

Theme 1: Forests for People

20 - Open Session

K9 (Konzerthaus Freiburg)

IUFRO17-3542 **Public acceptability of value-based forest management scenarios**

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Abstract: Forest management is contested, and managers are challenged to incorporate the multiple ways forests are valued in society. A number of international policy approaches seek to integrate two or more values, but the extent to which they produce outcomes acceptable to the public is not well understood. In this research we explored public acceptability of three forest management scenarios developed by staff of government agencies to incorporate competing values in different ways. Information about the scenarios, including modelled outcomes, was presented to members of the public in a mail survey of 915 participants. A scenario emphasising values relating to Visitor Enjoyment was rated the most acceptable, with a scenario seeking to balance Habitat and Timber slightly less acceptable. Least acceptable was a scenario focused on reducing Bushfire Risk, which included clear-fell logging. Consistent with previous studies, the type and location of timber harvesting appeared to have a strong influence on public acceptability of forest management. The two more acceptable scenarios involved careful planning of the type and location of harvesting to fit with other values (habitat in one scenario, visitor experience in the other). This careful integration of values in the landscape was absent from the least acceptable scenario.

Values; Social acceptability; Forests

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IUFRO17-3183 **Ethnographic Analysis of Participatory Forest Management: the role of state in mangrove management in Kenya and Zanzibar (Tanzania)**

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Abstract: Post independence African governments maintained institutionalization of command and control policies and legislations to govern tenure - ownership, access, exploitation and use rights up until early 1990s, when there were widespread realization that state mechanisms were weak to manage persistent overexploitation, degradation and loss of forest resources. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) was promoted and quickly gained widespread recognition as an inclusive policy strategy for state institutions to engage communities in collaborative management approaches for sustainable utilization and conservation. With over two decades of testing and practicing PFM for different forest types, controversies on the strengths and challenges of this policy strategy are evident. Unlike the counterpart terrestrial forests, unique ecological complexities of mangrove forests at the land-sea interface that require multi sectoral approaches pose challenges in practicing PFM. We use ethnographic approach to analyse and compare the role of multi sectoral complexity of state institutions in Kenya and Zanzibar (Tanzania) in shaping PFM for mangrove management. We reiterate the complex forestry-fisheries mangrove ecological system and how it complicates the state institutional control, coordination, integration and community engagement. We further demonstrate the necessary adjustments of the PFM basic approaches for sustainable mangrove resources conservation and management.

community participation, governance, mangroves

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IUFRO17-624 **Placing community-based multiple-use forest management at the centre of the forest policy agenda**

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Abstract: Brazilian forestry law recognizes forests as public heritage for all citizens, and further recognizes their role in promoting social welfare for rural communities, which use and have domain of over 50% of Amazon public forests. However, there is a clear lack of public policies to support this notion. As such, a key issue for the community forestry sector is the need to focus on integration of traditional and technical knowledge and the promotion of institutional and local capacity of communities to manage these forests, and as such maintain in the long-term their economic and environmental goods and services.

Rural education and training has a central role in the formation of a new generation of forest producers with management skills, though the response in terms of empowerment is slow, requiring at least a decade of investments. In the short-term, a transitional model is required to promote new arrangements in the relation between communities and businesses. With the government and civil society assuming a mediator role in the process to ensure a better balance between the private enterprise objective of maximizing profits, and the socio-environmental objectives of assuring participation of the local people in revenue distribution, and of minimizing impacts on biodiversity. Shared management is a crucial aspect for both the forest concession model, and for scaling up community forestry.

Integration of forests into a new paradigm of economic development and social inclusion through their multiple use should consider the value of products and ecosystem services. Achieving this goal will depend on the capacity to promote local governance, negotiate the expansion of educational and infrastructure policies in the rural environment, and ensure the presence of technical assistance in the field. Finally, comes the need to foster responsible markets and consumers, linking forest products, environmental services and poverty alleviation in the tropical region.

community forestry;rural development; Amazon
