

## Module 8

# The Policy Process

**Integrating forestry in land use policies:  
The challenges in the Pacific**

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# Outline of session

- Brief presentation of integrating forest issues into wider land use planning (30 minutes)
- Group work(20 minutes)
- Presentation and discussion of results of group work (10 minutes)

# Context of land use planning (1)

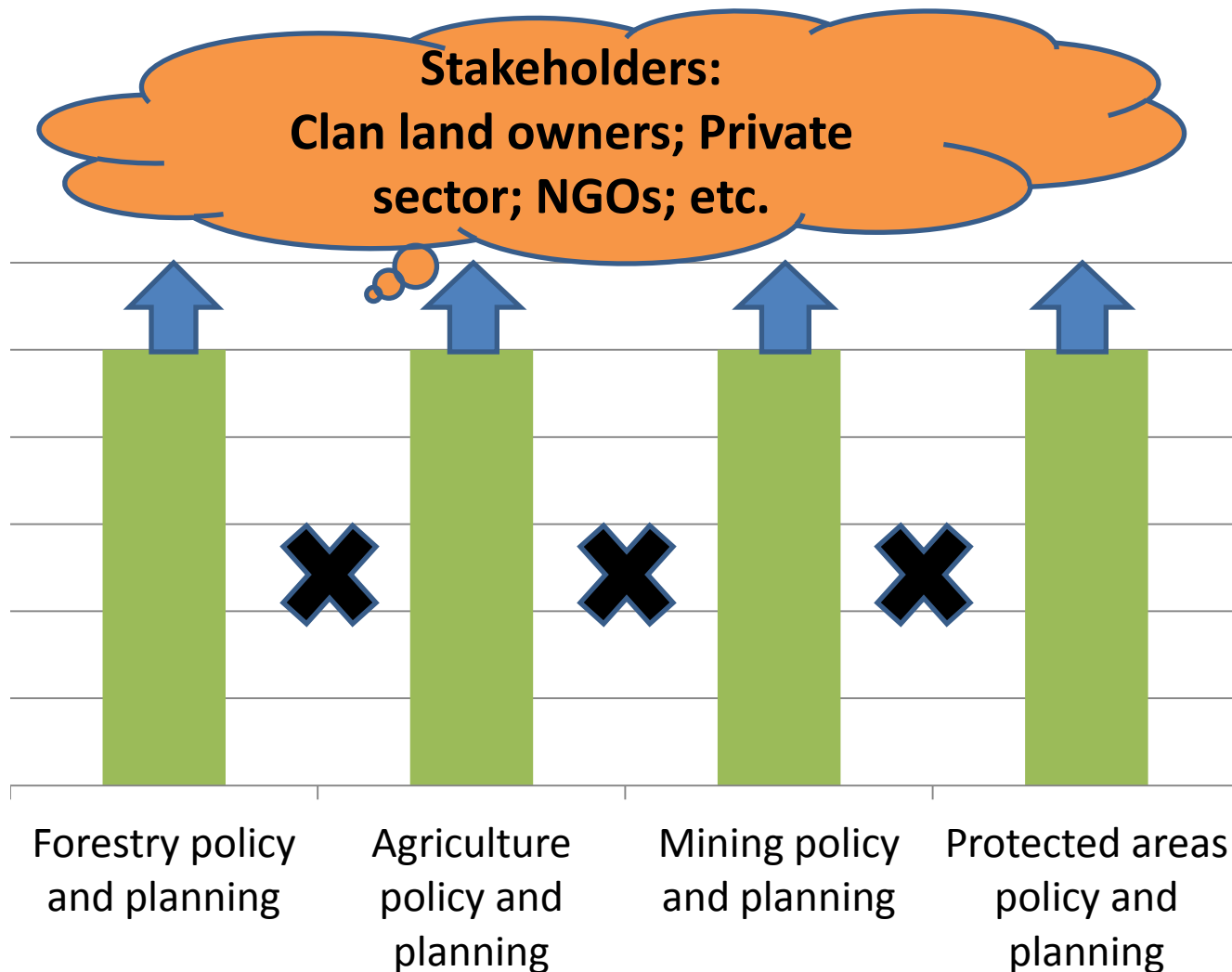
- Link between forests and livelihoods,
- Clan land ownership,
- Decentralisation and devolution for implementation of government policies (changing role of central and local governments),
- Dominant forestry model in the past has been an industrial one (narrowly focused and paid limited attention to wider land use issues).

# Context of land use planning (2)

- Industrial model did not always deliver equitable benefits or SFM (many criticisms).
- Industrial model coming to an end in many countries—so, need another FM model.
- Growing voice of rural villagers (importance of FPIC).
- Increase in number and influence of NGOs and CBOs.

# Context of land use planning (3)

- Challenges from outside the forestry sector (such as oil palm plantations, mining, special agricultural leases, etc.).
- Donors spending more money on upstream land allocations rather than within the forest sector *per se*.
- Tendency in the past for natural resource planning to take place in “silos.”



## Conventional approach to land use planning

# Question for the future

- How will forestry position itself in the new context of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?

# Approaches to integrate forestry into wider land use planning (1)

- There are two important issues to be considered before land allocation is carried out:
  - Policy—how governments take into account a range of forest values (such as HCV forests, high C forests, etc) and mitigate the adverse impact of outside influences on forests.
  - Practice—developing a system with competent people to implement the policy (there is a capacity gap).
- Possibilities for new approaches to contribute towards SFM and improve benefit sharing.



# Approaches to integrate forestry into wider land use planning (2)

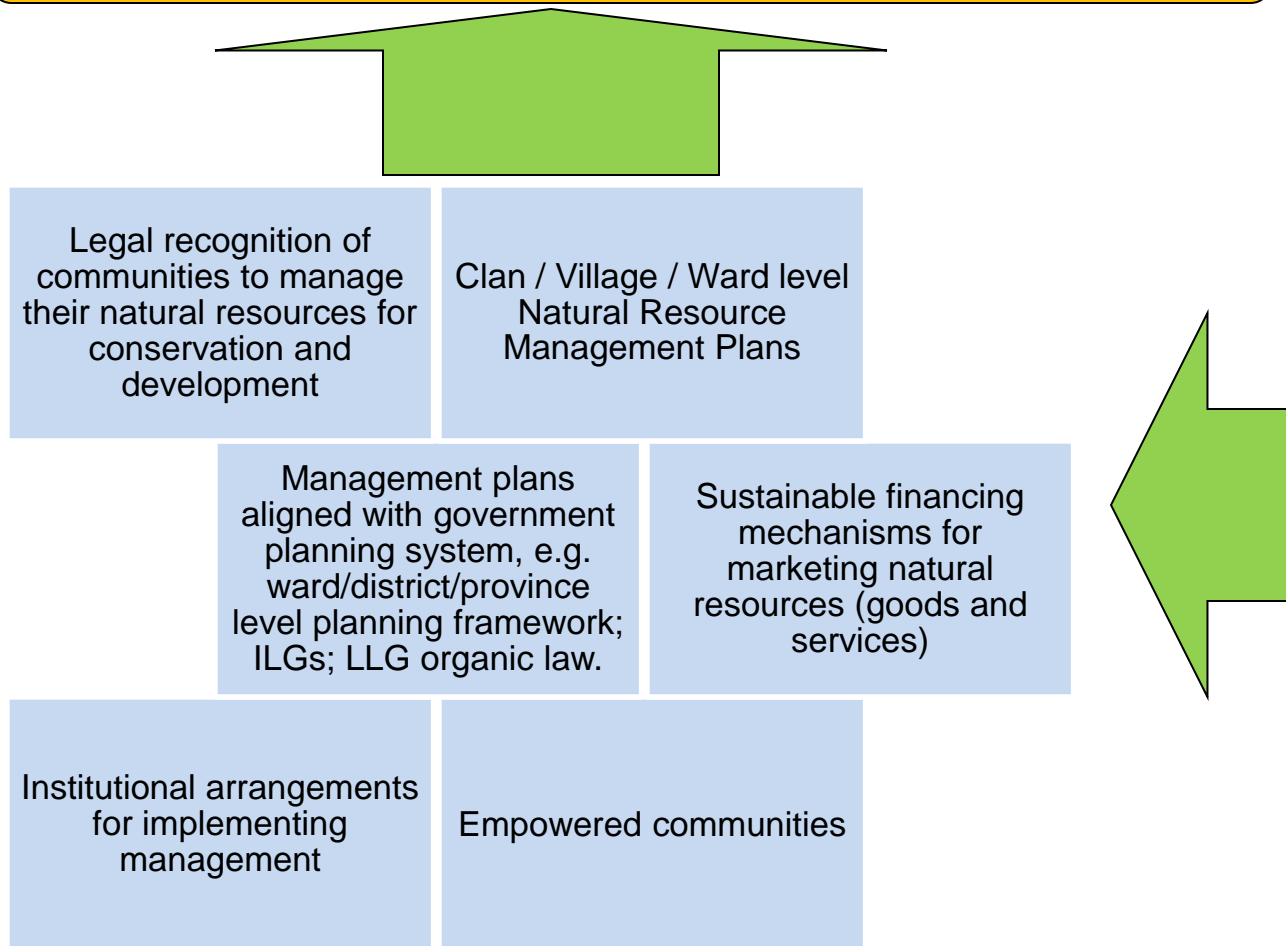
- Need to engage with a wider range of stakeholders to debate the issues and arrive at policies and practices for the future (shift from narrow sector focus to a more integrated one).
- Start by considering how LU planning impinges on livelihoods, then see how F, Ag etc can contribute to that.

# Approaches to integrate forestry into wider land use planning (3)

- Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) is one approach to integrate forestry into wider land use planning, achieve SFM and improve benefit sharing.
- A conceptual framework and practical implementation guidelines for CBNRM were developed in PNG during 2013 combining the experiences of several projects.

## CBNRM conceptual model (based on PNG experience)

**Natural resources sustainably managed by communities,  
key biodiversity conserved and livelihoods improved**



**Key building blocks for the model**

Enabling regulatory framework

Scientific and technical knowledge on all aspects of conservation and development

Active facilitation

Traditional knowledge of land management and ownership

Capacity building (community facilitators, communities, government officials)

Free Prior and Informed Consent for all activities

Good governance

Political will (all levels)

Strategic partnerships

**Enabling factors**

# Challenges in integrating forestry into wider land use planning

- Presence of relatively strong central government agencies, with vested interests, that resist change.
- Local level governments could play a role in more decentralised and integrated LU planning, but they tend to be weak and lack capacity.
- Overall lack of capacity (and commitment) to shift from present approach to alternative more integrated approaches.

# Group discussion

- (i) What are the key constraints in participant's countries to integrating forestry into wider land use planning? (List constraints in order of priority)
  
- (ii) What approaches are being considered (or could be considered) to integrate forestry into wider land use planning?



**Thank you**

