the Garapan land and the period of cultivation rights
  - Obtaining access to KUR funding sources
  - Obtaining market certainty / absorption of production
  - Receive guidance and incentives from relevant departments and banks
  - Have the opportunity to receive productive economic tool subsidies
  - Get an economic land management area (2 hectares per person)
  - Better and more certain additional income for cultivators





# Social Forestry

Social Forestry refers to **sustainable forest management systems** in state forest areas or Private Forests/ Adat Forests by **members of local communities or Adat community groups**, intended **to facilitate improvements to the welfare, environmental balance, and socio-cultural dynamics** through the establishment of Village Forests, Community Forests, Community Plantation Forests, Adat Forests, and Forestry Partnerships.

Ministerial Regulation Number 9/2021 on Social Forestry Management

## Acknowledgement of Customary/Adat Forest

- ✓ Guaranteeing the living area of the Customary Law Community;
- ✓ Preserving Ecosystems;
- ✓ Protection of Local Wisdom and Traditional Knowledge related to forest;
- ✓ One of the strategy in conflict resolution regarding the community in and around the forest area

## SFM Principles

**ECONOMIC EQUITY POLICY**

**LAND USE ACCESS**

**CAPITAL ACCESS OPPORTUNITIES**

**CAPACITY BUILDING FOR HUMAN RESOURCES**



# Social Forestry Pillars

## Social Forestry's Grand Strategy:



Pillars	Criteria	Indicator	Key Success
<b>Social</b>	Local Institutional Set Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision making process</li> <li>Communities right and obligation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreasing conflict</li> <li>Increasing sense of belonging and responsibility to the forest</li> </ul>
<b>Ecology</b>	Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land-use by consensus</li> <li>Cluster commodity (agroforestry, silvopasture, and silvofishery)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community forest protection</li> <li>Agroforestry to increase carbon stock and food security</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>	Community-Based Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal community business unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to capital and market opportunity</li> <li>Upgrading level of the Social Forestry Business Groups/Adat Community</li> </ul>

# ACHIEVEMENT

## ACCESS DISTRIBUTION



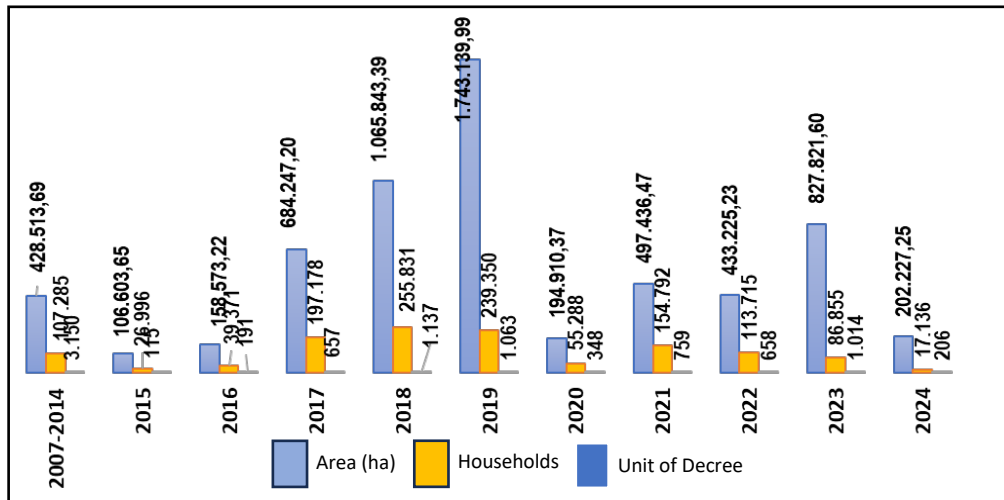
9.920  
Units of  
SF Decree



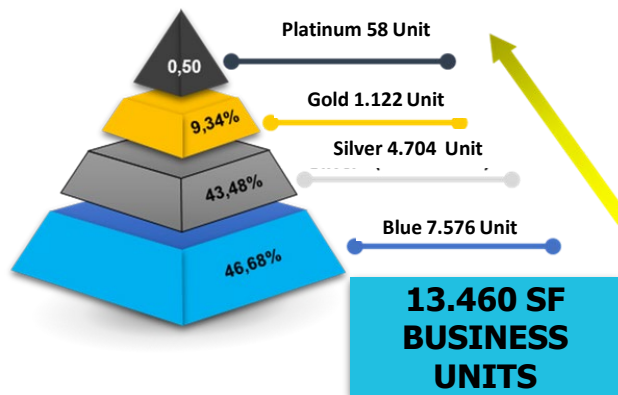
+ 1.314.275  
Households



6.641.131,06  
Hectare



## UPGRADING CLASS OF SF BUSINESS UNITS



# ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADAT FOREST







## Adat Forest by Provinces

No	Province	Total of Regency	Area ± (ha)	Total of Household
1	Aceh	3	22.549	20.933
2	Bali	3	971	4.743
3	Banten	1	8.343	11.322
4	Jambi	4	7.984	10.837
5	West Java	1	31	117
6	Central Java	1	64	121
7	West Kalimantan	7	50.711	5.970
8	Central Kalimantan	2	68.426	4.142
9	East Kalimantan	2	7.771	218
10	Maluku	2	342	1.479
11	Papua	1	23.613	715
12	West Papua	1	16.299	221
13	Riau	1	408	5.246
14	South Sulawesi	2	4.637	4.646
15	Central Sulawesi	2	17.501	2.456
16	West Sumatera	2	6.942	1.154
17	South Sumatera	2	380	578
18	North Sumatera	3	23.103	3.589
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>260.074</b>	<b>78.487</b>

## Indicative Area of Adat Forest by Provinces

No	Province	Total ± ha
1	Bali	43
2	Bengkulu	19.595
3	Jambi	3.668
4	West Kalimantan	78.133
5	Central Kalimantan	2.902
6	East Kalimantan	9.678
7	North Kalimantan	402.152
8	Maluku	49.628
9	North Maluku	58.170
10	Riau	18.705
11	West Sulawesi	7.009
12	South Sulawesi	131.848
13	Central Sulawesi	46.861
14	West Sumatera	7.748
	<b>Total</b>	<b>836.141</b>

# CHALLENGES

		<b>EXISTING CONDITION (APRIL 2024)</b>	<b>TARGET (2030)</b>
	Acceleration of Social Forestry access distribution	<b>6,7 million hectares</b>	<b>12,7 million hectares</b>
 	Quality improvement of Social Forestry business group  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Establishment of SF Business Group</li><li>2. Assistance to social forestry groups</li></ol>	<b>13.000 SFBG</b> <b>3.050 SF Facilitator</b>	<b>25.000 SFBG</b> <b>25.000 SF Facilitator</b>
	Increased utilization of forest productivity and added value for the regional economy and climate change adaptation and mitigation action through Integrated Area Development (IAD) strategy	<b>13 IAD</b>	<b>43 IAD</b>



# THE WAY FORWARD: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENT DECREE NUMBER 28 YEAR 2023

## FOCUS OF ACCELERATION

- 1 Acceleration of Social Forestry access distribution
- 2 Quality improvement of Social Forestry business development
- 3 Acceleration and optimization of Social Forestry assistance



COMMITMENT OF REGIONAL LEADERS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL FORESTRY-BASED REGIONAL ECONOMY



## INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT (IAD)



Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9 of 2021 Article 193

Forest Sustainability, Productivity/Economic Scale Improvement and Product Value Added



## Synergy and Collaboration between Programs

**Collaboration:** MoEF together with Ministries/Institutions, Local Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, academics, private sector/business actors, mass media and community groups: **PENTAHHELIX**



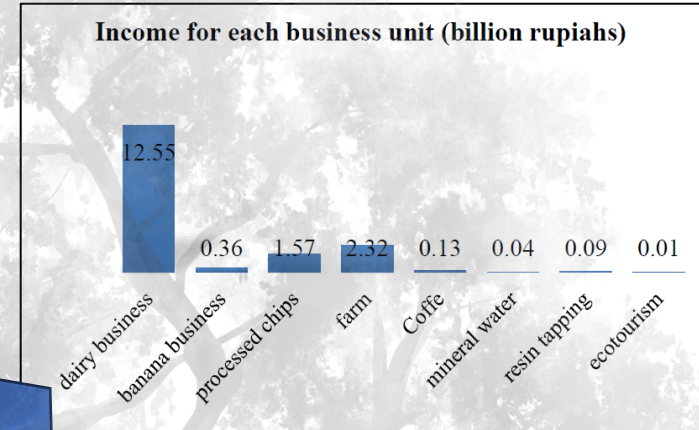
- **Alignment of policies and regulations** across sectors;
- **Budget allocation** for Social Forestry;
- **Integrating Social Forestry** into national and regional development planning documents.

# Integrated Area Development: A New Social Forestry Landscape Approach in Indonesia

Bambang Supriyanto<sup>1,\*</sup>, Intan Juniar Puspita<sup>1</sup>, Irsan Nuryanto<sup>2</sup>, and Hasnawir<sup>2</sup>

**Table 3.** Programs, activities, and Goals of IAD Lumajang

No.	Programs	Activities	Goals
1	Agroforestry/Silvopasture 1. Dairy cattle and beef cattle (Senduro Goat) 2. Animal feed 3. Bananas/Taro and their derivatives	Replication of Silvopasture in the form of making communal and individual cages	804 becomes 3600 cows 2.5 to 11.58 banana-taro every week
2	Agro-industry	1. partner with offtakers 2. processed milk into finished products 3. processed banana/taro chips	1. increase in the number of dairy products 2. developed dairy industry 3. developed banana/taro chips industry
3	Ecotourism network development	1. revitalization of tourist attractions 2. integrated marketing with national parks (online/offline)	1. construction of infrastructure for tourism objects (Ranu Pani and Gelagah Harum)
4	Restoration of land and lakes	1. restoration of the upstream area of the Ranu Pani Lake 2. restoration of the Ranu Pani Lake	1. alternative agricultural areas in the upstream area of the Ranu Pani Lake



- ✓ The total turnover reaches IDR 17 billion per year. The largest turnover comes from the dairy business, which is IDR 12.55 billion annually.
- ✓ Eight hundred four cows and 216 breeders produce 5,172 liters of milk daily at IDR 5,300 per liter. In 1 day, the turnover reached IDR 27 million.
- ✓ Senduro Village's per capita income has managed to cross the poverty line. Based on the turnover (IDR 17 billion) and the number of households (377 families) in Senduro Village, the income per household is around IDR 3.7 million per month.
- ✓ The poverty line is set at an income of IDR 0.54 million per person per month or IDR 2.32 million per family per month. Thus, the economic improvement can be seen in Senduro Village as a branch of IAD Lumajang.

# ELECTRONIC-BASED INTEGRATED SOCIAL FORESTRY DATA AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (ONLINE AND REAL TIME)

## ECONOMIC VALUATION

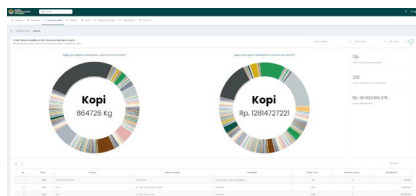
SF's Business Group productivity evaluation monitoring system that provides information on community economic improvement

### Tangible

Timber and Non-Timber Product, Eco Tourism

### Intangible

Carbon, Energy, Water Services

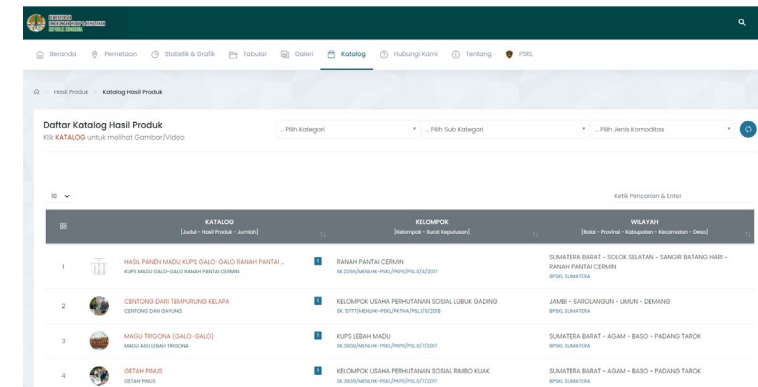


## SHOWCASE OF ACHIEVEMENTS

updating data, monitoring, evaluation, information sources and publications

## CATALOG HUB

Collaborative liaison between Social Forestry Business Group and Market Access Player/Off-taker in market approach



# ROLE OF SOCIAL FORESTRY IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY\*\*

## Impact of Social Forestry based on survey conducted by *Katadata\** in 2020

### The type of product produced by Social Forestry Business Groups:

Commodities	Survey Based	goKUPS Based
Non-timber forest product	80,0%	34,4%
Timber forest product	17,6%	1,6%
Seeds	12,4%	0,5%
Environmental Services (Ecotourism)	11,4%	8,2%
Craft	7,1%	2,2%
Fish	5,7%	4,4%
Mangrove	3,8%	1,6%
Vegetables	3,3%	18,6%
Cultivation/Livestock	1,9%	1,6%
Fruits	1,0%	20,2%
Coffee	1,0%	3,8%
Others	2,4%	2,7%

### Role of fasilitators in Social Forestry Business Groups:

Unknown	1,0%
Unhelpful	0,0%
Indifferent	2,0%
Helpful	34,3%
Very Helpful	62,6%

### Increased household income since obtaining SF Permit:

Increased by 3 times	2,4%
Increased by 2-3 times	25,8%
Increased by 2 times	46,0%
Increased less than 2 times	25,8%

**\*Katadata** is one of media and research company for the latest Indonesian economic and business news that combines journalistic strengths and analytical.  
**\*\* Survey from 103 SFBG out of 8.037 unit**



# ROLE OF SOCIAL FORESTRY IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

## Impact of Social Forestry based on survey conducted by Katadata in 2020

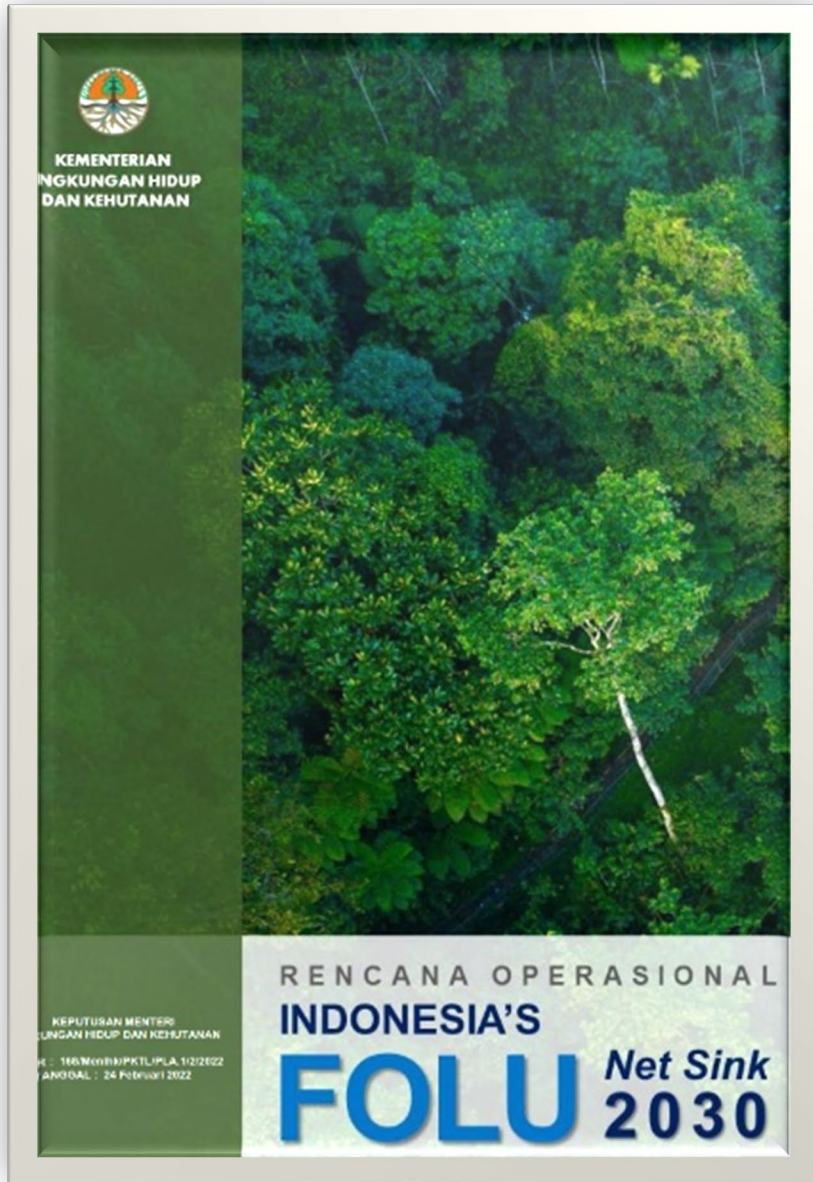
Illegal Logging Cases	After	Before
More than 5 cases	0,0%	1,9%
1 - 5 cases	10,7%	27,2%
No case	89,3%	70,9%

Forest Fire	After	Before
More than 5 cases	0,0%	0,0%
1 - 5 cases	5,8%	21,4%
No case	94,2%	78,6%

Tenurial Conflict	After	Before
More than 5 cases	0,0%	2,9%
1 - 5 cases	14,6%	23,3%
No case	85,4%	73,8%

Timber Theft	After	Before
More than 5 cases	0,0%	1,0%
1 - 5 cases	7,8%	24,2%
No case	92,2%	74,8%

Impact of Social Forestry	Very Agree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	None
The community is getting more cohesive/unified	41,4%	7,6%	49,5%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%
The economy of the community around the Social Forestry Area has improved	41,0%	5,7%	51,4%	1,4%	0,0%	0,5%
Social Forestry provides field of business/works for the surrounding community, including outside the business group members	51,4%	2,9%	44,3%	1,0%	0,0%	0,4%



# Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 Target

1. A systematic and integrated approach in the management of forest and other land use sector toward emission levels of **-140 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq -or net sink- by 2030.**
2. The contribution of the Social Forestry Program can reduce emissions **-7.88 million** tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq by maintaining forest cover. The target in 2030 is 24.6 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq (18%)

# Contribution of Social Forestry to Achieving FOLU NET SINK 2030 Target: 4,06 million hectares

## Adaptation (30%)

- ✓ Facilitation of SF Workplan document preparation that is adaptive to climate change actions;
- ✓ Capacity building of Social Forestry Groups, within 3 (three) aspects: Area, Business and Institutional Governance;
- ✓ Efficiency on utilization of land resources;
- ✓ Selection of superior seedling under the stands;
- ✓ Mapping of animal migration crossing corridors and buffer zone areas.

**Government Support**  
(State Budget and Result Based Payment Mechanism)

## Mitigation (70%)

Sector	Mitigation Action on Social Forestry Schemes	Areal (Ha)
Sustainable Forest Management	Mitigation on Mineral Deforestation	138.746
	Mitigation on Peat Deforestation	102.424
	Development of Plantation Forest	116.041
	Enhanced Natural Regeneration	5.349
Increasing the Carbon Stock	Increasing the Carbon the Stock – Rotation	38.869
	Increasing the Carbon Stock – Non-Rotation	197.036
	Mangrove Management	7.608
Peat Ecosystem Management	Peat Water Management	9.492
	Implementation of Peat Restoration	244.217
High Conservation Value	High Conservation Value	3.209.441
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4.069.223</b>

**Government Support (State Budget)**  
**Investment (Sustainable Forest Management and Livelihood)**

# CARBON STOCK TRENDS: SOCIAL FORESTRY

## Changes in Carbon Stock Value/5 Years (Ton)

Forest Cover Types	Δ C Stock 2011 - 2006		Δ C Stock 2016 - 2011		Δ C Stock 2021 - 2016	
	min	max	min	max	min	max
Primer Forest	- 18.889.147	- 20.228.524	14.600.399	14.974.988	30.517.388	31.315.062
Secondary Forest	- 19.800.789	- 21.557.832	- 43.170.492	- 47.021.110	- 25.231.333	- 26.428.065
Community Activities (Agroforestry)	5.820.240	6.871.928	3.732.795	4.170.181	3.418.030	3.803.349
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>- 32.869.697</b>	<b>- 34.914.428</b>	<b>- 24.837.298</b>	<b>- 27.875.941</b>	<b>8.704.085</b>	<b>8.690.346</b>

## Changes in Carbon Stock Value/5 Years (Ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

Forest Cover Types	Δ Mg CO <sub>2</sub> Eq 2011 - 2006		Δ Mg CO <sub>2</sub> Eq 2016 - 2011		Δ Mg CO <sub>2</sub> Eq 2021 - 2016	
	min	max	min	max	min	max
Primer Forest	- 69.260.206	- 74.171.254	53.534.796	54.908.288	111.897.088	114.821.895
Secondary Forest	- 72.602.894	- 79.045.383	- 158.291.804	- 172.410.736	- 92.514.887	- 96.902.906
Community Activities (Agroforestry)	21.340.880	25.197.068	13.686.914	15.290.664	12.532.775	13.945.612
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>- 120.522.221</b>	<b>- 128.019.569</b>	<b>- 91.070.094</b>	<b>- 102.211.785</b>	<b>31.914.977</b>	<b>31.864.601</b>

# LAND COVER CONDITION IN SOCIAL FORESTRY AREA

Forest Cover Types	PL 2006		PL 2011		PL 2016		PL 2021	
	HA	%	HA	%	HA	%	HA	%
Primer Forest	475.328	14%	433.622	12%	466.220	13%	528.987	15%
Secondary Forest	1.644.981	47%	1.581.127	46%	1.429.567	41%	1.356.503	39%
Community Activities (Agroforestry)	1.354.647	39%	1.460.207	42%	1.579.170	45%	1.589.466	46%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3.474.956</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.474.956</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.474.956</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.474.956</b>	<b>100%</b>

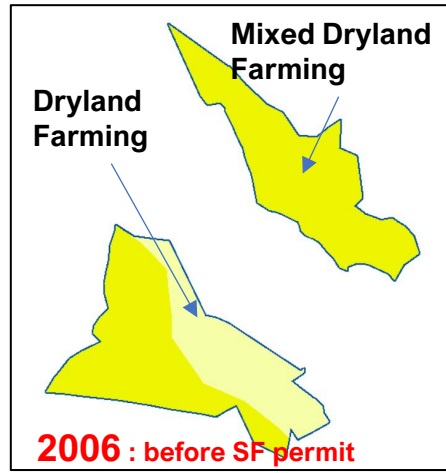
**Adaptation  
Mitigation**

## Forest Cover Type:

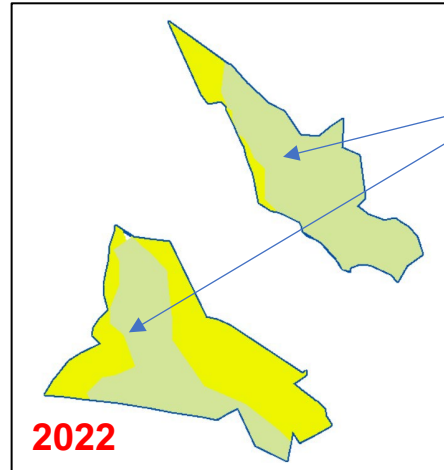
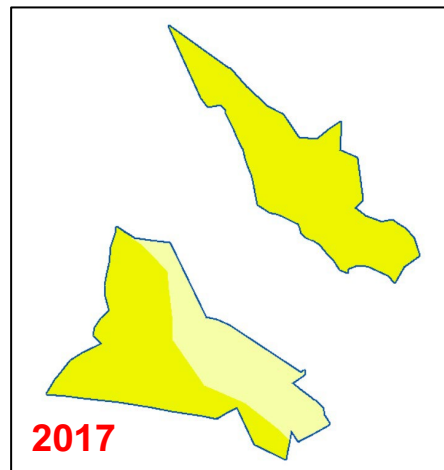
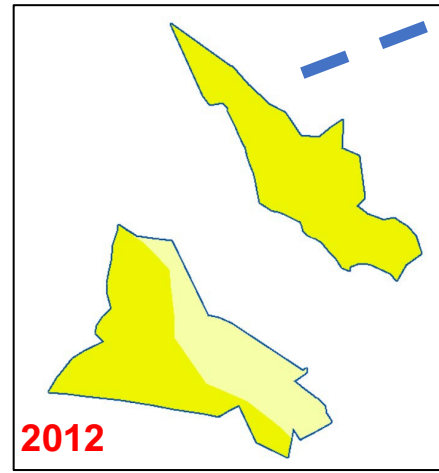
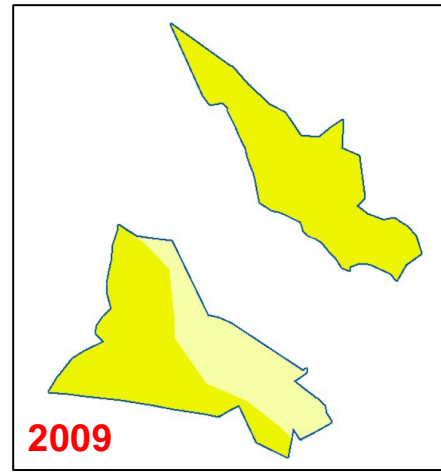
- ✓ **Primary Forest** in the Social Forestry area has a maintained cover condition (High density) and is increasing from year to year → Maintained the quality of its cover in protection blocks (Conservation) as a form of climate change adaptation.
- ✓ **Secondary Forest** is the dominant cover in the Social Forestry area which is the target location of carbon enhancement to improve the quality of forest cover in order to mitigate climate change.
- ✓ **Community Activities (Agroforestry)** from year to year indicate the wider range of legal access distribution of Social Forestry for land justice to the community, which needs to be facilitated for restoration as a form of climate change mitigation.

# BEST PRACTICE → LAND COVER TREND: COMMUNITY FOREST IN YOGYAKARTA

NO	LAND COVER	2006	2009	2012	2017	2022
1	Dryland Farming	5,57	5,57	6,09	5,57	
2	Mixed Dryland Farming	17,50	17,50	16,98	17,50	9,05
3	Plantation Forest					14,02
	Jumlah	23,07	23,07	23,07	23,07	23,07



After SF Permit as Community Forest



**Improvement of Land Cover:**  
from dryland farming into → plantation forest



Community forest activities are able to control land conversion activities in forest areas and can improve the quality of forest cover from non-forest agriculture to agroforestry in plantation forests.



**THANK YOU**

**WEBSITE**  
**[gokups.menlhk.go.id](http://gokups.menlhk.go.id)**

**INSTAGRAM**  
**[@hutansosial](https://www.instagram.com/hutansosial)**

**FACEBOOK**  
**[@hutansosial](https://www.facebook.com/hutansosial)**



# SECURING IPLC LAND AND FOREST TENURE IN THE VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

14 MAY 2024

Gabriela Rodrigues Eklund, Global Land Alliance  
[grodrieklund@globallandalliance.org](mailto:grodrieklund@globallandalliance.org)





# MAIN POINTS

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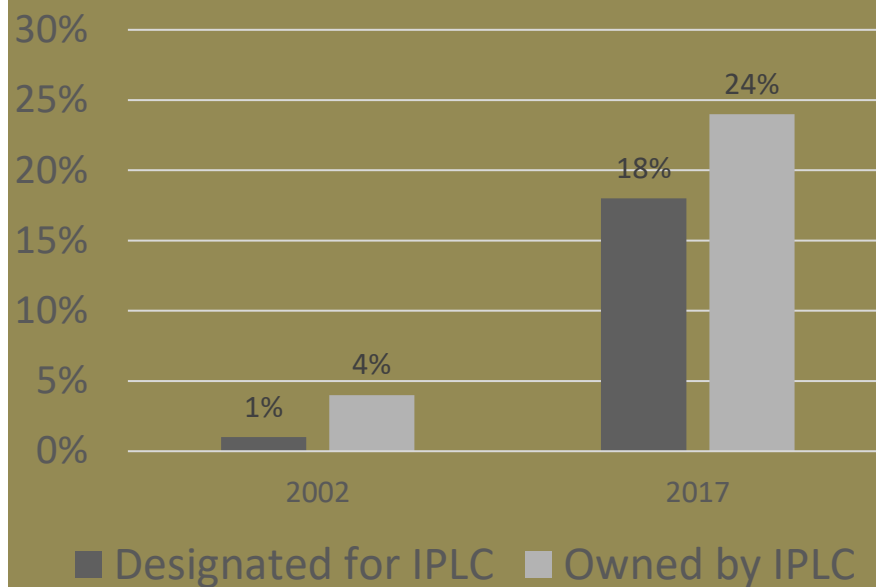
- Tenure security is key to the success of community forestry
- Despite progress, recognition of IPLC forest tenure is still limited
- VCM represents both an opportunity and a threat for rights & CF
- Need to uncover full range of impediments to responsible investments
- **Proposed actions to address specific weaknesses of the VCM**

# BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS

IPLCs customarily hold much of tropical forest land & are forest stewards.

Securing land rights of forest peoples is a key for social justice environment, livelihoods ....

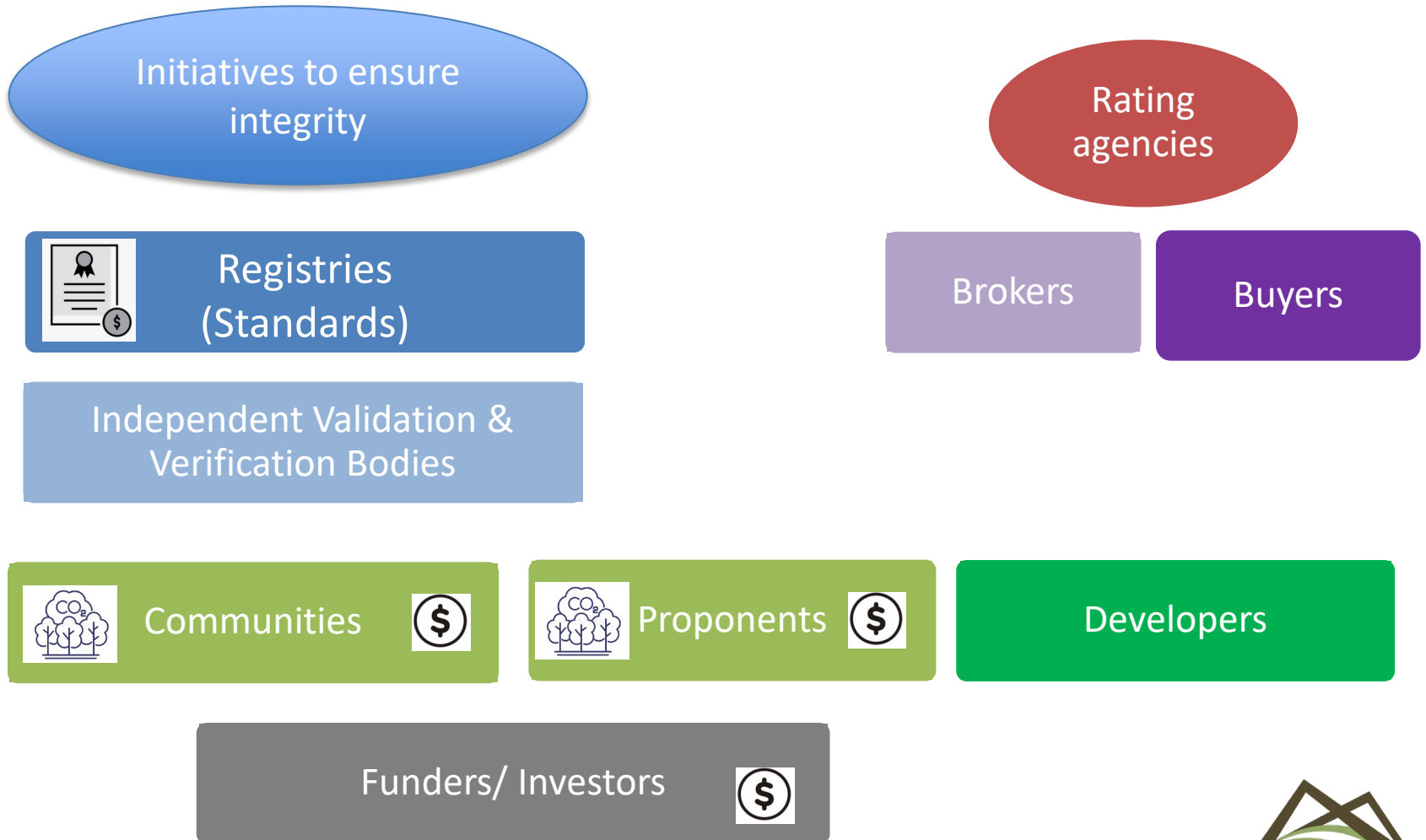
Progress in recognition of forest tenure is limited & Limited devolution of rights



Source: RRI 2018

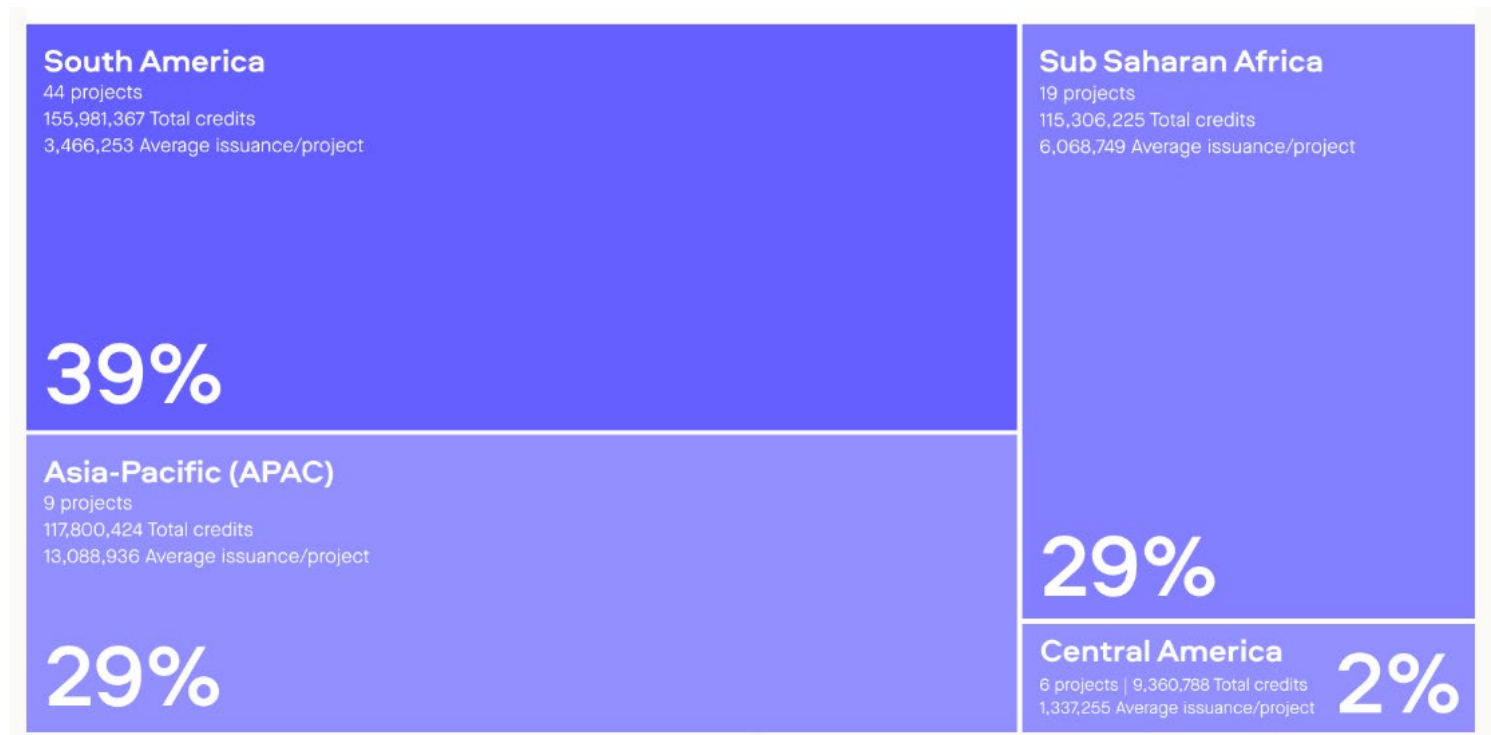
# VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

## Carbon offset value chain – major actors



# FORESTRY & LAND USE PROJECTS IN THE VCM (EM 2002)

- F&LU Projects: Largest in volume traded (73% of credits from VCS)  
(381 projects, 22 standards, 43 countries)
- REDD+ projects: largest No of credits issued in the VCM (Silvera 2022)



# VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

## Opportunity & risks for IPLC rights & community forestry



2020: US\$ 2B traded (FLU: 1.1B)  
2030: up to US\$ 250B



- Mobilize funds to secure tenure under CF projects
- Direct funding for IPLC
- Payments can help maintain tenure security-community forestry over time
- Can be a driving force to advance recognition of rights
- Top-down, unsustainable
- Land grabbing for carbon
- No/poor FPIC process
- Little/unequal benefit-sharing

Call for scale, speed, efficiency  
& search for profit  
can worsen these problems

# IMPEDIMENTS TO RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS in CF

## Limited statutory recognition & weak land governance

- Legal recognition gap :
  - IPLC land rights are not *or* insufficiently recognized
  - IPLC carbon rights are rarely explicitly recognized
- Formalization gap:
  - IPLC land rights are not formalized or not completely
- Irregularity/Uncertainty:
  - Irregular titles/concessions or competing claims
- Information gap:
  - Lack of complete, integrated & accessible cadaster-registries
  - Lack of coordination between entities managing land rights



# IMPEDIMENTS TO RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS in CF

## Weak due diligence and limited transparency in the VCM

---

- Insufficient or equivocal requirements on land & related rights
- Implementation of land-related requirements is lagging behind
  - Limited knowledge/understanding of tenure/requirements
  - Insufficient or inadequate guidelines & tools for DD
  - Difficulty accessing required expertise & local info sources
  - Costs & time of DD & FPIC
- Limited information availability/transparency
  - Project geographical boundaries
  - Agreement terms; distribution of benefits

# IMPEDIMENTS TO IPLC ABILITY TO DRIVE CLIMATE ACTION

## Asymmetry of power & resources

### IPLC need:

- Rights recognition
- Access to financial resources
- Access to data & information
- Knowledge and expertise on VCM

2011–2020: Only 17% of  
IPLC tenure & FM  
funding mentioned IPLC  
Organization

RRI&RFN 2022



# 5 ACTIONS TO HELP ENHANCE DD AND ACCOUNTABILITY & TO LEVEL THE FIELD

---

- **Review & evaluation of land tenure requirements** from major standards and CCPs
- **Package guides & develop tools** for/with VCM actors
- **Centralized geodatabase of carbon projects**
- **Community-driven mapping of carbon resources & rights**
- **Include tenure security as a basis & co-benefit** of carbon projects

**RRI. 2018. At a Crossroads: Trends in Recognition of Community-Based Forest Tenure from 2002-2017.**

**FAO 2016. Forty years of community-based forestry A review of its extent and effectiveness**

**Sylvera 2022. State of Carbon Credits**

**Ecosystem Marketplace 2023.**

**RRI 2021. Legal rights to carbon stored on Tropical Lands and Forests**

**WB 2021. Opportunity Assessment to Strengthen Collective Land Tenure Rights in FCPF Countries**



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