

# Participatory, inclusive, and effective forest governance mechanisms at all levels are crucial to the success of social forestry.

## Target 1

*Establishing official regular mechanisms for stakeholder and civil society engagement at the country and ASEAN level.*

- **Cambodia:** A national community forestry coordinating committee (NCFPCC) and provincial CF Coordinating committees (PCFPCC) have been formed.
- **Malaysia:** The establishment of the Sabah Social Forestry Working Group (SASOF) is a joint mechanism that involves Sabah Forestry Department and relevant CSOs to advance social forestry related issues in Sabah.
- **Philippines:** The Forest Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-FMB) initiated to form and activate a National Working Group on Social Forestry and Climate Change.
- **Thailand:** There is a proposal to establish an CSOs/CBOs REDD-Plus Platform to share information and to provide inputs to the REDD-Plus Taskforce members at the national level. A number of informal meetings were held to discuss about the proposal and work plans of indigenous peoples in the country. Thailand CSOs and IP network proposed to the AWG-SF focal point in Thailand to form a multi-stakeholder working group on forestry.

## Target 2

*Supporting local and provincial and national working groups with resources and capacity building programmes.*

- **Cambodia:** The National and Provincial CF Coordinating Committees have secretariat support by the Forestry Administration with contribution from NGO and development partners, The REDD-Plus Consultation Group have representatives from different stakeholders including community protected areas, community forestry, IPs, academia and private sector for sharing information and providing comments to REDD-Plus Taskforce. Capacity building support is provided by the UNREDD and the FCPF among others.
- **Malaysia:** Resources and capacity programmes to the SASOF and Forest Department of Sarawak have mainly been through jointly organised workshops to build the capacity and awareness of government agencies, private sector and communities on social forestry and related issues and also the general public through media coverage of the workshops.
- **Philippines:** The multi-stakeholder technical Working Group on NTFPs is progressing through series of meetings and workshops. A proposed NTFP policy was outlined.



### Target 3

*Monitoring the achievement of national Social Forestry / Community Forestry targets by having a reporting system for each country.*

- **Cambodia:** The CF statistics is provided and reported annually through the NCFPCC
- **Malaysia:** None as yet though each forestry departments have maps indicating community forest (Sarawak) and community compartments (Sabah).
- **Thailand:** There is an update on how many community forestry registered so far with the Community Forest Office, Department of Forestry. The report is made available on their website.

### Target 3

*Establishing and expanding the definition of social forestry in protected areas/ customary forest/land.*

- **Cambodia:** The Ministry of Environment lead the drafting and consultation process for the Environmental and Natural Resource Code (E&NR) in order to unify the legal framework for all matters related to environment and natural resource management in Cambodia. Establishment of collaborative management arrangement on biodiversity conservation corridors, protected areas and previously applied community forestry in protected areas shall become eligible to apply for collaborative management arrangement is introduced in the Code. The E&NR approval by the National Assembly is expected soon.
- **Malaysia:** One of the key purpose of the series of workshops in each region in Malaysia was to develop a common definition of social forestry for the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment and forestry departments in all 3 regions in Malaysia. The inclusion of communities, CSOs and the private sector helped ensure all parties were heard and respective priorities were included within the definition.
- **Philippines:** The assessment of CBFM is being done at the national level. Island-wide consultations with CBFM implementers and primary stakeholders are being done by the DENR-FMB.

Safeguards are measures to protect indigenous peoples and local communities from the possible negative impacts of external intervention. They have become central elements in forestry and climate change agreements and framework.

**Target 1**

*Establishing ASEAN FPIC Guidelines for indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities ensuring full and effective participation in decision-making processes*

- **Cambodia:** The draft Environmental Impact Assessment Law includes FPIC and guidelines for public participation. The development of REDD-plus safeguards framework and guidelines included participation and inputs from indigenous peoples and local communities
- **Myanmar:** FPIC is included in National Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stakeholder engagement guidelines and Environment Policy Strategic Framework.
- **Vietnam:** The term indigenous peoples or Ethnic Minorities appeared in the new National REDD-Plus action plan and an article in this Decision by the Prime Minister emphasized their role and participation in the REDD-Plus implementation. The Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) Monitoring and Evaluation System has an indicator for enhancing transparency, democracy and equity in PFES implementation and Benefit Sharing. The country has just signed the FLEGT/VPA and the requirement of timber legality, and also have an indicator relating to IPs and local community rights have to be complied.
- **Philippines:** International donors have required certification of FPIC compliance issued by the National Commission of Indigenous People (NCIP), for their projects. The development of REDD-plus safeguards framework and guidelines included participation and inputs from indigenous peoples and local communities

The self-reliance of community-based forest enterprises is a key element of success in social forestry. Various strides have been made at the local, national, and regional levels in tapping resources and support mechanisms to pave the way for active engagement and equitable benefits from trade through mainstreaming in ASEAN economic policies and programs.

**Target 1**

*Improving policy and policy support on securing and promoting community forestry livelihoods*

- Coordination with ACCMSMEs on developing a joint Action plan with AWG-SF. Policy recommendations can be placed in this plan.
- A Community Livelihoods Appraisal and Products Scanning (CLAPS) training is scheduled for 2018
- An NTFP policy compendium is in development

**Target 2**

*Enhancing value chain management, partnership, incentive, and support services for community forestry enterprise*

- There is a planned collaboration with the AWG-SF for a film documenting the best practices of community forest enterprises

**Target 3**

*Improving knowledge and capacities on community forestry livelihoods and enterprises of community forestry groups*

- A Participatory Guarantee System and Fair Trade training is scheduled for November/December 2017 in Myanmar
- Support has been given to GCDA Laos and the Phosy village on fundraising, technical expertise and study visit on native bees beekeeping



#### Target 4

#### *Sustaining consumer campaign on green and fair community products*

- NTFP-EP presented during the ACCMSMEs meeting, joint session with ACCMSMEs in AWG-SF, plans for future collaboration
- Panen Raya Nustantara (PARARA) will take place in September 2017 in Jakarta. A business plan for Indonesia PARARA restaurant has been completed which could potentially be a model for other countries. Funds are being sourced for PARARA support for future years. A Local Harvest Campaign for Sustainable Food, Meet the Makers and Green is the New Black Singapore is in development.
- Singapore hosted Meet the Makers (ASEAN) in May 2017 where Singapore and Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam partners joined while partners from Thailand and Myanmar were also invited
- The Forest Harvest Collective Mark is being tested on Honey from Sumbawa, Indonesia
- Forest Honey products from at least 3 ASEAN countries are to be sold in Singapore Farmers Market in 21-23 July

#### Target 5

#### *Enhancing knowledge in ASEAN Economic Community, including impacts and opportunities*

- The early analysis report on the impacts of the ASEAN Economic Community on Social Forestry and Forest Products Trade has been completed and made available in six different languages: English, Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laos and Bahasa.

#### Target 6

#### *Protecting the intellectual property rights (IPR) of local communities depending on chosen IPR strategy of community*

- An IPR road map for Tenun Doyo (Dayak Benuaq) in Indonesia is being developed.
- Contacts have been made by the ASEAN IPR Working Group to the The AWG-SF Secretariat.

The recognition and enforcement of indigenous peoples' territories and customary forests are gradually being ascertained as part of the solution. In line with this, effective community engagement at the operational level must be ensured.

### Target 1

*Establishing a lobby platform in ASEAN/AWG-SF on sustained dialogue on rights and access of indigenous and forest based communities*

- **Vietnam:** FORLAND has and continue to solicit feedback from communities, CSOs and the scientific community to provide a mandated and evidence based response on the revised law

### Target 2

*Establishing a knowledge sharing/learning mechanism on tenure and forest access to promote awareness raising and advocacy and strategy development*

- **Laos:** Initial advocacy efforts yield the inclusion of communal/collective land titling within the draft revision of the land law
- **Malaysia:** Advocating social forestry and traditional knowledge and practice on resource use and management as a means to further secure tenure and access rights. The establishment of Sasof that recognize 'tagal hutan' or traditional knowledge and practice on forest within its TOR. Additionally, • there are on-going plans to pursue joint implementation and continued lobby on the 10 year SPA on SF

### Target 3

*Contributing to securing community land titles and community forest agreements*

- **Indonesia:** The registration with the Customary Land Registration Board has resulted to 665 customary land submissions to the board covering 7.4 million hectares. Another 200 communities are being assisted to register their customary land with the Board – mapping and related data collection



- Laos: There have been revisions in the land law to include customary land rights. The Land Information Working Group is preparing a response in relation to Decree 84 for the Secretariat of the Land law Revising Committee
- Malaysia: Tenure and access rights have been clearly defined as key strategic areas of concern within the jointly developed 10 year Strategic Plan of Action on Social Forestry by the NRE

