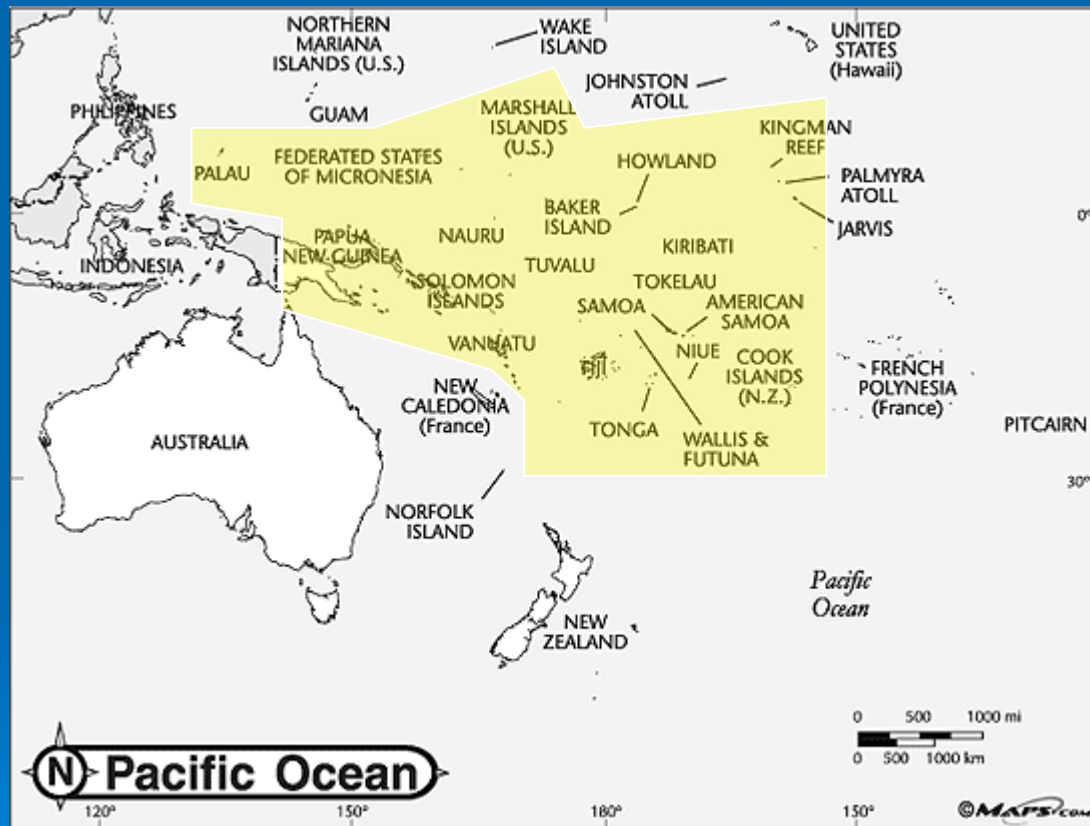


# Map of the Pacific



# Table 1 - Some basic data on Independent Pacific Island States

Country	Population '000 (yr 2004)	GDP/person US\$ (yr 2004)	% AAGR Population (yr 1990 – 2004)	% AAGR Real GDP (yr 1990 – 2004)	% AAGR Real GDP/ Capita (yr 1990 – 2004)
<b>MELANESIA</b>					
Fiji	840	3,098	1.0	2.6	1.6
PNG	5,800	695	2.5	3.6	1.0
Solomon Is	521	513	2.8	0.8	-1.9
Vanuatu	213	1,427	2.7	2.7	0.0
<b>POLYNESIA</b>					
Cook Is	20	7,549 (yr 2003)	0.6 (yr 1990 – 2003)	2.5	1.8 (yr 1990 – 2003)
Niue	1.8 (yr 2001)	4,364 (yr 2002)	-2.2	---	---
Samoa	181	2,030	0.8	2.4	1.6
Tonga	102	2,087	0.4	2.6	2.2
Tuvalu	11	1,346 (yr 2002)	1.6 (yr 1990 – 2002)	4.3 (yr 1990 – 2002)	2.7 (yr 1990 – 2002)

# Table 1 - Some basic data on Independent Pacific Island States (cont.)

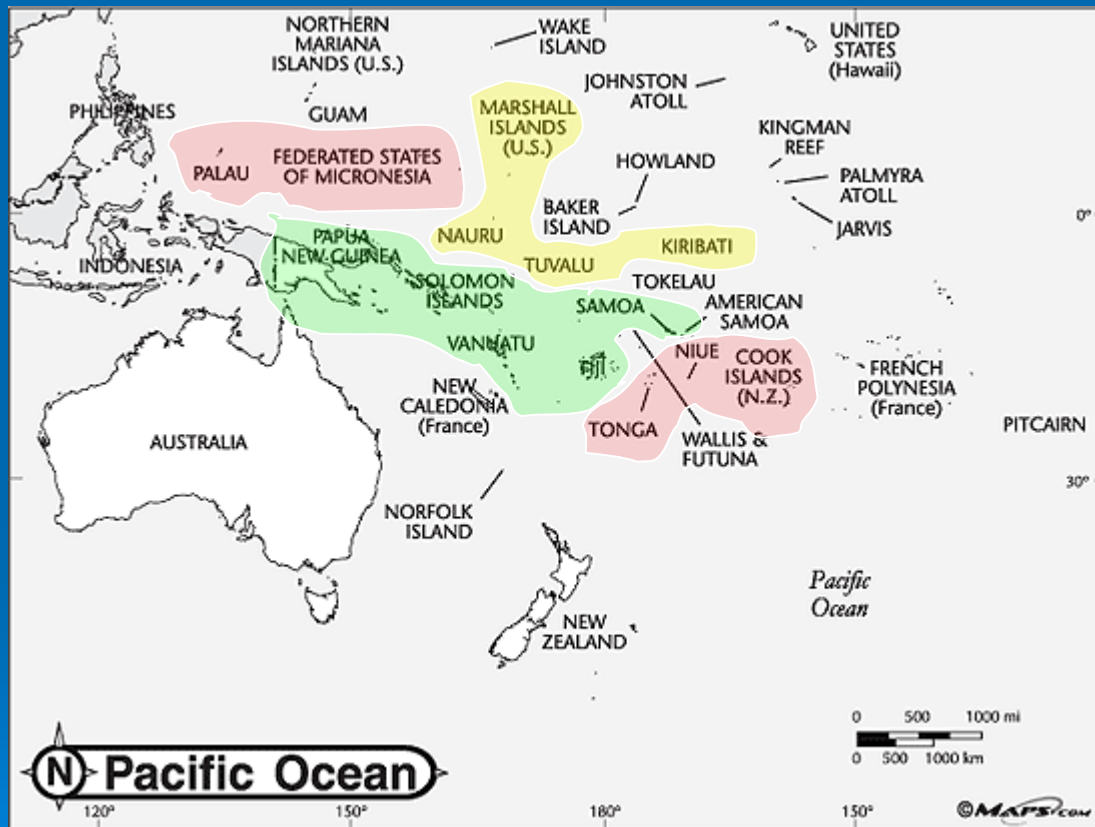
Country	Population '000 (yr 2004)	GDP/person US\$ (yr 2004)	% AAGR Population (yr 1990 – 2004)	% AAGR Real GDP (yr 1990 – 2004)	% AAGR Real GDP/ Capita (yr 1990 – 2004)
<b>MICRONESIA</b>					
Kiribati	90	633	2.2	4.2	2.0
Marshall Is	61	1,803	1.9	-0.5	-2.3
FSM	108	1,786	2.0	1.3	-0.7
Nauru	10 (yr 2001)	3,500 (yr 2002)	0.6 (yr 1990 – 2002)	-4.4 (yr 1990 – 2002)	-5.0 (yr 1990 – 2002)
Palau	21	6,350	2.0	1.2	-0.8

NCT = No Commercial Timber production;

----- Data not available

Sources: AusAID 2006, Heads of Forestry Meeting 2003.

# Broad Categories of Land Resources Endowments



# Features of Exploitation - Forestry

1. Generally unsustainable – despite good policy intentions
2. Corruption
3. Poorly resourced Government Departments
4. Rapacious commercial operators – short term interests
5. Communities rely on promises for development
6. Communities often worse off and Government gain usually small

Example of share of returns:

Landowners	About 10% - 16%
Government	< 10 – 30%
Excess Logging Profits	About 30%

# Features of Exploitation – Other Natural Resources

## 1. **Fisheries: Largest Tuna fisheries in the world – over exploited**

Inshore and reef fisheries – over exploited

Corruption

Many are near collapse

## 2. **Mining: Minimum environment monitoring pollution of waterways and coastal fisheries**

Abandoned Mines - Wasteland

## 3. **Agricultural Practices:**

Exploitative of Soil

Destructive of Forests without land use plan

Fires

Shifting agriculture - with population growth

- permanent cash cropping

# Table 2 – Summary of Forestry and Economy in some PICs

Country	Population '000 (yr 2004)	GDP/person US\$ (yr 2004)	Forestry in national economy (yr 2003)	% Area under forest (yr 2003)	Notes
Fiji	840	3,098	2.5% GDP	50	Indigenous and plantation
PNG	5,800	695	3 <sup>rd</sup> largest revenue earner	85	Indigenous and plantation
Solomon Is	521	513	80% national revenue earner	80	Indigenous and plantation
Vanuatu	213	1,427	13% total exports	33	Indigenous and some plantation
Cook Is	20	7,549 (yr 2003)	NCT	63	High islands with non-commercial forests
Niue	1.8 (yr 2001)	4,364 (yr 2002)	---	64	Small commercial forest
Samoa	181	2,030	Saw milling fees	---	Small commercial forest
Tonga	102	2,087	---	---	Indigenous forests much contracted

# Table 2 – Summary of Forestry and Economy in some PICs (cont.)

Country	Population '000 (yr 2004)	GDP/person US\$ (yr 2004)	Forestry in national economy (yr 2003)	% Area under forest (yr 2003)	Notes
Tuvalu	11	1,346 (yr 2002)	NCT	30	Almost entirely coconuts
Kiribati	90	633	NCT	50+	Coconuts and beach tree stands
Marshall Is	61	1,803	NCT	---	Mostly coconuts and beach trees
FSM	108	1,786	NCT	50+	High islands with non-commercial forests
Nauru	10 (yr 2001)	3,500 (yr 2002)	NCT	---	Beach trees and coconuts
Palau	21	6,350	NCT	64	High islands with non-commercial forests

NCT = No Commercial Timber production;

----- Data not available

Sources: AusAID 2006, Heads of Forestry Meeting 2003.

# Diminishing Forests

Pacific forests are miniscule on world scale

PNG – 1.5% of worlds tropical forests

Endemism high

Rate of loss of endemism high

Deforestation rate varies widely

Fiji – 0.5% - 0.8%

Samoa – 3.5%

Compare to:

Brazil – 0.6%

Indonesia – 1.0%

Malaysia – 2.0%

# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Values

- The old and the new
- Community and individual rights
- Nepotism, favoritism and corruption

## Challenge:

Ensure integrity systems and structures

# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Governance

- AUSAID – Political
- UNDP – Adverse Political Developments
  - Poor macroeconomic management
  - Corruption
  - Poor Governance

Sir Makere Morauta

Particularly poor in forestry – Corruption  
Undermine environmental sustainability

Lesley et al

Mismanagement and lack of resources  
Eg. Fiji – Exemplary CLP – Inability to apply

Challenge:

Strengthen forestry governance  
Better resource forestry management

# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Land Tenure

### 1. Communal Ownership

#### Land ownership in Selected Pacific Island Countries

Country	Customary land%	Government land%	Freehold land%
Fiji	83	9	8
Vanuatu	98	2	-
Solomon Is	97	3	-
FSM	-	60	40
Kiribati	40	60	-
Marshal Is	100	-	-
Tonga	-	100	-

Note: - not applicable

Source: Connell and Lea as quoted in World Bank (2000)

# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Land Tenure

2. Conflicts – Lack of Registration

3. Subsistence use and ownership

### Challenge:

Important factor for sustainable management and  
land use planning



# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Community Participation

1. Increasing involvement of non-government organisations
2. DRAWA community project by GTZ and Partners

### Challenge:

Need to train forestry extension officers for community forestry

# Emerging Issues and Implications for SFM

## Employment and Joblessness

1. High numbers of unemployed and inactive people – unskilled
2. High crime rate – violent conflicts
3. Forestry sector important employer
  - Solomon Is - over 10,000 employed
  - PNG - about 11,500 employed – 6% of labour force
  - Vanuatu - 1,500 employed
  - Fiji - 3,000 employed
  - Samoa - expected to reduce from 10% to 6% over this decade
4. Potential for expansion of forestry employment opportunities
  - Diversification
  - Production systems
  - Forest products
  - Niche markets

### Challenge:

Vertical planning from production to market for SFM


# Emerging Environmental Issues

1. Managing limited resources – holistic approach
2. Environmental challenges
  - Rapid loss of biodiversity – environmental degradation
  - Waste and pollution
  - Natural disasters and extreme climate change
3. Potential impacts of climate change
  - Sea level rise up to 1.0m by 2100
  - Air temperatures increase up to 3.4 degrees centigrade by 2100
  - Rise or fall in rainfall by about 20% in 2100 – extreme droughts and floods
  - Increased intensity of cyclones with winds increasing by up to 20%

## Challenge:

Plan adaptation for unknown impact on forests

# Some positive steps for SFM

1. Plantation forests – exotic and native species
  2. Small wood lots – community and individual owned
  3. Tree planting gardens
  4. Planning for protection/reserve forests
  5. Interest in certification
- 

# Pacific Forests by 2020

## 1. Scenario 1 - Business as usual

- Traditional respect and knowledge lost
- Commercial logging unsustainable
- Returns to communities and Governments minimal

Poor Prognosis – impoverishment

## 2. Scenario 2 - Challenges addressed

- Governance – corruption, etc
- Resources
- Training
- Community Involvement
- Holistic land use planning
- Adaptation to climate change
- Vertical planning including certification

Good prognosis – can still turn trend to SFM