



Forest Conflict: How Big is the Problem?

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Views expressed are those of the presenter and do not
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Macro View of Forest Conflict in Asia

- 12 of 27 Countries in Asia/Near East Affected
- Forest Products Financed Conflict in: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines
- In addition, Security Forces Profit in: Bangladesh, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia
- Also Forest Conflict in India and Pakistan

Asian Forest Products Imported to US

- \$9 Billion in Wood Products Imported from Asia to US in 2004 – 30% of imports
- \$8 billion of this furniture and \$6 billion of that from China
- Wood Panels and molding rest of trade.
- Russian Far East, Indonesia, & Malaysia largest suppliers of round wood to China
- Pulp and Paper Imports from China to US increasing – most raw material sourced from outside the region.

Ways to Quantify Conflict

- Indonesia Newspaper Survey – 845 reports of forest conflict in 2002 in 6 regional newspapers
- This result despite systematic under-reporting
- Only violent conflict made the media.

GIS Estimate in Indonesia

- Forest-rich islands analyzed: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua – 14 provinces
- Assume Conflict Co-related with Deforestation
- Deforested areas plus buffer zone combined with population data to estimate people affected.
- Up to 22.5 million people, 40% of population of target provinces affected: 10% of all Indonesians
- Results varied with buffer zone width – 3km maximum. People affected reduced to 2.5 million with no buffer zone.

Cambodia: Forest & Land Conflict

- 1.7 million people, or 15% of Cambodians directly or indirectly affected by land and forest conflict.