PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY GENERAL COORDINATION

COMMUNITY FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders

Global Issues in Governing Natural Resources

Development of Forestry in Mexico
Community forestry in Mexico

- The land distribution and the rise of the common lands, in 1917
- Forest concessions from 1940
- Emergence of community forestry in the early 80's
- The regulatory and organizational change: SARH - SEMARNAP 1994
- The Project Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources Mexico (PROCYMAF) funded by the World Bank in 1995, in Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán.
- Creating CONAFOR, as an specialized organism in promoting the conservation, restoration and forest management, in 2001
- The Community Forestry Program (PROCYMAF II) in Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Durango, Jalisco and Quintana Roo in 2004
- Institutionalization of community forestry, the creation of the Community Forestry Management in CONAFOR in 2006
- Community Forestry Management in CONAFOR momentum and Community Forestry Program in the 12 states with the largest forest resources in 2008
- The Community Forestry in CONAFOR, from 2010 in the 32 state
- Challenges and prospects of community forestry in Mexico and CONAFOR. The ENAIPROS and REDD +. New problems, new institutional arrangements, new programs, the Community Forestry Development in expansion.
## Background of community forestry in Mexico

### Mexico in the late nineteenth century

The indigenous population (56 ethnic groups) are recognized as owners of forests. The economic model of production and industrialization increase, forest admission to private foreign companies.

### The Mexican Revolution

As a result, land, wealth and power in too few hands was concentrated; masses of impoverished farmers, dispossessed and discontented, joined the social revolt of 1910, the Mexican Revolution.

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**The Mexican Revolution was an agrarian revolution**

Forest production was under organizational models of large private estates and foreign companies. Forest exploitation occurred through concessions to companies that industrially produced wood.

When the Revolution triumphed, the main agenda of farmers who fought, was the land distribution. Lands were distributed to farmers, share lands were created and the land rights of indigenous communities was reaffirmed.
The land distribution

It gives the suburbs of agricultural and forestry land a model of bottom-up development, and small-scale agriculture was promoted.

The model could not resist the industrialization policy, headed by the government to modernize the country.

The Forestry Law 1940 and the sustained political, left a diagnosis, which practices subsistence farming and forestry rentismo were the central causes of lost forest.

The return of the concessions

The most important change of the forest law of 1940 was the rehabilitation of forest concessions in favor of large private companies called Industrial Logging Units (UIEFs).

The return of forest concessions to private companies, the most productive forests in the country, was the distinguishing feature the model of import substitution between 1940 and 1982.

This policy intensifies in the 60s, private and parastatal concessionaire companies, imposed on the affected communities, restrictions on the use of forests and timber sales.
Beginning in 1983, moving from a model planned and operated by private and public enterprises, with strong influence of the government, one in which, given a strong impetus and autonomy to private enterprise and business.

Production is based on orders, only the technical knowledge, production efficiency is the frame of reference, which makes foresters and industrial companies in the prevailing industry players.

Share land and communities combat to forest concessions as a way to regain control of their land and benefit from forest harvesting.
Changes in the Forestry Law and Agrarian Law

The Forestry Law of 1986, constitutes a response to the farmers struggles in it right of indigenous communities and suburbs recognized themselves to forest harvesting.

The more developed suburbs and communities take charge of their own forest technical services to design, implement and evaluate programs of forest management.

In 1992, the Agrarian Reform Law, establishes clearly that forest owners are the owners of the land, eliminating the possibility of concessions granted by the Government.
In the early 80's share land and communities express their disagreement with forest concessions in their territories as a result of the negotiations, the Government agreed with his disappearance.

Since then, with considerable strength since 1986, with the change of Forest Act, is driven from the Forestry SubSecretariat SARH and from nongovernmental organizations, the creation of the Community Forest Enterprises to manage their timber harvesting

In 1994 SEMARNAP is created and cooperation with the World Bank is strengthened since 1995 working on the design of the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources of Mexico (PROCYMAF), which was implemented from 1998, along with a range of support to forest producers through programs for Forest Development and forest Plantations.
Creating CONAFOR in 2001 and expanded attention to forestry

In 2001 CONAFOR comes, assigning support to: reforestation, soil conservation, environmental services, prevention and combat of forest fires, health, forestry, commercial forestry plantations and supply chains.

Forest management projects, primary processing, utilization of non-timber, wildlife management and ecotourism were promoted. Resources for capacity building of government officials and forestry services providers are assigned. The budget grew from just over 200 million in 2000 to more than 7 billion in 2014.

Implementation of PROCYMAF and PROCYMAF II (1998-2003 and 2004-2008) by SEMARNAP and CONAFOR facilitated takes action to strengthen community institutions, and ownership of forest management and the value that occurs in productive activity.

The Community Forestry positions in forest public agenda
Experiences

Operating around 170 organizations foresters

They have managed to coordinate horizontally and vertical value chains promoting technological innovation, productive investment, qualified jobs, decent incomes and therefore local and regional development

More than 3,000 authorizations for timber and non-timber forestry

Successful companies in timber production, non-timber, wildlife management, ecotourism, marketing of bottled spring water, community development seminars and training to community advocates community forest

Around 600 community forestry companies formed and producing profits
Institutional Arrangements in the GSC to promote Community Forestry in organized groups, share lands and communities, community business and organizations of forest producers
Modelos organizativos de intervención

Individual
Technical capacity building

Family
Participatory groups: technical capacities and collective action

Agricultural Nucleus:
Social capital and human capital

Networks:
Social capital, techniques, local governance

County:
Regional governance, local development, rural development

Country:
Governance and Sustainable Development

Federal State:
Regional governance, regional development and rural development
Components of the national strategy to improve production and forest productivity

- Strengthening institutions and formation of community forest enterprises
- Integration of production chains
- Technical Forestry Management
- Institutional and intergovernmental coordination
- Monitoring and evaluation
Indicators and targets of Component I

Objective

Strengthening social and human capital to facilitate community development approach to business

**Indicators**

1.1. Establish and operate a network of community forest developers in each cavity for supplies and processing.

1.2. Increased number of share lands and communities applying organizational instruments that address the sustainable management of forest resources.

1.3. Number of share lands and communities trained in the administration of forest management, business organization, marketing and financial aspects.

**Goals**

- 750 Promoters in community cavities supplies and processing
- 750 share lands and communities applying organizational tools
- 750 share lands and communities trained
Reference frame actions SEDESOL, CDI, and other institutions

Ethnic groups living areas Revitalization Strategy:
Rarámuri, Odam, Mazahuas, Purépechas, Zapotecos, Mixtecos, Chinantecos and Nahuas mainly.
**Actions 2014**, example of a Documented Control System as support in local decision making.

**Primary Transformation**

Controls yards sawmills or patios concentration.

Supply to Community Industry or Individual

Forest Management Certificate. (National and International)

**Operational strategies**

*Implementing three fundamental tasks required:*

- Install local technical capacities for the appropriation of the administration management of natural forests, linking forest / (shared and private) forest industry and commodity trading.

- Have reliable information of internal links in the management, harvesting and primary processing to improve decision-making (desktop computers and administrative / financial software)

- Strengthen transparent administration and accountability through internal rules that generate TRUST in Commissariats Common Land / Commissariat Communal Property.
Local Development Agencies

Promoters Community Forestry

Forums and Regional Networks CONAFOR

School Communities

Share lands and Forest Communities with Community Enterprise

For REDD + community governance and the restoration of territory first promoted, actions are aimed at tropical and subtropical forests.
Challenges of community forestry in Mexico:

• Only 20% of share lands and forest communities in some form of business and legal management and utilization of forest resources, of which only 20% have a community forest enterprises (CFE) producing profits.

• While maintaining strong community institutions for governing the commons, the low competitiveness of community enterprises is a major challenge for CFE’s.

• It is necessary to increase productive investment: Technological innovation, development of technical and organizational capabilities, and modernization of infrastructure and land communication routes.

• They receive the same tax treatment as the big companies, which puts them at a disadvantage in markets.

• The markets that drive consumption community products are poorly developed or absent, it is difficult to access and remain in global markets.

• The low growth of the economy, Mexican and world in general, affects them most to their businesses and communities.