

Annex 4 Summary table of selected MFM cases

Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
AMAZON BASIN (N =15)							
1	Brazil Tapajos National Forest – Ambé Project	Municipality of Belterra, Para State	544 927 (32 587)	Community cooperative	Timber; NTFP production: seeds of <i>Andiroba</i> (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) and oil from copaiba (<i>Copaifera</i> spp.) and piquiá (<i>Caryocar</i> sp.). NTFP production is carried out by different communities that are not included in the Ambé project	2005	No
2	Brazil PAE Chico Mendes – Seringal Cachoeira	Municipality of Xapuri, Acre State	24 898 (2 400)	Community association	NTFP production: Brazil nuts from <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> , latex from rubber trees, <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> , and oil from <i>Copaifera</i> spp.); timber	2000	Yes (2002)
3	Brazil PAE Porto Dias	Municipality of Acrelandia, Acre State	22 145 (2 854)	Community association	Timber; NTFP production: Brazil nuts from <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> , latex from rubber trees (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>), forest seeds, and copaiba oil (<i>Copaifera</i> spp.)	2000	Yes (2002) Copaiba oil, 2003
4	Brazil Antimari State Forest	Municipalities of Bujari and Sena Madureira, Acre State	83 807 (66 345)	State government	Timber; NTFP production: collection of Brazil nuts (<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>) and latex from rubber trees (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>)	1988	Yes (2005)

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5	Brazil	RDS Uatumã	Municipalities of São Sebastião do Uatumã and Itapiranga, Amazonas State	424 430	State government	Timber (planks); NTFP production: titica vine (<i>Heteropsis</i> off. <i>Spruceana</i>), fruits and exudates; cultural tourism; traditional extractive activities (hunting, fishing)	2004	No
6	Brazil	RDS Mamirauá	Municipalities of Alvarães, Uarini, Marãá, Fonte Boa and Jutai, Amazonas State	1 124 000 (97 400)	State government	Timber; NTFP production; ecotourism	1996	No
7	Peru	ACR Alto Nanay-Pintuyacu-Chambira	Districts of Mazán and Alto Nanay in Maynas province and Tigre district in Loreto Province, Department of Loreto	954 635	Community	Timber (roundwood for construction); NTFP production: palm leaves from irapay (<i>Lepidocaryum tenue</i>), fibres from chambira (<i>Astrocaryum chambira</i>), seeds from yarina (<i>Phytelephas macrocarpa</i>) to make handicrafts, and medicinal plants to prepare therapeutic products; artisanal and commercial fisheries; ecosystem conservation (white-sand forests – <i>varillales</i>)	2011	No
8	Peru	ACR Tarmshiyacu Tahuayo	Districts of Fernando Lores (Maynas Province), Yavari (Mariscal Castilla Province), Sapuena and Yaquerana (Requena Province), Department of Loreto	420 080 (220 400)	Community	NTFP production: fruits of the palm aguaje (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>); leaves of the palm irapay (<i>Lepidocaryum tenue</i>); handicrafts with fibres from the palm chambira (<i>Astrocaryum chambira</i>); fruits of camu camu (<i>Myrciaria dubia</i>); fisheries resources; agroforestry; ecotourism/recreation; water supply (protection of headwaters); 'resources with potential for research; carbon sequestration	2009	No

	Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
9	Peru	Matsés Indigenous Community	Yaquerana District, Province of Requena, Department of Loreto	512 735	Community	Collection of yarina (<i>Phytelephas macrocarpa</i>) fruits; ecotourism; restoration of fish species; restoration of hunting wildlife species; biodiversity conservation	2007	No
10	Peru	Community of 20 de Enero	Nauta District, Department of Loreto, Loreto	1 244	Community	NTFP production: aguaje (<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>) and yarina (<i>Phytelephas macrocarpa</i>); ecotourism	1992	No
11	Peru	Rio Momon Basin	Punchana District, Province of Maynas, Department of Loreto	144 100 (5 000)	Community	Timber production (4 000 m ³ (r)/yr); charcoal (12 500 m ³ /yr or 37 000 bags/yr); NTFP production: irapay (<i>Lepidocaryum tenue</i>) (125 000 thatches/yr); ecotourism (7 ecotouristic lodges)	2007	No
12	Peru	Community of Junin Pablo	Masisea District, Province of Coronel Portillo, Department of Ucayali	2 550 (2 084)	Community	Timber; NTFP production (palm leaves of bijao – <i>Calathea lutea</i>)	2003	Yes (2005)
13	Peru	Community of Pueblo Nuevo del Caco	Iparia District, Province of Coronel Portillo, Department of Ucayali	6 400 (2 500)	Community	Timber production; NTFP for handicrafts and fruits of camu camu (<i>Myrciaria dubia</i>); carbon storage and sequestering; fisheries	2003	Yes (2005)
14	Bolivia	SAGUSA Pando forest concession	Municipality of Bella Flor, Province of Nicolás Suárez, Department of Pando	66 087	Private company	Timber; NTFP production: Brazil nuts (castaña, <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>), latex from rubber trees and fruit from the palmito palm (<i>Euterpe precatoria</i>)	?	No

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15	Bolivia	Tahuamanú company and Puerto Oro and Nuevo Belén communities	Municipality of Bolpebra, Department of Pando	undefined	Company- community partnership	Timber; NTFP production: Brazil nuts (<i>castaña</i> , <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>)	?	No
CONGO BASIN (N = 8)								
1	Cameroon	TRC – UFA 00 004	Yabassi-Ndikiriméki- Nkodjock, provinces of Nkam, Mbam and Inoubou (Coast line and Centre)	94 917 (92 846)	Private company	Sustainable timber production (FSC-certified); identification of high-conservation-value forests inside the concession; tolerance of NTFP gathering by local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient; agroforestry areas designed in the concession without possibility of expansion	2004	Yes (2008)
2	Cameroon	ALPICAM – UFA 10 51	Ndélélé, Kadey (East)	86 096	Private company	Sustainable timber production for export (according to the FMP); identification of high-conservation- value forest inside the concession; tolerance of NTFP gathering by local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient	1998	Yes (2009)
3	Cameroon	COPAL – Coopérative des Planteurs de la Léké	Sa'a, Léké (Centre)	4 800	Community	Production (formal and informal) of timber; production of tradable NTFPs (<i>Iringia gabonensis</i> and <i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>); according to the community forest's sustainable management plan (validated by the forestry administration)	2008	No

Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
4	Gabon CEB-Precious Woods – Bambidie and Okondja	Lastourville, Akeni, Okonja, Milolé, provinces of Mulundu, Sebe-bikolo and Lekoni-lekori (l'Ogooué lolo and Haut Ogooué)	581 490 (18 588)	Private company	Sustainable timber production (FSC-certified); identification of high-conservation-value forest inside the concession; support for NTFP gathering by the local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient	1967	Yes (2008)
5	Gabon IBNG – Kango	Kango, Komo (Estuary)	20 800 ha	Private company	Sustainable timber production (according to the FMP); identification of high-conservation-value forest inside the concession; tolerance of NTFP gathering by local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient	2004	No
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo SIFORCO – Bumba	Bumba, Mongala (Equateur)	230 000	Private company	Sustainable timber production (according to the FMP); identification of high-value-conservation forest inside the concession; tolerance of NTFP gathering by local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient	2010	No
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo SODEFOR – Mai Ndombe	Mai-ndombé, Inongo (Bandudu)	199 900	Private company	Sustainable timber production (according to the FMP); identification of high-conservation-value forest inside the concession; tolerance of NTFP gathering by the local people; anti-poaching campaigns organized but not very efficient	2003	No

	Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mubala (Indigenous community association)	Mai-ndombé, Inongo (Bandulu)	396 523	Community	Collection of mubala seeds by the association; logging company harvests timber and tolerates collection of other NTFPs for own consumption	2009	No
SOUTHEAST ASIA (N = 23)								
1	Cambodia	Bos Thom and other communities in Siem Reap	Siem Reap Province	20 000	Communities and Forestry Administration	Timber (poles); NTFPs (fruits); fuelwood and/or charcoal production; soil and water conservation; biodiversity conservation	1998	No
2	Indonesia	PT Diamond Raya	Riau Province	90 956	Private company	Timber; NTFP production; soil and water conservation	1978	Yes (2001)
3	Indonesia	Berau Forest Carbon Programme	Berau District, East Kalimantan	1 600 000	Private company	Timber + NTFP production + Soil and water conservation + Biodiversity conservation + Carbon storage/sequestration	2006	No
4	Indonesia	Perum Perhutani	Java (and Madura)	2 400 000 (1 750 860)	Government – state company	Timber; NTFP production; fuelwood; soil and water conservation (700 000 ha protected forest); ecotourism/recreation; landscape restoration/forest rehabilitation; biodiversity conservation (under forest certification, 10% of natural forest is set aside); protection of sites of special cultural, religious or archaeological importance; social support of production sharing for local community organization	1961	Yes (2001)

	Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
5	Indonesia	PT Erna Djujiawati	Seruyan, SeruyanHulu, Central Kalimantan	184 206	Private company	Timber; NTFP production; soil and water conservation; biodiversity conservation; protection of sites of special cultural, religious or archaeological importance	1999	Yes (2006)
6	Indonesia	PT Narkata Rimba	East Kalimantan	41 540	Private company	Timber; NTFP production	1989	Yes (2011)
7	Indonesia	PT Roda Mas Timber Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	99 520	Private company	Timber; NTFP production	1973	Yes (2012)
8	Indonesia	PT Sari Bumi Kusuma	Katingan and Seruyan, Central Kalimantan	208 300 (147 600 - Serutan Block only)	Private company	Timber; NTFP production; ecotourism (pilot)	1979	Yes (2005)
9	Indonesia	PT Suka Jaya Makmur	West Kalimantan	171 340	Private company	Timber; NTFP production	2000	Yes (2011)
10	Indonesia	PT. Belayan River Timber	East Kalimantan	97 500	Private company	Timber; NTFP production	1978	Yes (2012)
11	Indonesia	PT Kemakmuran Berkah Timber	Long Pahangai Sub-District, West Kutai District, East Kalimantan	82 810	Private company	Timber; NTFP collection by communities (but not controlled/ managed by the concession)	1987	Yes (2012)
12	Lao People's Democratic Republic	SUFORD project, Dong Phousoi and Dong Sithouane production forests	Khammouane Province (PhouXoy), Savannakhet Province (Sithouane)	327 000 (82 760 ha – FSC-certified)	Community	Timber; NTFP production	1995	Yes (2006)

	Country	Name	Location	Total area (area under MFM) (ha)	Management responsibility	Management outputs	Starting year	Certification (year)
13	Malaysia	Deramakot	Sabah, Sandakan, FMU 19(a)	55 139	State	Timber; NTFP production; fuelwood and/or charcoal production; soil and water conservation; ecotourism/recreation; landscape restoration/forest rehabilitation; biodiversity conservation	1961	Yes (1997)
14	Malaysia	Matang mangroves	Perak Province	40 151	State	Timber; fisheries production (mud crabs, cockles, cage culture of sea bass); fuelwood and/or charcoal production; ecotourism/recreation	1902	No
15	Malaysia	Model Forest Management Area Sarawak	Between Bintulu and Sibul, Sarawak	162 500	State	Timber; NTFP production; soil and water conservation; biodiversity conservation	1993	No
16	Malaysia	Kumpulan Pengurusan Kayu Kayan Terengganu Sdn. Bhd.	South Terengganu, Terengganu	108 900	Private company	Timber; NTFP production; biodiversity conservation	1983	Yes (2008)
17	Malaysia	Tama Abu and Suling-Selaan	Baram, Sarawak	100 650	Private company	Timber (the company only extracts round logs from the forest reserve to generate revenue for sustaining the operation); soil and water conservation; landscape restoration/forest rehabilitation; biodiversity conservation	?	No
18	Philippines	SUDECOR	North-eastern Mindanao	75 745	Private company	Timber; soil and water conservation; ecotourism/recreation; landscape restoration/forest rehabilitation; biodiversity conservation; protection of sites of special cultural, religious or archaeological importance	1996	No

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19	Philippines	Ifugao <i>muyongs</i>	Ifugao Province	12 252	Communities	Timber; NTFP production; soil and water conservation; biodiversity conservation	Traditional practice	No
20	Philippines	Batangas Forest	Municipalities of Sagada, Besao and Tadian, Mountain	43 618	Communities	Timber; NTFP production; fuelwood; soil and water conservation; ecotourism/recreation; landscape restoration/forest rehabilitation; biodiversity conservation; protection of sites of special cultural, religious or archaeological importance; carbon storage/sequestration	1996	No
21	Papua New Guinea	Foundation for People and Community Development (FPCD)	Madang – 6 clan projects (sites scattered in the six districts)		Communities	Timber; NTFP production; fuelwood and/or charcoal production	1965	Yes (2007)
22	Viet Nam	Loc Bac State Operating Company	Lam Dong Province, Bao Lam District	34 851	Private company – state partnership	Timber; fisheries production (mud crabs, cockles, cage culture of sea bass); fuelwood and/or charcoal production; ecotourism/recreation	2005?	No
23	Viet Nam	Dak To Forestry Company	Dak To and Tu Mo Rong districts	42 090	State	Timber; NTFP production (rattan, bamboo); soil and water conservation; biodiversity conservation; local use	1986	No

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Multiple-use forest management in the humid tropics

Opportunities and challenges for sustainable forest management

The multiple-value nature of forests has long been appreciated and used by forest-dependent people in the tropics. Explicitly managing for some or all of these values – multiple-use forest management – is stipulated in the laws of many countries, but its formal implementation in the tropics is thought to be rare.

This paper reports on three regional assessments carried out to identify and draw lessons from on-the-ground initiatives in multiple-use forest management in the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin and Southeast Asia. In all three regions, information was collected through interviews with country-based forestry experts, forest managers and technicians. A complementary, Web-based questionnaire further examined the reasons for the successes and failures of multiple-use forest management initiatives.

The paper concludes that forest managers need more support if they are to realize the potential of multiple-use forest management. Greater effort is needed to eliminate unfair competition from operators whose sole objective is to extract timber, with little or no concern for multiple uses. In most countries, the demarcation of a permanent forest estate and the development of national land-use plans would increase investment in multiple-use forest management. Improving the value of logged-over forest through silviculture would also increase the uptake of multiple-use approaches.

