

**COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT
WORKING GROUPS 2000
IN CAMBODIA, THAILAND AND VIETNAM**



**VOLUME 5
PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS BY
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/PROJECTS**

**REGIONAL COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM, 27-29 MARCH 2000**



FOREWORD

This report includes all the papers and presentations, which were delivered by participants from international organizations and projects attending the Regional Community Forest Management Workshop in Ho Chi Minh City from 27-29 March 2000.

This report is part of a five-part set, which encompasses:

- Volume 1: Community Forest Management Working Groups 2000 in Cambodia, Thailand & Vietnam: Status Report and WorkPlan (Main Report)
- Volume 2: Cambodia Working Group Papers and Presentations
- Volume 3: Vietnam Working Group Papers and Presentations
- Volume 4: Thailand Working Group Papers and Presentations
- Volume 5: Papers and Presentations by International Organizations/Projects

For further information about this workshop, please contact:

Dr. Hans Helmrich
SMRP Cambodia
P.O. Box 1112
40 Prince Norodom Blvd.
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (85-5) 128 110 95
Fax: (85-5) 232 149 96
Email: mrcgtzhh@bigpond.com.kh

Dr. Mark Poffenberger
Asia Forest Network
5181 University Drive
Santa Barbara
CA 93111 U.S.A.
Tel: (805) 967-2191
Fax: (805) 683-0728
Email: mpoffen@aol.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Activities of the Cambodian-German Forestry Project	1
Village Forestry Experiences in FOMACOP from Piloting to Expansion	4
FOMACOP Presentation	19
Community-based Forest Management Global Framework Conditions: A GTZ Perspective	21
Regional Forest Programme IUCN Asia: A Brief Introduction to IUCN and Community Based Forest Management	28
RECOFTC into the 21 Century	31
Resources Policy Support Initiative (REPSI) for Mountainous Mainland Southeast Asia	34
Output of International Organizations, Session 2 (Day 2)	39
Output of International Organizations, Session 3 (Day 3)	41

Activities of the Cambodian-German Forestry Project

Presentation by Jürgen Fichtenau
Community Forestry & Extension Advisor

Structure

- Major Project Outputs
- Community Forestry activities at National Level
- Forestry Extension at Local Level
- Linkages / Co-operating partners

Major Components of the Cambodian-German Forestry Project

- ◆ Institutional Strengthening (-> advisory services are provided to the DFW related to sustainable forest management)
- ◆ Human Resources Development (-> the education and training system for personnel in the forest sector is improved)
- ◆ Development of a Forestry Extension System (-> developed and tested on a pilot scale including community forestry activities)

CF Activities at the national level within the Project's Framework of Development of a Forestry Extension System

Community Forestry is understood as integral part of a functioning Forestry Extension System. Activities include:

- ◆ Establish alliances and partnerships with other donors, GO's, NGOs, INGO's, Institutions with regard to CF
- ◆ Conduct a National Workshop on Forestry Extension (-> determining the direction for future extension efforts together with relevant stakeholders)
- ◆ Support to the CF unit at the DFW
- ◆ Networking (-> bimonthly CF networking meetings, working groups)
- ◆ Organize/Conduct Training and Study Tours
- ◆ Assistance/Support/Advice in CF Policy Formulation (-> e.g. CF Strategic Plan of the DFW; CF Sub-decree; CF Guidelines etc.)

Planned activities in a pilot area regarding Forestry Extension and Community Forestry

- ◆ Socio-economic survey conducted in 13 villages as basis for further planning

General conditions in pilot area

- ◆ 2.800 ha very degraded forest area
- ◆ 12,000 people living in 38 villages
- ◆ Food shortage for approx. 6 months per year
- ◆ Acute firewood shortage due to palm sugar production and conversion of forest land to agricultural land
- ◆ No forest management strategies
- ◆ Unclear land tenure system
- ◆ Communal approach questionable

Development of an adapted forestry extension system, reflecting a demand driven service of

- ◆ government
- ◆ and possibly private institutions to the villagers
- ◆ Development of 'extension-packages' for different ecological environments
- ◆ Future CF strategy has to take above mentioned facts into account (e.g. re-defining the 'communal approach' and adaptation to existing land holding pattern)
- ◆ Adapted Agro-Forestry System needs to be developed as alternative for sugar palm production
- ◆ Co-operation with other agencies/institutions absolutely mandatory

Linkages / Co-operating Partners

- ◆ With other GTZ Projects:
 - GTZ SRMP: Participatory Land use Planning
 - GTZ IFSP: Possible additional future pilot site
 - GTZ Land management Project: Demarcation and registration of CF areas on pilot scale
- ◆ With WFP: Support of CF activities by food aid
- ◆ With DED (German Development Service): Posting of staff at Provincial Forest Office
- ◆ With CAAEP: Development of an adapted forestry extension system
- ◆ With ADB/WB: CF Forest Policy Formulation
- ◆ With PRASAC: Communal Development in pilot area
- ◆ With NGO's: CF activities; Extension; Reduction of firewood consumption
- ◆ With RUA/SAPL: Practical field exercises with forest students /research/curriculum development

Village Forestry Experiences in FOMACOP: from Piloting to Expansion

By Dr. Marko Katila, CTA FORMACOP / Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

1 Introduction

Forest Management and Conservation Program (FOMACOP) is a national program financed by the Government of Finland (GOF), the World Bank (WB) and the Government of Lao PDR (GOL), and implemented by the Department of Forestry and provincial forestry offices. It has the following main objectives: (i) to promote sustainable forest management throughout the country by developing forest and conservation policy and legislation, (ii) to promote village forestry, (iii) to improve the wellbeing of villagers in the project area, (iv) to establish four National Biodiversity Conservation Areas and bring them under efficient management. To meet these objectives FOMACOP has been organized around two sub-programs: forest management and biodiversity conservation. The forestry program is piloting village forestry (Lao version of community forestry) in Dong¹ Sithouane in Savannakhet Province and in Dong Phou Xoi in Khammouane Province.

FOMACOP has been operating since January 1995, that is, for more than five years. The project's first phase is coming to an end within six months and it is thus already possible to assess what the project has actually achieved during all these years, and whether these achievements bear any relevance outside the project context.

This presentation concentrates on few selected workshop themes as follows:

- providing an overview of the village forestry concept and its implementation,
- summarizing FOMACOP experiences in replication/expansion and identifying the pre-conditions for moving from a piloting stage to fully-fledged implementation, and
- identifying policy and legal requirements for village forestry.

2 Context for Village Forestry Piloting

To provide a better understanding of the background of the developed village forestry concept and its general applicability, a summary description of the project context is first provided.

- The project area covers sixty villages with about 19,000 people and 145,000 hectares of land, most of it natural forest. Legally both Dong Sithouane and Dong Phou Xoi have been classified as production forest because of their large commercial value and limited conservation value. The natural forest cover in most villages is between 50-70%.
- Most of the project villages are relatively old and have well-established traditional boundaries. The village territories range from 400 hectares to 6000 hectares, the average being 2500 hectares.
- Although the forests have already in the past been selectively cut, there is still a lot of pressure from logging companies to exploit the forest. Shifting cultivation is not a serious problem.
- The average village size is some 300 people, or 50 families.
- Living standards in the project area very low. Villagers live largely in a subsistence economy based on rice cultivation, hunting and collection of forest products.

3 Village Forestry Concept

Village forestry means local communities sustainably managing the natural forest in the village in partnership with district and province foresters. In village forestry, forest production, conservation and traditional management systems are integrated with each other while recognizing that forests and biodiversity can be conserved only if they contribute to the basic, economic, social and cultural needs of villagers. Villagers manage and conserve the forest resources within their *traditional village territories* in accordance with a management plan, government policy and regulations. Forestry staff provides management controls, and training and extension services to assist villagers in their planning and management efforts as well as in decision-making. It is important to note that although the developed village forestry approach builds as much as possible on traditional knowledge the FOMACOP model introduces also many new technical elements, which require intensive learning.

The forests remain legally under state ownership, but villagers are compensated for their management and protection effort by allowing them to keep the net revenue after paying royalties and other taxes. Decentralized management and revenue generation at the village level make it possible for the village communities to initiate and finance various community development activities. In the model, village development and its financing with revenue from timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP) sales are the interface, where sustainable forest management and development are linked concretely. In this way, sustainable forest

¹ Dong means forest in Lao.

management helps in meeting the immediate needs of the local population. In medium and long term it is foreseen that it may act as an “engine of economic development” in the villages.

The developed and piloted village forestry model covers three important aspects – village organizing, forest management, and village development, which are described in Annex 1. It is important to note that not only are all these elements important, but the sequence in which they are introduced also matters. It is not possible in a short paper like this to describe the three dimensions of village forestry development and their practical implementation (on request related FOMACOP documents can be made available). However, due to its importance, the system of land allocation underlying the FOMACOP village forestry model is briefly summarized.

In the FOMACOP model the first step is to allocate land to village communities based on their traditional boundaries. Physical criteria such as forest category and forest quality are not used in deciding what land belongs to a village territory but it is the act of demarcating the village boundaries itself that determines what kind of resources will fall within village control. In the second step, the villagers are helped to allocate land for various management purposes such as agriculture land, potential agricultural land, conservation forest, spirit forest, protection forest and production forest within the demarcated village territories. Physical criteria combined with the villagers’ needs and government regulations determine the allocation of land within a village territory into different management categories. During the first phase of FOMACOP, the focus has been on developing a viable village-based management model for production forests. Since the development of village forestry requires a major effort, the full program is not launched unless the village forest resources are adequate to warrant it. In villages with poor or no forest resources at all, villagers have been helped only with land-use and development planning.

4 Village Forestry Implementation Experiences in FOMACOP

4.1 One Hundred Thousand Hectares of Natural Forest Has Been Brought under Sustainable Management by Village Communities

Village forestry program has now been implemented for five years. During this period about 100,000 hectares of natural forest have been brought under systematic, sustainable forest management by organized villagers. At the same time forest environment, including spirit and burial forests, have been protected and villagers’ customary uses such as collection of non-timber forest products have been secured.

Villagers in the project area have formed 33 village forestry associations (VFAs). The associations have evolved over time from informal core groups responsible only for few activities to a fully functioning village forestry association that has a formal structure, and is responsible for quite a large number of functions. Recently, the VFAs in both provinces have formed a Group of VFAs to facilitate inter-village cooperation especially in fire protection, conservation, organizing wood sales, harvesting and forest certification.

Forest management capacity of villagers and forestry staff has been improved through systematic training. During the lifetime of the project almost 40,000 person-days of training have been provided to trainers, field staff and villagers. Heavy investment into training of extensionists and villagers has allowed moving ahead with decentralized, participatory forest management on quite a large scale. All 60 villages have demarcated their traditional village boundaries, and prepared boundary maps and land-use plans. These steps have aimed at stabilizing land-uses and creating a sense of "ownership". Just the formal recognition and demarcation of the traditional village boundaries have reduced encroachment and provided incentives for protecting the land.

The VFAs have inventoried the forest resources in their territories and prepared long-term forest management plans and annual operation plans with assistance from field forestry staff. The 15 villages in the first batch have two years of experience in plan implementation and the other villages are implementing the management plans for the first time this 1999/2000 operating year.² The forests are managed following a low-intensity forest management system that simulates natural ecological processes, and which aims at natural regeneration. Village land-use plans cover about 145,000 hectares and forest management plans 100,000 hectares altogether in the two provinces.

Forest management has generated employment and financial benefits to the villagers and the state. Forest management operations generated a net revenue of USD 3,400 per village. About one quarter of this revenue was channeled back to sustainable forest management and related VFA operations, and the balance was allocated for village development activities. This year the annual turnover will be about USD 1 million, out of which about 12% will go to the villagers and the rest will be paid to the government in the form of various taxes. Even though the proportion received by villagers may seem modest, it provides them with an income, which is high, compared to the general income level in the region.

An accredited, forest certification pre-assessment team has assessed the sustainability of the piloted village forestry system from environmental, social and production viewpoints. It concluded that forest management operations are sustainable in accordance with the criteria defined by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The team recommended FOMACOP to proceed ahead with full certification after some identified gaps are eliminated.

4.2 Main Success Factors

The main factors that have helped FOMACOP to reach the current situation are summarized below:

- Especially during the first four years the political support for village forestry was quite strong, which made it possible to develop and pilot quite a radical concept in the Lao context. The sheer size of the project, and the fact that it worked simultaneously both at the national level and at a field implementation level, also made it easier to get support for testing new approaches to forest management. Without this link between policy-making bodies and field implementation, FOMACOP could have ended up as an isolated field project constrained by the existing system.
- The forest resource base is large enough and of good enough quality to provide tangible incentives to villagers for sustainable forest management. This may be one of the most unique features of FOMACOP. Where else in the Mekong Region village communities have been entrusted to manage valuable natural forests on this scale? This is a really crucial issue, because without these financial incentives villagers would have a little reason to put so much of their time into learning many new things and actually undertaking sometimes quite hard and time-consuming work.
- FOMACOP has had good access to both human and financial resources throughout the project. The GOL has allocated enough staff to work in the project and staff turnover has been very small. There have been enough advisors and inadequate finance has never been an issue.
- Project has spent considerable amount of time in training of trainers, field staff and villagers.
- Training of a critical mass of trainers combined with the basic idea of mobilizing villagers to do most of the forestry work such as forest inventory, land-use mapping, planning and

² FOMACOP work has progressed in two batches. The first batch of 15 villages in Savannakhet started in 1996 and the other villages started one year later.

pre-harvest have allowed a “multiplication effect” and large-scale implementation over a relatively short time.

- Project implementation has been quite flexible and process-oriented, while at the same time being focused and target-driven. The most important example of this is the evolution of the project from a relatively top-down state-driven forest management to a very participatory community forestry project when it was found out that after village boundary demarcation there was no other forest land left.
- The use of step-by-step approach (almost in everything) and repetition of training and field activities have made it easier for the staff and villagers to absorb new concepts and to learn to new things.
- Keeping technological solutions simple and appropriate to local conditions has made it possible for the staff and villagers to understand adopt them with relative ease and also train others in using the systems and tools. The only planning tools needed by villagers and field forestry staff are transparent paper, pencils, cheap pocket calculators, and forest measurement tools available either locally or manufactured by villagers themselves. No computers are used in forest management planning.

4.3 Main Constraints and Future Challenges

Despite all the positive achievements described earlier, the fact remains that quite a lot needs to be done to make village forestry a feasible, sustainable proposition also in the long term. Below some of the experienced constraints and future challenges are briefly described.

- The adoption of a very participatory approach to forest management on a scale that matters is simply *very time consuming and not easy* for anyone, including advisors, forestry staff and villagers. This constraint is not a created one but more a fact of life that must be accepted when promoting community-based forest management. One of the most important tasks during the project consolidation stage is to identify ways of simplifying the model and its implementation procedures in order to ensure that the benefits accruing to villagers are proportionate to their effort and to improve the cost-efficiency from the viewpoint of the use of state resources.
- The attitudes of forestry staff at the implementation level were initially not in favor of village forestry. In fact, for most of them the entire concept was first strange and against the way they had been trained to work. This resulted in both organizational inertia and individual inertia, which slowed down project implementation.
- The skills and knowledge of most of the forestry staff were almost non-existent when it came to village forestry and even to the basics of forest management. The staff had

experience mainly in regulating forestry (checking permits) and no experience in providing extension services to villagers.

- The organizational arrangements both at the central, province and district level do not directly support village forestry and provision of forest extension services. FOMACOP, like all the other projects, has ended up working as a pilot project, which has not had an opportunity to influence organizational arrangements.
- Village forestry implementation proceeded relatively smoothly as long as implementation was contained to villages. However, as soon as the VFAs were ready to sell logs and contract harvesting operations serious conflicts emerged. Villagers were not allowed to sell logs freely to maximize the benefits and there were all kinds of attempts to interfere with the selection of a logging company, determining the quota, and pricing of logs and harvesting services. It has become very apparent that it is difficult to separate village forestry from the formal and informal system influencing the entire forest sector. These other realities can create constraints that can endanger not only FOMACOP implementation but the entire concept of village forestry
- The lack of a clear policy and legal framework has also had adverse impacts on village forestry promotion. Provincial and district forestry agencies must follow the law, regulations, and instructions issued by various ministries. Quite often these instructions are against what is required by successful implementation of village forestry.
- Towards the end of the project, the concept of practicing village forestry in production forests started losing some of its policy support. A new government proposal emerged, where village forests would be defined as a residual, which will remain after all the valuable production forests are identified and demarcated to be managed by the state forest organizations, state enterprises and/or joint ventures. This interpretation would eliminate one of the key success factors in this village forestry pilot project by taking away the incentive for managing the forest sustainably.

The resolution of the above-described constraints already forms a formidable challenge for the future. Some other major challenges are listed below:

- It is important to make the village forestry system, including both organizational and technical aspects, simpler and less intensive in terms of training and other support requirements.
- If village forestry (sustainable forest management) is to be expanded to other parts of the country, a mechanism for financing village forestry development must be developed. This task is very much linked to the institutionalization of village forestry and moving away from project-driven development.

- More attention must be paid to developing and strengthening forestry extension organizations. The government forestry organizations must be partly reoriented and strengthened so that village forestry promotion and forest conservation become routine functions to them.
- FOMACOP's village forestry model has until now concentrated on the management of valuable production forests. However, Dong Sithouane and Dong Phou Xoi, and the villages within these areas, have other forest categories such as degraded forests, which also must be brought under sustainable management. Non-timber forest products and conservation of biodiversity must also receive more attention.

5 From Piloting to Full-scale Implementation: What is Needed to Make It Happen?

5.1 Lessons Learned in FOMACOP

FOMACOP has some experience in expanding village forestry. Field implementation started first on a small scale (15 villages) in one province and expanded to 45 villages in two provinces after more experience was obtained. In a way, the first 15 villages have been pilot villages for model development and testing, and the other 45 villages that entered the program later on, have been pilot villages for expanding village forestry.

Expansion took place in two different settings: expanding in Savannakhet in the same area where the first 15 villages are located, and expanding to an entirely new province (Khammouane). In Savannakhet, one could continue working with already trained province and district forestry staff but in Khammouane all the staff were new to village forestry. No local or international adviser was placed in Khammouane to test how the village forestry system could be transferred to a new area almost in a "real life" situation. Already trained and experienced provincial trainers from Savannakhet conducted most of the staff training in Khammouane. Advisors helped with part of the training and provided support in field implementation during initial stages. Cross-village visits were also used as one strategy to facilitate expansion.

The expansion has taken place relatively smoothly. The work has not progressed as fast in Khammouane as in Savannakhet, but no major delays have been experienced. Also, there appear to be no major differences in work quality. The main factors, which facilitated expansion of village forestry to new areas, are:

- Only already tested and revised approaches and tools were used in new areas. This was made possible by phasing the field implementation.

- Since project inception special attention was paid to systems development and documenting the systems in a form of easy-to-use training guides. These tools were thus readily available during the expansion phase.
- The project has trained a “critical mass of trainers” who understand the village forestry system and have experience in implementing it. It was possible to draw on this resource pool when training new staff in a new province.
- Village forestry was expanded to same kind of conditions where the system was originally developed and piloted.
- Expansion was naturally greatly facilitated by having it take place under the same project umbrella. (In a “real-life” situation expansion is likely to take place as part of a government program implemented by line agencies without a special project setup.)

When expanding village forestry, it is important to avoid imposing blueprints throughout the country. The piloted FOMACOP village forestry approach appears to be working in areas with good, valuable natural forests and where villages have tradition in communal resource management and have well-established boundaries. It is unlikely to work in a shifting cultivation area with poor forest resources in its current format. One should not impose a FOMACOP village forestry model, or any type of forest management model as national strategy, because different approaches are likely to work in different situations. In many parts of Lao PDR, the focus of village development should be on agriculture and improving basic livelihoods relying on farm-based approach instead of a communal development approach. In such situations forest management could mean agro/farm forestry, which would be only one part of the land-based resource management system.

State production forestry, private farm forestry and even long-term private forest management contracts (concessions) can also be viable approaches to sustainable forest management. Expansion of village/community forestry should not proceed ahead in isolation from other efforts but ideally it should be part of an overall national policy and strategy to bring the forests under sustainable management.

One should avoid relying on individual (pilot) projects with varied approaches and models as a main development vehicle. In far too many cases pilot projects are interested only in “technical” model development, which is naturally useful. However, pilot projects can also aim at testing models, which can contribute to improving policies and organizational arrangements, which are often more serious hindrances than any technical shortcomings.

Unfortunately, often pilot projects are too small to make a difference and/or they are content with just being pilot projects without paying attention to what to do after the pilot is over.

Pilot projects can play a very important role in model development and having a positive demonstration impact. FOMACOP has tried to demonstrate that village communities under right circumstances can manage natural production forests sustainably and profitably, and even reach a certifiable standard in their management operations. However, there must be ways of linking FOMACOP and other pilot projects to institutions, which can draw from all the lessons learned and integrate them into more general (sectoral) guidelines. When expanding village/community forestry it is important to have general guidelines and a process, which unify development efforts rather than having a large number of fixed models developed by various projects for different conditions.

5.2 What Kind of Policy and Legal Support Is Needed for Promoting Village/Community Forestry?

Successful expansion of village/community forestry from scattered project-driven efforts to nationwide implementation requires that:

- there is a political will to involve villagers in the management of forest resources (the modalities for this may vary),
- the political will is expressed in a clear policy, which is supported by a clear legal framework,
- the legal framework is enforced, and
- adequate human and financial resources are allocated in coordinated manner for policy implementation.

The forest policy should provide an enabling environment, where villagers, government and forestry staff all will have an incentive to benefit from sustainable forest management and conservation. It should provide guidance at least on the following matters:

- What is the status of village forestry in the national development policies including for example decentralization policy? How should it contribute to the implementation of other national policies such as rural development policy?
- Which groups or stakeholders should receive special attention in forestry development? Who should benefit from village forestry and how? How should the benefits and costs be divided in principle?

- Which are the key forestry strategies and what is the status of village forestry among them? This question is very important, for example, when land and forestland is allocated among various management purposes, or when government and aid funds are allocated for forestry development
- What kind of rights villagers have to land resources within their traditional territories?
- What should be the role of the central government, provincial government, and villagers in forestry? What should be the role of financing agencies and NGOs?
- How to coordinate forest development and how to address inter-sectoral coordination?

All these issues are important but the policies governing allocation of land for village/community forestry, tenure and user rights in general should receive special attention. They are also very sensitive issues especially when land resources are valuable. This is certainly the case with natural hardwood forests in Lao PDR. Different instruments can be used for improving tenure arrangements and securing property/user rights. FOMACOP has (partially) circumvented this sensitive issue by integrating its land allocation activities with the government's land allocation program, and by adopting a forest land allocation approach, where the ultimate control over forest land remains with the State. The State recognizes the traditional village boundaries as a management unit through contractual arrangements, which also explicitly specify the user rights. This long-term leasing/forest management contracting approach may provide a policy option worth considering in countries like Lao PDR, where the State still wants to keep control of most natural assets.

Initiating the necessary policy changes is always a challenge especially when some stakeholders may stand to lose from the introduction of new policies. FOMACOP has played an instrumental role in creating a policy dialogue in Lao PDR. The large size of FOMACOP and its attempts to do things in a "different way" have sometimes resulted in highly visible conflicts, which have been felt both at the central and province levels. From the viewpoint of the project implementation it would have been better not have these conflicts but on the other hand, they have demonstrated the need for policy and legal reform and for clarifying some of the existing policies guiding village forestry and sustainable forest management in general. At least many of the important policy issues, which were listed above, are now seriously discussed amongst the senior decision-makers in the various government ministries as well as within the donor community. In addition, a forest policy review has been launched to take a more systematic look at the underlying issues. Individual projects can also influence policies if they have originally been given a mandate to help with policy development, or they

can influence policies through positive demonstration impacts as discussed in Section 5.1. However, in order for this to happen, projects must be visible, well-connected and pay adequate attention to dissemination of lessons learned. Non-governmental organizations, various informal grass-roots organizations and media can also play an active role in initiating policy dialogue both at a local and national level. Very likely a combination of tools to influence policies are needed. The potential of different tools would depend very much on the political context for example in terms of democracy or the strength of the NGO movement. What may work in Cambodia or Thailand may not work in Lao PDR or Burma, and vice versa.

Irrespective of the country and political context, forest policy must always be supported by laws and regulations to make it effective. It may not be necessary to have separate village/community forestry legislation as long as the overall legal framework for forestry covers at least the following aspects:

- Determination of the principles, criteria, and process for allocating forests to a particular management class, including village/community forests. Who is responsible for doing it, how will it be done, who approves the classification, etc.?
- Delineation and approval of village boundaries.
- Recognition of customary uses and rights to utilize the forest, including commercial uses.
- Ways of improving land tenure security through provisions of various tenurial instruments such as long-term forest leases and/or land titling.
- System for legally recognizing village organizations responsible for forest management.
- Rules for distributing benefits and costs.
- Financing of village/community forestry.
- Village/Community Forest Management Agreement/Contract – how to prepare and negotiate it, what should be included in it.
- Preparation of management plans (what should be included in the plan, who prepares it, who approves, etc.)
- Monitoring of village/community forestry.
- Access to extension, training and credit facilities.
- Enforcement of village/community forest management contracts.
- Rights of transfer, control, and use.

- Rights, duties, and responsibilities of villagers and government staff in forest management.

The existence of an explicit and comprehensive forest policy supported by forest regulations is necessary everywhere, where sustainable forest management is a national development objective. In addition, one must have a system for enforcing the legislation and maybe even more importantly, a system that provides incentives for the various stakeholders to adopt sustainable forest management practices. It is also important to acknowledge that without the political will and commitment to sustainable forest management and village/community forestry, well-meaning policies and even legislation may not have much meaning, because they may not be implemented anyhow.

Annex 1

Main dimensions and implementation phases in the FOMACOP village forestry model

Month	Village Organizing	Participatory Forest Management	Entrepreneurial and Livelihood Development
10	Extension of village forestry PRA for village organizing		
11			
12	Core group operations	Village boundary demarcation and land-use mapping	
1			
2	Strengthening of core group operations	Forest inventory	
3			
4	Core group management		
5			Initial village development planning
6,7,8,9 Rainy season/Break for rice farming			
10	Forming and mobilizing village forestry associations	Land-use planning	Identification and screening of development activities Planning of development projects Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development work Financial management Establishment of a village fund Preparing for timber marketing
11		Forest management systems	
12		Forest stand improvement and forest protection	
1	Drafting the VFA by-laws	Drafting the village forest management plan	
2			
3	Registering the VFA	Pre-harvest inventory	
4		Drafting the annual plan operations plan	
5			

6,7,8,9 Negotiations and signing of the Village Forest Management Contract/Break for rice farming

10
11
12
1
2
3
4
5

Continuing the organizational development of the VFA

Conducting regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Pre-harvest inventory for next year

Organizing timber harvesting and sales

Annual operations planning

Timber harvesting

Post-harvest assessment

Marketing of timber and non-timber products

Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development work

Forest Management and Conservation Program

Presentation by Dr. Marko Katila
CTA FORMACOP / Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

FOMACOP Objectives

- ☐ Promote village forestry by developing related policies & legislation and national strategies and guidelines
- ☐ Pilot village forestry in two provinces
- ☐ Improve the wellbeing of villagers in project area

Project Scope and Context

- ☐ 60 villages covering 145,000 ha of mainly natural forest
- ☐ Classified as production/commercial forest
- ☐ Village territories range from 400 ha to 6000 ha

Project Impacts

- ☐ 100,000 ha of natural forest brought under sustainable management by local communities
- ☐ Spirit forests, riparian zones, and NTFPs resources protected
- ☐ Improved capacity and incentives to manage and protect all forest resources
- ☐ Revenue for village development
- ☐ Royalty and other tax revenue
- ☐ Local employment

Main Constraints

- ☐ Attitudes of forestry staff initially not in favor of village forestry
- ☐ Inadequate or almost non-existent skills in participatory forestry and extension
- ☐ Organizational arrangements do not directly support village forestry
- ☐ Inadequate policy and legal framework for village forestry and sustainable forest mgmt.
- ☐ Inadequate political will

Future Directions

- Strengthen policy and legal environment for VF and sustainable forest management
- Develop and implement a national strategy for VF
- Strengthen organizations to support VF: human resource development
- Create a system for financing VF
- Develop simpler, less resource intensive processes of instituting village forestry

Policy and Legal Requirements

- Political will to involve villagers in the management of forest resources
- Explicit policy supported by clear legal framework
- Legal framework must be enforced
- Adequate human and financial resources allocated for policy implementation
- Creation of an enabling environment with incentives for villagers and other stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices

What Kind of Policies Are Needed?

- Who should benefit from forest management? To whom do the forests belong? How to share benefits?
- Clarification of respective roles of the state, villagers, and NGOs in the forestry sector?
- General principles governing allocation of land for management by different managers?
- What are the rights of villagers/local communities within their traditional boundaries?

How to Initiate Policy Changes When Changes Are Not Wanted?

- Design and implement policy-oriented projects
- C&I for sustainable forest management
- Demonstration (pilot) projects
- Networking, information dissemination, use of media, NGOs
- Forest certification
- Policy studies/sectoral reviews
- Donor pressure
- Promote involvement of key stakeholders (at various levels) in policy dialogue

Community-based Forest Management
"Global Framework Conditions"
A GTZ-Perspective

Presentation by Bernhard von der Heyde
Senior Technical Advisor (Forestry)
GTZ, Eschborn, Germany

- ❖ GTZ
- ❖ Framework
- ❖ National Forest Programmes
- ❖ Forest Certification
- ❖ Linkages

German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

What

- Government-owned organization
- Budget 1 billion DM annually
- 80% from public sources
- 20% from commercial acquisitions (e.g. EU)
- over 2,000 projects in more than 140 countries
- almost 10,000 employees worldwide

Why

- To contribute to global sustainable development
- To implement development policy of Germany
- To secure market position for development services

How

- Mediator between clients, partners & target groups
- Bi-lateral projects
- **Networks with global, regional & national players, public & private (framework)**

Framework

The world is changing
So is development cooperation
Example Dam Projects over Time

Design Team	Era
Engineers	pre-WW II
Plus Economists	post-WW II
Plus Environmentalists	late 70ies
plus Sociologists	Late 80ies
Plus People	Early 90ies
Plus NGOs	Mid 90ies
plus Society	21 st century

Source: adapted from G. Goodland. World Bank

Agenda 21 & Conventions (climate, deserts, bio-D)

Sustainable Livelihood Systems

GTZ and Natural Resources Management:

1. Enabling Frameworks

- UNCED 1992
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- Intergovernmental processes
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
 - National Forest Programmes (NFP)
 - Forest certification

2. Service Delivery Systems

3. Natural Resources Management

**National Forest Programmes
A Tool Kit for Comprehensive National LUPs**

Principles

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Country leadership | Sovereignty |
| 2. Legal consistency | Constitutional frameworks |
| 3. Participation | Partnerships of all stakeholders |
| 4. Inter-sectoral approach | Forest development & conservation |

Elements

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. National forest statement | Political commitment |
| 2. Sector review | Linkages |
| 3. Institutional reform | Land tenure issues |
| 4. Strategy | Roles of state, investors, etc |
| 5. Action plan | Needs |
| 6. Investment programme | Incentives for PPPs |
| 7. Capacity development | Local levels |
| 8. Monitoring & evaluation | Multi-stakeholder control |
| 9. Coordination | Conflict resolution |

**Without commitment from "above",
community-based development is doomed**

**Forest Management Certification
Linking producers with consumers**

What **Independent assurance that forest management conforms with agreed criteria:**

- Local laws
- Certifier's standards
- Land tenure and peoples' rights
- Economic viability
- *Management plan incl. EIA and M&E*
- Forest type (natural, plantations, mixture)

Market-driven voluntary instrument for SFM

Why **Using market forces for environmental gains**

GTZ **No support to particular certification system.**

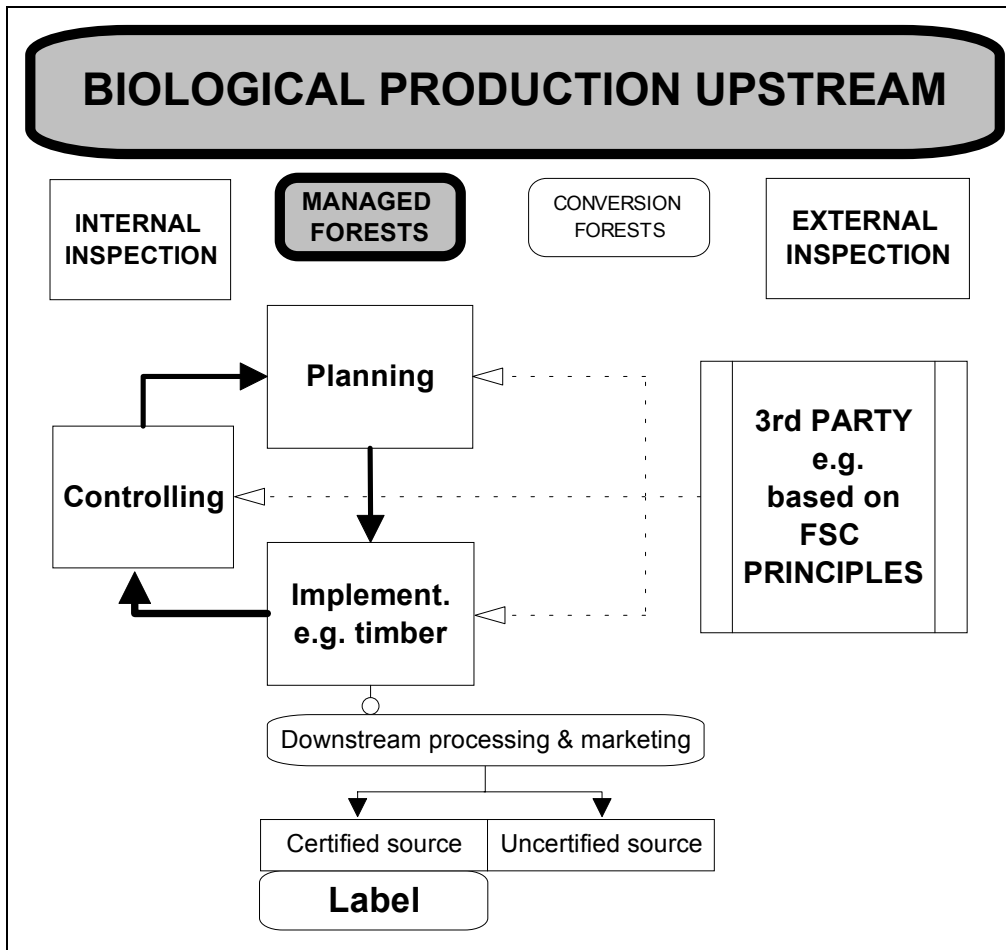
System based on sustainable development:

- Social justice
- Economic viability
- Ecological feasibility

Constraints **Coherent global trade system (WTO) lacking:**

- Environmental & social standards
- Non-tariff trade barriers

Forest Management Certification The Process - An Overview



Status of forest certification worldwide:

- 17 mio ha (as of January 2000)
- 90% in industrialized/temperate countries
- majority in large forest estates

Implications for Community-based Forest Management:

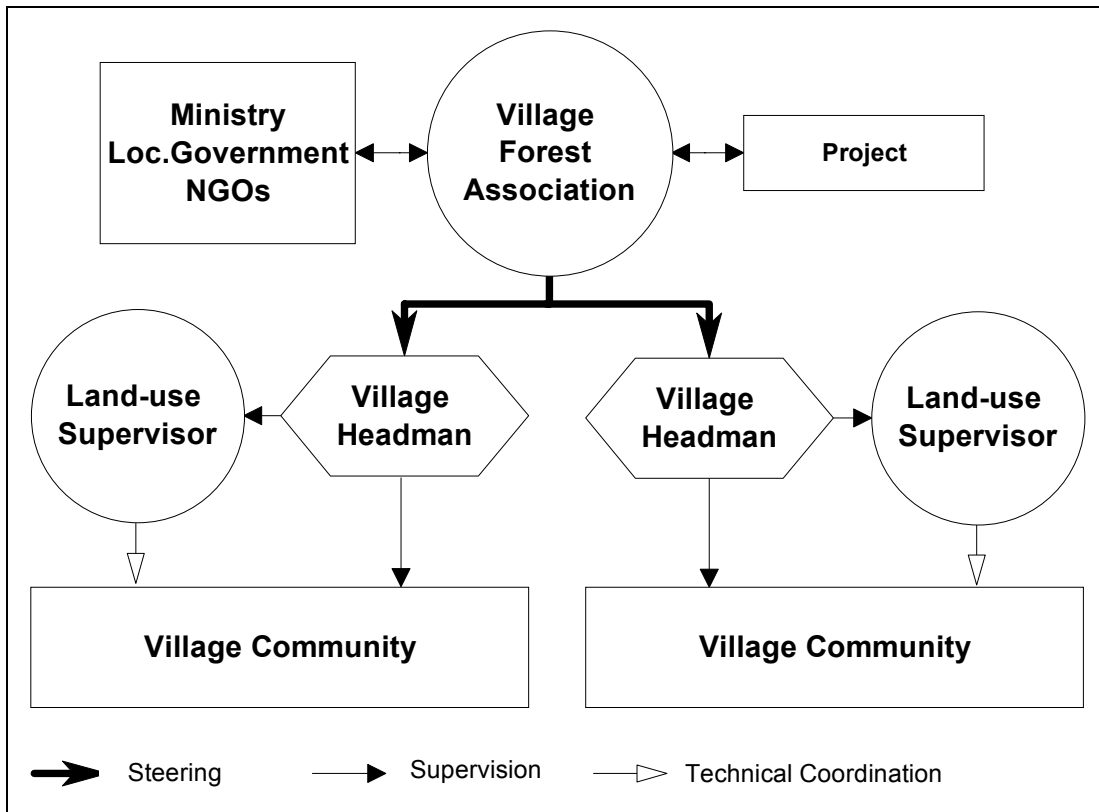
- Human resources development
- Land tenure arrangements
- Institutional and organizational set-up

Community-based Forest Management Organisational Aspects

There are is no magic formula

CBFM must built on existing structures

Indonesia Case



*CBFM for commercial forest management requires clear-cut structures
for securing economic forest functions at community level!*

Diverging interests must be harmonized

*This requires **networking** across all levels*

Linkages

Giving Substance to Sustainable Development

Global Level

□ **ORGANIZATIONS**

United Nations System

- World Bank Group
- UN Forum on Forests (UNFF)

Treaty-based Organizations

- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

- Center for International Forestry Research

Intergovernmental Organizations

- European Union (EU)

International NGOs

- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- Int. Institute for Environment & Development (IIED)

□ **LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS**

- ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous & Tribal People
- Convention on Combating Desertification (CCD)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)

Regional Level

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Associations of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Mekong River Commission

National Level

Sub-national and local Level

Role of IUCN in Community-based Forest Management

Presentation by Sameer Karki

Programme Officer, IUCN Regional Forest Programme

Presentation focus on three issues:

- General introduction to IUCN
- Introduction to IUCN Asia
- IUCN's activities related to forestry, particularly on community based forest management

General introduction

Established in 1948, IUCN - The World Conservation Union has a mission:

"To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable."

IUCN is an unique organization as it is union of:

- Members: governments, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations working at the field, and policy levels
- IUCN Commissions, which are networks of Expert Volunteers
- IUCN Secretariat

These three pillars of IUCN bring together:

1. 935 organizations , spread in 138 countries as members. These include:
 - States: 76
 - Government agencies: 104
 - National non-governmental organizations: 656
 - International NGOs: 64
 - Non-voting affiliates: 35
2. Global network of over 10,000 technical, scientific and policy experts (volunteer) as IUCN Commission members
3. Over 820 staff members working in more than 40 Regional and Country offices

IUCN Asia

- Geographic coverage includes over 21 countries
- Country offices in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Lao PDR and a presence in Cambodia
- Regional Office with additional country responsibility in Thailand
- Regional Programs: Forest Conservation, Biodiversity, Sustainable Use, Environmental Assessment, M&E, and Aquatic Ecosystems
- Over 270 staff and project portfolio value of over 34 million US\$
- Almost half of the project portfolio money is estimated to be spent on forestry related projects

IUCN's Forest Conservation Programme and Community Based Forest management

"Forests for Life" (1996), a joint IUCN and WWF forest policy book has four major objectives, all of which have elements of community based forest management.

Overall Goal of the Forest Programme is:

- Maintenance and, where necessary, restoration of forest ecosystems to promote conservation and sustainable management of forests, and equitable distribution, of a wide range of forest goods and services.

Objectives include:

Objective 1: Encourage the establishment and effective management of ecologically representative forest protected area systems that take account of connectivity and robustness with respect to climate change and other stresses, equitable distribution of benefits and costs and participation of key stakeholders

Objective 2: Encourage the development and implementation of socially beneficial and economically viable forest management outside protected areas as an integral part of an ecosystem based approach to landscape management.

Objective 3: Encourage the development of environmentally sound, economically viable and equitable reforestation and forest ecosystem restoration programmes.

Objective 4: Identify cross-sectoral impacts (particularly those associated with over-consumption, pollution, climate change and perverse economic incentives) and harness opportunities for enhancing forest conservation and sustainable use.

Objective 5: Implement an effective system for managing and evaluating the Forest Conservation Programme

The Policy notes that:

“Any forest policy that does not take full account of the needs and desires of local people, including indigenous people, is unacceptable and ultimately unworkable. The principle of participation of local and indigenous people in forest conservation and management therefore underpins (the IUCN/WWF) forest strategy”, and community involvement is a part of activities in objectives 1 to 4.

Forest Conservation Programme is involved in community based forest management to

- Improving further Understanding
- influencing Policy: Global to local
- raising Awareness and Capacity Building

HOW?

Implementing field projects/ research/ networks of experts/ Workshops

Some recent publications of the Forest Conservation Programme on Community Based Forest Management have included:

- R.J. Fisher (1995): Collaborative Management of Forests for Conservation and Development, 1995
- Grazia-Borrini- Feyerabend (1996): Collaborative Management of Protected Areas: Tailoring the Approach to the Context
- P. Scott (1998) From Conflict to Collaboration: People and Forests at Mount Elgon, Uganda
- W.J. Jackson and A. W. Ingles (1998): Participatory Techniques for Community Forestry

RECOFTC into the 21st Century

Presentation by Michael Victor, Publications & Information, RECOFTC

Evolution of RECOFTC

- ☐ Phase 1 (1987 - 1993): Training and Annual Seminar
- ☐ Phase 2 (1993 - 1997): Regional topical courses, workshops, building partnerships with national institutes (through FTTP)
- ☐ Phase 3 (1998 - now): Becoming international center, new strategies, new approaches -- 'in transition'
 - Focus on thematic issues (CR, Marketing, Local Management, policy and networking)
 - From training institute (putting on courses) to training development (providing tools to national partners to design/adapt their own training to national context)
 - Developing strategies to become a platform for CF in Region
 - Developing strategies to better support or work in-country

CF situation in Asia

- ☐ Diversity -- cultures, ethnicities, issues, policies, forest area -- thus no single model
- ☐ Changing -- CF is in early stages all over the region. Constantly evolving, becomes shifting target and can be no blue print approach. Rapid economic and social change
- ☐ Lack of knowledge -- CF relatively new, requires new skills, approaches, tools, existing methods need to be refined and adapted to local situation
- ☐ Lack of Security of Access and Local Control over Resources -- Forest resources are contested, lack of tenure and policy creates uncertain atmosphere. Training is not solution to everything
- ☐ Global interests -- Global economy, regional concern for environment affect national policies provide opportunity for CF

Guiding principles based on regional characteristics

- ☐ Learning process approach:
 - Social, political and ecological diversity
 - Rapid evolution of community forestry in the region
- ☐ Knowledge-based focus:
 - Working with partners to generate knowledge, tools and approaches at the local level; share through regional mechanisms; adapt, apply and refine within countries (value of regional institution)
 - Diversity within region demands that there are flexible approaches appropriate to different country contexts

- Partnership Approach:

- Hub for community forestry advocacy in the region and thus a need to be more inclusive.
- Forming partnerships with forestry institutions, FDs, Projects and programs. Strategies based on the conditions and context of country
- Tries to bring experiences from other countries and adapt to national conditions

RECOFTC Objectives

Based on the above staff reformulated old objectives which were much more activity based

- Objective 1: To build capacity in the region to develop and support community forestry, including capacity in training, education, research, policy development and program implementation.
- Objective 2: To collect, generate and share relevant knowledge, methods and approaches for community forestry development.
- Objective 3: To support partnerships that strengthen local and national institutions to plan and implement community forestry activities.
- Thus, training is just one part of the equation
 - Field level learning, regional sharing, information, and country readaptation/refinement and dissemination

Thematic Areas of Focus

- *Topics identified by partners in FTTP meetings and regional and international workshops*
- Basic premise is to work with partners on specific themes at national/local level, share at regional level and then help to adapt/refine in other countries
- Conflict Management
- Developing Local Management Agreements
 - local level management processes, PLUP, C&I, Certification, etc.
 - In Thailand, Database information system, linking from community to national level
- Forest Resource Ass. and management
 - Farmer Field School Approach
 - Part. Silviculture (from timber to area based approach)
 - Facilitation Skills
 - PM&E
- Education & Training
 - From actual training to supporting national level training development
 - Participatory curriculum development

- ☐ Benefiting from CF Management
 - MA&D Methodology and support
 - Community-based Tourism
- ☐ Rural Networks and Federations
 - FECOFUN/TECOFAT Nepal
 - Thailand
 - + supporting community learning centers
 - + supporting watershed-based and regional networking
 - + Trying to provide link to national debate between NGOs and government

How does this relate to Networking?

- ☐ Experience in a range of networks & working groups since 1992 (best put we have 'learned a lot')
- ☐ Divided into three categories
 - Global (share experiences) -- IUCN and FAO
 - Regional (platform oriented, exchange experiences, if thematic interest and \$ action) -- FTTP, AFN, APAN, IUCN/NTFP Network
 - National (sharing experiences, can be much more effective) -- JFM Support Network, Nepal NTFP Network, FKKM, Cambodia WG, other issue-based networks in Nepal, China, India, Thailand

FTTP/Asia Network

- ☐ Part of Global Network, begun in 1993
- ☐ Bringing together CF institutions (education institutes, as well as NGOs and GOs)
- ☐ Evolved as CF evolved in region:
 - Phase 1: Sharing experiences, understanding regional CF characteristics
 - Phase 2: Members work on issue based collaborative activities (some success)
 - Phase 3: 2000 exploring a range of networks and WGs experiences, reassess priorities from this and plan concrete actions and plans. Issue is how to develop platform to support all the different networks

Networking the Networks Challenges for all of us

- ☐ What are the priorities of the national WGs and what support would they like to see from RECOFTC as well as other Regional institutions
- ☐ How can regional networks/programs link together and work more effectively between and among one another?
- ☐ What types of collaborative activities can emerge between WGs (in this workshop) and other networks in other countries?

Resources Policy Support Initiative (REPSI) for Mountainous Mainland Southeast Asia

Presentation by Nathan Badenoch
Project Manager, REPSI
World Resources Institute

Resources Policy Support Initiative (REPSI)

- *Mountainous Mainland Southeast Asia Ecosystem*
 - Vietnam
 - Lao PDR
 - Thailand
 - Yunnan Province, PRC
 - Cambodia
- *Uplands Natural Resources Management:*
 - Policies and strategies - multiple levels
 - Implementation and practice

What is REPSI?

- *Partnerships between:*
 - World Resources Institute
 - Local Research Institutions
 - International Research Projects and Programmes

What does REPSI do?

- *Provide support for:*
 - Collaborative policy research and analysis
 - Regional exchange and comparison
 - Dialog between research and decision-making communities

How does REPSI approach uplands NRM policy research?

- *TREND: Experimentation and innovation in decentralized resource governance*
- **Research Theme: Local Institutions and Decentralized Natural Resource Management**
 - ♦ Actors, Powers and Accountabilities in resource management and decision-making
 - ♦ Mechanisms for managing resource conflict and competition
 - ♦ Local arrangements for benefit sharing

What are REPSI's interests in regional community forestry management activities?

- *Local Institutions for Resource Management in MMSEA:*
 - mechanisms for popular representation as well as participation of diverse groups such as ethnic minorities, poorer populations, and women;
 - mechanisms for institutional development to build capacity in local government to carry out its mandate;
 - mechanisms for balancing decision-making and negotiating competition at different geographic scales (finding ways to coordinate between local and higher authorities for environmental challenges of large magnitude);
 - and, implicit in the three points above, mechanisms to make local government authorities downwardly accountable (responsible to communities for their performance).

Local Institutions and Decentralized Resource Management

- *Framework for Analysis*
 - **Actors**
 - ♦ centrally appointed officials, elected local officials, organizations of civil society (including non-governmental organizations), private corporations and communities
 - **Powers**
 - ♦ the power to make decisions about how a particular resource is to be used;
 - ♦ the power to create rules or modify old ones;
 - ♦ the power to ensure compliance with the new or altered rules;
 - ♦ the power to adjudicate disputes that may arise from the effort to create rules and ensure compliance
 - **Accountabilities**
 - ♦ upward
 - ♦ downward

Putting the Analytical Framework to use

- *How do these Actors, Powers, and Accountabilities interact in reality?*
 - ♦ management regimes
 - ♦ conflict management
 - ♦ benefit sharing
- *What research questions can help understand these dynamics?*

1. Management Regimes

What rules exist for access rights to particular resources?

- ♦ What are the rights, rules and regulations for using forest resources (both official and customary) and how are they employed on a day-to-day basis?
- ♦ To what degree do access rights support individual household responsibility for use, and to what extent do they rely on communal responsibility?

Who makes the rules for access to natural resources?

- ♦ What institutions and individuals have powers over (i) decision-making; (ii) rule-making; (iii) implementation; (iv) enforcement; (v) adjudication with regard to forest resources?

- ♦ Have any of these powers been devolved under a decentralization policy? If so, which powers and which actors are involved? To whom are the actors accountable?
- ♦ What is the relationship between customary and more recently introduced regimes, e.g. what is the degree of overlap/interaction between “official” laws for management and customary rules?

What are the implications for natural resource management?

- ♦ To what extent do current access-rights provide an incentive for sustainability or degradation within the context of current economic and demographic features (e.g., in-migration, natural population growth, economic opportunity and market integration) ?
- ♦ To what extent does the current decision-making structure facilitate sustainable forest use planning activities at the local level?

2. Conflict Management

What are the main natural resource conflicts related to upland areas?

- ♦ What are the main natural resource conflicts in the study area?
- ♦ Who are the main stakeholders at what levels, and what are their respective resource endowments?

What mechanisms exist for conflict resolution and how are these applied?

- ♦ Is there a government authority at the appropriate scale (village scale, sub-district scale, watershed scale, etc.) to help resolve conflicts?
- ♦ Are different types of resource conflict handled in different ways? Are forest resource conflicts handled according to customary rules? What forms of recourse are available to citizens regarding resource conflicts?
- ♦ Have decentralization policies transferred responsibility for managing forest resource conflicts from one level of government authority to another? If so, what powers were devolved and between which actors?

What are the implications for natural resource management?

- ♦ What are the implications of current conflicts in terms of land-use practices and environmental sustainability?
- ♦ What conflicts are immediately "solvable" through direct short-term adjustments, and what conflicts require more long-term fundamental efforts?

3. Benefit Sharing

What benefits are reaped from the watershed ecosystem? How does benefit sharing affect the various stakeholders,

- ♦ What kinds of benefits are distributed (e.g. revenues from sale of timber, non-timber forest products, fish, water, etc.)?
- ♦ Do local people have access to markets for forest resource products?

Who decides how benefits are shared?

- ♦ Who distributes benefits and how, on a practical basis, are these benefits distributed among stakeholders — at both the village and the watershed scale and among demographic groups (women, men, different ethnic groups)?

- ♦ Have the mechanisms for distributing benefits changed under a decentralization policy? If so, which specific powers have been devolved, and which actors are involved?

What are the implications for natural resources management?

- ♦ To what extent do the benefits in question provide incentives for different stakeholders vis-a-vis their respective livelihoods and land-use patterns?
- ♦ To what extent are benefit sharing mechanisms viable in the long-term (e.g., are they isolated projects or broadly integrated in de facto management regimes)

REPSI Local Institutions Discussion Group: Activities Underway

- **Vietnam**
 - *Nghe An Province*
 - ♦ Hanoi Agricultural University, University of Copenhagen
 - ♦ Effectiveness of local institutions in land allocation for better forest management
 - *Dak Lak Province*
 - ♦ Vietnam University of Agriculture and Forestry, Tay Nguyen University
 - ♦ Local institutions and water management in commercialized agricultural landscape
 - *Northern mountain provinces*
 - ♦ Vietnam MRDP with Goteborg University and local support
 - ♦ Contribution of MRDP-supported village development funds and Commune Democracy law to improved land use planning in upper catchments
- **Lao PDR**
 - *Luang Prabang Province*
 - ♦ National University of Lao PDR
 - ♦ Devolving forest land use planning and management to improve upland livelihoods

REPSI Local Institutions Work

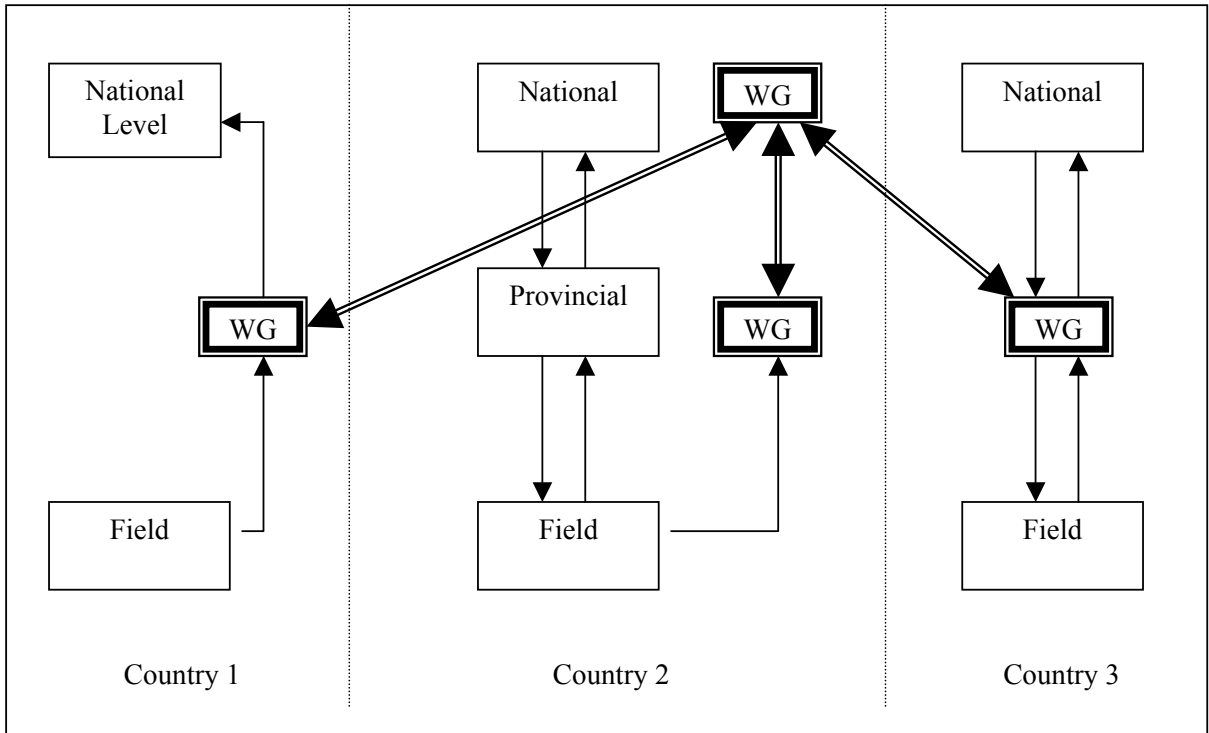
- **Yunnan Province, China**
 - *Xizhuang watershed*
 - ♦ Yunnan Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge, Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences
 - ♦ Effects of village democratization reforms on watershed management
- **Cambodia**
 - *Rattanakiri province*
 - ♦ Goteborg University, local research team to be finalized
 - ♦ Experience of decentralization experiment in supporting participatory land use planning and potential for replication in new Land Law

How can REPSI support Community Forestry Working Groups?

- *Support research on institutional aspects of local resource management arrangements*
 - ◆ sharing of information and analysis on NRM challenges at local level
 - ◆ facilitate communication with REPSI research and discussion group on local institutions
 - ◆ assist in dissemination of results
 - ◆ support regional comparison and exchange

Output of International Organizations Session 2 (Day 2)

Models of Country Working Groups and their Linkages



→ Concept for regional networking mechanism

↳ Access to ?

Regional Opportunities

Policy

- ❖ ASEAN Forest Policy
Forest Ministers Forum / Forestry WG
- ❖ ADB Forest Sector Review
- ❖ World Bank Forest Sector Review
- ❖ Global Accord for Forest Action
WWF/IUCN

Funding

- ❖ UNDP – PROFOR
- ❖ UNDP + EU CF Small Grants
- ❖ SIDA Regional Natural Resource + Environment

Technical Support

Field based experience

- ❖ MRC/GTZ – Information System Support
- ❖ AFN – Community Mapping / Boundary Demarcation Publications
- ❖ RECOFTC – Training-Curriculum
- ❖ IUCN - technical support
 - Networks
 - Publications
- ❖ REPSI – Policy Analysis

Cross cutting issues

- Legal Framework (e.g. Forest Law)
- Governance (decentralization processes) → Accountability
- Land Tenure
- Demarcation
- Concessions vs. Local people
- Transboundary Timber + Forest Product Trade
- Organization transformation → Institutional Reorganization

Follow-up

- Additional Information – A road map (see below)
- Moderated Email List Server
- “Support Group for CF?”

Output of International Organizations

Session 3 (Day 3)

COMMUNITY FORESTRY RESOURCES: A ROAD MAP

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Multi-stakeholder consultative process at national level	Publication	CGIF Indonesia	www.cgif.org
JFM Support Group	Network	India	
Forum on Communication for Community Forestry	Network	Indonesia	
The Participatory process for Supporting Collaborative Management of Natural Resources	Publication	FAO, Rome	www.fao.org
TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES			
Field Staff Training Modules for CF	Training Guidelines	Nepal Australia Community Resource Management Project, Nepal	Info@nacfp.wlink.com.np
Forest Policy Development	Training Modules	GTZ, Germany	
Strengthening Policy Analysis	Collaborative Research Opportunities	REPSI, Thailand	www.wri.org/repsi repsi@loxinfo.co.th
RECOFTC training	Regional Training Organization	Thailand	www.recoftc.org
LEGISLATION			
Balancing Acts: Community Forestry legislation (Owen Lynch et al.)	Publication	WRI, Washington, USA	www.wri.org
Asia Pacific Environmental Law Centre	Organization	Singapore	
JFM Guidelines (Indian States)	Publications	Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development, India	
JFM national Guidelines India 2000	Publication	Working Group on Community Involvement in Forest Management, IUCN, AFN	
Policy that Works for Forests and people	Publications	IIED, London, UK	www.iied.org
CFM Policy + Practice national case Studies for India, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines	Publications	Asia Forest Network	

BEST PRACTICES			
IUCN Publications on CF cases	Publication	IUCN	www.iucn.org
JFM India Experience working paper series	Publications	The Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India	
METHODOLOGIES			
Knowledge management		SMRP	www.mekonginfo.org
Sector Network Rural Development		GTZ	www.gtz-online.asia
Community Forestry Management Plans	Publications	MRDP, SFDP, Vietnam	
CBFM –Indonesia Timber Management Timber marketing Land use Planning Conflict Management	Grey Literature	GTZ	
FAO	Organization	FAO, Rome	www.fao.org
Participatory Techniques for Community Forestry (Jackson and Ingles)	Publication	IUCN, Gland Switzerland	www.iucn.org
Farmer Field School	Adaptation of methodology for forestry	RECOFTC/FTPP/Vietnam Project	www.recoftc.org
Small Scale Tree and Forest Product Research	Research	CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia	www.cifor.org
Community based enterprise development		Biodiversity Conservation Network	
Market Analysis and Development / MIS	Publication	FAO, Rome	www.fao.org
Participatory Process	Publication	FAO Rome	www.fao.org
Gender Analysis	Publication	FAO Rome	www.fao.org
Conflict Resolution	Publication	FAO Rome	www.fao.org
CF Range Profiling + microplanning Methods manual	Publication	Asia Forest Network	
Guidelines for CF (planning, regulations) from Nepal	Publication	Nepal Australia Community Resource Management Project, Nepal	Info@nacfp.wlink.com.np
Forest management system package (natural forests): planning modules, implementation modules, controlling modules	Publications	GTZ Malaysia	
CF PRA Tools	Publication	Asia Forest Network	
CF Management Planning Methods	Publication	ESSC, The Philippines	
Integrated Forest Fire Management package (detection, prevention, suppression)	Publication	GTZ	www.iffm.or.id

GLOBAL PROCESSES			
Working Group on Community Involvement in Forest management	Email list	IUCN	
Practitioner's Guide to the Implementation of the IPF proposals for action	Publication	GTZ/FAO/UNDP	
Asia Pacific Forestry Commission	Organization		
Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Publication	IUCN	www.iucn.org
Support to global forest policy dialogue	GTZ project	GTZ, Germany	www.gtz.de/twrp
Forest Management Certification	GTZ project	GTZ, Germany	www.gtz.de/forestcertification
World Resources Institute, Global Forest Watch	Organization		
REPSI Research Group Local Institutions and decentralization	Project	REPSI	
VARIOUS			
ICIMOD	Organization (Resources on community forestry in Nepal, India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bhutan, Southern China)	Kathmandu, Nepal	www.icimod.org.sg
IIED	Publications on RRA Land Allocation for Upland Livelihoods in Vietnam	UK	
FAO/ FPPP	Field methodologies Case studies Policy reviews CF overviews (Available form RECOFTC)	Rome	
Rural Forestry Development Network, ODI	Publications	UK	
WWF/ World Bank Alliance	Community forestry and certification publications on the internet		

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

- IUCN Netherlands Committee, Rainforest Fund
- UNDP- PROFOR Hanoi (?)
- UNDP Manila Small Grants for Community Forestry
- Ford Foundation, Hanoi
- Clean Development mechanisms "CDM" Kyoto Protocol (?)
- EU Tropical Forest Budget Line