

STATUS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF COMMUNITY FOREST ENTERPRISES

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REPORT #1 - HIGHLIGHTS

Nature reserves

Locally-controlled forests

Agriculture

Urban development

Forest reserves

Ecosystem service payments

Subsistence needs

Forest services

Producer organizations

Agroforestry

Industrial/intensive forestry

Ecotourism

Community forestry

Forestry enterprise

Beekeeping

Private forest management

Small and medium forest enterprise (C/P)

Farm forestry enterprise (C/P)

Community-based forest enterprise

Non-timber/wood forest products

Community-based forest management

Rural enterprise (C/P)

Indigenous community forest enterprise

Selling of natural resources (e.g. water)

Informal and Micro forest enterprise (C)

Community forest enterprise

Note:
(C): typically community based
(C/P): can be community based or private management

		Enabling conditions													
		Accommodation of multiple stakeholder interests	Adaptive management and learning	Availability and access of natural resources	Resource management capacity of community and stakeholders	Clear and secure commercial resource rights and tenure	Effective policy and legislative support	Ability to meet local needs	Macro-economic environment	Forest and product law enforcement	Market access and knowledge	Financial services and capital provisions	Social organizational capacity, participation, and governance	Clustering	Business management capacity
Key elements of Locally Controlled Forestry Enterprises	Financial management														
	Business management														
	Land and resources														
	Processing														
	Marketing														

	LCFE actors	Recommendations for Practitioners	Recommendations for Policy makers	Recommendations for Promoters
Key elements of Locally Controlled Forestry Enterprises	Financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain accurate, transparent, and audited financial records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivize financial institutions to increase mutually-beneficial micro-financing opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new financial instruments to directly support enterprises and their associations
	Business management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek out opportunities for multi-scale governance partnerships (from local to international) • Involve youth in enterprise management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce or modify regulations (e.g. tax mechanisms, business registration, licensing, transport permits) • Create LCFE-focused units and associated strategy within State/Federal forestry departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze of enterprise tenure, forest management, enterprise structure and potential role in the marketplace • Improve implementation of targeted technical assistance in ecosystem-based business models
	Land and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve youth in enterprise production training • Prepare land and resource plans and monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide secure tenure and access to forest resources, including authority to make key decisions • Protect women's role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further streamline certification processes and associated financial and administrative burdens • Provide further training in land management
	Processing	Build capacity for product development and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of enterprises to improve production management, harvesting, processing, and packaging standards
	Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify forest products and/or services to increase market access and expansion and to strengthen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create preferential procurement mechanisms for enterprise products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of enterprises and their associations

CHALLENGES OF A GLOBAL REVIEW

- No meaningful way to ‘take a glimpse’
- Typical global reviews present a series of in-depth case studies and generate discussion and recommendation from there
- Varying use of terminology make a global review difficult
- Too many cooks in the kitchen leading to too many recipes
- Need for structural assessment framework

MOVING FORWARD WITH A GLOBAL SCAN

- Develop a stakeholder engagement process
- Agree on definitions and reporting systems.
- Agree on a set of enabling conditions that are broadly applicable
- Incorporate 'key' elements – combination of value chain and business process
- Develop a framework that encapsulates the above
- Use framework to coordinate strategic approaches (e.g. common measurable performance indicators that directly align with SDGs)
- Develop more collaborative linkages between LCFE actors

REPORT #2 - HIGHLIGHTS

CFES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Community Forest Agreements (CFAs)

- originated in 1998; 57 CFAs
- area-based with an AAC
- long-term tenures (25 years currently), replaceable every 10 years
- 46% (25/54) of operating CFAs are completely or partially governed by First Nations

First Nations Woodland Licenses (FNWLs)

- originated in ~2009; 9 currently in B.C., several more under negotiation
- area-based with no AAC
- long-term tenures (25 to 99 years), replaceable every 10 years
- recognize First Nations' asserted interests in the land and resources (incl. protection of traditional use practices and harvest/mgmt. of NTFPs)

ENABLING CONDITIONS AND INNOVATIONS FOR CFES IN B.C.

Four key enabling conditions for community forest enterprises (CFEs) :

1. Clear and secure commercial resource rights and tenure
2. Social organization and business management capacity
3. Adaptive management and learning
4. Market access and knowledge

Actions for First Nation-led CFEs in B.C.

	Action	Gov't	FN's	Ind.	SI's
Improve to the regulatory environment	Facilitate land claims to enable Indigenous self-determination	Dark	Light	Light	Light
	Amend the regulatory environment to facilitate CFEs	Dark	Light	Light	Light
	Develop new policies that reflect the needs of First Nations	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark
	Use existing policy in new ways	Dark	Light	Light	Light
Establish CFEs	Increase the allocation of forest property rights to First Nations	Dark	Light	Dark	Light
	Address barriers to First Nation-led CFE establishment	Dark	Dark	Light	Light
	Clarify goals for establishing CFEs	Light	Dark	Light	Light
	Develop a formal governance structure	Light	Dark	Light	Light
	Ensure CFEs have the capacity to operate	Dark	Dark	Light	Light
	Build partnership and communication systems	Dark	Dark	Light	Dark
	Encourage and facilitate diversification	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark
	Value and facilitate extension	Dark	Dark	Dark	Dark

