

Good practices for the production of timber and NFTP in indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon



BACKGROUND

- AIDER is a Peruvian NGO committed to sustainable development and environmental conservation in forest ecosystems.
- 2000: AIDER supports SFM in indigenous communities (Shipibo-Konibo ethnic group).
- 2003: Community forest management plans approved by the national forest authority. Development of capacities for SFM. First forest operations, sales in local market.
- 2005: FSC certification becoming the first certified forest operation in Peru for timber production.
- 2012: Communities created Citeindigena enterprise
- 2013: Citeindigena certified FSC chain of custody



Baseline: communal forests condition before SFM and certification

- Occasional sale of standing trees at extremely low prices (\$10 - \$20 per tree)
- No forest management plans.
- Community members worked as underpaid labor in other forest operations, most of them illegal.
- Community forests temporarily invaded for farming and illegal logging. Communities had low capacities for control.



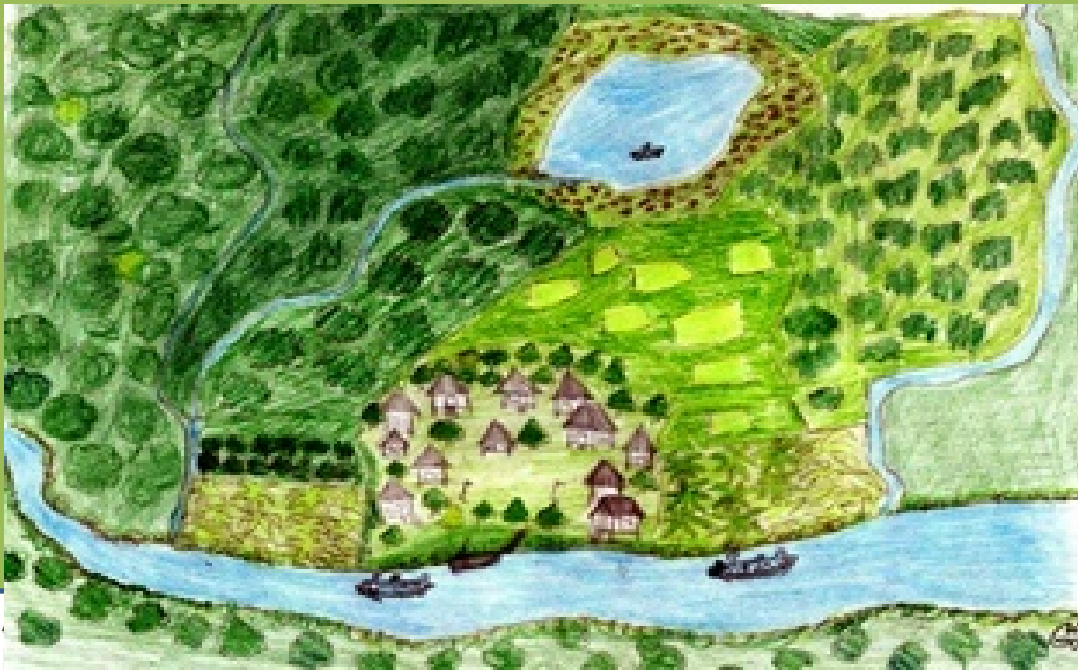
Baseline: communal forests condition before SFM and certification

- Lack of knowledge about laws and regulations related to the forest.
- Unawareness of timber market. Never had direct contact with the final buyers of timber.
- Agreements made with illegal loggers with minimal benefits for communities.



Forest Management: Good practices for timber and NTFP production

- Communities have made a long-term land-use planning under the perspective of multipurpose forest management.



LAND USE PLANNING



Forest Management: Good practices for timber and NTFP production

- Forest management plan for native communities, according to national regulation and using standards (FSC, ITTO, CCB)
- The communities were trained for the implementation of the forest management plan for timber and NTFP production.



Forest Management: Good practices for timber and NTFP production

- Some communities do the logging by themselves and sell sawnwood in local market and obtain direct income as labor.
- Other communities have agreements with local forest enterprises for logging roundwood.



Key component: forest monitoring and control of forest operations: capacities enhanced, organizational strengthening, formalization con community committees.



Forest Management: Good practices for timber and NTFP production

- For NTFP communities designed specific guidelines for sustainable harvest/use.
- The use and trade of NTFP allows communities to have complementary incomes.
- Possible expansion of FSC certificate for NTFP: barks to dye, seeds, etc.



Remaining income is reinvested in forest operations and for activities that benefit the whole community (forests are a community resource), such as improving community infrastructure.





**WOODEN UTILITY
PRODUCTS**



**SHIRINGA RUBBER
LEATHER**

Hevea brasiliensis





**BOMBONAJE
HANDCRAFTING**
Carludovica palmata



Changes with the SFM and forest certification

- Communities have more communication with the State to address forest issues. Improvement of forest governance. Higher capacities and opportunities for participation and negotiation.
- Communities now have the capacity to manage all of its territory, making a better control and monitoring and minimizing the threats of invasion and illegal logging.

SFM and forest certification have strengthened the indigenous view of the forest as a source of a big diversity of products and environmental services.



Changes with the SFM and forest certification

- REDD has been included to SFM planning to generate complementary incomes. Communities have quantified the carbon stocks stored in their communal forest.
- Forest certification has generated greater community engagement with SFM. The recognition of the work has strengthened the indigenous self esteem.





Thank you

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Gracias

