



Different contexts, same result? Wood gap and forest restoration in Indonesia and Cameroon

IUFRO- Curitiba 2 octobre 2019

Philippe Guizol^{1,2}, Liboum
Mbonayem², Abdon Awono², Jean
Marc Roda¹, Richard Eba'a Atyi²

1. CIRAD, Montpellier, France. 2. CIFOR, Yaoundé,
Cameroon.

Why rich forest countries end up with no wood? Consequences for secondary forests

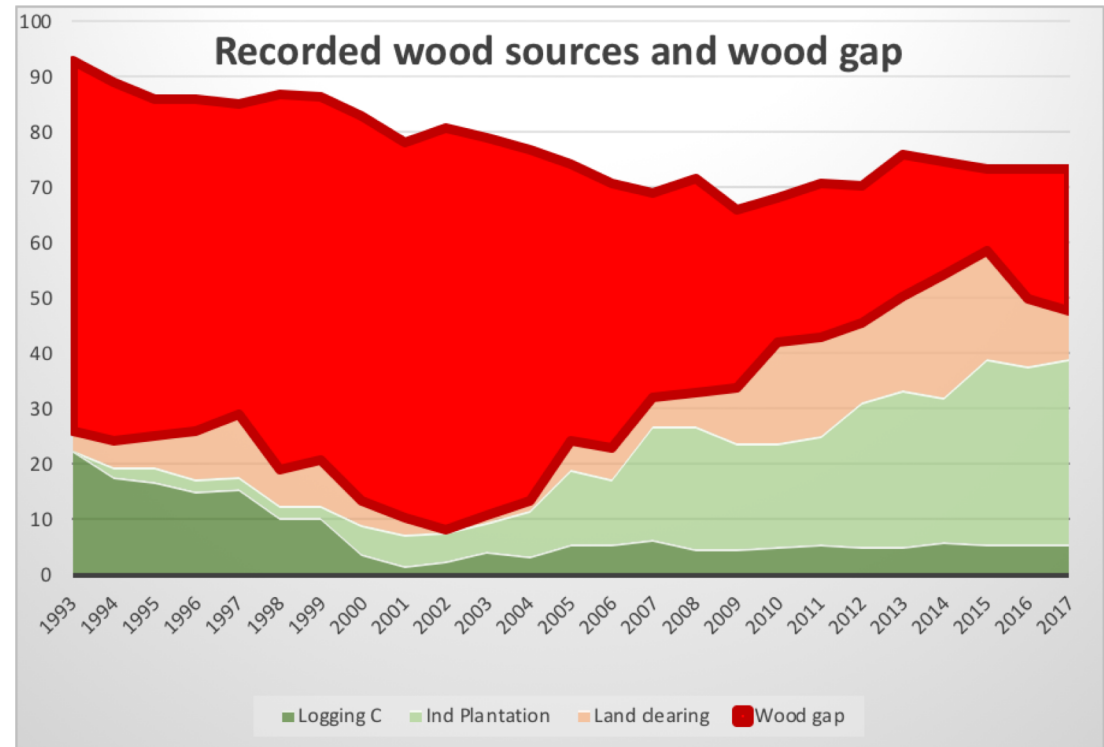
- Large areas of rich natural or secondary forests are in free access.
 - No monitoring of most wood extraction
 - → massive wood waste
 - → axes and fires
 - → forest degradation and deforestation
 - → Conflicts
- Wood consumption exceed sustainable wood harvest capacities.
- Perceptions remain that wood is available in large quantities, → a disincentive for forest management.
- Rich forest countries end up lacking wood to sustain their industries and local demands.
- Unmanaged secondary forests are a step in a process of deforestation. Forest restoration in these contexts is challenging.

In Indonesia large wood demand and the wood-gap

- Excessive development of wood processing industries,
- The development of log exports in the 70s, then plywood industry in the 80s', pulp and paper in the mid 90s'; more recently, unsustainable wood supply came from forest conversion to agro-plantation.
- This was disconnected with forest resources capacities → forest plundering and deforestation
- Investments into forest plantations came too late but now restoration of all forestlands (110 millions) is ongoing.

In Indonesia excessive wood demand creates pressure on wood resources.

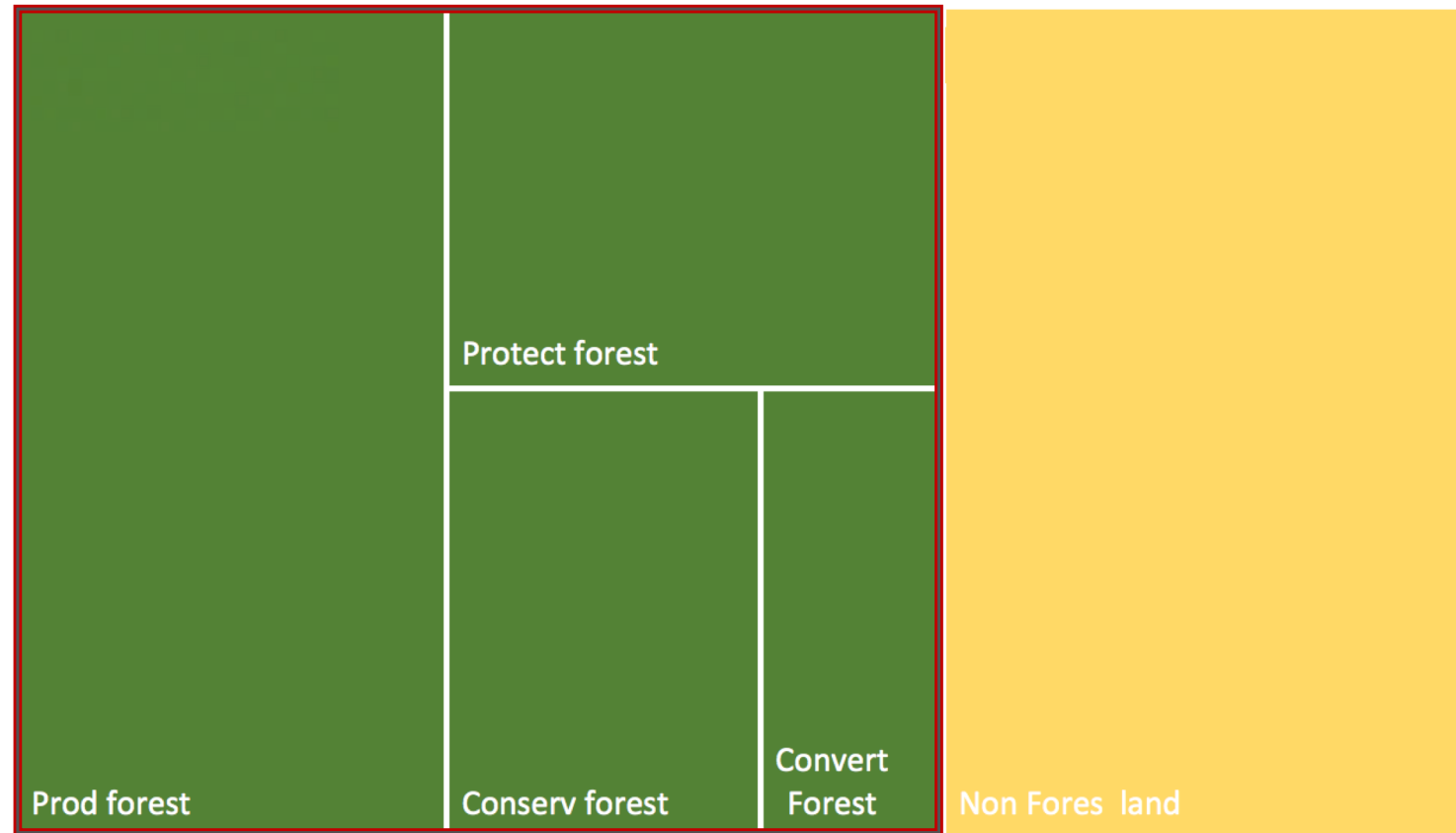
- The wood gap is here the differences between known official wood resources and total official wood supply to industries (here without wood energy)
- Wood from land clearing for oil palm & forest plantations in pink; (volumes harvested are under-estimated : 88 m³/ha).
- Natural forest capacity is not in line with wood demand.
- Most wood processing industries are running under their capacities.
- Investment into forest plantation came too late, but is now feeling the gap.



Sources : KLHK. (2018). Statistik Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan tahun 2017 and previous KLHK statistic reports + <http://www.fao.org/faostat/fr/#data/FO/visualize> for calculating Total round wood exploited excluding wood energy.

Land Status in Indonesia - 188 millions ha

■ Forestland 120 M ha ■ Other lands 68 Mha



MOFE. (2019). The state of Indonesia's forests 2018, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia , 1–196.

Land Cover in Indonesia - 188 million ha

■ Forestland 120 M ha ■ Other lands 68 Mha

- 82 millions ha of natural forests cover are remaining from 150 million in the 50'.
- 35 millions ha of permanent forestlands have no forest cover.
- Wood industries have been fed by land clearing



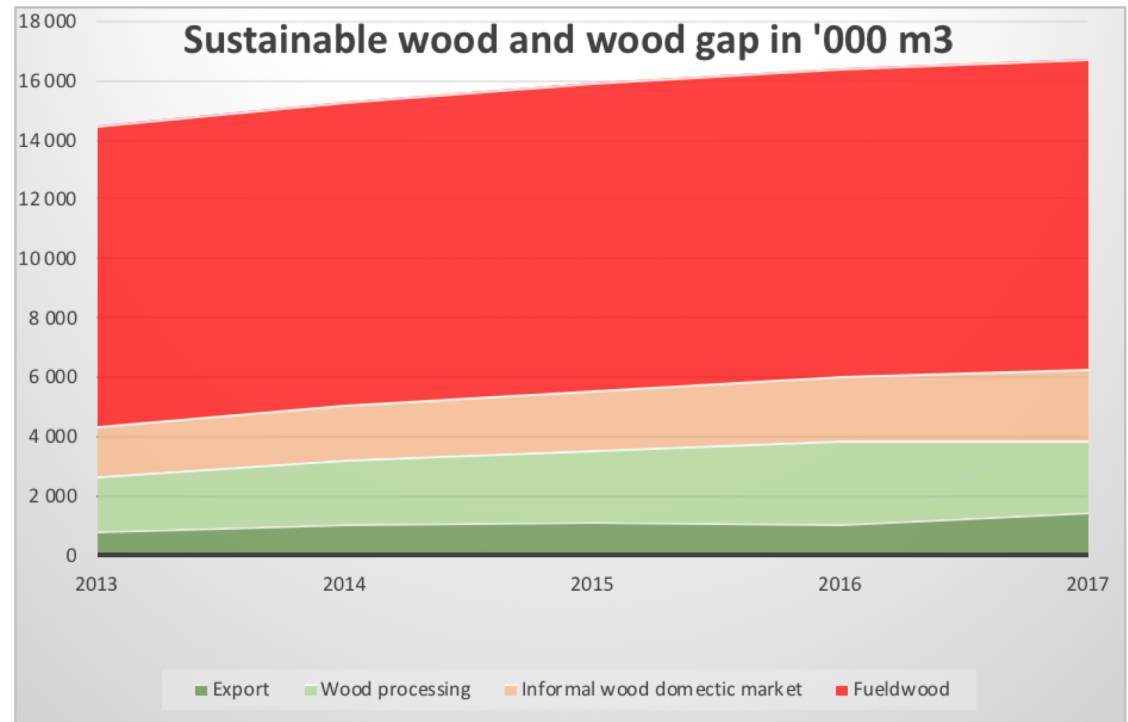
MOFE. (2019). The state of Indonesia's forests 2018, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia , 1–196.

Cameroon

- Permanent forest (PF) under concessions has been rather well managed, wood industries mostly for exportation.
- Perception is that non permanent forest (NPF) should disappear, while the increase demand of domestic market can only be satisfied by managing that rich forest landscape, with secondary forests.
- This NPF is used as a wood stock, which is disappearing, resulting to pressure shifting to permanent forest (PF).
- Domestic and export markets are relying on natural forest, which will not be able to meet the growing demand, specifically of the domestic market.
- Investments in plantations and management of secondary forests have been delayed, but appear to be urgent for a sustainable development of the country.

In Cameroon informal harvest of wood stocks on non permanent forestland supplies domestic market creating a wood gap

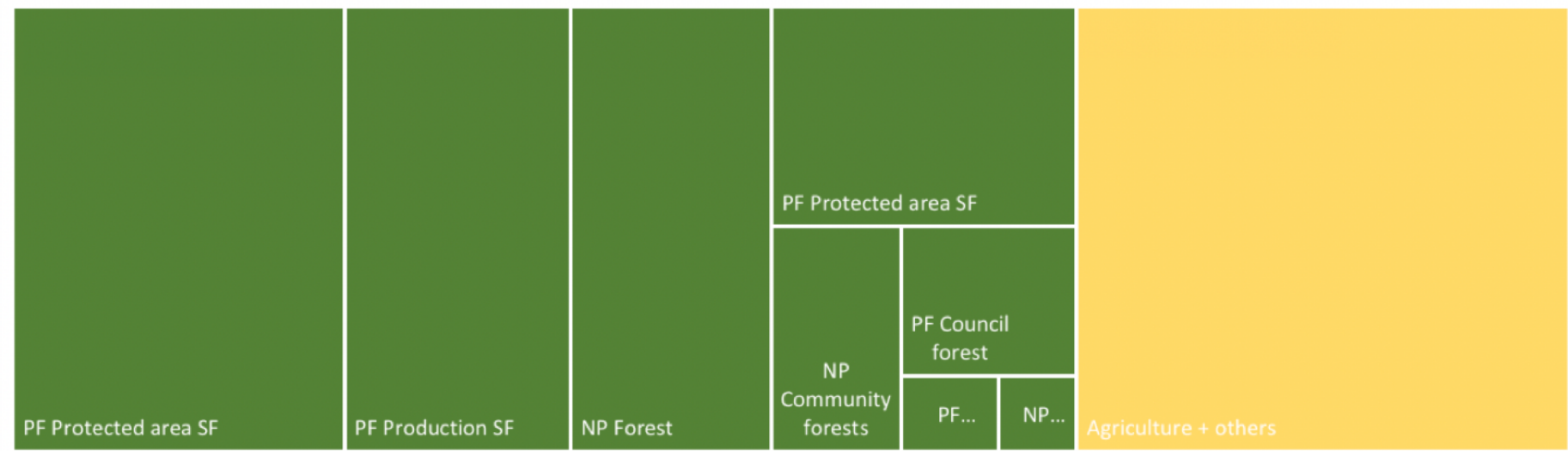
- Most wood harvests are from unsustainable sources
- Most extracted wood, for domestic market and is wasted (70%).
- In green, harvests from logging concession (sustainable)
- No significative volumes from plantations yet
- Most resources for domestic market are from uncontrolled sources.
- This is leading to forest land degradation and a wood gap.



Sources 1) FAO. (2019). *FAO Yearbook of Forest Products 2017*, 1–436. 2) Informal sans timber volumes estimated thanks to: Cerutti, O. P., Lescuyer, G. (2011). *Le marché domestique du sciage artisanal au Cameroun : État des lieux, opportunités et défis*, 1–56.

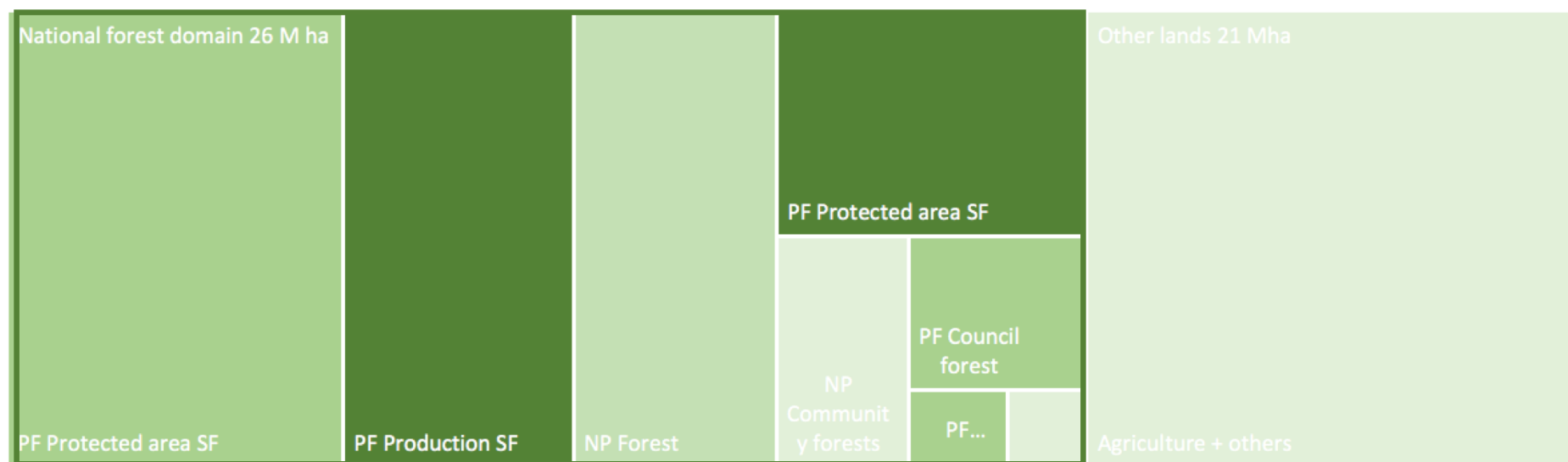
Land status In Cameroun - 47,3 million ha

■ Total forest Estate 26 M ha ■ Other lands 21 Mha



Land cover In Cameroun - 47,3 million ha

■ National forest domain 26 M ha ■ Other lands 21 Mha



- 22 to 26 million ha of forest cover (depending on sources & definitions)
- Production and conservation forests are managed sustainably, but wood extraction taking place in other lands, which is feeding the domestic market, is highly unsustainable.
- Deforestation didn't happen yet massively on permanent forest land, but degradation is on going in some part of it as in community forests and Non-permanent forest Estate (agroforestry areas).

How to avoid emergence of wood gaps in rich forest countries ? (1)

- Most wood is just wasted ; wood exploitation should be monitored on entire landscape, including secondary forests, to avoid wood free access and forest degradation.
- Public perceptions and disincentives (tenure, wood prices...) for forest and trees management should be addressed.
- All forest landscapes should be managed with local actors active involvement, which needs processes to reconcile views and interests.

How to avoid emergence of wood gaps in rich forest countries ? (2)

- Environmental services of Natural and secondary forests could be valued thanks to NTFP and « slow wood » but should not be let under the pressure of wood markets.
- In the same time, investments into forest plantations (fast wood) are necessary to supply with wood export and domestic markets, while reducing pressure on Natural Forests.
- Plantations in Indonesia are not yet in line with the wood processing demand but landscape restoration started at scale, while in Cameroun these investments have not started yet.