



Forest governance change and climate change



**Report of a Learning Event
held in Bali, Indonesia 1st - 4th December 2009**



The Jakarta Post

Two villages cited as forest stewardship beacons

Desy Nurhayati | The Jakarta Post, Sanur | Wed, 12/02/2009 2:09 PM | Bali

Indonesian delegates at a forest management meeting that began Tuesday are promoting Tenganan and Sibetan villages in Bali as prime examples of community-based forest management.

In the four-day meeting attended by delegates from 10 countries grouped under the Forest

Dunia Tertarik Pelajari Pengelolaan Hutan di Tenganan

Desy Nurhayati (Bali Post)

Ahli kehutanan dari 10 negara tertarik mempelajari pengelolaan lingkungan alam di desa Tenganan dan Sibetan, Karangasem, Bali. Mereka adalah para delegasi dari 10 negara yang berkumpul di sini untuk menghadiri pertemuan ahli kehutanan yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah setempat. Pertemuan ini berlangsung selama empat hari di Tenganan dan Sibetan.

Ketertarikan mempelajari pengelolaan hutan di Tenganan dan Sibetan ini ditunjukkan oleh delegasi pertemuan ahli kehutanan dari 10 negara di Hotel Samud Beach, Selasa (1/12) kemarin. Para delegasi tersebut adalah perwakilan dari Kamerun, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambik, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, dan Vietnam. Negara-negara ini memiliki hutan yang seluasnya dikelola oleh masyarakat setempat.

Ke-30 delegasi itu di undang oleh pemerintah setempat dan Kementerian Kehutanan dan Lingkungan Hidup, Departemen Kehutanan III, Bandung. Pertemuan ini berlangsung selama empat hari di Tenganan dan Sibetan. Pertemuan ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengelolaan hutan di Tenganan dan Sibetan sebagai contoh keberhasilan pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat. Pertemuan ini juga bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengelolaan hutan di Tenganan dan Sibetan sebagai contoh keberhasilan pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat.



BERBICARA - Bupati Karangasem Wayan Geodog ketika berbicara di hadapan delegasi pertemuan ahli kehutanan dari 10 negara di Hotel Samud Beach, Selasa (1/12) kemarin.

Untuk menjaga hutan, juga dipelajari dan dipraktikkan. "Pemerintah juga menjadi fasilitator keberlanjutan pemerintahan dengan menerapkan LSM yang bertanggung jawab," ujar Geodog. Dia menambahkan, di Tenganan kini ada 11.715 hektar hutan rakyat. "Kemudian di Karangasem, tahun 2009 ini terpilih sebagai kelompok pengabdian masyarakat terbaik nasional," ucap Geodog. Program Direktur Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme Dah Y. Rahayu yang menjadi delegasi dari Indonesia menekankan pentingnya hutan di Tenganan dan Sibetan akan menjadi contoh di dunia mengenai kerja sama masyarakat dengan pemerintah daerah dalam mengelola hutan.

Tanggal 11 Desember delegasi akan melihat langsung bagaimana masyarakat Tenganan dan Sibetan mengelola hutannya. Kami juga akan melakukan kunjungan ke lokasi hutan adat. Kami akan mengadakan acara adat ini di pertemuan pada Konferensi (Denpasar) akhir Desember nanti," tambah Daik.

Berkas Sakmanesta menjelaskan, pemerintah akan terus berupaya di daerah-daerah yang memiliki hutan adat dan hutan adat masyarakat.

Kepala Natural Resource Group di IED James N. Ores menyebutkan, upaya pemerintah seperti ini sangat penting untuk memastikan hutan adat yang terancam punah tetap terjaga dan dikelola oleh masyarakat setempat yang memiliki pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang berharga.

rtakan Suara Warga dalam Negosiasi REDD

Untuk mencapai perimbangan antara mekanisme pelaksanaan pengurangan emisi dari deforestasi dan degradasi hutan (REDD), suara warga adat negara pemilik hutan harus diperhatikan. Suara itu disertakan dalam Pertemuan Para Pihak Konferensi PBB mengenai Perubahan Iklim di Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-18 Desember 2009. Hal tersebut mengemukakan dalam pertemuan ahli kehutanan dari 10 negara yang digagas oleh Kelompok Belajar Tata Kelola Kehutanan (FGLG) di Bali, Selasa (1/12). Pertemuan yang akan berlangsung hingga Jumat (4/12) itu dihadiri ahli kehutanan dari Kamerun, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Malawi, Mozambik, Afrika Selatan, Tanzania, Uganda, dan Vietnam, serta sejumlah peneliti dari International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) yang merupakan koordinator FGLG. "Negosiasi REDD perlu diimbangi dengan suara-suara dari bawah sehingga mekanisme yang tercapai tidak melulu dan bahkan merugikan dari negara-negara maju. Negara-negara maju itu harus mengakomodasi suara warga adat sebagai pemilik paitung sah dari hutan."

JakartaGlobe

December 02, 2009

Made Arya Kencana

Indonesia's Carbon Trading Pie Should Be Split Fairly: Expert

Sanur, Bali. As nations prepare for the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen this month, an expert here on Tuesday called for delegates to make sure developing countries get their fair share of the potential benefits of a new carbon trading

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What is the Forest Governance Learning Group?

The Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) is an informal alliance of in-country teams and international partners, currently active in seven African and three Asian countries, facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). It aims to connect those marginalised from forest governance to those controlling it, and to help both do things better. A shared belief motivates the Group: that forestry can contribute to the eradication of poverty and to sustainability, but only with good forest governance – the right leadership, institutions, policy decisions and practical systems. Following an inception phase starting in 2003, it has been supported since 2005 by the EC and the Dutch government. Starting in January 2009 a new 5-year phase of work began with finance from the EC and the British government.

In each country there are four interconnected parts to the work:

- ❑ Team of 'governance-connected' individuals from a mix of agencies with experience and ideas
- ❑ Policy work on forest livelihood problems due to people being marginalized from decisions
- ❑ Development of practical guidance and tools for making progress
- ❑ Creating and taking opportunities to make governance improvements

FGLG country teams are well networked, motivated and targeted in their approach – each has a communication strategy within its work plan, and these are made publicly available on the web. Country teams, backed by IIED and international partners, carry out focused studies, learning and training events, network building, supported uptake of governance tools, and taking direct opportunities for governance reform. Inter-country capacity-building work and engagement with key international policy processes aims to achieve creative transfers of insight from one location to another, and to install findings in international policy.

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The main partners involved in FGLG, in addition to IIED, are:

- ❑ Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia-Pacific (RECOFTC) – backstops the work in Asia and convenes the team in Vietnam
- ❑ Civic Response – convenes the team in Ghana
- ❑ Forestry South Africa – convenes the team in South Africa
- ❑ Centro de Integridade Pública – convenes the team in Mozambique
- ❑ Centre for Development Management – convenes the team in Malawi
- ❑ Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment – convenes the team in Uganda
- ❑ NESDA-CA and the African Model Forests Network – convene the team in Cameroon
- ❑ Indian Institute of Forest Management – convenes the team in India
- ❑ Inspirit – convenes the team in Indonesia

Since FGLG began it has produced:

- 10 country teams engaged in forest governance improvements in Niger, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Indonesia, India and Vietnam – and a team now starting up in Tanzania
- 6 major international learning events focused on impacts achieved, lessons learned and plans ahead, involving participants from all the teams and other players
- 90+ policy research outputs and tools
- 100+ press, TV and radio advocacy outputs – and a set of films on 'Social Justice in Forestry' will be completed in 2010
- 40+ international organisations and forums engaged with to achieve capacity-building, transfers of insight between locations, and to install findings in international policy
- An independent evaluation in 2009 which concluded that FGLG to date has had major impacts: a good balance struck – targets hit whilst fostering processes, learning and innovation; international organisations influenced; strong governance impact with local effects contributed to in Uganda, Ghana, South Africa, Indonesia and India and conditions for achieving impact now good in Mozambique, Malawi and Vietnam.

The website for the FGLG, where news, reports and work plans for the FGLG country teams can be found, is: <http://www.iied.org/natural-resources/key-issues/forestry/forest-governance-learning-group>.

Pictorial Summary of the Event

This summary was composed by Deni Ganjar Nugraha of Inspirit in realtime during the learning event, following the process, discussions, actions and outcomes of four days in Indonesia. We are very grateful to Deni and Inspirit for providing us with a vibrant and comprehensive illustrative summary of the international learning event.

OPENING Learning Event



HAPPY 
to be here
together

UNFCCC in copenhagen
on climate change

Challenges on
future forest
management

Who owns the
assets? And
who should
manage the forest?

Me?



Yes, you are



Sustainable forest management



Community best forest
management



How to show the
world there are
sustainable
practices from
the community



Forest function
for restoration and
economic improvement



There many activities
threatening the forest
because of global
economic demand



Good Governance is
managing the forest
with many stakeholder



Finding balance between
economy poverty and
ecological sustainability



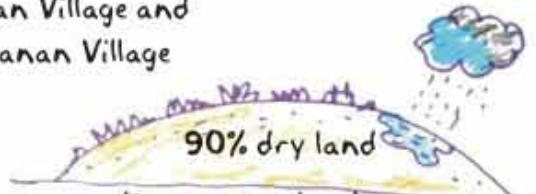
6

Karang Asem
District

Sibetan Village and
Tenganan Village



"Tri Hita Kerana"

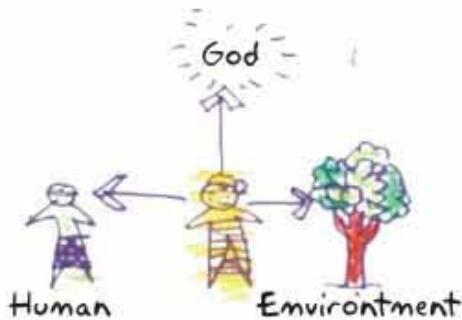


Karangasem land



Community Forest 11.715 ha

Diversification



Salak agrotourism



Wine



Only new lyweds can take
wood to build the house



The best practice in National Level

Start in
2003



Various efforts to
make an impact



4 works areas for the future

Forest management



Forests product
legality



Creating pro-
community strategy



In 2009 there are 10
active countries



Sharing lessons learned



The positive effects
can already
be seen



And media exposipe



There are many success stories :



Standard of life
is improving
in Uganda



Increasing non
timber products
in India



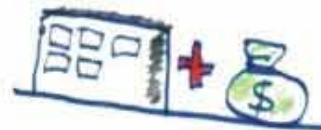
Small forestry
enterprise in south africa

New policies in
Indonesia guaranteeing
community forest
utilization



Informal
communication

Institution, funding,
and cooperation



Lessons
learned
over 5
years

Effectiveness in a challenge

Evaluation 2009

Big Impact
with few resources

Conveners inspired



Clear objectives
and flexible action



Additional
fund

Voluntary participatio
and good networks

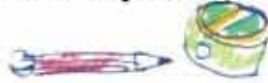


Recommendation



Theory of change

Shaping approaches



Review and deepen
participation



More interaction
between teams



Increase opportunities
for activity



International targetet

Desired Outputs

Want to know about
FGLG advances in other
countries



Create a forest
Based Climate Change
Strategy



Work Plan 201



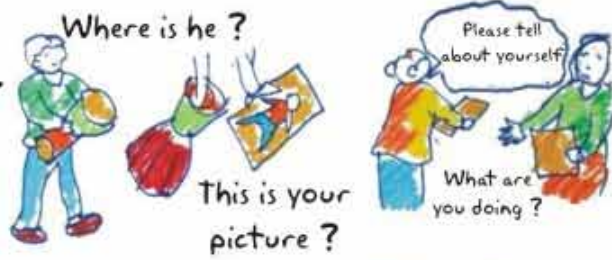
Using a "vibrant" approach in FGLG Indonesia.....



We present "Temperente Percussion"

What is your contribution for this learning event?

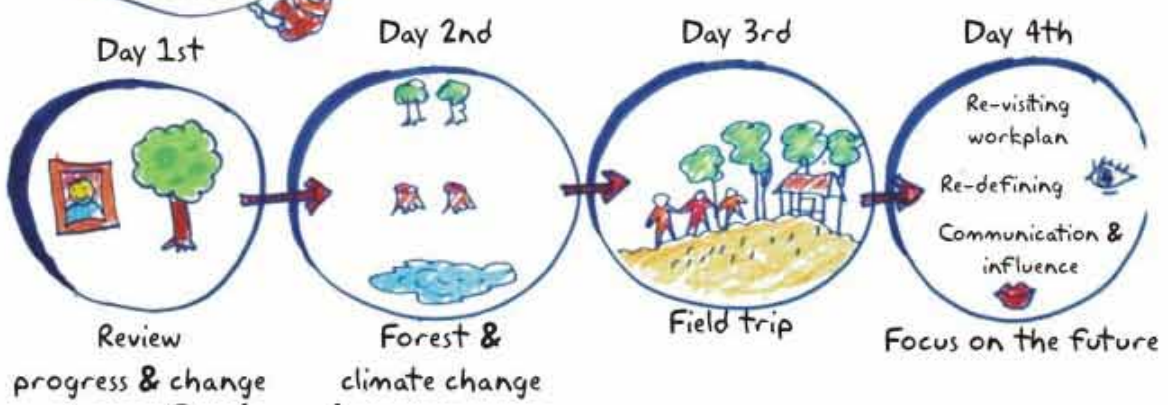
Individu..



Group



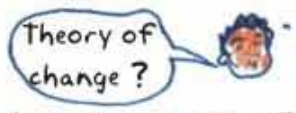
4 day process



Learning Outputs

Sharing analysis notes challenges, achievement, influence from every country

Theory of Change for FGLG

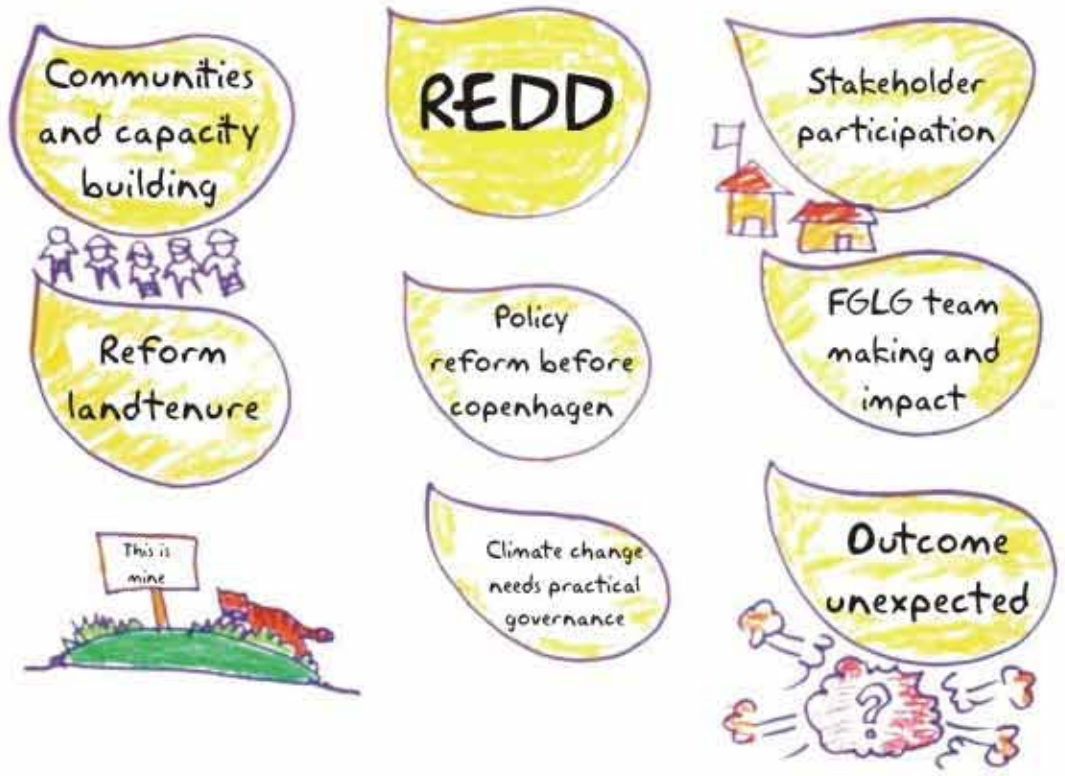


Climate change analysis, opportunity, and challenges for Forest Governance Communication



Celebrating your successes with percussion





Forest-based climate strategies and forest governance.....

Adaptation

According to local land conditions

Local Credibility

Community and local

Building a Forest-based climate strategy.....

Focus and scale ?



Stakeholder ?



Base line ?



Mainstreaming ?



Land tenure ?



Funds ?



Capacity Building ?



Key Issues

Information capacity and participation



Carbon rights and reform



Distribution of costs and benefits



Integrating land use and development plans



Force Field analysis

How are things now ?

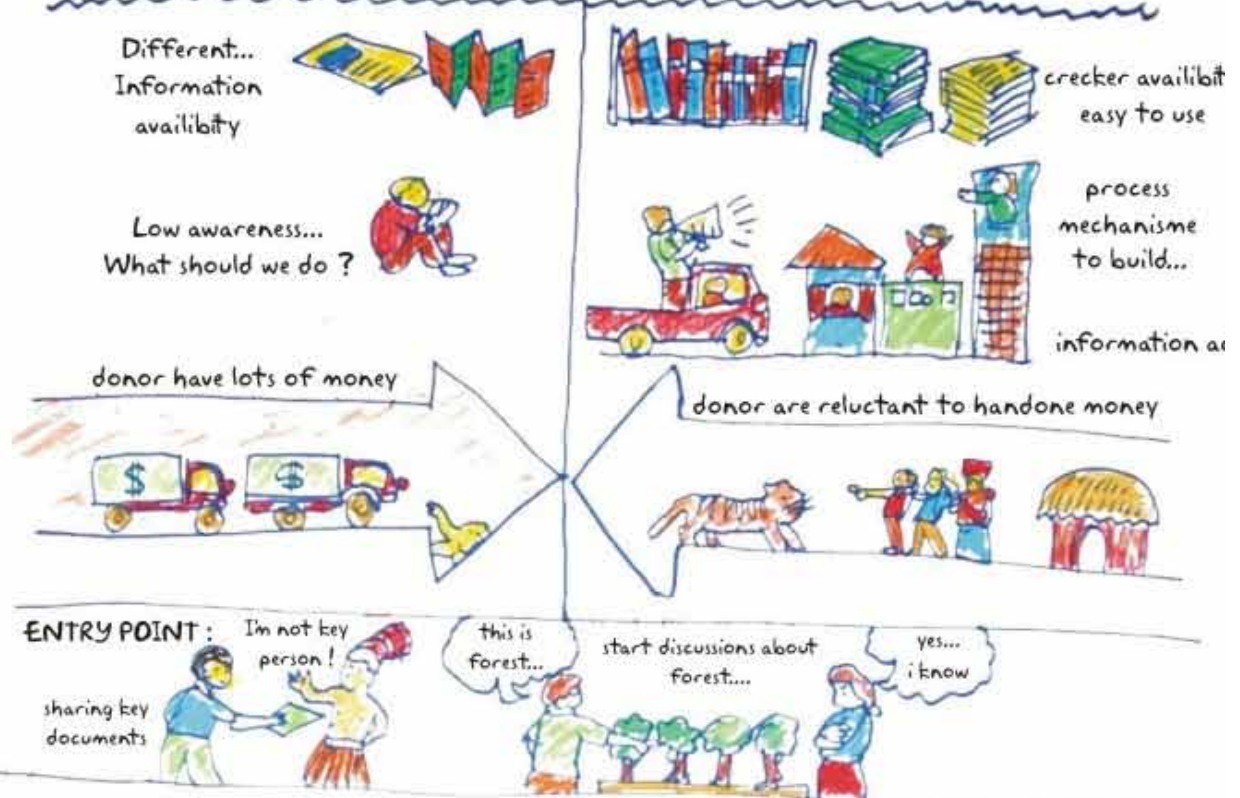
How do we want to see them ?

Driving Forces

Restraining Forces

What are entry points for change ?

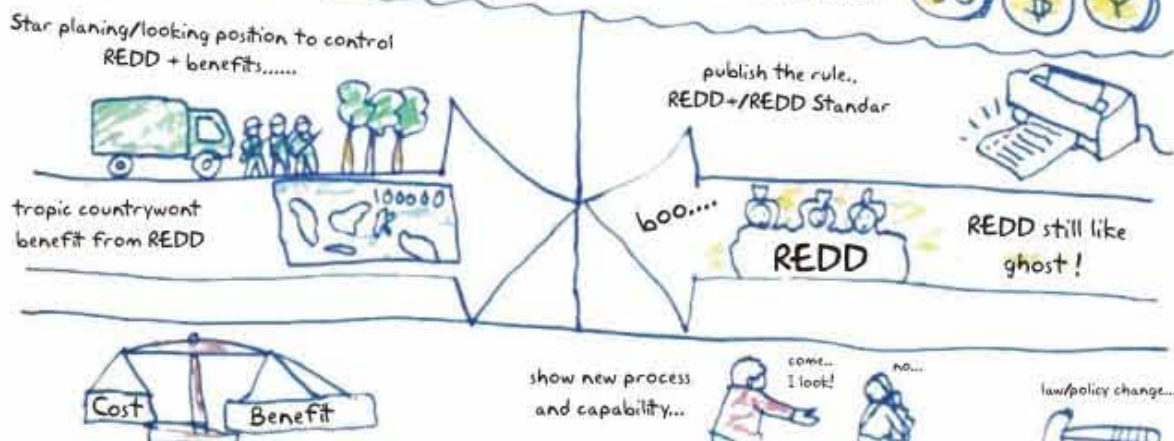
Building a Forest-based climate strategy.....



TREE & CARBON RIGHTS



COST & BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION/INSTITUTION



INTEGRATION WITH WILDERLAND USES, SECTORS

Projects happening together without linkages



Conflict of interests between globalization & development agenda



North-South
South-South
cooperation +
collaboration



International commitment



SECURING LIVELIHOODS

Community access to forest is difficult



Potential for local leaders to be facilitators and motivator



Lack of coordination between programs and activities



Capacity building for all stakeholders



Encourage increase benefit distribution for forest and land



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Design & implement communication strategy

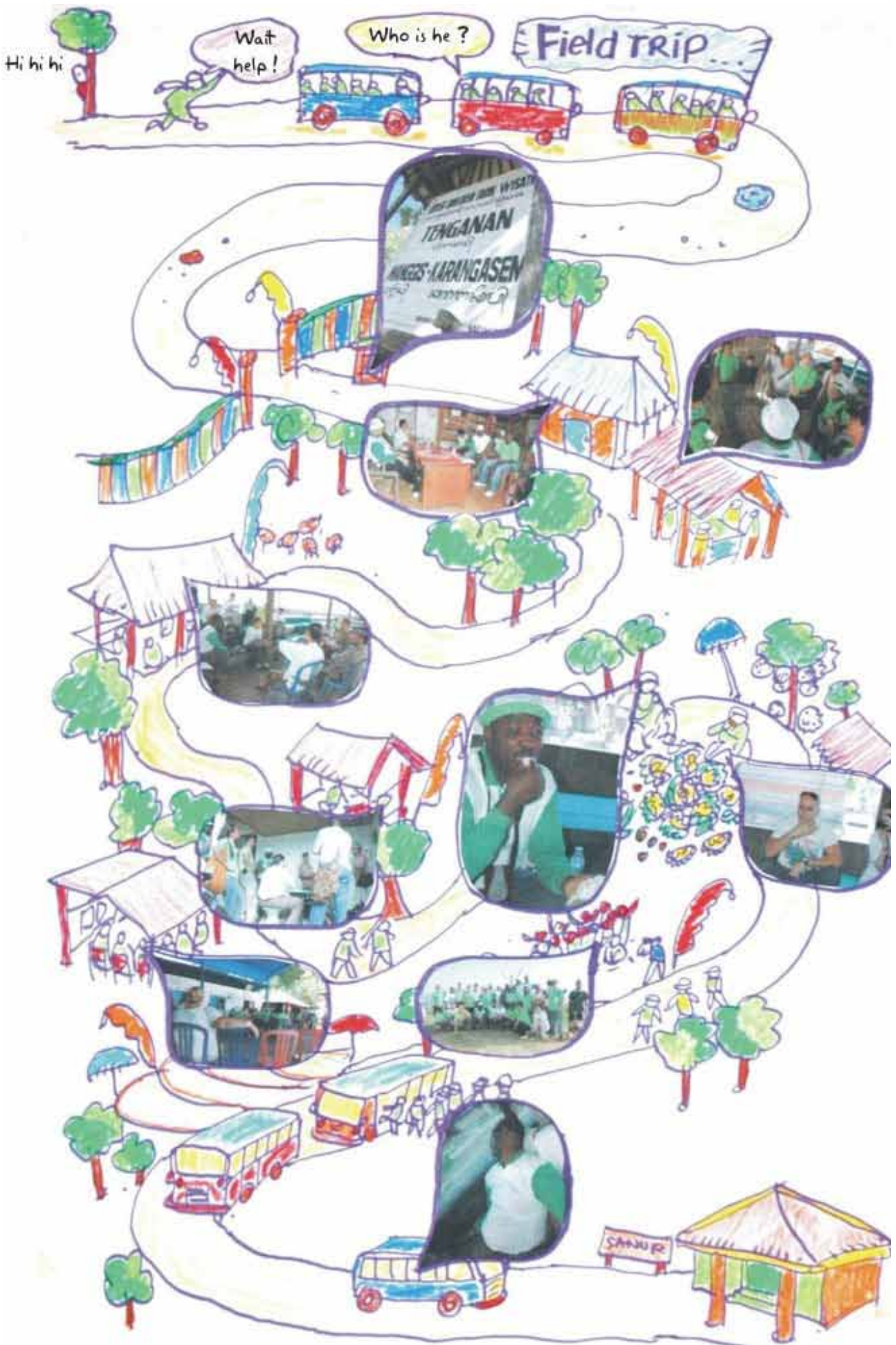
Working Group

Look to the local... FGLG can still find a lot of lessons learned

National-international information exchange

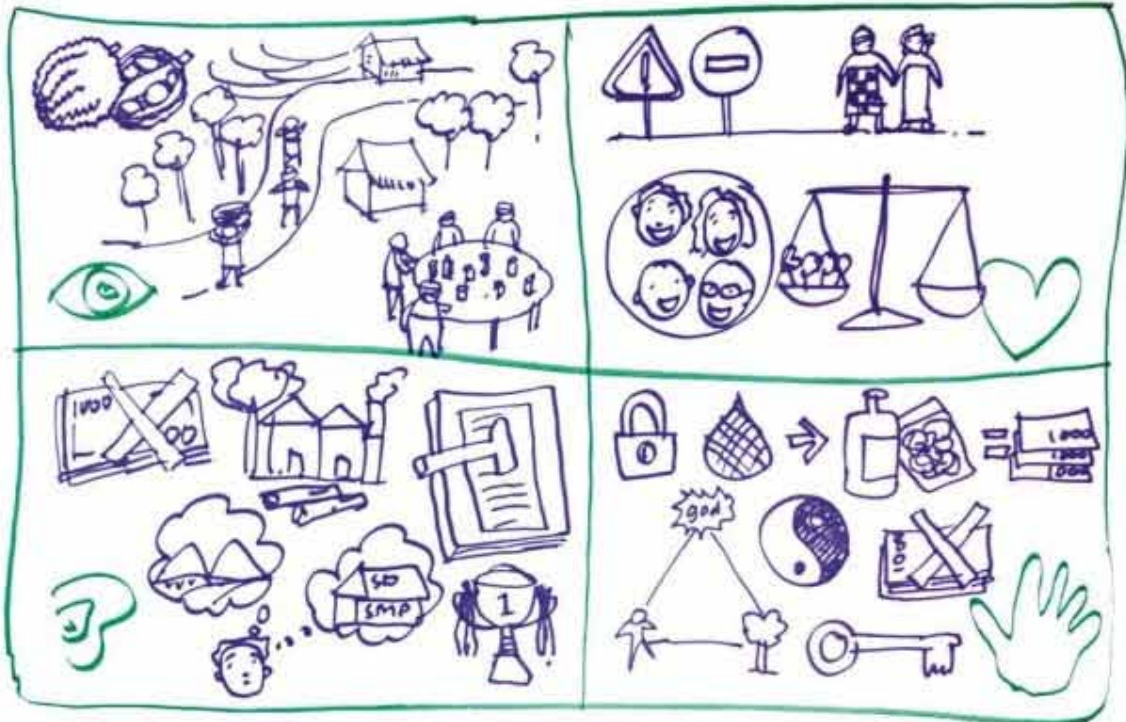
Assess, share, disseminate existing documents



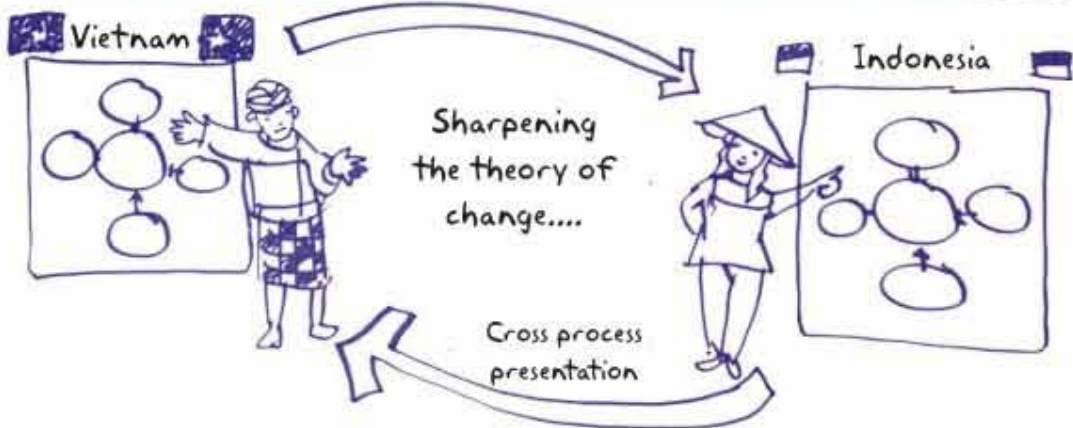


REFLECTION

From field trip..



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And thenFGLG Rap Festival.....



Acknowledgements

This report has been compiled by Leianne Rolington and James Mayers of IIED. The content of the report was generated by the participants in the Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) learning event in Indonesia, but errors and omissions in the way it is reported are the responsibility of the compilers.

IIED would like to express its gratitude to Sanur Beach Hotel in Bali for providing a pleasant and hospitable working space and a distinctly Balinese setting to the learning event. Our hosts were the Inspirit team, headed by Budhita Kismadi with Dani Wahyu Munggoro, Dian Purbasari, Mila Shwaiko, Deni Ganjar Nugraha, Viriyendra Almatsier, Tommy Kristiawan Permadi, Julia Kalmirah, Dendy Lesmana and Novasyurahati Rozani, together with Agus Justianto, Diah Rahardjo and Rio Novihandono of the Multistakeholder Forestry Programme (MFP), who arranged all the logistical planning within Bali to provide a smoothly-run event, adding their vibrant way of working to the tasks of the week. Elaine Morrison, Leianne Rolington and Nicole Armitage organised travel bookings and other administration for all participants. Karen Edwards of FGLG Malawi worked with Inspirit to facilitate the event, keeping the teams working enthusiastically throughout. The photographs throughout this report are courtesy of both IIED and Viriyendra Almatsier of Inspirit.

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1. Overview of the event

1.1. Objectives, participants and schedule

This was the sixth learning event that gathered together representatives from country teams involved in the Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG), facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). 2009 was a year that mixed old and new for most FGLG participants, with a focus on wrapping up activities in the first phase of FGLG work but also initiating new activities within a second five-year initiative which began earlier in the year. An independent evaluation of FGLG was also carried out during 2009, which assessed the impact of the Group to date and identified many useful lessons for the new phase of work.

There were thus three key **outputs** anticipated of the learning event:

- Shared analysis of **FGLG country team progress** - achievements, challenges and impacts during 2009
- Identification of the opportunities and constraints that **forest based climate strategies** (including issues with Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), adaptation and biofuels) present for improving governance, and ways forward for FGLG
- Country team **work plans** for 2010 refined with incorporation of: peer feedback; practical responses to evaluation findings; modified plans for engaging with forest based climate strategies; clear theory of change; and communication and influence strategies

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The event was held between 1st and 4th December 2009 at the Sanur Beach Hotel in Bali, Indonesia. The event included a day devoted to engagement with issues of decision-making about community forestry in the context of forest carbon and climate change at one particular field site on the island. Annex 1 of this report presents some information about this day in the field. Participants in the event consisted of members of each of the FGLG country teams – from Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, India, Indonesia and Vietnam – together with IIED staff working on FGLG and a range of forest governance stakeholders from Indonesia. Annex 2 provides a complete list of those who participated throughout the event.

Table 1 provides a summary of the programme of the event. A range of approaches, methods and materials were used in the sessions, with a view to drawing in particular on FGLG Indonesia's expertise in communication and learning approaches, and to allow plenty of exchange between teams.

This report presents the main findings and information generated by the learning event. It is set out as follows:

- Introductory remarks from our Indonesian hosts, and an update on FGLG and its recent evaluation, are summarised in the remainder of Section 1
- Forest based climate strategies - governance opportunities and constraints - Section 2
- Country team progress in 2009 and plans for 2010 – Section 3
- Looking ahead – Section 4
- The two Annexes on the Field Day and the Participants list described above complete the report.

Table 1. Summary programme – FGLG learning event, Indonesia 1-4 December 2009

Theme: Reviewing progress and change	
DAY 1 Tuesday 1 st December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening and welcome • Press conference • FGLG update and evaluation findings • Building a picture of FGLG • Programme and design of the event • Taking stock of progress in 2009 (Task 1) • Peer reviews of progress • Identifying patterns of success • Team reflection
Theme: Forests and climate change	
DAY 2 Wednesday 2 nd December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional reflections – Field reporter • Climate change presentation • Forest governance challenges and opportunities in climate change agenda – Force field analysis (Task 2) • Response to climate change analysis • Climate change – The key strategies • Climate change – The key opportunities for FGLG teams • Revisiting the theory of change • Mapping out desired change for the next four years • Field trip presentation
Theme: Learning in the field	
DAY 3 Thursday 3 rd December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field trip to Tenganan • Field trip to Sibetan • Interaction and reflection with Indonesian stakeholders • FGLG films: review and feedback
Theme: Focus on the future	
DAY 4 Friday 4 th December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on field trip • Building on the theory of change: highlighting and linking the learning so far • Peer review of the theory of change • Sharing work plans and rethinking key pathways (Task 3) • Discussion of Output 4: Inter-country aspects of FGLG • Communication approaches to influence beyond FGLG participants • Final reflections and feedback

1.2. Opening remarks

Mr Agus Justianto, of the Forest Governance and Multistakeholder Forestry Programme in Indonesia, welcomed all participants to the event. He emphasised the importance of analysing the FGLG country processes and impacts, and pointed to the challenges in forest based climate strategies.

Mr I Wayan Geredug, the Mayor of Karangasem Regency, Bali, welcomed all to Bali. He gave a short presentation on the challenges in treating the environment wisely, focusing on Karangasem, one of eight districts in Bali, and highlighting work being done in partnership between government, NGOs and the community. He described the areas the learning event

participants would visit in the field trip (see Annex 1) – highlighting the communities’ success in local forest management; ascribing their success to observance of local customary laws. In 2008, Karangasem was recognised by the Minister of Forestry as the best district concerned with forestry in Bali, and the villages themselves have received awards - in 2009 a farmers’ group was recognised for its excellence at the national level.

Dr Bambang Sukmananto, head of Forest Production and Management, Ministry of Forestry, declared the learning event officially open and hoped that all participants would both advance the cause of social justice in forestry and enjoy their time in Bali. He noted that forestry and forests are undergoing massive change worldwide and that forest issues are highly politically sensitive at the sub-national, national and regional levels. There is large-scale loss of forests, often caused by unauthorised land clearing and widespread unsustainable use. He suggested that finding the balance between securing economic goods and sustainable management is really the cornerstone of this important meeting and, in the context of the Copenhagen climate change meeting about to start, he highlighted the major importance of climate change for the future for forests.

After **James Mayers** contributed an update on FGLG (see below) a Press Conference followed, which saw lively questions on forest decision-making and the context of climate change in particular. Issues raised included: the international proposals on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); how countries involved in FGLG can have effective bargaining power in international climate change negotiations; and how to effect changes introduced by the new Indonesian minister on local forest access. There was also much interest in the Indonesian President’s recent commitment to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions by 26 per cent - with the suggestion that a large proportion of this will have to come from action in the forest sector.



1.3. FGLG update and evaluation findings

James Mayers, of IIED, noted that it is an exciting time for forest governance – for who gets to decide what about forests. We can hope that a major step forward will shortly be taken in Copenhagen in connecting climate change action and forests – in terms of both climate change mitigation and adaptation. There are other reasons however why forestry remains a vital arena. There are new pressures – for land, fuel and food – that overlay the old, cold, hard realities about who has the rights and capabilities to use and benefit from forest resources. There are questions about the excessive power of loggers, oil palm and soy developers and their government beneficiaries. Yet there are sources of inspiration where forestry decision-making is in local hands - producing stronger livelihoods and liberating communities. The search is on for practical governance systems and FGLG teams have made huge progress in showing ways to secure safe space, provoke dialogue, build constituencies, wield evidence and interact politically.

“ There is a lot of argument in FGLG work, there is a lot of debate, there is a lot of pushing open doors to get people to hear things.

” - James Mayers

For basic information on the nature of FGLG, see the box at the front of this report. In the new phase of work on ‘*Social justice in forestry*’ the **FGLG anticipated outputs for the period 2009 to 2013** are as follows:

- 1. Forest rights and small forest enterprise.** Create and take opportunities for *policy and legal reform* for land tenure and resource access rights of forest dependent communities. Strengthen *information and capacity* for local forest control and small forest enterprise associations.
- 2. Legitimate forest products.** Help ensure Voluntary Partnership Agreements and other *legality assurance* processes foster *citizen engagement*, install *local rights* and contribute to broader governance reform. Increase number and effectiveness of initiatives putting out *information* on forest resources, their ownership and use in the *public domain*.
- 3. Pro-poor climate change mitigation and adaptation through forestry.** Help ensure *REDD and adaptation forestry* strategies are focused on local property rights, institutional capability and good forestry practice. Enable better national decision-making about *biofuel* development in the context of securing rights, legality and climate mitigation forestry.
- 4. Trans-national learning and preparedness.** Conduct learning *events, exchanges*, online *networking*, produce *tools*, policy analysis, advocacy *materials*.

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The overall impacts of FGLG to date identified by the independent evaluation carried out during 2009 include:

- Indicators of all four outputs (not the above four, but those in the previous phase of the work) completely or largely met;
- good balance – targets hit whilst fostering processes, learning and innovation;
- strong governance impact contributed to in Uganda, Ghana, South Africa, Indonesia and India;
- conditions for achieving impact now good in Mozambique, Malawi and Vietnam;
- international organisations influenced and links proving useful.

Local impacts identified by the evaluation include:

- Forest-linked livelihoods around Mabira in **Uganda** more secure after reversal of government decision to convert forest to sugar plantations;
- small forest enterprises in **South Africa** can now operate in a framework of simplified, rationalised and improved policies;
- investments in locally over-exploitative logging deals questioned and prevented by high-level action in **Mozambique**;

- increased access rights to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in state forest land for indigenous community groups in Orissa state in **India**;
- practical action for locally beneficial community forestry better enabled by governance frameworks in **Vietnam**;
- new policy has legitimised and supported community-controlled logging at district level in **Indonesia**.

“

The impacts do not necessarily have to be solely impacts on the ground but they can be openings and options for voices. You need institutions that are transparent to positively affect their communities. Our president always used to say, you can't eat governance, people have to eat food.

”
- Bright Sibale

Lessons on grappling with forest governance

On learning groups that begin to work: Shared understanding is emerging about what makes an effective learning group for forest governance. We have tried to capture this in the following working definition: Learning groups organise around the idea that good decisions can only be made when they are based on engagement, learning, and pragmatic choices. They provide a group of selected individuals an informal and moderated space within which dialogue, learning and decisions can take place. These individuals are typically 'governance-connected', drawn from divergent interests, institutions and sectors. There is a deliberate attempt to create groups for, or link to the issues of, those marginalised by and impacted by policy decisions and to take action to influence policy formulation and implementation.

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With today's challenges in forest governance we think this approach is critical, and in many contexts it appears innovative or even subversive - but it is hardly new. Indeed, in a way the main lesson and effect so far created by FGLG is that tried and tested approaches to stubborn old problems are needed: we need to build and support the capability of key people to connect together for long enough to take opportunities to tackle core problems of rights and capacities to manage and benefit from forests sustainably. The real innovation required is to make this palatable to supporters who increasingly work in short time horizons and expect quick, tangible and traceable results.

“ *If you want to achieve change you cannot do it alone.* ”
- Bright Sibale

On proving that learning groups work: Three main reasons make it difficult to pin down the effect that FGLG has had: firstly, most of the teams learn and plot as a team but rightly take actions and speak through others – often their constituent member organisations and platforms. Secondly, over time the work of member institutions and other initiatives become supportive or aligned with the core objectives and processes of FGLG – again, a good thing but making traceable effects difficult. Thirdly, turning learning into action takes time – a few years is barely long enough for effects of improved understanding to translate into action on the ground. Despite these challenges, peer-to-peer review and interrogation at the annual international learning events, and the independent evaluation of 2009, both show that impact is apparent and that it is possible to identify parts of the trail between action and effect.

“ *When we leave here, we transform the learning into outcomes. We change it into initiatives.*

”
- Chimère Diaw

On having impact with modest resources: A major lesson of the work so far is for clarity and shared understanding to be reached on the goal - 'the big change' that is needed. When this is clear, almost total flexibility is then possible on what actions are taken to achieve it. This takes time, often requiring several rounds of specific action and iteration. With a clear eye on the prize it is possible to adapt to changing circumstance and take opportunistic action; without it, such action can amount to nothing. Another critical ingredient is energetic and inspirational convening of the group – charismatic and dedicated individuals are the engines of forest governance change. Finally, to have impact, groups rely on voluntary input: not much can or should be paid for directly so individuals and organisations involved through time need to use their networks and lever additional funding and other sources of support. Again, if the goal is clear and modes of engagement are flexible, this has proven possible.

Recommendations from the independent evaluation for the future work of the FGLG were summarised as follows:

- Clarify 'theory of change' of teams
- Sharpen approaches to context
- Review and deepen participation
- Target international inputs better
- More cross-team interaction
- Improve agility for opportunistic action

Each of these recommendations was the subject of considerable attention as the learning event progressed and the plans for in-country work were sharpened.

“ *Intellectual understanding is different from practical understanding. I say, 'There is a tiger in here, what are you doing?' Everybody says, 'running away'. That is practical understanding.*

”

- Inyoman Sadra



2. Forest-based climate strategies: governance opportunities and constraints

2.1. Some key issues and questions

James Mayers kicked off the discussion by noting that this subject is fast moving. There are few answers out there but FGLG has shown itself capable of providing some and is well placed to engage with practicalities of governance issues linked to forest based climate strategies.

'Forest based climate strategies' is an unwieldy phrase, referring to the ways governments and non-governmental agencies are trying to address a range of initiatives. On the mitigation side of climate change this includes: REDD; other approaches to keeping existing forest standing; CDM in the forest sector; and some of these are linked to potential carbon trading. Biofuels, at least in some contexts, are being rolled out in land use for climate change reasons as a lower carbon energy source. Increasingly we need to think about carbon in the broader forest-agricultural landscape. Then there is the range of issues to do with how interventions in forests can help society to adapt to climate change, and how other ways in which people adapt to climate change may affect forests. Scale and geography are critical questions – where in a country or region and at what sort of scale might any of these strategies be appropriate?

“

If we are pushing rights and enterprise, how is climate change going to affect that? How do we proof the strategies with climate change in mind?

”

- James Mayers

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Strategies will not work unless they are locally credible; they will be undermined and overthrown. All of FGLG's previous work demonstrates this. One of the things that FGLG and other groups can do is hasten the discussion of these issues. Effective local institutional capability based on equitable local property rights is fundamental. We are thus talking about big changes in power if these strategies are going to be long-lasting; how to roll back the power of over exploitative logging; how to reign in the drive for land-hungry agro-industries that replace forests for short term profit. Hard-won learning that has been developed over time in perhaps mundane forestry activities needs to be dusted off and shouted about anew.

Some key questions about any in-country forest-based climate strategy:

1. Is it worth it?
2. Who should be involved?
3. What should be its focus and scale?
4. What baseline will it be founded on?
5. How will forest land tenure and use rights be secured?
6. How will the strategy be mainstreamed into national governance?
7. Who will bear the costs of the strategy or distribute/receive the benefits?
8. How will technical capacity be developed?
9. What international negotiating position is needed?

These questions can be grouped in **four groups of issues** for our purposes:

- **Information, capacity, participation** and engagement mechanisms - needs, access and use
- **Tree and carbon rights** security, and other key **policy/legal reforms**

- **Cost and benefit distribution** and other **institutional arrangements**
- **Integration** with wider land uses, sectors and development plans

In exploring these issues we should not lose sight of fundamental questions implicit in any notion of forest based climate strategies: their legitimacy in the context of continued excessive emissions in the north; their ability to take on board key questions of livelihoods or divert attention from such questions; and the fact that some potential strategies are just pawns in the continuing geo-political climate change negotiation chess game.

2.2. Analysing the governance changes needed

“

My problem, and this is throughout Africa; carbon trading, CDM, REDD – we keep on shifting and talking about how these can be used to address problems, without challenging the assumptions. I think we should invest in much more critical enquiry.

”

- Godber Tumushabe

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Each of the above four groups of issues, and a fifth group of issues on 'REDD and livelihood security', was explored in the form of a 'force-field' analysis. The tables below present the results of this exploration and subsequent discussion.

Information, Capacity, Participation	
<p style="text-align: center;">Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different countries have widely different availability of information, participation etc • Most information, capacity, participation concentrated in very few heads • Due to low awareness level there is paralysis about what to do • Institutional roles / structures not defined – so little coordination 	<p style="text-align: center;">Changes Needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader availability of user-friendly information on climate change, forests, funding etc • Mechanism or process to start to build capacity and information widely and initiate action • Clarity on roles / responsibilities at national / local levels
<p style="text-align: center;">Driving Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International donors with money to spend • Real public concerns over ecosystem change • Commitment to international treaties, e.g. Kyoto 	<p style="text-align: center;">Restraining Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still doubt in minds of people about reality of climate change • Doubts about whether donors will give money • Fear that climate change will alter customary practice or commercial opportunities • Adaptation activities can lead to more destruction (reducing mitigation) • Economic gains from climate money insufficient or too complex to compensate for day-to-day cash income sources
<p>Entry Points for FGLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share key climate change documents with key people (at different levels) • Stimulate a discussion forum about forest / climate at national level / local levels for informed decision making • Evidence and advocacy to ensure forest / climate change discussions include pro-poor agenda in place 	
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which stakeholders need provoking with what evidence? • What about doubt in changing behaviour of the biggest energy consumers? 	

Tree and Carbon Rights – Policy / Legal Reforms

<p style="text-align: center;">Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity on all the schemes (REDD, CDM) • Disconnect between global and national situation, and national and local • Hugely politically and economically loaded • Lack of sharing on concepts among the countries • In-country discussion on tenure is at different stages • Methodologies of carbon calculation and carbon rights, concept may be misleading / unclear 	<p style="text-align: center;">Changes Needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total clarity on all concepts • Clarity of the rights versus clarity of climate justice • Representation should include community stakeholders • Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) should be taken into account in all schemes • Better involvement in the regional negotiation framework • Community tenure secured and community are real beneficiaries
<p style="text-align: center;">Driving Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopolitical forces realigning around climate negotiation • Tenure reform and forestry reform • Social movement • Corporate interests • Legal reform • Regional and national interests • NGOs' interests and involvement 	<p style="text-align: center;">Restraining Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposite
<p>Entry Points for FGLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International networking and sharing of concepts, practice, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) • Policy dialogues at various levels • Publications, e.g. policy briefs • Working group hosted by RECOFTC, funded by FGLG 	
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What about external drivers, e.g. donor interests and national commitments? • Nothing can change in land access if land demand doesn't slow or reduce • Can REDD (and other strategies) usefully push tenure reform or not? • Do you not need to make the case that secure community rights will reduce deforestation not add to it? 	

“

You need to generate some evidence that giving people secure tenure rights leads to reduced deforestation. If there isn't evidence then we are dealing in falsehoods.

”

- Duncan Macqueen

Cost and Benefits Distribution	
<p style="text-align: center;">Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International agencies: Developed the REDD+ idea; promoting in-country info / sensitisation / pilots • State: Starting to plan / position; seeking to control REDD+ revenues; some state-supported pilots • Private sector: See it as 'business plus', planning for it mostly alone; small enterprises only beginning to be involved • Communities: Investing time in understanding / planning – some places, weak participation mostly; opportunity for CFM recognised by some • Civil society: Pioneered thinking / planning; seeking to influence / control 	<p style="text-align: center;">Changes Needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring / tracking and guaranteeing the international REDD+ deal • Ensuring accountable governance of REDD+ • Investing in responsible forest management / national rules and REDD+ standards • Controlling social investment from REDD+ • Facilitating, advocating, monitoring, overseeing some programmes
<p style="text-align: center;">Driving Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big emission countries want cost-effective emission mitigation from REDD+ and want tropical forest countries to 'save forests' • States with tropical forests want the revenue from REDD+ • Business sees opportunity • Communities see poverty reduction potential and social investment • Civil society push for state accountability 	<p style="text-align: center;">Restraining Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ still a ghost – not real (yet) • Argument over public funds vs. market mechanisms to finance REDD+ • Major concerns about security of rights, equity and local control of REDD+ • Who will actually pay up?
<p>Entry Points for FGLG</p> <p>Explore the options for equitable cost and benefit sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information, learning and capacity that exists and can be built on • new capabilities and processes needed • policy / legal changes needed • viable plans, dialogue and actions to achieve the above at local and national level – and for learning internationally 	
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushing for climate justice may be the better entry point for FGLG • Enough examples out there yet to come to informed decision? Need action research? 	

“

"With REDD what you are actually talking about is money. If REDD is the issue, can money increase tenure security where it is insecure for whatever reason?" - James Mayers

"There is nothing guaranteed from the REDD process. Adding a reform is not an end in itself. Are you reforming to secure community rights?" - Chimère Diaw

”

Integration with Wider Land Uses and Sectors	
<p>Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several projects happening together without linkages (agriculture, mining, forestry) • Lack of technical capacity (government, media, NGOs) to deal with several development projects at the same time 	<p>Changes Needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of all social and economic projects in a pluralist approach • Linking all government sectors (forestry, land, planning, natural resources, etc)
<p>Driving Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of knowledge and information between government authorities (agriculture, finance, environment, labour etc) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), media, Community-based Organisations (CBOs), etc 	<p>Restraining Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government ownership • Conflicts of interaction between globalisation and national development agendas and interests
<p>Entry Points for FGLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation / collaboration North-South and South-South • An international commitment (political level) regarding climate change, vis-à-vis land uses 	
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What about the broader macro-economic development frameworks • What space / role for local level institutions? • Part of the difficulty is getting the relevant government institutions involved to understand who is REALLY in charge of what – FGLG could focus on tactics for this. 	



REDD and Livelihood Security	
<p>Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure land tenure • Lack of community consultation on biofuels and REDD issues • Priority to poverty reduction and livelihood security • Difficult community access to forest resources • Over emphasis on forest conservation versus sustainable use for local livelihood and development 	<p>Changes Needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of more effective resource use (agriculture, charcoal production etc) • Improved tenure security for local communities • Enhance community participation in decision-making and consultation • Creation of forest co-management arrangements • Improvement of community understanding of REDD issues • Community capacity building and benefit sharing
<p>Driving Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community interest to protect the forest for their future • Potential for local leaders to become facilitators and motivators • Requirements from international community • Development support from donors and government initiatives • Existence of national and regional Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) / Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) fora 	<p>Restraining Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination amongst ongoing programmes and initiatives • Lack of knowledge by government, CSO, CBOs etc • Lack of integration of initiatives into national development strategies • High opportunity costs for community to benefit from REDD

“

In REDD, the money will not come in six, seven, ten years – what will happen to the livelihoods of people who have to leave the forests for carbon sequestration? I am concerned that some governments are asking people to look after forests without concerning themselves with livelihoods. This has a lot of implications for FGLG.

”

- Nguyen Quang Tan



2.3. Key country opportunities on forests, climate and governance

Teams considered where key opportunities may lie for FGLG to engage on governance opportunities and constraints to forest-based climate strategies:

MALAWI. Malawi now has a national adaptation plan. Now a mechanism is needed to share information across the sectors. A stakeholder process is needed that is local, in perhaps three areas, national and effectively multinational through better informed country representatives.

TANZANIA. REDD through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) is a key opportunity – since CBFM has been the focus of a concerted push from NGOs and government for some time, and some of it is working. Secondly, reform of national policies and laws in favour of local land tenure and rights can be given a new push through climate-linked strategies.

CAMEROON. A range of initiatives present the opportunity for exploring the right links with climate change strategies: the coalition of Central African states can be a key mechanism, since some forests are shared between two or three countries; protected areas are quite well networked now; new legal framework for community forests can provide incentives for communities to protect their forests with the carbon market in mind; there are new conservation concessions; a review of the forestry code needs to incorporate tenure issues; and an ongoing REDD initiative can explore the above issues.

UGANDA. FGLG can add value to the development of a REDD strategy in Uganda in particular by focusing on community management potential. A big proportion of National Forestry Authority (NFA) funding is now going on communicating climate change issues. Experience in the voluntary carbon market in Uganda and other countries could also be usefully explored by capturing case material and facilitating exchange visits.

INDONESIA. FGLG has three main strategies: Capacity building, facilitation and dissemination of information about REDD. There are some 40 pilot projects in Indonesia.

INDIA. Three main areas may be useful to focus on: linking progress with community forest management and REDD; the Greening India programme; and the conservation of the Himalayan ecosystem programme.

MOZAMBIQUE. There are at least three ongoing processes that FGLG could seize as opportunities to promote the climate change agenda: both a national REDD strategy and a CBNRM strategy are in preparation with FGLG involvement; the national forest programme signifies REDD as one component – this needs to be realised; and the third national poverty alleviation strategy being designed – another opportunity to mainstream climate change in policy.

“

REDD is one component of the national forest programme and we are using REDD as such. We have the opportunity to influence here.

”

- Alda Salomao

GHANA. Control of the REDD process needs to be wrested away from government control. At the moment REDD in Ghana is very much going according to a format laid down by the World Bank – the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Partners are realising that this is extremely limited – and FGLG can help open the discussion up. In 2010 a focus could be on tree tenure outside forest reserves.

VIETNAM. FGLG is involved in a climate change group at national level. This can be used to promote participation of local communities and community forestry in climate change programmes.

SOUTH AFRICA. FGLG might find a tactical approach within the following three main initiatives:

six months ago, the industry completed a climate change impact study; national government has also been steering a national strategy on climate change and low carbon development; and a series of mitigation projects may also present opportunities.

2.4. Debate on a local case - forest governance and climate change

Following the field trip to Tenganan (see Annex 1), learning event participants sat with a range of people from the community to debate some of the issues revealed. The following quotes are illustrative, with comments from local community members on the right, and FGLG participants on the left:

“

"The management of the area is governed by local customary law, covering an area of 8,000 hectares. The laws regulate the management of the environment"

*"The rules, the way it's structured in the village, the rules seem to be working. There are undercurrents but it seems to be working, **the forest is being protected.**"*

"What struck me was the very strong cultural bond to the land. The community doesn't face the complexity of having multiple groups coming in. It is a very hermetically sealed governance structure."

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"It is like an island in a sea of modernity."

"It looks like the benefit sharing arrangement is working well, as long as they follow the rules, but the tenants feel over-ridden by villagers. They are poor. There is a potential conflict in terms of benefits."

”

"In harvesting trees, outsiders are using existing government regulations to gain rights to do so. The district office of the Department of Forestry might give these rights but the village law does not allow this. And because Tenganan believes what it is doing is for greater benefit, villagers have the courage to confiscate the wood and we are prepared to face the risks and if necessary go to court to defend this."

"We have told them that if they do not want to follow the rules and regulations, they are welcome to leave."

"There is a trend to sell land [in Bali]. The young people are not interested in tilling the soil."

"The forest users, so long as they follow the rules, they are allowed to stay. But the forest users are going to become a community within their land – how are the villagers going to deal with this social change?"

"Pressure is building from outside, questions from inside."

"We also have people with bags of money knocking on their door, in the form of the carbon trade."

"In the case of this village there is no incentive to take part in carbon trading."

"This is a village that has conserved the forest; if you have people coming in

trying to trade carbon it may be disruptive to the tenure system."

"It is difficult to see how carbon trading will be able to reduce carbon emissions any further here – the community has protected its forest for years."

"What carbon trading or climate-linked funding can do is change behaviour – it's a big opportunity to incentivise sustainable practices."

"It would be good for a site like this one to be rewarded for the sustainable and democratic way they run. But the international trading system is not based on that, it is based on pollution."

"I have been working with communities. At first they have no problem. Then they heard about CDM. Previously, they protected their forests for the next generation, now they look for incentives because they see the schemes."

“

"Our thinking is not directed at the selling and buying of carbon but the protection of Tenganan and its environment. But we are lucky because our government has recognised our efforts."

"In future, we do not know what market forces will bring."

"There are very good relationships but we think there will be destruction of rules after intervention in the village. One future potential conflict is between local regulations and legal arrangements at state level."

"There are strong winds of change in this village, as much as they have tried to remain in the traditional way of life."

"We have continued to carry on what we have inherited from our ancestors. This is how it has been until now, but [I am] not sure how it will be in the future."

"Bali is a small island, Tenganan is one model. A small island is very vulnerable in terms of climate change, how to adapt. In case of food scarcity, in terms of sea level rise, there will be a place for areas like Tenganan. I think we have a good group that can speak out at global level."

”



Distilling out some of the issues from the debate:

Heritage and custom versus modernity and state intervention:

- Rapid development in Bali and subsequent problems raised question of alternative income-generating activities.
- Tourism beginning in the 1980s.
- Network of villages to retain self-sufficiency.
- Working in harmony with environment and allowing for modernisation – must these necessarily conflict?
- External influence over villagers, especially youth – what are those influences; are they positive or negative; and how the villagers counter them, mainly through education.
- Tenganan is not necessarily representative of most of Indonesia / Bali. They have resisted change and influence and held onto their land.

Customary Law	State Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How this is arranged • Group property / village property • Individual property and how it is passed on • Rights of forest users • Living by environmental philosophy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it interfere with way of living / customary law? • How will trading cause problems with tenure? • State already caused conflict by granting access rights

34 REDD and carbon trading:

- Question of protecting forest, problematic and unlikely to be beneficial.
- Benefit sharing: possibility of being more equitable to forest users but where does that leave the forest?
- The village has yet to see the benefits of a scheme.
- They have witnessed the effects of climate change already.
- They are joining networks, communicating with NGOs and other indigenous groups; there is a strong focus in the village on learning and sharing knowledge.
- There is a fear of what will happen with carbon trading - issues raised around colonialism and the appearance of the schemes.

Current Situation

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest is currently protected • Stability • Strong <i>written</i> law • Strong traditions are what holds it together – unusually protected from outside intrusion • Inside village there are 'no poor' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality between villagers and users / tenants • Inequality is leading to rising tensions • Outside village, there seems to be inequality between men and women

Future / Coping with Climate Change

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing new system could start to address current underlying tensions • Bringing people / organisations in to work with all stakeholders, not just villagers • This is about <i>adaptation</i> and therefore must work out a system of incentives (for all?) • Possibility of finding an opportunity to reward good behaviour as part of scheme • The community has shown resilience in the face of external pressures already 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing REDD could destabilise the current system of benefit sharing / tenure system • There has only been limited information available so far • There is a 'usable' system of tenure for a carbon trading system, but it only encompasses some • Does carbon trading really address the problem? • Raised risk of further conflict? Conflict between locals, conflict between local and state regulation • Is there a risk of social breakdown due to external forces – and with it the breakdown of the governance structure?

Some key questions:

- How typical is Tenganan? How many of these issues are faced by similar villages in Bali?
- Must there necessarily be a conflict between environmental and social justice?
- Does the carbon trade mitigate the problems that modern (tourism) industry brings?
- Is there an incentive? Who has an incentive?
- Who is working with the forest users? Does there need to be more research into the perspective of these people versus the villagers?
- The villagers state an awareness of climate change but do not explicitly state a need for change to lifestyle; there is a need for more information on the type of changes stakeholders would like to see. Currently, only stated requirement is funding.
- If there were to be a compensation scheme, through what mechanism could this reach the forest users / villagers?
- What would be the percentage of benefits? What would go to community, service providers, local government, national government?

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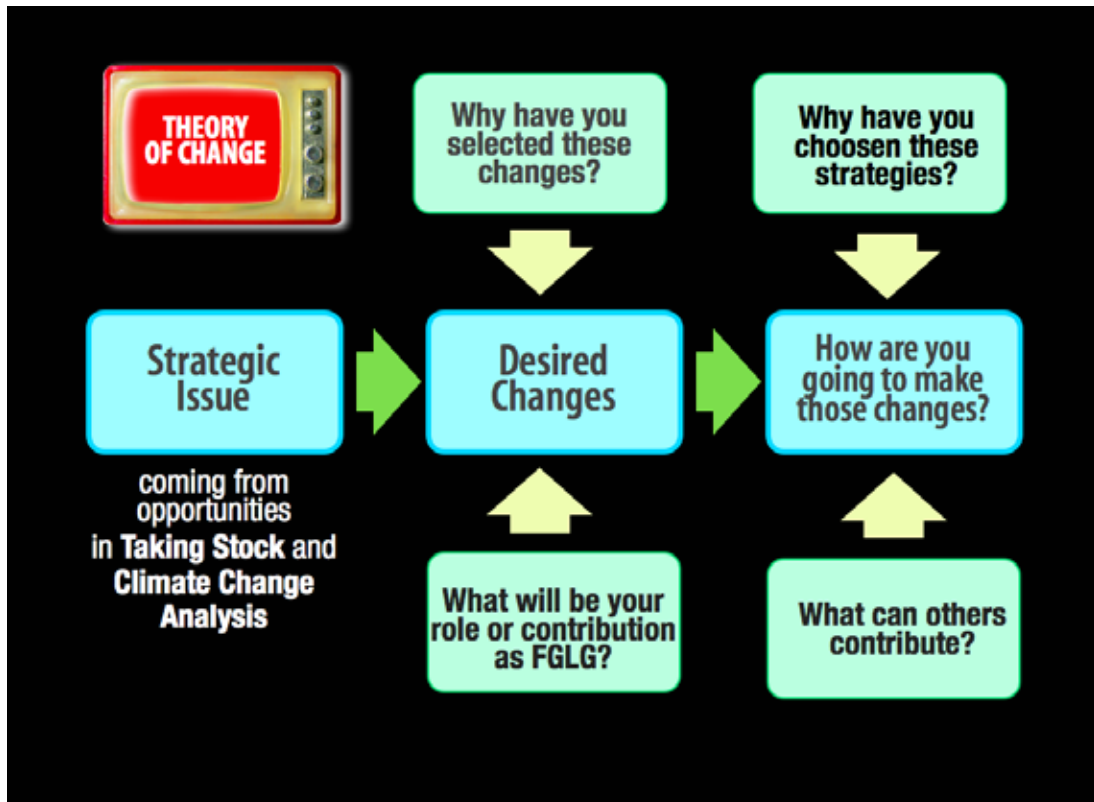


3. Country team progress 2009 and outline work plans 2010

The following section summarises the progress of country teams in 2009 and the outlines for work in 2010, presented in reverse alphabetical order, by country.

Each sub-section consists of compiled and edited information from various sessions of the learning event, including country team reflections and presentations, and peer reviews of work and goals.

The 'Theory of Change' task was originally presented in the following format:

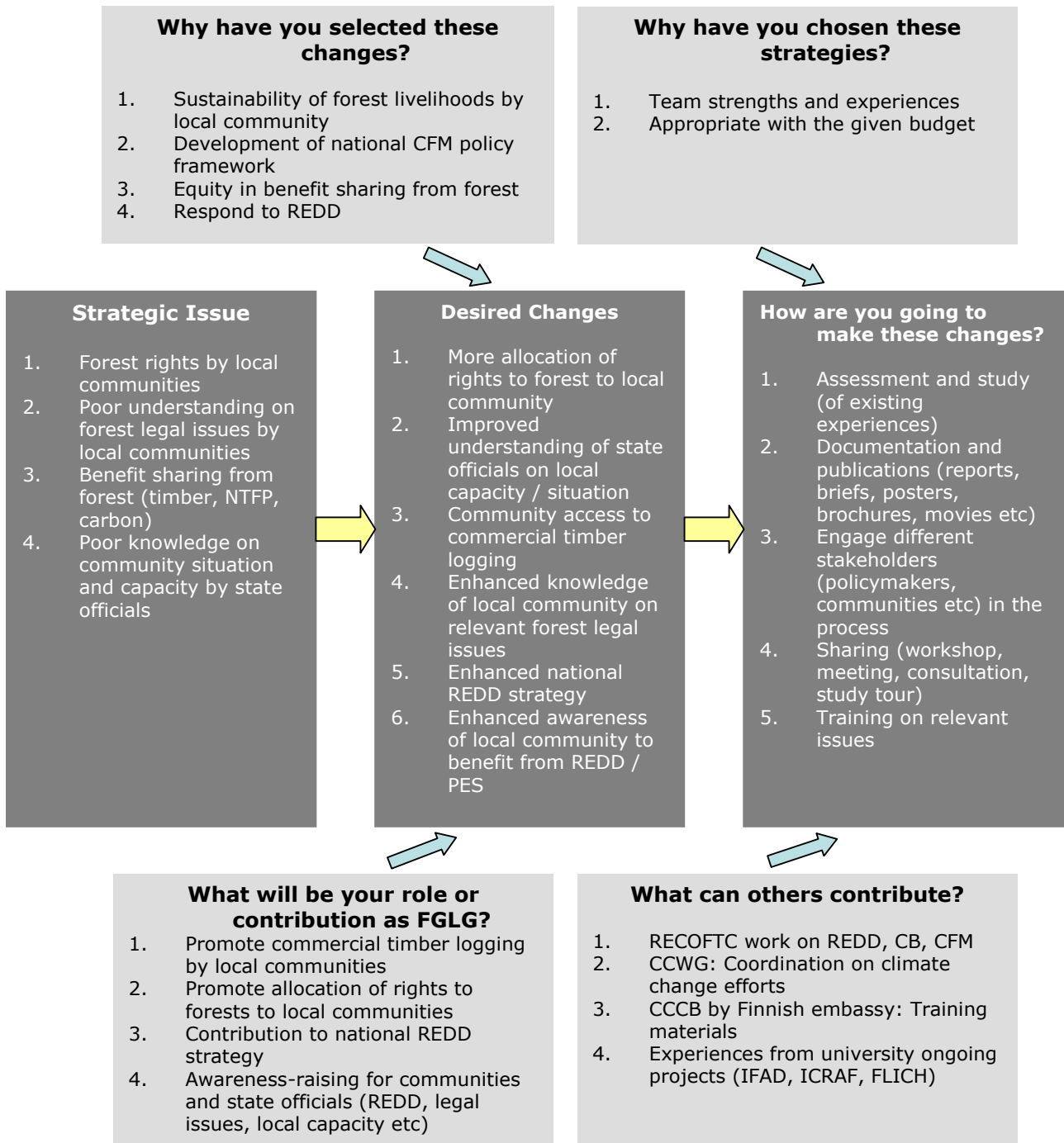


3.1. Vietnam

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Vietnam

<p>1. What was planned for 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document findings from the field • Organise 2 provincial workshops • Print and distribute project outputs • Prepare synthesis reports and policy briefs • Sharing lessons learned with national CFM pilot project • Prepare work plan for second phase • Organise visioning workshop for phase two
<p>2. What was actually done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document findings from the field into provincial reports • Organise workshops in Dak Lak and Hue provinces • Prepare synthesis report and policy brief • Prepare third policy brief • Introduce project findings into national CFM pilot project • Print and distribute project outputs • Prepare work plans for second phase • Organise review workshop for phase one and visioning for phase two • Coordinate national CFM workshop and prepare workshop book of proceedings
<p>3. What changed as a result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District official support allocation of forest to local communities in Hue province • Provincial officials asked for investigation of forest loss in four villages in Dak Lak • CFM pilot project asked FGLG to share lessons learned • Key findings from FGLG are used in undergraduate training at universities in Vietnam and outside • Improved understanding on forest governance • FGLG was asked to co-organise a national workshop on CFM • Lessons from field visits were taken into account when national policies were formulated • Pho Trach village asked authorities for legal title of their forest
<p>4. Who was influenced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • FGLG team members • University students and lecturers • National policy-makers • District and provincial authorities
<p>5. What other opportunities have emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of legal title to forest communities • Community timber logging from natural forest • REDD+
<p>6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community participation and benefit from REDD; how will rights form the basis? Focus on enhancing the national REDD strategy • Community adaptation to climate change • Study on community timber logging (commercial) • Support allocation of legal title to forest community • More integration or close and positive rapport between communities and government – focus on role as facilitator

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Vietnam



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Vietnam

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Assess forest land allocation issues (benefit sharing, timber logging, livelihoods)	Study on NTFP development and marketing	Study on changes in natural resources usage in adapting to climate change
Want to achieve what?	Evidence to make policy recommendations	Improve income from forest for local communities	Understanding on the initiatives by local people to adapt to climate change
Who is directly involved?	Provincial teams with support from national members, RECOFTC and IIED	Thua Thien Hue team, with support from national team members, RECOFTC and IIED	Provincial team with support from national members, RECOFTC and IIED
Who will be influenced?	National and provincial (forest) policy makers	Local communities, provincial and national (forest) policy-makers	National and provincial policy-makers; local communities
Strategy to influence	Participatory assessment, consultation with stakeholders	Participatory assessment, support trials by community on NTFP, workshop with different stakeholders, study tours	Participatory assessment; consultation workshop (with concerned stakeholders)

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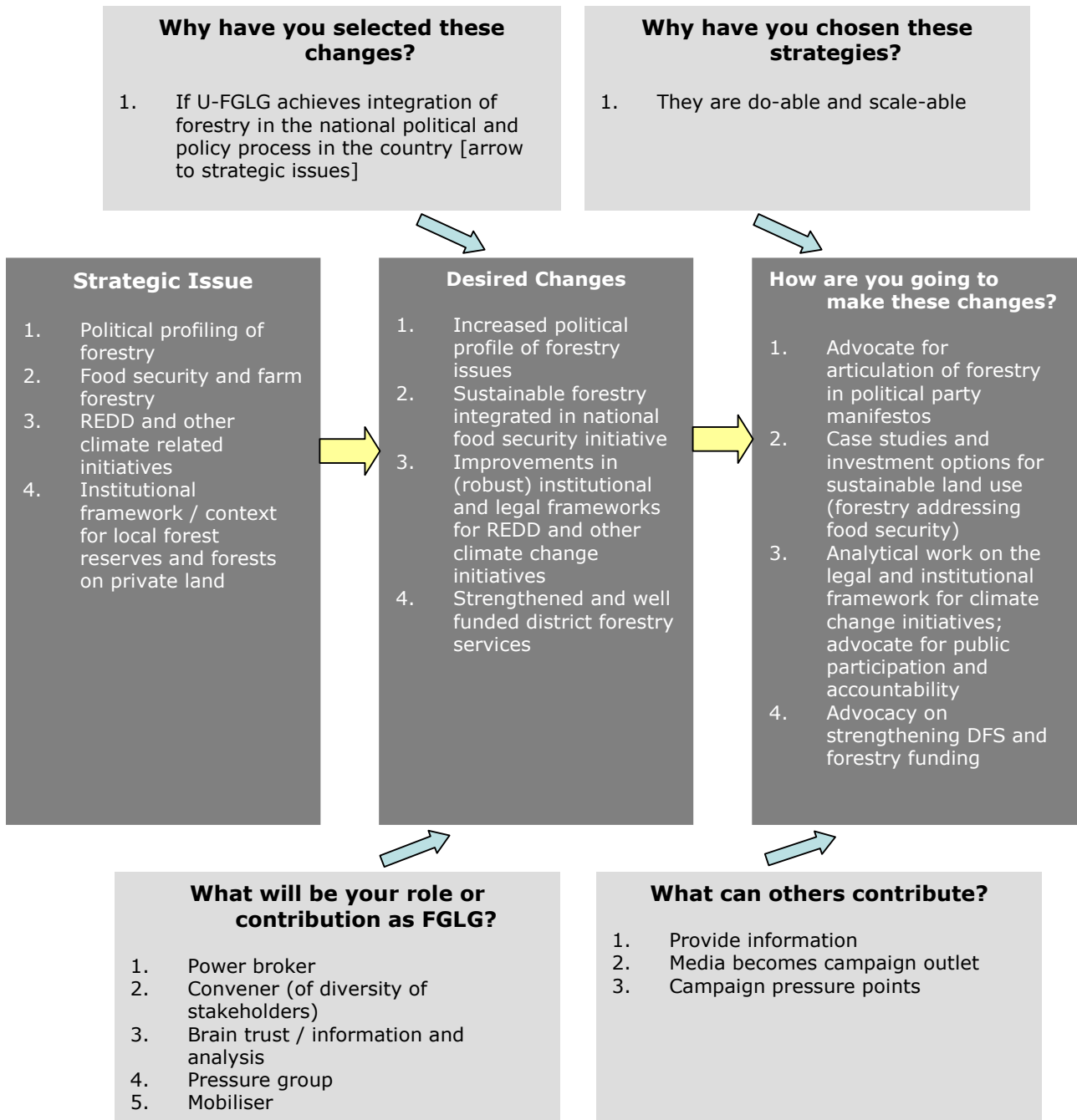


3.2 Uganda

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Uganda

1. What was planned for 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for improved macro-policy environment [influencing the land policy process] • Advocate for a macro-policy environment that enables improved forest governance [the development of NDP] • Improve accountability in the forest sector by fighting illegal activities – media profiling of illegal activities • Improve accountability in the forest sector by fighting / exposing illegal activities – study on illegalities in award concessions
2. What was actually done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing dialogue among key stakeholders – advocacy and strategy meeting with NFA and parliament • Knowledge management: Trouble in the forests (forthcoming); advocacy tool; media clips
3. What changed as a result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased spotlight in illegal forest activities • Presidential investigation into illegal forest activities • Forestry is explicitly recognised as a key sub-sector in the national development plan • Reversed the trend of de-gazettement as a result of judicial activism / strategy • Evidence of increasing acceptability to address long-standing injustices to minority groups
4. Who was influenced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing partners interested in democracy seeing relevance of N/R • Forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections • The biting effects of climate change has increased citizens’ consciousness
5. What other opportunities have emerged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the president: increased interest in illegal forest activities • Business groups: mutual alliance with UFGLG • The Batwa Community: increased interest and confidence in negotiating for compensation • Parliament Committee on Natural Resources: increased interest in illegal forest activities • National Forest Authority and other agencies: more cautious and responsible because someone is watching
6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the political profile of forestry in the forthcoming elections; identify the risks and opportunities • Knowledge management • Increasing DD for accountability through active mobilisation of citizens and citizens’ groups • Increase focus on political machinery / system • Focus on specific government issues and advocate • Focus on REDD and climate change; looking at the linkages with advocacy work • Making use of case studies and highlighting investment options for sustainable forestry

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Uganda



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Uganda

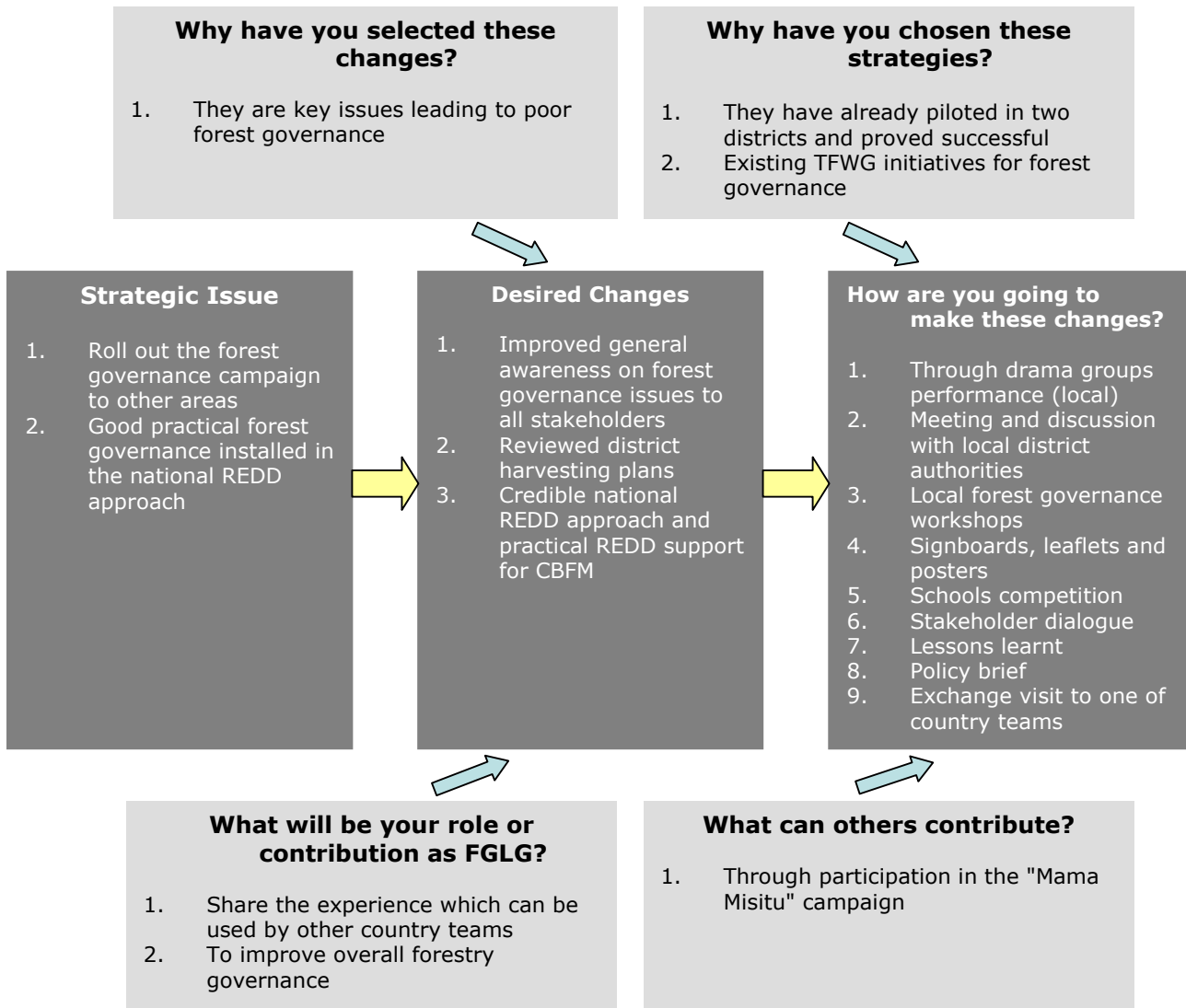
	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Assist minority forest communities to demand their tenure access rights	Review the current status and trends in illegal timber harvesting in the country	Analyse the legal and institutional framework for the implementation of REDD and other climate change initiatives
Want to achieve what?	National and local decisions take into account livelihoods and property rights of local communities	Raise public awareness of key actors in illegal timber industry	Identify areas for policy and legal reform
Who is directly involved?	ACODE, Forest Peoples Programme	ACODE, NFA	ACODE, Nature Uganda Alert
Who will be influenced?	Equal Opportunities Commission, Committee ONENR, judiciary	NFA, Law Enforcement Agencies	NFA, Meteorology department, ministry of finance
Strategy to influence	Prepare and submit memo, prepare and submit petitions, organise a training course for the judiciary	Undertake comprehensive investigative study on illegal timber harvesting activities in selected forests; publish report; disseminate report (media)	Analyse legal framework for REDD project; prepare and publish bi-annual REDD alert

3.3 Tanzania

The Tanzania country team is in the process of forming and identifying key issues for the work in-country. The following ideas are part of this process but can be regarded as work-in-progress.

The "Mama Mimitu" campaign mentioned refers to a campaign to address illegal logging and local forest rights; it translates literally as "Mother Forest".

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Tanzania



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Tanzania

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Forestry governance awareness campaign		Good practical forest governance installed in national REDD approach
Want to achieve what?	Improved general forest governance to all stakeholders		Credible national REDD approach and practical REDD support for CBFM
Who is directly involved?	Local communities, CSOs, policymakers / government, media, private sector, research institutions		Local communities, CSOs, policy-makers, government, media, research institute
Who will be influenced?	Decision makers, all stakeholders, media houses, private sector		Decision makers, all stakeholders, media houses, private sector
Strategy to influence	Advocacy, stakeholder dialogue, policy briefs, sharing lessons learnt, exchange visit / best practices		Advocacy, stakeholder dialogue, policy briefs

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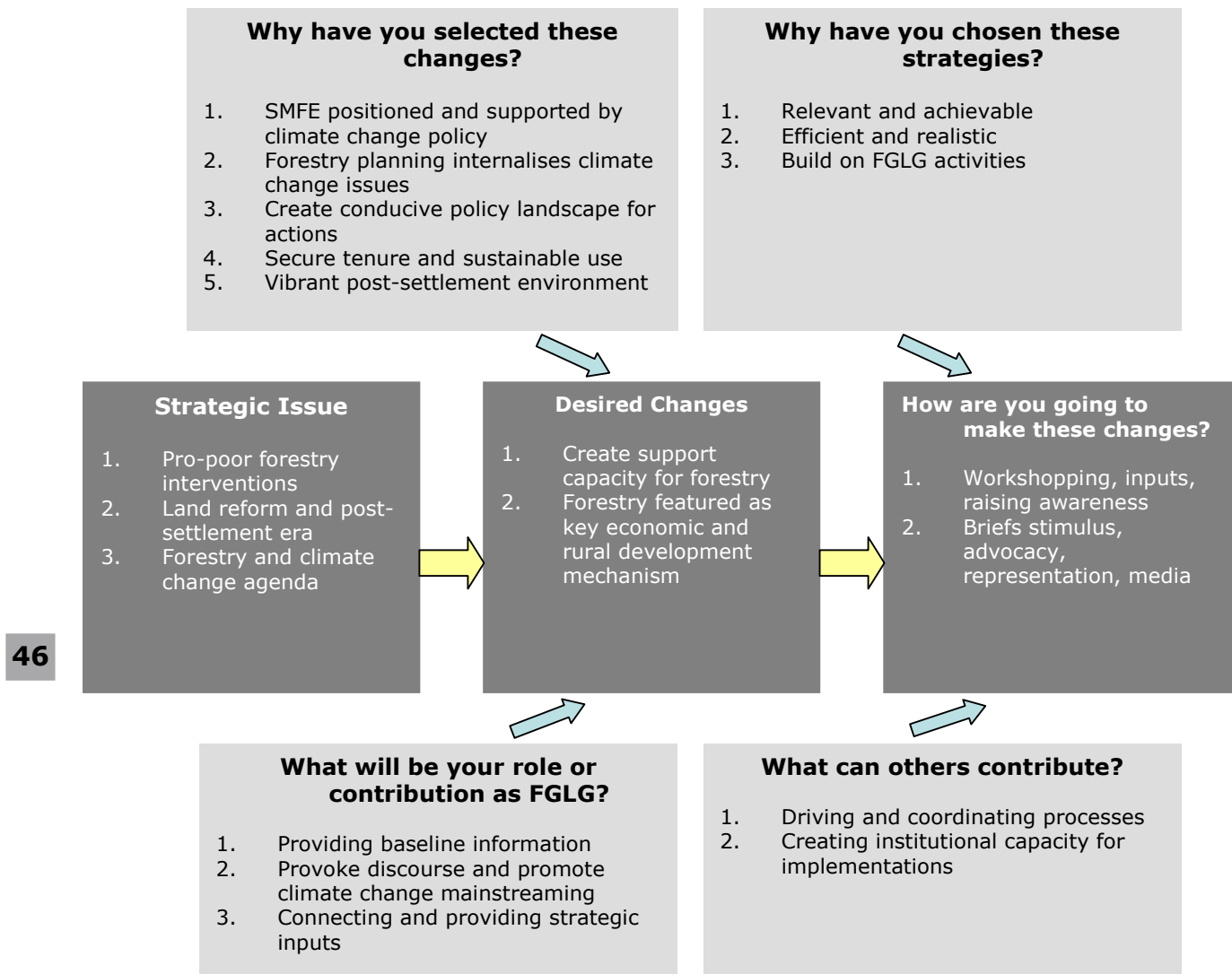


3.4. South Africa

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG South Africa

<p>1. What was planned for 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on SMFE skills issues and write a brief • Workshop and input onto SMFE strategy development process • Design a FGLG-SA brochure
<p>2. What was actually done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate provision of technical forestry training for a land reform project • Identify a niche in land reform to ensure communities' rights and provisions • Workshop and input onto land reform settlement instruments
<p>3. What changed as a result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communities' sensitive instruments on settlement • Better understanding of technical practices and requirements • Reference for FGLG-SA identity and positioning • Shift towards integrated and holistic planning for SMFE skills development • Reference for FGLG-SA entry-point on land reform issues • Reference and basis for developing SMFE strategy as process unfolds
<p>4. Who was influenced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platt Estate community project • Rural development and land reform (DRDLR) • FGLG-SA • Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) • Group's member organisations • Public • Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) • Forest Industry Education and Training Authority (FIETA)
<p>5. What other opportunities have emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heightened need to address SMFE skills issues strategically • Need to advocate for progressive post-settlement issues and support • Advance implementation of SMFE strategies • Use SMFE skills brief to influence SMFE strategy process
<p>6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify niche on climate change issues and incorporate community benefit; consider mitigation and adaptation • Engage with land reform related / associated authority, focus on community benefit through secondary processes since land reform • FGLG-SA positioning through engagement with potential partners; FGLG includes people from trade and industry, agriculture and fisheries, economic development • Continue to engage with SMFE strategy process; select practical governance tool to improve planning process and strategically improve situation • Engage with policy actors from various disciplines, e.g. law, economics, science • Monitor use of language of engagement for ease of understanding; continue process of simplifying technical documents and translating work • Extend skill development by monitoring capacity building process

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in South Africa



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG South Africa

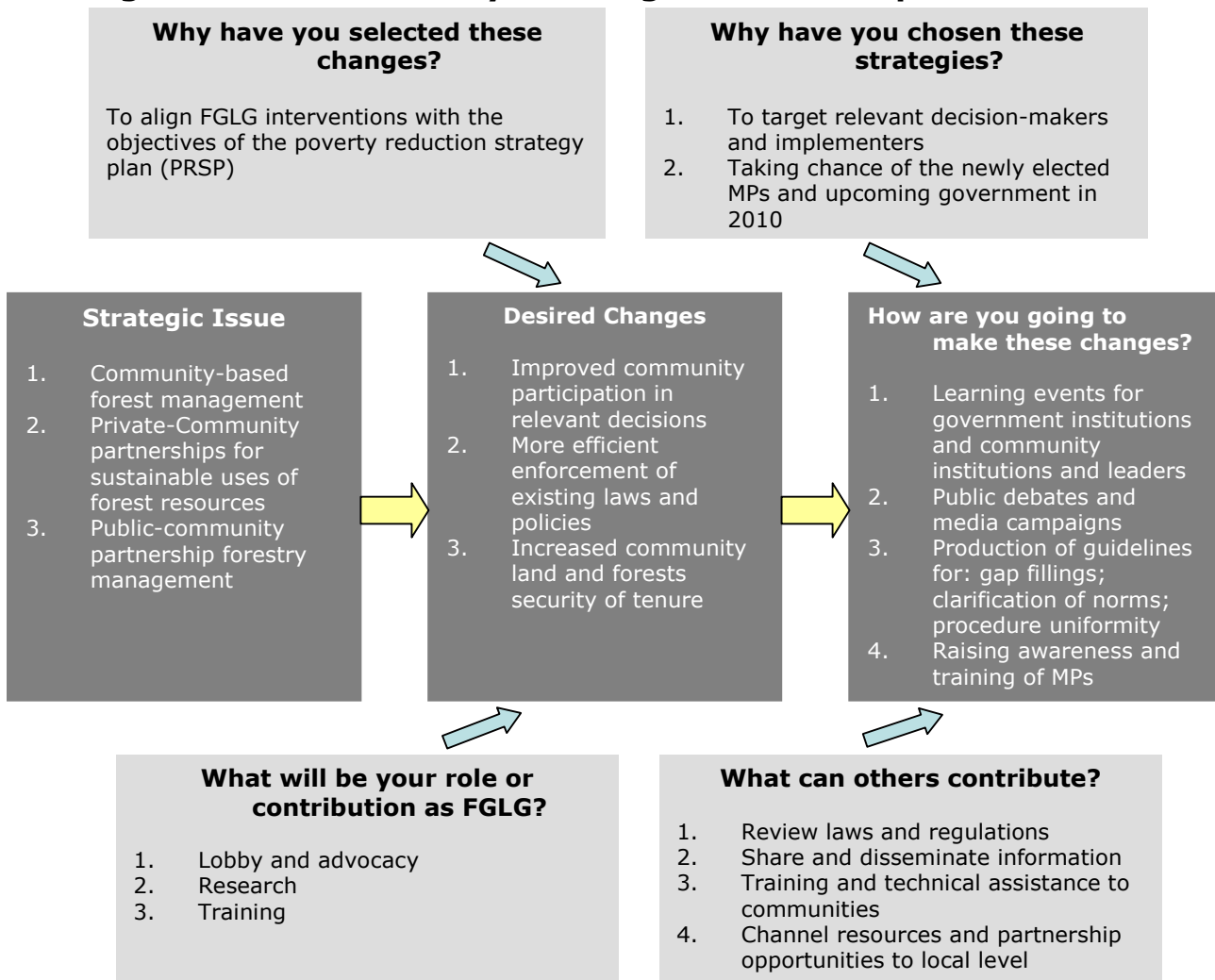
	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Provide strategic inputs onto the development of SMFE strategy	Influence of development of SMFE sustainable forest management system and standard	Pioneer and stimulate SMFE and climate change issues, discourse and action
Want to achieve what?	Provision of support mechanism for SMFE	Security of SMFE and provision of appropriate tools	Ensure the national climate change position is pro-poor and makes provision for real benefits
Who is directly involved?	SMFE representatives of the FGLG-SA would lead	FGLG-SA convenor will lead with group members providing strategic inputs	FGLG-SA local convenor will lead under leadership of the whole group
Who will be influenced?	Department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Water and environmental affairs; agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and forest stewardship certification	Policy-makers in water and environment, forestry, science and technology, and industry
Strategy to influence	Baseline, workshop, inputs, advocacy, networks and representation	Advocacy, inputs, networks and technical steering tools development	Advocacy, briefs and inputs, networks, workshops, awareness-raising and discussion forums

3.5. Mozambique

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Mozambique

1. What was planned for 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Advocacy • Capacity building • Publications • Networking
2. What was actually done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions for REDD+ • Update on forestry situation • Public debates: design of CBNRM strategy • Training seminar • 3 books: cartoons, forestry and climate change, forestry and sustainability • World Congress on Forests; national forum on forestry; bilateral annual seminar on biofuels and forests • Engagement with stakeholders from community to management
3. What changed as a result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government openness for public discussions and inclusive decision making on forestry strategies and programmes
4. Who was influenced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector associations • National directorate of land and forests • Community based organisations
5. What other opportunities have emerged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More integrated links and better interaction among different stakeholders at all levels • Climate change as an opportunity for collaborative approaches
6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate the partnership with government and private sector • Expand the coalition to the local level; encourage and build capacity of communities for direct participation in governance and secure published commitments from government – establish solid links to harmonise policy and action • Improve access to alternative funding • Increase visibility; network with regional and national CSOs • Consider specific climate change interventions; continue contribution to national REDD strategy, prioritising communities as agents • Build the FGLG into a stable team, expand team to others working in forestry initiatives

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Mozambique



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Mozambique

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Advocate for institutionalisation of CBFM and production on guidelines for sustainable SFE	Promotion of private-community partnerships in forest use and conservation	Disseminate info on alternative actions and tools for community implementation of the national climate change action plan and REDD strategy
Want to achieve what?	Strong community tenure rights and increased social and economic benefits	Decrease of degradation and illegality in the forest sector	Community capacity and preparedness for climate change challenges
Who is directly involved?	CTV	CIP	CTV and Ministry of Environmental Affairs
Who will be influenced?	Central and local government	Private sector and government	Rural communities
Strategy to influence	Training seminars and media campaigns	Guidelines for private community partnerships and collective monitoring	Training of local leaders and community associations and rural extensionists

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3.6. Malawi

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Malawi

<p>1. What was planned for 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 'forest connect' communities on SMFEs • Training with FAO on market analysis and development • Timber study • Advocacy on timber • Advocacy on charcoal • Joint parliament committee meeting with GURE • District Post newsletter (results of timber study) • Ntandd-Hill Ntchn case study using customary systems
<p>2. What was actually done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All done
<p>3. What changed as a result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government issued ban on timber exports • Strikes / border closures; result of publicising work • Government set up timber audit committee • Pool of experts on product development (mushroom, honey, curios, cane furniture) • Charcoal so demonised that theoretical possibilities not yet included in plans • More media coverage of forest issues and media use of FGLG work to open debate with government • Environment and forestry included as nine (not six) priority areas for Malawi
<p>4. Who was influenced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers and government officials • Media houses • District forest officers • Police customs • Malawi Chamber of Commerce
<p>5. What other opportunities have emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change task team to operationalise NAPA • Interest from ministers on forest issues • Media interest has grown; improvement in reporting of forestry issues • New links with FAO SMFE group • Establishment of local development fund for local community initiatives
<p>6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage forest ministers to reform Forest Act – to redefine government responsibilities • Issue of climate change and forests needs more prominence • Clarify how forestry in NAPA can best be implemented, e.g. sustainable energy • Engage in multi-stakeholder activity • Synchronise the programme among governance, police and media • Focus on traditional rights, focus on FBEs and timber • Further work on including biofuels in National Adaptation Plan (climate change) by promoting inclusion of sustainable resources • Promotion of a climate-linked renewable energy strategy that includes previous FGLG work on options to deal with charcoal; continuation of process of public dialogue on charcoal and addressing field-level trust issues • Scoping study following rapid assessment completed to address issues behind timber, basis for larger study

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Malawi

Why have you selected these changes?

1. Limited national debate on climate change
2. Information limited to a few people
3. Impacts of climate change high at local level
4. Roles / responsibilities unclear - response weak
5. Reluctance to change on charcoal
6. Forest department not efficiently regulating and implementing policies and legislation
7. Civil society not involved in facilitating forest co-management

Why have you chosen these strategies?

1. Cost-effectiveness
2. Realism
3. Achievable
4. Practical

Strategic Issue

1. Level of knowledge and understanding on climate and forests is limited
2. Policy barriers to sustainable forest-based enterprise (e.g. charcoal approach, registration difficulties, etc)

Desired Changes

1. Communities implement forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation measures
2. District FO and communities actively promoting charcoal in MGT plans
3. Well-informed stakeholders on climate
4. Government effectively regulates and implements policy on charcoal
5. Civil society organisations effective in advocating implementation of COMGT

How are you going to make these changes?

1. Policy research
2. Media engagement
3. Charcoal advocacy work: policy-makers
4. Training and awareness-raising
5. Identification of good practices
6. Advocacy with policy-makers

What will be your role or contribution as FGLG?

1. Sharing key climate change documents
2. Organising national and regional discussion fora
3. Evidence based advocacy
4. Organising SMFE exchange visits
5. Organising district learning events
6. Training key implementing climate change partners
7. Scaling up case studies
8. Documenting / synthesising and sharing good practice
9. Advocacy on policy regulation and implementation

What can others contribute?

1. IIED provide key climate change documents
2. Donors (e.g. Norway) share latest approaches / lessons
3. Agricord support to forest producer groups
4. FAO and EU IFMSLP provide continuing support to SMEs

Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Malawi

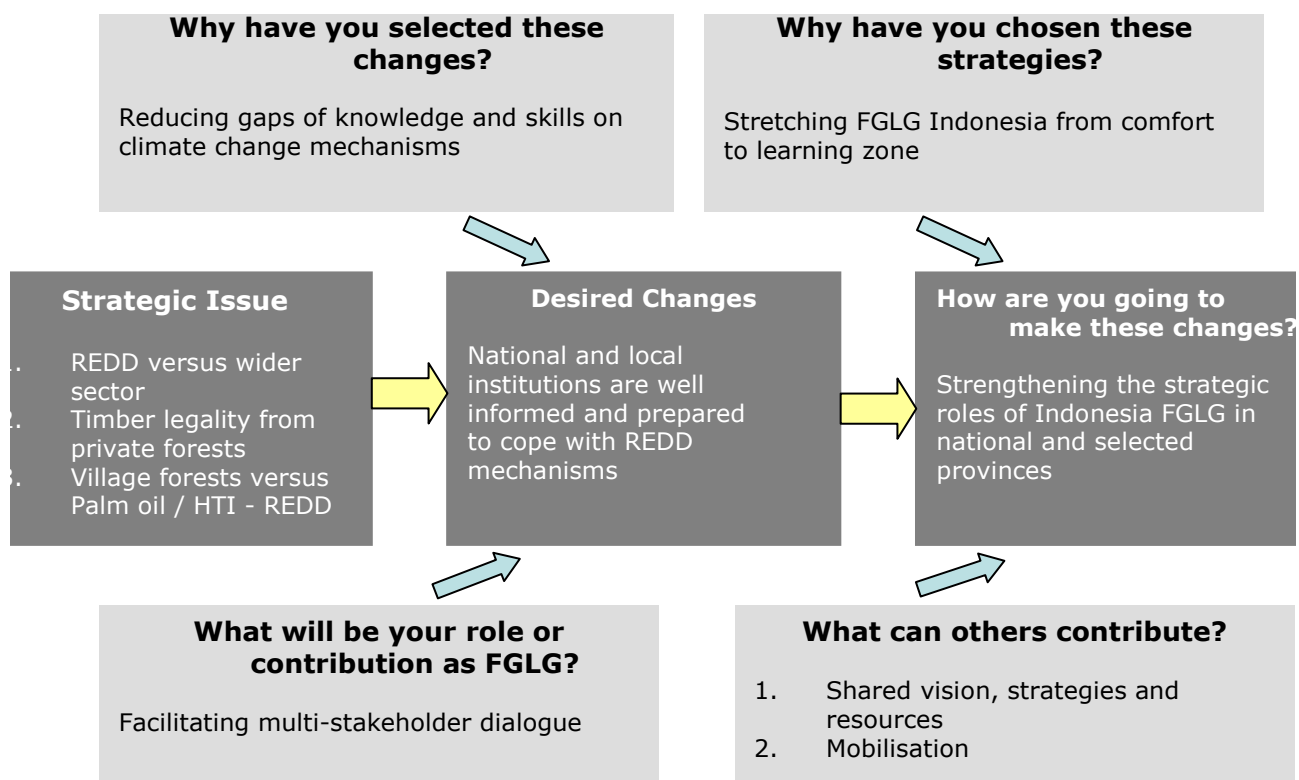
	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Advocacy on implementation of Forest Based Enterprise (FBE) related policies	Organise district level fora on charcoal	Conduct a gap analysis study on climate change and REDD
Want to achieve what?	Government effectively implementing and regulating timber, charcoal and firewood (FBEs) policies and laws	District forest officers and communities including charcoal production in their co-management agreements	Entry points for FGLG identified
Who is directly involved?	TSP, CURE, FAO, Agricord	TSP Mzuzu university	CEPA, Bunda College of Agriculture, CURE, TSP
Who will be influenced?	Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Minister of Finance, Minister of Economic Planning, Ministry of Trade	Department of Forestry	Department of Forestry, Department of Environmental Affairs
Strategy to influence	Bilateral meetings, studies and policy briefs, presentations and media engagement	District fora, bilateral meeting, DF management	Policy studies, policy brief production and dissemination committee

3.7. Indonesia

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Indonesia

1. What was planned for 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community forest and carbon trade (Jambi) • Watersheds and forest land-use planning • Multi-stakeholder dialogue (South East Sulawesi) • Facilitating national pro-poor carbon initiative
2. What was actually done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder dialogues / workshops / discussions on community forests, governance issues and policies • Multi-stakeholder workshop on watershed management – advocating district government on community plantation • Identify area's potential for community carbon trading and building database
3. What changed as a result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community understand benefit of forest and influencing other provinces (shared learning events) • People realise what they do in one area can give negative and positive impact for another area • Influencing the understanding of partners on the carbon management opportunities for CBFM development in Indonesia
4. Who was influenced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community • Local government • Agendas of multi-stakeholder forums • Watershed forum: local community; local government; local university; researchers • MOFR: local community; local government; corporates; NGOs
5. What other opportunities have emerged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups on REDD at district level • Support local government as policy (PERDA) on REDD and carbon market • Legal recognition on HTR (community plantation) • Draft watershed management document • New policy on National VCM • The market mechanism and institutions
6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication of community forests and they will get REDD • Improvement of FGLG members' skill and capacity building • Advocacy, e.g. to multi-stakeholders • Analyse then planning watershed land-use for sustainable livelihood • Dissemination of the concept, process and market instruments – benefit to the poor • Continue multi-stakeholder discussions to consider risks and benefits to communities for REDD and VCM – continue work on methodology and standardising of pilot projects • Further develop FGLG role of facilitation between government and communities to further VCM • Focus process strengths to have impact for local control • Message transfers: Local-National • Engagement with existing REDD initiatives like Ulu Masen, ASEAN-REDD, UN-REDD etc – look at local level engagement • Support/monitor FLEGT / combating illegal logging • Analyse the FGLG value-added • Establish learning group to focus on climate work

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Indonesia



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Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Indonesia

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Support to scale up village forest scheme in Muara Bungo-Jambi	Develop a protocol to legitimise timber from privately owned forests (Hutan Rakyat)	Promote pro-poor mitigation and adaptation on forestry and other sectors in South East Sulawesi
Want to achieve what?	District government recognise more village forest linking to REDD mechanism	MOF enact new policy to recognise timber from private forests	Provincial policy to reducing mining / palm oil expansion in state forest land
Who is directly involved?	District governance of Muara Bungo, FGLG members of MBO	MOF, MFP partners, FGLG members	FGLG members (local government, local NGOs, parliament)
Who will be influenced?	District government, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Provincial government
Strategy to influence	Workshops, more dialogue, advocacy and documentation	Research, publications and workshops	Multistakeholder dialogues, advocacy, research, policy action

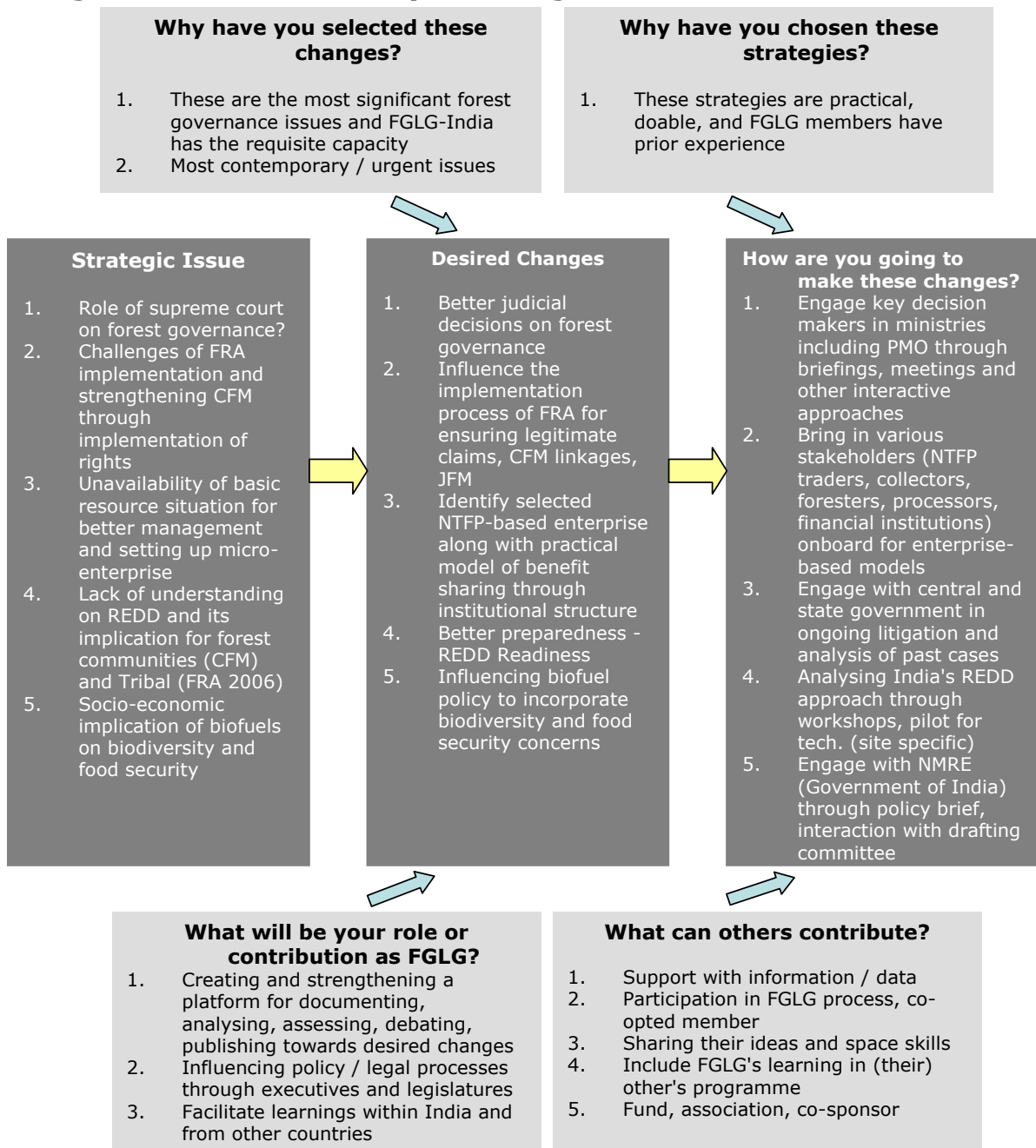
3.8. India

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG India

56	1. What was planned for 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance tactics for forestry enterprise • Enabling access rights and benefit sharing under Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA) • Focus on Protected Area (PA) governance under Forest Rights Act • Encouraging private forestry networks, two states of India (MP, Rajasthan)
	2. What was actually done
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on impediments to good governance for NTFP-based enterprise • Linkage with AYUSH, medicinal plants board and other government agencies • Capacity building with stakeholders • Study on community forest rights and resources under FRA published • Policy brief for MOTA, MOEF • Orientation training to various stakeholders • PA governance national workshop • Advice and referral service • Study: gap identification in private forestry • Strengthening network of private forestry • Publication: stakeholders workshop and report • Develop governance tool on 'reality check with officials'
	3. What changed as a result
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased concern for NTFP-based enterprises by government • Better price of NTFPs • A few enterprises started • Partnerships with state government • Increased understanding of community forest rights • Improved fund utilisation for FRA • Community entitlements on Community Forest Rights (CoFR) • Linking critical wildlife habitat under FRA with critical tiger habitats under Wildlife Act • Better understanding of issues of farmers, FD, small industry • Commitment of FD for timely payment to farmers, clearing proposals • Facilitated functioning of private forestry network
4. Who was influenced	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New strategy for MoEF for standards of good collection practice and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs • Forest work plan code included NTFPs • More stakeholder involvement • Synergistic action between different line departments • Linking NGOs / CFOs to CoFR issues • Linking PA governance with forest rights at the national level • Improve private forestry management • Better network functions • Government and private partnership agenda strengthened in two states: follow-up, regularity, documentation 	
5. What other opportunities have emerged	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future scope for community based private forestry (cash income) • Additional compensation from carbon credit • Pilot activity through cooperation effort, supply product from outside forest areas • Exercising rights with responsibilities, especially in critical forest areas • Orientation of FRA to wide-ranging stakeholders • Influencing communities for exercising rights as well as empowered duties • Forest certification with special reference to NTFPs • Enhanced community participation in enterprise development decision making 	
6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more	

- Linking Greening India programme with compensatory afforestation
- Exploring possibility of private sector (Industry plantation developments)
- Removing barriers and streamlining Forest Rights Act and Wildlife Act implementation
- Develop a focused direction towards NTFP-based enterprise including partners, donors and practical models on enterprise development
- Influence government schemes on FBE
- Overcoming bottlenecks in implementation of FRA
- FRA collective workshops to support government at both policy and field level
- Follow FRA in both supreme court and high court
- Possibility of organising national FGLG event involving all stakeholders
- Bilateral exchanges on FGLG themes as peer-review mechanism
- Looking in more detail at REDD and REDD+, including researching and provoking link between FRA and REDD payments, currently administered by different ministries
- Members individually looking at different responses to National Action Plan on Climate / Greening India programme
- Work on legitimacy of forest products
- Emphasis on unity of plan and continued interaction, despite varied areas of focus within FGLG and wide geographical area

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in India



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG India

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	1. Overcoming bottlenecks in implementation of Forest Rights Act including role of supreme court. 2. NTFP-based enterprise: pilots and model development	Review of funding procedure in forestry projects; investment in forestry tackling the contradiction of huge imports despite large scale plantation	1. REDD related opportunities and India's process to REDD+ and building capacities. 2. Socio-economic implication of biofuel with focus on biodiversity and food security
Want to achieve what?	Influence the implementation process at field and government / court level; Selection of few promising NTFP-based enterprises for model development	Transparent system of fund flow and disbursement; better informed forest decisions	Enhanced understanding of REDD and its implications on key stakeholders, particularly tribals; influencing biofuel policy to incorporate biodiversity and food security
Who is directly involved?	Sanjay and FGLG other team members; Prodyut and other team members	Sanjay and team; Sushil and team	Surya Kumari and Team FGLG; Sanjay and Team FGLG
Who will be influenced?	Ministry of tribal affairs, and various institutions and selected district / states supreme court; Traders, industry houses, MOEF, financial institutions	Implementers for JFM/CFM programme (states), donors and community; MoEF, plantation agencies, CAMPA	MoEF academic institutions, activist communities; Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; private companies, farmers, MoEF
Strategy to influence	Engage key players in ministries through briefings, meetings and other interactive approaches; bringing important stakeholders, field analysis and pilots	Transparency check - document, planning assessments, workshops; briefs, policy documents, workshops	Analysing India's REDD approach through workshops, capacity building and pilot for site-specific; engage with MNRE through policy brief and interaction with drafting committee

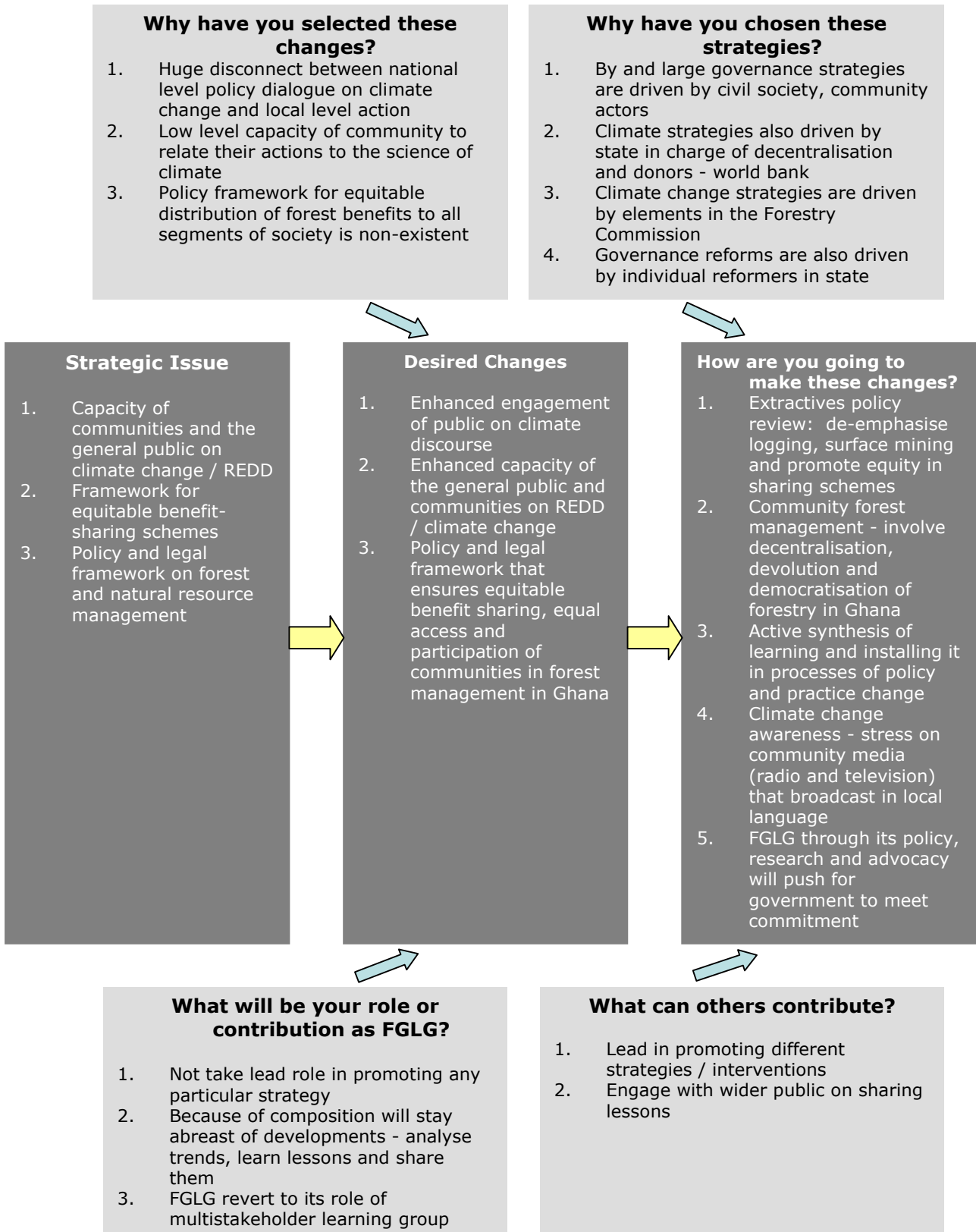
3.9. Ghana

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Ghana

<p>1. What was planned for 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VPA • Climate change • Community sensitisation and awareness creation • Engage wide stakeholders • Engage governance • Reconvene VPA contacts group
<p>2. What was actually done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with regional and Europe NGOs in context of ACRN on climate and forest governance • Engage with World Bank for mission on REDD to Ghana • Training for Ghana's parliament on climate change • Reconvened VPA contact group and larger CSO to discuss forest governance and climate change • Sensitised communities on climate change and relation to local livelihoods • Facilitated a training for national forest and FWG and other CSO on climate change and implication on good forest governance
<p>3. What changed as a result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected realism in the process • Managed to block government (FC's) intention to rush REDD process; expose loopholes in process • Created opportunity to get process back on track to secure benefit to forest people • Expose the weak performance of donors in relation to VPA implementation • Expanded engagement on forest governance and climate change governance • Raised awareness of various stakeholders and general public on climate change
<p>4. Who was influenced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Commission • VPA contacts group • National forest forum • Disability movement • Ghana Community Radio Network • Africa Community Rights Network • Other CSOs • Resource Communities (ADA etc) • Forest Watch Ghana
<p>5. What other opportunities have emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New interventions in collaboration with IUCN, IIED and Care International on expanding and opening up the activities on climate change focusing on adaptation • Growing interest of CSOs and communities on climate change and forest governance
<p>6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting on these interventions and their outcomes • Distilling lessons and sharing these lessons among different stakeholder groups • This will be the focus in 2010 for reconstituting the Ghana team to include all the relevant stakeholders (parliament, industry, government, NGOs, FC etc) to serve as "think tank" in distilling lessons from these interventions for sharing • Consider direct role of FGLG: shifting focus to facilitating learning amongst different stakeholders and reflecting on key lessons • In addition to working on governance reform, consider how work has benefited disadvantaged forest communities and the dimensions in which FGLG can work more directly • Mapping out different REDD payment options and their likely benefits or abuses • Use of four outputs to clarify plan for 2010

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Ghana

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Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Ghana

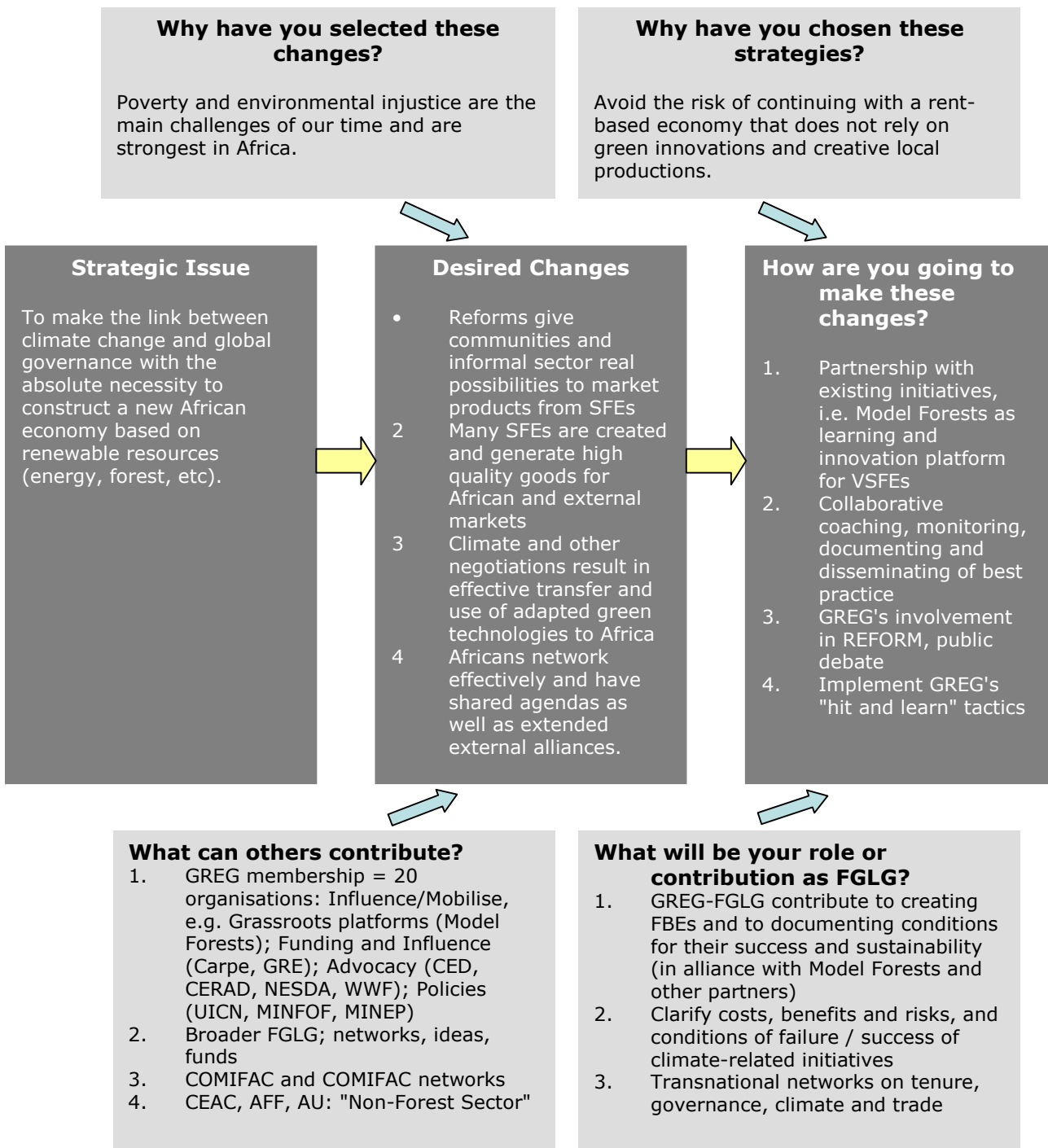
	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaption Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Install the formal policy and legal review underway, key changes enabling: participatory governance; equity in benefit sharing; access of communities including tree tenure reform	Advocacy to keep VPA process and content alive and implemented	Raise the level of awareness and capacity of communities on climate change to engage in discourse to realise real benefits to communities: how communities adapt, how communities prepare for possible adaptation
Want to achieve what?	Revised law and policy that starts to deliver real commitment to: participatory governance; equitable benefits; community access	Key community rights and access orientation of VPA maintained and developed as driver of practical changes in institutions	Clear community level positions on climate adaptation and mitigation options acceptable to communities
Who is directly involved?	Catalyst: Forest Watch Ghana; Players: FGLG, Ministry, Forestry Commission; drawing on existing traditional authority consultation process	Forest Watch Ghana, VPA contact group	Five communities; Ghana community radio network; civic response
Who will be influenced?	1. Committee in the ministry; 2. Consultants involved (FC and Ministry); 3. Parliament Select Committee; 4. Cabinet; 5. Implementers (DA, Civil Society, FC and Ministry)	Forestry Commission, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Parliament Select Committee	Five communities, Forestry Commission; National Climate Change Committee, Inter-Ministerial Committee
Strategy to influence	Policy briefs, discussion papers, position papers, key research and relevant areas; meetings, workshops, direct interaction with key people in FC, ministry, and technical advisers	Identify and document legality-legitimacy gaps for specific products to improve the institutional environment for VSFs and small local businesses	Radio programmes; review and synthesis of radio programme output to influence policy-makers - forestry commission, national climate change committee; post-Copenhagen planning meeting

3.10. Cameroon

Summary review of work done in 2009 – FGLG Cameroon

1. What was planned for 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Justice in Forestry (SJF) participatory assessment and work plan • Participate in public debate on forests and forest governance • Publish our results on governance and new issues in African tenure
2. What was actually done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MP position on climate change and forests, and Cameroon position on REDD • SJF assessment study and report, and GREG-Forests thematic groups work plans • Train, plan and work on Village Small Forest Enterprises (VSFEs) with local actors and communities in model forests and other landscapes • Land tenure workshop and conference • Contribution to forestry code review • Early draft papers on governance (mapping, impacts and gaps) and new African issues on land and property
3. What changed as a result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest code review still in progress • MPs adopted a position on REDD, Cameroon adopted a position on REDD+ • Communities, model forests identified priority value chains for wood residues or NTFPs • Tenure workshop and conference were successful but follow-up / impacts difficult to identify
4. Who was influenced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, Communities, Local NGOs • REPAR • MPS and government agencies: MinEP, MinFOR
5. What other opportunities have emerged
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor change in Cameroon forest code (law and by-laws) • Joint forest and climate change agenda for government, MPs, CSOs and communities in regions • Growth of Model Forest network and local innovations with support from GREG • New opportunities for community forests (manual), VSFEs
6. What needs to be finished off and what ways of working need to be emphasised more
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the SJF thematic groups and products • Finalise GREG's draft publications – particularly the governance mapping and gap analysis - produce targeted outputs and disseminate well • Capitalise more on the strength and diversity of GREG's membership • Develop media exposure for stronger impacts • Share experiences in workshops / conferences

Looking ahead – FGLG theory of change in Cameroon



Key elements for work plan 2010 – FGLG Cameroon

	Output 1 Forest Rights and Small Forest Enterprise	Output 2 Legitimate Forest Products	Output 3 Pro-poor Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Through Forestry
Going to do what?	Coaching, monitoring and documenting VSFs and local business innovations	Revisit the notion of legitimate forest products (LFPs) and identify gaps between legitimacy and legality for a selected range of forest products	Strengthen policy post-COP15 and develop suite of tools
Want to achieve what?	Help VSFs set up their business, monitor their successes and failures, and share findings through expo, publications and conferences	Know how products and actors are affected by current policies and laws and inform on the balance of rights and responsibilities	To ensure that key issues and learnings on climate change and REDD are properly shared and transformed into actions that benefit forest people and Africa
Who is directly involved?	GREG, AMFNS, Model Forest Action, local platforms including women, VSO, other partner organisations	Identify range of products: ICRAF, CIFOR, IRAD, ANAFOR, SRAFM; Private sector views: FIPCAM, TRC, WIJMA; Field experiences, projects and training: FSC, GPERFN	Facilitate coordination, sharing and learning among the governmental and civil society initiatives on climate change and REDD
Who will be influenced?	Local people, model forest actors. GREG members and partners, CSOs, policy actors, the larger Congo forest community	Local people and VSFs, civil society, private sector, policy actors, Cameroon - Congo Basin	All individuals and organisations involved, e.g. GoC, CED, CIFOR, IUCN, GTZ, ITTA, IRAD, WWF, NESDA
Strategy to influence	Trigger new thought processes and innovation by establishing a partnership between GREG and Model Forests, increasing the likelihood of successful VSFs and documenting key change factors for policy and people	Policy briefs, research, deliberate convening of mechanisms for the VPA negotiations	Sharing, learning, publishing for local, regional understanding and action

4. Looking ahead

4.1. Filming social justice in forestry – feedback from a screening of four first-cut films

Over the last year some films have been in preparation on the theme of 'social justice in forestry' and how people are working to try and achieve it (featuring both FGLG team members and others). Dominic Elliott, a UK-based film-maker, has been working with IIED and several FGLG country teams on these. Work-in-progress films on Malawi, Uganda, Vietnam and Ghana were shown at the learning event and some feedback was gathered to help in finalising these films. The plan is to develop a 'highlights' overview film in addition to the four country-specific films.



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4.2. Cross-team work; Steering Group; China-Africa

The fourth of our four Outputs in the new phase of FGLG is all about the inter-country aspects of FGLG: liaising with other initiatives and processes; getting particular teams together on specific issues; and getting all of us together once a year in a learning event. It also includes an approach to develop a bridge between forest governance opinion-formers and practitioners in Africa and their counterparts in China in particular, and possibly also in India.

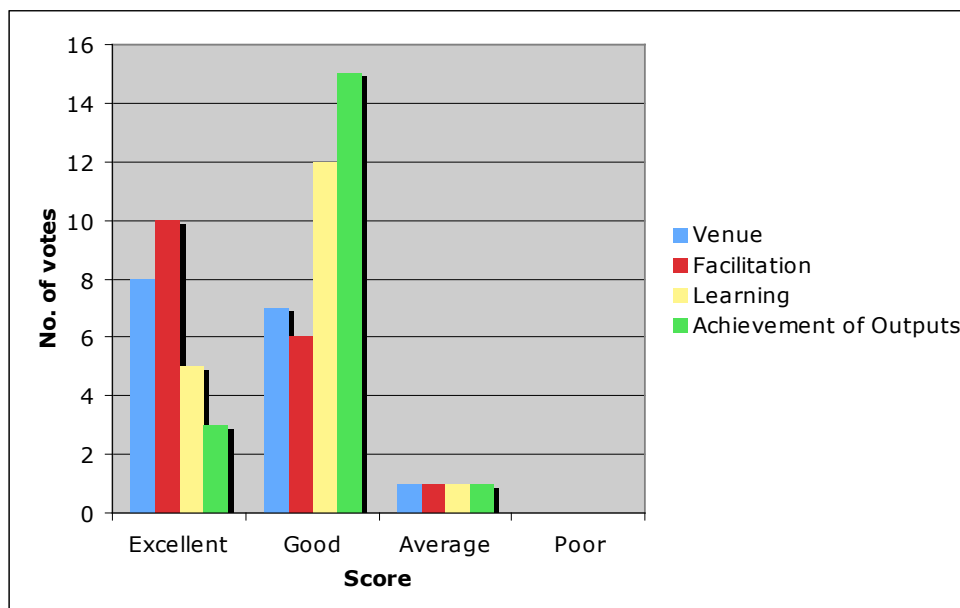
On inter-country exchanges, we have some resources in this new phase of work for thematic explorations that cut across the countries. Some key ideas have been brewing and these will be the subject of a FGLG Steering Group meeting in early 2010 (we have now had several meetings of this Steering Group – one physical and two via conference call). For example, it would make a lot of sense for the emerging Tanzania team to engage in-country with another team for a while to help develop their thinking. There is also an idea to convene the Asia teams with others in the region on community forestry and REDD issues – that might be a starting point for exploring these issues further amongst the African teams too.

Also linked to REDD; IIED and the Mozambique FGLG team have, up and running and supported by other means, an initiative called South-South REDD whereby Mozambique is working with partners in Brazil in developing a REDD strategy. There may well be advantages to building on that with some of the other FGLG teams over time.

On the China-Africa forest governance learning platform, some tentative links have been made with some key players in China. There are four or five institutions that we have some communication with, who are now exploring ideas. It is clear already that to work on issues of 'China in the world', it is important to be working on issues within China as well, to establish understanding and credibility. A possible process over the next few months is to increase this information exchange with Chinese players, to interact in particular with IUCN, WWF, Forest Trends and others. We hope also to utilise a particular colleague at IIED who has a number of Chinese partnerships, in order to try to get an initial workshop meeting together during the second half of 2010, where protagonists from FGLG Africa countries meet with Chinese counterparts. Mozambique, Malawi, Ghana, Uganda and perhaps others are likely to be interested. Again, this will be taken forward in the Steering Group.

4.3. Evaluation of this event

For evaluation purposes, participants placed stickers on a diagram to represent their overall impression of the event, under the categories of Venue; Facilitation; Learning and Achievement of Outputs. The following chart illustrates the result:



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4.4. Learning event 2010?

Two FGLG teams were keen to make the case for hosting the next learning event in late 2010 – Vietnam and Mozambique. An excellent set of reasons was put forward and an exciting multi-media presentation 'pitch' was made by each of the two teams. Both locations would clearly be excellent for a learning event in the near future. Participants in the event then held an informal secret ballot, which the Mozambique team won. Commitments are not yet possible, but IIED will work with the teams on possible programme, logistics and costs in the first few months of 2010 so that a decision and initial plan can be made in good time.



Annex 1: Notes on field trip to Tenganan Village and Community Forest



Exploring Local Forest Governance and Potential of Carbon Trading in Tenganan Village



Where are we going?

Tenganan village is situated on the western side of the island of Bali. Tenganan village, like most villages in Bali, follows a Hindu religion that historically came to

Bali via Java from India. Balinese culture has an elaborate lattice of customs that are based on collective decision-making and consensus. Each Balinese village including Tenganan has a “Banjar”; an organization of citizens who administer, through consensus the village’s political, economic, religious and agricultural decisions.

Tenganan village has a total land area of 917 hectares, a majority of which is forest managed by the local community (600 hectares). The remaining land is for rice paddy farming which is a key element of livelihoods in the village.

Traditional use rights over the forest are managed by both

individuals and the village leaders by traditional norms and custom (adat). These were established in the 11th century. The village government follows traditional rules and norms strictly in relation to both forests and other social issues and those who do not follow the rules are extradited from the village following a series of appropriate sanctions.

Although this site is not a field site of the Indonesia FGLG it is part of the portfolio of initiatives of KEHATI (Indonesian NGO) funded by Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Program (MFP) as part of a bilateral arrangement with DFID. MFP is an active member of FGLG Indonesia.



FGLG 6th Learning Event
3rd December, 2009

The Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) started off in 2003. An alliance of in-country teams and international partners, the FGLG is facilitated by IIED and currently active in Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda and Vietnam. A Tanzanian team is in the offing. FGLG connects those controlling it, and pushes for better decisions.

Field Program Time Frame

07:30 Departure

All Participants depart from Sanur Beach Hotel

09:00 Arrive at Tenganan Village

Introduction to Tenganan at Wantilan Meeting Hall

09:30 Stakeholders Interview

Group 1 Interview forest users at Forest Site

Group 2 Interview village leaders at Wantilan House

Group 3 Interview service providers, governments and NGOs at Village Government Office

11:00 Depart to Sibetan

Short stop over on road for viewing location of Tenganan in relation to Sibetan

11:45 Arrive to Sibetan Hall

Introduction to Sibetan

11:45 Sightseeing

Optional tour of wine making operation and snakeskin fruit garden

12:15 Lunch at Sibetan Hall

14:00 Group Discussion

Finalise group discussion on Tenganan Village

14:30 Plenary Discussion

Joint reflection

16:00 Wrap Up

Summarize key reflections

16:15 Travel to Sanur Beach Hotel

Tenganan Village, Bali



What has been happening there?

Tourism in Bali is a major industry and is generally dominated by large-scale tour operators. Tourists have been visiting Tenganan for many years as an example of a village in Bali that has preserved many of its traditional values and rituals.

As part of their biodiversity conservation program KEHATI has supported the formation of a community based tour operator "Village eco-tourism network" or JED that involves 4 villages namely Tenganan, Sibetan, Kiadan Plaga and Nusa Ceningan. The formation of the network has been facilitated in partnership with a local NGO known as WISNU foundation based in Bali. This has involved developing eco-tourism as a product and building the capacity of villagers in local guiding. It has also involved the development of small-scale enterprises.

Currently KEHATI and WISNU have offered support to Tenganan to have their forest area certified using either national forest certification system known as Eco-labelling Indonesia (LEI) or internationally via Forest Stewardship Council standards (FSC). Villagers are currently discussing the advantages of engaging with forest certification.

Why talk about Carbon Trading?

On 25th November, 2009, The Minister of Forestry Indonesia supported the President of Indonesia's pledge to a reduction of 26% in Carbon Emissions by 2020. He committed that forestry itself would make a contribution to the reduction by 14%.

Currently in Indonesia there is a movement to prepare for carbon trading using forests and trees as sinks. Many new consultancy companies are emerging and existing NGOs have set up services to explore the opportunity to tap into the climate change agenda specifically the voluntary carbon market and REDD. This has involved some district governments being persuaded by various companies in the name of carbon trading to pay fees for assessments. For

Note

Time will be given to prepare for the field on Wednesday after a short presentation by Wisnu Foundation and Multistakeholders Forestry Programme.



Key questions for reflection

- What do you consider the key issues influencing forest governance in Tenganan?
- What are the advantages of Tenganan becoming a pro-poor carbon trading site and who will benefit?
- What do you see as the challenges or risks for the future?

example the provincial forestry office in Bali has been approached by four international companies this year to buy carbon credits from specific forest areas in Bali. As yet there is no agreement as regulations are not clear to government officials.

Amongst recognition that forest managed by the state is not necessarily ready to take advantage of the forest related climate change agenda MFP believe that community managed forests have the most potential. They have selected Tenganan has a potential site to develop as a "model" for pro-poor carbon trading. It is anticipated that this will be able to be developed further as a "learning" site or model for others.

Currently KEHATI and MFP are supporting Tenganan village in their decision making to adopt the initiative. In the case that Tenganan agree they will facilitate an assessment including forest inventory, carbon sink projection and cash flow.

What is your task in the field learning?

There will be three groups in the field. Each group will meet a different group of stakeholders in a different place but all within

Tenganan village. On arrival a short introduction will be given to the site and its location in relation to the forest. You will have approximately 90 minutes to interview your stakeholder so it is important that you prepare your focus, process and questions in advance. Feel free to use cards or flip charts and engage the group using participatory tools to avoid domination among the group members.

The key questions used above are what we will answer in the reflection session. Do not ask these directly to the stakeholders but think about how you can get the different sides of the story to answer the questions given in the task.

After the stakeholder interviews there will be a drive of about 45 minutes to another village, Sibetan, which is also part of the eco-tourism network. Before lunch a short presentation on how the villages relate to each other and manage the area together will be given. An optional tour of a local village enterprise that makes snakeskin fruit wine will be made available to those interested before lunch.

The Forest Governance Learning Group would like to thank Kehati - The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, and the Yayasan Wisnu Foundation; together with the communities of Tenganan and Sabetan for their hospitality and willingness to engage with the group during our field trip.

Prior to visiting the villages of Tenganan and Sabetan, local NGO Villages Eco-tourism Network, who work with Balinese villages instituting eco-tourism initiatives, gave a presentation to the learning group to explain some of the history behind the way the villages operate. The foundation for the work was the impact tourism has had on the island of Bali, and how it has historically been largely planned in a top-down manner. In considering the conservation of the island's biodiversity, questions began to be raised by local people over who was seeing the benefit from this influx of tourists, and what the dangers to the community were over the impact on resources that the influx of tourists was having.

Villages Eco-tourism Network approached communities to participate in discussions over the resources and the impending problems, making plans to address them. They were trained in community organising, finance, facilitating and eco-tourism management, to aid the process of community participation and strategically train members of the community. The result of this process was to choose areas to model plans for eco-tourism. In order for this to work, there were three requisite outcomes: It must bring economic benefit, it must be ecologically effectual and it must be based on the community. As such, their slogan is "Balancing the economy, culture and the environment."

Villages Eco-tourism Network works in Dukuh, Sabetan; Tenganan; Kiadan, Pelange; Wisnur; and Nusa Ceningan to introduce a new kind of tourism to Bali.

Tenganan

The FGLG participants divided into three groups, to speak with local leaders, villagers and forest users. The local leaders group met with Inyoman Sadra and three others, who spoke and answered questions on the main issues that affect Tenganan and the governance of the forests.

On Tenganan village: Tenganan village consists of six hundred people, within which there are two hundred families. There are some individual properties within the village, but they follow the customary rules for communal interest.

There is a strong focus in the village on preserving tradition and teaching the young to understand the local philosophy; although there is recognition that modernisation and external influence brings challenges to this. The emphasis on teaching within the village is on practical understanding.

On tourism: Tourism became an issue in a major way very suddenly in the 1980s; bringing with it both problems and benefits. However, after the Bali bombing of 2002, there was a realisation of the level of dependence the island had on tourism and a turn towards both eco-tourism and alternative income-generating activities within the villages, to promote self-sufficiency. Tenganan is part of a network of four villages that operate a programme of goods exchange.

On forest governance: Sadra emphasised that some of the questions he is asked regarding deforestation they cannot answer, because these are not issues that have been experienced in the past, such as the possibility of landslides if there is too much deforestation. However, in terms of general governance, they have a philosophy of being non-violent with nature and respecting customary laws. Trees cannot be cut down whilst they are alive; equally, forest produce such as fruit and nuts are only allowed to be collected by the villagers after it has fallen. The village has strict rules about asking the council before cutting down a tree and imposes sanctions for violating these rules. They also have systems to manage the density of the trees.

Between the government and the village there have been no disputes over the boundary of the forest, as it has belonged to the village within customary law for generations.

On carbon markets: Members of the village participated in a global warming conference two years ago, which is where they heard about the carbon trade; there was concern at the time over who would be negotiating and making the trade for their forest. Currently there are strict

regulations in the village to prevent the sale or rent of any lands, so they are not susceptible to any potential investors as it stands. This is not, however, the case in all of Bali. There is currently no formal programme from the government on carbon but still the village has been attempting to further their understanding about carbon trading through NGOs. They have also formed a network with the alliance of indigenous people.

On climate change: The villagers have noticed a substantial change in the climate, particularly in regard to changes in the seasons. The rainy season is now of a shorter duration and it has become harder to predict when it will begin. The temperature has also begun reaching highs of 34.2°C, which is unprecedented to their knowledge.

“ *It is difficult for farmers because they don't know when to start planting. In the past they could predict when the rainy season comes* ”

On the decision-making structure: The village has both a council and a parliament, both of which are made up of married couples. The parliament is made up of the most senior people in the village, being those who have retired from the council. There are also six chiefs – these are not decided by vote but dependent on the seniority of marriage.



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Sibetan

In Sibetan, the FGLG participants were welcomed by the head of the sub-district, who gave more insight into the management of the surroundings. The 8,000 hectare area is managed through a system of agro-forestry, following the principle of managing the relationship between humans and the environment. The area is governed by local customary law, which regulates their management system and governs the planting of both timber and non-timber based plant life.

Following this introduction, the FGLG participants were given the opportunity to reflect on what they had seen and heard in Tenganan and discuss the issues of governance and carbon markets, within the structure of a fishbowl debate with Tenganan locals - the results of which are in section 2.4. In analysing the question of potential advantages of Tenganan becoming a pro-poor carbon trading site, members of the group raised the issue of historical conflict over the creation of national parks and protected areas globally, and whether a carbon trading scheme could potentially effect similarly unjust policies. There was concern over the means of guaranteeing local participation in any scheme to ensure it remains socially just and of the importance of gleaning a much deeper understanding of the roles of all stakeholders in the process.

The question was raised as to whether and how the Tenganan philosophy of living in harmony with the local environment can integrate with the economic aspects of carbon trading.

In closing, the Tenganan residents thanked the FGLG for visiting and expressed a wish for assistance in solving the issues that they face and to aid their understanding of developments within global forest governance. Equally, they requested that the group make the work of Tenganan known, as one model of forest management. As in the debate, the need for the international community to recognise those who have conserved their forests without the precedent of financial reward was also highlighted.

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A small island is very vulnerable in terms of climate change, how to adapt. In case of food scarcity, in terms of sea level rise, there will be a place for areas like Tenganan.

”

James Mayers of IIED thanked the people of Tenganan and Sibetan for sharing information about the management of both their forests and their community, which revealed much about forest governance issues for the FGLG participants to take to their home countries.

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