

# **Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) – India: *Enabling practical, just and sustainable forest use***

## **Workplan for the period August 2007 to January 2009**

### **1 Background to the Project**

The Indian Forest Governance Learning Group is part of a wider international project, with activities being carried out in parallel in seven countries in Africa, as well as in India, Indonesia and Vietnam in Asia. It aims to improve governance of forest resource management in these ten countries. Four main outputs are expected over the project period:

- Output 1: Poverty reduction strategies, national forest programmes, decentralisation programmes and related processes enable improved forest governance
- Output 2: Illegal and corrupt forestry practices that degrade livelihoods are reduced through the adoption and spread of practical approaches to improve forest governance
- Output 3: Forestry enterprise initiatives and private sector associations comply with the law and spread practical approaches to improve forest governance
- Output 4: Ownership, access rights, policy and management frameworks are improved to support local control and benefits from forestry

The project will also support regional exchange of emerging lessons between the Asian FGLGs. The London-based International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) coordinates the international project and the Bangkok-based Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) is a partner in implementing the Asian component. The project is funded by the European Commission and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The international project is being implemented over a period of four years, February 2005 to January 2009, and the Asian component over the final three years, from February 2006.

This project aims, through national and international collaboration and exchange of experience, to:

- spread learning about workable approaches to good forest governance
- make measurable progress in improving sustainable returns to livelihoods from law enforcement, private sector responsibility and enhanced local ownership and access rights and
- build long-term capacity to spread these improvements.

#### ***1.1 Learning from Phase I project activities***

Phase 1 covered the 18 month period from February 2006 to July 2007. It addressed the theme of “*Governance tactics for forestry enterprise*”; this relates mainly to outputs 1 and 3 of the international project. The Indian Learning Group examined governance tactics for forestry enterprise by looking at non-timber forest product (NTFP) enterprises. Given that the governance issues are different for each product, the Group studied five common products which are vital ingredients in the livelihood strategies of the forest-dependent poor: bamboo, tendu leaves, sal seeds, mahua flowers, fruit and seeds, and tamarind fruit and seeds. The phase 1 work was principally spread over three central Indian states: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, with links to national level issues. These three states are part of a contiguous rich forest patch which stretches across India, and all have large populations of forest-dependent poor who are facing similar challenges. All three states have large

forest areas, large tribal areas, significant populations living in poverty, great dependence on NTFPs, conflicts over natural resources, and yet much potential for poverty reduction from improved governance of forest resources. Furthermore, promising approaches are being developed in all three states: the Learning Group aims to learn from, exchange and develop such approaches. Phase 1 was coordinated by Dr D. Suryakumari of the Centre for People's Forestry in Hyderabad.

The main phase 1 activity was a review of existing information and identification of key governance issues concerning NTFP enterprises. Three state-level reports were produced:

- 'Selected NTFP based enterprise governance in Andhra Pradesh': Dr. M. Gopinath Reddy
- 'Selected NTFP based enterprise development in Madhya Pradesh': Professor P. Bhattacharya
- 'Study on NTFP policies, production and management with special focus on NTFP enterprises in Orissa': Sanjoy Patnaik, Pradeep Mohanty and Meena Das Mohapatra

The findings of these studies were shared and discussed during two workshops in which FGLG India played major roles:

- A 'Multi-stakeholder consultation for defining micro-enterprise friendly forest governance' was co-hosted by FGLG and the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department and held in Hyderabad, May 2007
- A national workshop on the 'Role of civil society in the forestry sector in India', which was attended by many of the major stakeholders in India's forestry sector, hosted by the Commonwealth Forestry Association, and supported by FGLG. This workshop was held in October 2007 as a part of FGLG India's phase 2 activities.

Feedback from these workshops contributed to the development of a synthesis report which sets out the main findings of the three state-level studies:

- 'Non-Timber Forest Products and Forest Governance': Sushil Saigal.

A set of five policy briefs on 'NTFPs and Forest Governance' were developed:

1. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*): D. Suryakumari
2. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus Strictus*): D. Suryakumari
3. Tendu leaves (*Diospyros melanoxylon*): P. Bhattacharya
4. Mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*): P. Bhattacharya
5. Sal seed (*Shorea robusta*): Sanjoy Patnaik

The key learnings that emerged from phase 1 activities are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: NTFP enterprise governance – key findings from phase 1 activities**

1. In all three states there is a *state monopoly* (held by the Forest Department, MFP Federation, GCC, TRIFED etc.) for collection and marketing of the nationalised NTFPs and some other commercially important non-nationalised NTFPs. In Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, these government monopolies are neither working for the communities nor helping the government to generate revenue for the exchequer. However, in Madhya Pradesh the tendu leaf monopoly has worked well and is a welcome step. The system in MP is such that 100% of the profit is returned to the collectors (60% to individuals, 20% for forest resource management and 20% for village infrastructure development) – this is done in a transparent manner and collectors are reported to find the mechanism satisfactory. The Government of Orissa has also made some moves to share profits from tendu leaf collection with collectors and for infrastructure development. In general however, NTFP markets and NTFP-based small and medium enterprises are vulnerable to state monopolies and to state and central government policies governing procurement and collection.

2. *Benefit sharing arrangements* are governed centrally as they are controlled by the same government policy: a particular recommendation is to develop a consultative process involving collectors and other stakeholders in revision of benefit sharing policies.
3. *Taxes and permits* restrict small and medium scale entrepreneurs' ability to compete in the marketplace. For example terms of intra- and inter-state trade require transit permits at different points in the value chain, and the taxation and regulatory control system for bringing greater revenue to the state and benefits to the collectors has had impacts upon the business opportunities and price competitiveness for small and medium enterprises. Inconsistencies such as the application of sales tax to NTFPs – but not to agricultural products – could be addressed.
4. *Market imperfections* – such as protection and distortion - affect pricing, resulting in poor returns to collectors and small entrepreneurs.
5. *Decentralised governance of NTFPs* through recent legislation such as the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act of 1996 or the Tribal Forest Rights Act of 2006 needs more teeth and back up. The current status in the three states considered is that the Panchayat or the communities are neither exercising their rights over NTFPs, nor do they have the capacity to do so. Legislation alone is not sufficient: capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is a must, and linkages between enterprises, PRIs, and other stakeholders are also required to strengthen the NTFP trade through PRIs.
6. The *conservation and sustainable management of NTFPs* is the most neglected area from both the government and community/ traders' sides. This is mainly because there is very limited information available on sustainable harvesting limits and proper scientific methods of harvesting. Thus, standardised NTFP inventories and management practices are neglected in forest working plans, resulting in lack of adequate attention in this area. Sometimes, the government tries to ban certain NTFPs for a specified period, to encourage regeneration, but this is done in the absence of scientific basis. As a result the supply chains are affected. There is also pressure on forests from illicit collection of NTFPs and destructive harvesting, triggered by traders and industries, which ultimately affects the local collectors' livelihoods.
7. The *lack of adequate infrastructure facilities*, such as for storage and primary processing, results in huge wastage of collected NTFPs and hampers the trade for small enterprises.

## 2 Phase 2

This workplan is concerned with the second phase of activities, for the 18 month period from August 2007 to January 2009. Professor P. Bhattacharya, Faculty, Forestry and Ecosystem Management and Coordinator, International Centre for Community Forestry, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal will be the Convener of the FGLG-India's second phase. This workplan was developed following discussions between Learning Group members, feedback from the two workshops mentioned above, and comments and feedback from participants at the international FGLG Learning Event held in Bhopal in December 2007.

## 2.1 Thematic focus

FGLG India plans to address three main thematic areas in phase 2. Below we describe each theme's governance target and planned activities and approach.

Theme 1: **Enabling access rights to be realised and supporting local control of, and benefits from forestry in general and NTFPs in particular.**

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (abbreviated to the 'Forest Rights Act 2006' in this workplan) and the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act of 1996 both provide for devolution of certain rights to those living in forest areas. If implemented fully they will enable improved forest governance with respect to ownership, access rights, policy, and management frameworks. There is an urgent need to generate awareness and provide information to appropriate groups of people (PRIs, Gram Sabha members) concerning this legislation, such that they can assert their rights and realise the benefits due. This theme relates to 'Output 4' of the international project.

Theme 2: **Encouraging the formation of networks of private forestry actors in MP.** The Lok Vaniki Act in MP enables private farmers to harvest and sell their woodlots sustainably. However their representation and returns would be improved if they formed a network. FGLG will explore the possibility and facilitate the formation of a network. This theme relates to 'Output 3' of the international project.

Theme 3: **Applying Phase I learning to have real impacts:** FGLG-India will endeavour to influence policy makers and other stakeholders to encourage adoption of the recommendations made in phase I. This is a continuous process, which the members of the group will continue to spread, through whatever means possible. Already, there has been some impact noticed in Orissa state where the government has announced that it will amend the tendu leaf benefit sharing policy such that it provides 50% of the grant to the collectors' and binders' welfare fund, and makes the sector more responsible in terms of fair trade practices and social justice. This theme relates to 'Outputs 1 and 3' of the international project.

## 3 Activities and approach

### 3.1 **Enabling access rights to be realised and supporting local control of, and benefits from, forestry in general and NTFPs in particular.**

This activity will involve practical application of the lessons from the phase 1 study of community-based NTFP enterprise governance. It will try to address the drawbacks which have already been identified as inhibiting enterprise growth, and will examine whether better governance models can be achieved in the context of recent policy and legislation, notably the Forest Rights Act 2006. It is intended that by generating awareness and understanding of recent policy and legislative provisions, those involved in NTFP collection and enterprise development will benefit from new rights and benefits.

The main activity of this theme is to produce extension materials explaining the opportunities for NTFP enterprises in the context of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, and other recent policies and rules. The intention is to turn legislation into something practical and easy to understand, whilst assessing the constraints and opportunities presented by that legislation, and to develop the capacity of the target groups (tribal and other traditional forest dwellers) to use these as instruments to develop their own NTFP-based enterprises.

FGLG is particularly well-placed to undertake this activity, as some of its members (Mr Sanjay Upadhyay and Professor K.C. Malhotra) were members of the committee which formulated the rules for implementation of the Forest Rights Act, and another member (Mr Sanjay Upadhyay) was a member of the committee that drafted the legislation. This will ensure that the Group can produce proper and accurate information on the provisions of the Act, retaining the original essence and intentions of this legislation. This is important in an environment where some of the extension materials that have been produced – by NGOs, CBOs and government agencies – have been based on inaccurate or incomplete interpretations of the legislation.

Brief, simplified policy information, education and communication (IEC) extension materials and policy briefs will be prepared for dissemination among the tribal and other forest dwellers and also for policy makers and implementers. These policy briefs may be used to create awareness and establishment of pro-poor NTFP-based enterprises and to obtain legal rights for raw material collection from the forest. Tools and tactics adopted will include use of various media like campaigns, newspapers/ media reporting, websites, memoranda, TV coverage, policy briefings in local languages and letter campaigns.

FGLG India will also develop training materials for those individuals, officials and agencies who will in turn train Gram Sabha members in provisions of the new legislation, so that a clear and uniform message is delivered. These training materials will complement and help to disseminate the IEC extension material prepared by FGLG-India, and will enable outreach to a wider audience that FGLG can achieve on its own.

FGLG India also intends to prepare a case study to document the impact of awareness generation of the Act related to NTFPs in selected areas. This may, for example, be based on one range in each state).

This activity will be carried out in three states: Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

### ***3.2 Encouraging the formation of networks of private forestry actors in Madhya Pradesh***

The Lok Vaniki Act, 2002 (People's Forestry) was passed by Madhya Pradesh Government to enable private farmers to harvest and sell their woodlots on a sustainable basis.

During the FGLG International Learning Event in Bhopal, a group of FGLG members visited some of the farmers who have adopted this scheme. Through interactions with the farmers, it emerged that formation of a cooperative or an association would enhance the farmers' representation at various government levels and make their voices heard regarding harvesting procedures and pricing of their woodlot.

FGLG India plans to implement some of the suggestions made in the field by international FGLG colleagues. Specifically, it will take up the initiative of forming a network of Lok Vaniki farmers, NGO representatives, chartered foresters and local forest staff.

This network will enable meetings to be held between farmers, Forest Department staff and chartered foresters: issues and recommendations will be followed up with higher authorities to assure the flow of benefits and fair pricing to the farmers. The network will be set up at Bhopal Circle. The network will be managed by the local farmers as an association, with initial support from FGLG and later from

ICCF. If the network is recognised by the FD, then the FD will be asked to support it as they have been supporting the Joint Forest Management Committees.

This initiative also builds on the outcome of a workshop on Lok Vaniki held by ICCF and the Forest Department in October 2007, at which the Conservator of Forests, Bhopal Circle, offered to form a farmers' federation provided there was technical support in the formation of the federation. This activity brings together the need of the farmers and the Forest Department's initiative. FGLG India has a particular advantage through ICCF's activities and as one of its members (Mr Sushil Saigal) undertook research on Lok Vaniki at the start of the initiative.

### ***3.3 Application of Phase I learning***

FGLG India will disseminate findings and results from phase 1 and will strive to influence stakeholders and policy makers to apply the recommendations. Through their respective organizations (such as CPF, RCDC, and ICCF), FGLG India will also attempt to apply these findings, where applicable, in its ongoing phase 2 activities. The phase 1 outputs - policy briefs, state reports on NTFP enterprise governance and the synthesis report - will be used at various fora at national and international levels with different stakeholder groups, as well as in one to one meetings with the concerned policy officials. This will both enable further verification of the findings and encourage practical implementation of the recommendations. Print and electronic media will be approached to increase public awareness of the issues. Further tactics may be developed (for example, tactics adapted from other FGLG countries) to bring real impacts on forestry enterprise governance in India; such impacts will be monitored as far as possible. The process of dissemination of findings and influencing relevant stakeholders will be a continuous process throughout and beyond the project period.

## **4 Other phase 2 activities**

### ***4.1 FGLG India members sharing meetings and communication***

Two FGLG India meetings are proposed. The first one will be held immediately after the initiation of Phase 2 to discuss in detail the activities, including the methodologies for the three proposed activities and the role of FGLG members in each. The next meeting will be held in mid-August to review progress and to share the learning to date

Between meetings, FGLG will keep in regular contact through the group email ([fglgindia@cpf.in](mailto:fglgindia@cpf.in)). ICCF will host a webpage on FGLG India within the IIFM website. The group will continue to meet informally from time to time during workshops and conferences.

### ***4.2 CFA-FGLG workshop on civil society role in forestry***

The CFA-FGLG Workshop on the Role of Civil Society in Forestry was held at ICFRE in Deheradun from 10-11 October 2007. FGLG supported the workshop financially and one session was devoted to discussion of FGLG activities and outputs. Feedback from the workshop helped to refine the workplan for phase 2.

### ***4.3 FGLG International learning event***

FGLG India hosted the International Learning Event on "Making small enterprise work better for social justice and forestry" at IIFM, Bhopal from 3-7 December 2007. This event brought together FGLG teams from ten countries and provided opportunities for discussion of planned activities and further suggestions for phase 2 from other country teams.

#### **4.4 Participation in National Workshop on Pro Poor Forest Governance Issues in Collaboration with MoEF**

FGLG India's host organisation, ICCF, will be holding a workshop in New Delhi in during September/October on "**Protected Areas Governance: Challenges and Opportunities**", and it is expected that representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Forests will attend. This presents an opportunity for FGLG India members to discuss their findings and recommendations directly with Ministry officials and other participants. Most phase 2 activities will be nearing completion by then, so the workshop presents an excellent opportunity for increasing the Learning Group's impact and exploring options to continue work on forest governance beyond phase 2.

#### **4.5 Workshop of tree growers' cooperative office bearers, Ajmer district, Rajasthan.**

FGLG India will support a workshop for the office bearers of tree growers' cooperatives in Rajasthan. This will allow the Group to further learning about the cooperative model in forestry over the past two decades, so as to draw lessons that may be applied to improve governance of other types of forest enterprise. The workshop will include 60-75 participants.

#### **4.6 Planning of additional activities for potential further phases**

Phase 2 activities described above are those which can be achieved within the limited timescale and budget available. Should further sources of funding be secured, FGLG India will pursue additional activities related to improved governance of NTFP enterprises. Potential activities for future work include:

- *Generating awareness of illegal procurement and trade of forest produce by industrial houses and traders:* this activity would gather and share information on illegal procurement of NTFPs and medicinal items obtained from forest areas. Industrial pressures are encouraging premature and unsustainable harvesting, gatherers receive poor returns and are not organised, and private growers face competition from traders in natural forest produce. There is scope to influence industrial fora, traders, gatherers, farmers and consumers with information on the advantages of and potential for sustainable collection and harvesting, the development of community based enterprises, and improved product quality.
- *Scoping potential formation of associations of fuelwood headloaders in Orissa.* Fuelwood collection is the most basic form of forest-based enterprise yet it is crucial to the livelihoods of millions of forest-dependent people. Returns are very low and headloading is regarded as illegal. This activity would explore the potential for establishing associations or cooperatives of fuelwood headloaders in community forest management areas of Orissa, as a means of improving their bargaining power in the market place and gaining recognition by the Forest Department. This activity would use and further develop lessons from current FGLG work on small enterprises.

Whilst these activities will not be carried out within phase 2, the Learning Group will consider options to take up these activities in future, and to share lessons within and beyond FGLG.

## **5 Modalities of Phase 2**

The methodology and potential impacts of the activities were finalised in the meeting of FGLG India members held at Hyderabad on 6 February 2008. It was decided that all three major activities will be initiated simultaneously in February 2008, to be finalised by January 2009 at the latest (See Activity Calendar). A detailed activity log frame is given at the end of this document.

Each theme will have a number of milestones. These will include the following:

- finalization of methodologies and signing of MoU with partner organizations like RCDC and CPF
- completion of scoping for identification of target groups and sites for carrying out interventions like formation of associations
- conducting capacity building programmes and meetings
- Finalization of the common approach for all the states as mentioned for each state, followed by specific activities such as awareness campaigns and preparation of extension and information materials.
- Participation in the New Delhi workshop planned for October 2008 and in the international FGLG Learning Event will enable further policy advocacy and sharing of findings.

### ***5.1 Administrative and financial modalities***

Three core members of FGLG India (Prof. P. Bhattacharya, Dr. D. Suryakumari and Mr. Sanjay Patnaik) will be primarily responsible for the implementation of activities as described in the workplan, including financial aspects. However the other Learning Group members have important, and perhaps more specific roles to play (for which they will receive logistical support and honoraria). These are described in more detail in the log frame below. Each member will provide a statement of expenditure to the convenor, who will produce a consolidated statement for reporting to IIED. Core group members may engage part time support staff to carry out their activities. Each state will produce its own extension material from the publication head and conduct its programmes like training of trainers from its share of budget line 5.3. All group members' travel will be covered under the travel budget line by the members whose state they are visiting. The convenor will be responsible for quarterly financial and narrative reporting to IIED.

Where possible, FGLG India members will bring in complementary support from other resources, where there is limited provision in the FGLG budget. In such cases the outcome must have shared claims and proper acknowledgements, which shall also be indicated in the expenditure statements and reporting documents.

During phase 2, the Learning Group will explore possible options with funding agencies with the intention of continuing FGLG India beyond the current period of support.





## 7 Expected outputs and impact

- Policy briefs and other communication outputs on the selected NTFPs prepared and circulated. This is intended to enable informed intervention and investment in the sector, as well as encouraging removal of obstacles to enterprise governance.
- Those working with forest dwellers and forest dwellers themselves are aware of, and exercise their rights as per the provision of the law.
- Better returns and benefit sharing for 'Lok Vaniki' private forestry farmers
- Simplification of rules and regulations with necessary amendments at policy level for Lok Vaniki, Tribal Rights and other related policies developed and circulated
- Understanding of the scope and modalities for formation of Lok Vaniki associations
- Capacity building of stakeholders involved in the process

The potential impact of this project is the creation of an enabling environment for enterprise development that ensures local control of resources and decision making.

## 8 Group membership and implementation arrangements

In Phase 2 of FGLG India Prof. P. Bhattacharya, as Convenor, will act as an interface between IIED and other FGLG members. IIFM–ICCF, as Prof. Bhattacharya's host institution, will provide support in all aspects to facilitate FGLG–India's activities, including the studies, national and international workshops, publications, coordination with the members, etc.

The Learning Group has some new members in Phase 2. These new members were proposed at the Learning Group meeting in Hyderabad on 5 May 2007 and their names are included in the table below. All Learning Group members from Phase 1 continue to be part of the Group. Group membership may be expanded gradually as initial work informs and sets the direction for further work, and the specific skills and experience required can be better identified. 'Call-in' members may well be invited to join the Group for specific activities over short periods of time. FGLG India is an informal group of individuals who are able to use their own positions, contacts and experience to represent the interests of the poor and marginalized, and to influence those who hold positions of power in terms of governance of forest resources. Members of the Group join in their individual capacity rather than as representatives of their institutions. The current membership is as follows:

**Table 2: Membership of FGLG India (as at February 2008)**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Criteria addressed and role in the Group</b>
Dr. Prodyut Bhattacharya Indian Institute of Forest Management Bhopal, MP	<b>Convenor</b> Coordinates the International Centre for Community Forestry at IIFM and specializes in NTFP policy matters as well as on enterprise models.
Dr. D. Suryakumari Director of the Centre for People's Forestry Secunderabad, AP	Association with J/CFM in Andhra Pradesh since 1999 and contributed substantially to the change process, both at policy and implementation levels. Keen to see that forest dependent communities get maximum benefits out of forest products. Instrumental in developing collaborative functional relationships among different stakeholders in the context of NTFP.
Mr. Ramesh G. Kalaghatgi CCF, CFM, APFD	Long association with CFM; instrumental in developing people centred policies/ implementation guidelines in Andhra Pradesh. Keen to

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Criteria addressed and role in the Group</b>
	develop a good model of forest-based community enterprise
Mr. Sanjoy Patnaik RCDC Bhubaneswar Orissa	Long experience in participatory processes in Orissa, advocate of community rights over forest resources and specializing in forest governance aspects especially of NTFP in Orissa and in central Indian states. Instrumental in initiating the process of regional consultation on NTFP.
Dr. A.K. Bansal Additional PCCF Orissa FD	To inform the group about Orissa situation from Orissa FD's perspective and to influence the process from within the department.
Mr. Sushil Saigal Winrock International India New Delhi	National perspective as well as bringing expertise on forest enterprises
Mr. Sanjay Kumar NAEB MOEF New Delhi	In charge of overall implementation of Forest Development Agencies at the MOEF. Keen to develop sustainable models on forest based community enterprises.
Mr. M. Satyanarayana Director India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) New Delhi	Belong to Orissa cadre IFS; Good experience in working with NGOs and Policy development; Keen to establish community based forest enterprises to benefit the poor forest dependent communities.
Dr. A. K. Banerjee Kolkata	Former World Bank Forestry Expert in Community Forestry will provide technical expertise for fuelwood cooperative formation and forest rights act
Mr. Sanjay Upadhyay Advocate, Supreme Court Partner, Enviro Legal Defence Firm New Delhi	Legal Aspect for addressing policy issues like forest rights act, illegal industrial procurements
Prof. K. C. Malhotra Noida	Community Forestry Expert to provide technical expertise in forest rights act ToT module development and training of trainers in 3 states and assist in formation of lok vaniki association in Bhopal
Ms. Chaya Bhavsar SEWA, Gujarat	SEWA, NGO working in gender issue in forestry in Gujarat and MP for extension of forest rights act in Gujarat and influencing industries for social justice in trading of medicinal plants
Mr. Kamalendra Singh Rathore Secretary, Samarthak Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan	Samarthak Samiti – Grass root NGO in forestry, Rajasthan for extension of forest rights act in Rajasthan and influencing industries for social justice in trading of medicinal plants

### **8.1 Comparative advantages of the FGLG country team**

The FGLG India team includes a wide perspective through its members from legal experts to policy members, from grassroots implementers to forestry experts and industrial representatives. The views of each member will add a different dimension to enable the environment for better social justice in forestry. India being a vast country with rich diversity, the culmination of members from all parts of country has a unique advantage in addressing the governance targets which are both local and global in nature.

- *Prof. P. Bhattacharya*, who is a faculty at IIFM as well as the coordinator of the International Centre for Community Forestry (a centre of excellence of IIFM), will be the convener of the group

will look after the central coordination, finance and general administration along with the activities in Madhya Pradesh.

- *Dr. Suryakumari*, Director, CPF will take responsibility for the activities in Andhra Pradesh
- *Mr. Sanjoy Patnaik*, Director, RCDC Centre for Forestry and Governance, will be responsible for the activities of Orissa.
- *Mr. Sushil Saigal*, Senior Programme Officer, Winrock International India, will help in scoping the cooperative formation and networking of Lok Vaniki activities and fuelwood headloaders.
- *Prof. K. C. Malhotra* and *Dr. A. K. Banerjee*, the two community forestry experts, will provide technical support to address the four themes in all the states as well as at national level
- *Mr. Sanjay Upadhyay* will help in developing legal front for the Forest Rights Act and illegal procurement by the industries and help in developing a policy paper on the same at national level.
- *Mr. Kamalendra Singh Rathore* and *Ms. Chaya Bhavsar*, as members of grassroots organizations, will be part of the wider network for dissemination of extension activities and advocacy in other states (Rajasthan and Gujarat) .
- *Mr. A.K. Bansal*, *Mr. R.G. Kalaghatki*, *Mr. M. Satyanarayana* and *Mr. Sanjay Kumar* - the other forester members - hold key positions at state and central levels. They will support the Learning Group in the domain of Indian forest policy, and will be key players in linking governance issues to implementation, through the dissemination of publications and policy briefs through state and central government channels.

## 9 Links to other initiatives

The FGLG group looks forward to the following developing linkages with the following institutions and groups in phase 2:

1. Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Panchayat and Rural Development Department for training, capacity building and awareness generation with respect to the Forest Rights Act and PESA.
2. Madhya Pradesh state forest department for formation of Lok Vaniki associations
3. Other NGO network partners for dissemination of extension material including those from phase I
4. JFM and FDA programmes in the areas of implementation of the Forest Rights Act
5. Rural livelihood programmes of DFID for initiating forestry based enterprises
6. MFP Federation, TRIFED (Tribal Development Federation), TDCC (Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation), GCC for marketing linkages with panchayat for procurements
7. World bank forestry project in Andhra Pradesh for setting up of forestry enterprises
8. JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation) support forestry project in Orissa
9. DFID support Orissa Forest Policy reforms
10. Scoping for linkages with SDTT for further financial support to carry out FGLG India activities
11. Linking with NGOs working on NREGA (National Employment Guarantee Act) and Forest Rights Act
12. Linking with Department of Science and Technology (DST) for technology of enterprise development

## 10 Further information

Further information is available from:

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Further information on the international project is available on IIED's website:  
[www.iied.org/NR/forestry/projects/forest.html](http://www.iied.org/NR/forestry/projects/forest.html)

During phase 2 an FGLG India webpage will be hosted on IIFM's website:  
<http://www.iifm.ac.in/centres/iccf.html>

## 11 Logical framework

The logical framework is provided below.

## Logical framework

Main Purpose/ Objectives	Methodology	Potential Impact	Potential Limitations	Comments
1. Enabling access rights to be realised and supporting local control of, and benefits from forestry in general and NTFPs in particular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Development of draft IEC training material – sustainability, ownership, roles and responsibility, value addition – enterprise development, linkage with JFM</li> <li>b. Consultation on draft IEC and training material – to be held at Bhubaneshwar March 8-9, 2008</li> <li>c. Training sessions at Bhubaneshwar, Bhopal and Hyderabad</li> <li>d. Close follow up at one range about the implementation of the Act in 3 states</li> <li>e. IEC distribution and other tactics, for information sharing and demand for transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter campaign</li> <li>• Newspapers/ media</li> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Memorandum</li> <li>• TV coverage, press conference</li> <li>• Public meeting</li> <li>• Policy briefing in local language</li> <li>• International FGLG team collaboration will be made to share the information related to implementation process in whole of country and international participant can also attend in some national sharing events</li> <li>• Raising the issues in all such workshops recommendation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target audience are aware of the provisions of the Act related to NTFP</li> <li>• The target group make use of such Acts provision in developing NTFP based enterprise</li> <li>• Documentation of successful cases of such examples in areas of intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target group might not be interested in exercising the provisions of the Act for NTFP based enterprise development</li> <li>• Possible backlash from other private players</li> <li>• Coverage to all the stakeholders is not possible as their number is very large</li> </ul>	Conflicts between FD and CBOs/NGOs who will take up the campaign on behalf of Tribal Development Department.
2. Encouraging the formation of networks of private forestry actors in MP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Lok Vaniki association in Bhopal conservancy; possibility to convert it to a Producers Company model for policy advocacy and clearance of projects and payments with special reference to tribal and weaker sections, policy advocacy to remove control of FD in farm forestry under Lok vaniki Act</li> <li>• Farmers meeting involving local FD staff and Chartered Foresters</li> <li>• Scoping of development of commercial private timber depot and depot management</li> <li>• Awareness generation with the farmers, depot managers and other stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assured benefit from timber</li> <li>• Simplification of rules and regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FD support</li> <li>• Time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In two Forest Divisions it may be initiated</li> </ul>
3. Applying phase 1 learning to have real impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of findings and results from phase 1</li> <li>• Active use of opportunities and tactics to influence relevant stakeholders, and to encourage take-up of recommendations</li> <li>• Monitoring of responses and impacts</li> <li>• Refinement of lessons based on feedback and sharing with other groups</li> <li>• Application of governance tools to address the bottlenecks of enterprise development especially in the new framework of FRA, 2006</li> <li>• Involving potential partners like CBOs, TRIFED, UNIDO and development of backward forward linkages for NTFP enterprise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved awareness of constraints and opportunities for NTFP enterprises</li> <li>• Increased potential for enterprise development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant time and effort required to identify and use policy opportunities</li> </ul>	

**Theme 1: Tribal and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Forest Rights Act, 2006:** Awareness generation and information provision to appropriate groups of people (PRIs, Gram Sabha) concerning the tribal & other traditional Forest dwellers Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA, 1996. This aims to enable improved forest governance with respect to ownership, access rights, policy and management frameworks, thus supporting local control of and benefits from forestry in general, and NTFPs in particular.

Activities	State	Who	Timeframe
Review of Forest Rights Act Development of draft IEC material and ToT module (CPF, RCDC, IIFM) – Topics: Sustainability, Ownership, Roles and Responsibility, Value addition – enterprise development, linkage with JFM	MP, Orissa, AP	Developed By – ICCF, RCDC, CPF Reviewed by – KCM, Sanjay Upadhyay, Ajit Banerjee	One week from now
Consultation Meeting for finalization of the 1. Draft IEC material and 2. ToT capacity building module – to be held at Bhubaneswar– First Day will be general clarification on the rules and 2 <sup>nd</sup> day on draft IEC and module	Bhubaneswar	RCDC to organise participation by all FGLG members and other stakeholders	March 2 <sup>nd</sup> week
Printing and Publication of IEC Material and ToT Module in English and local languages (Hindi, Telegu, Oriya)		CPF for English and Telegu, ICCF for Hindi, and RCDC for Oriya	March last week
IEC material distribution and other tactics, for Information sharing and demand for transparency through networks and partners of each individual members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letters Campaign</li> <li>• News papers/ media</li> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Memorandum</li> <li>• TV Coverage, Press conference</li> <li>• Public meeting</li> <li>• Policy briefing in local language</li> </ul>	MP, Orissa, AP, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal	All FGLG members, invited resource persons like Ms. Madhu Sarin	April-December, 2008
Three ToT	at Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Hyderabad	RCDC and A. K. Bansal, ICCF and KCM, CPF and R. G. Kalaghatki, SEWA, Samarthak Samiti, invited resource persons like Ms. Madhu Sarin	April-June, 2008
Close follow up of FRA in one rage of three states	MP, Orissa, AP	ICCF, RCDC, CPF	March, 2008 – January 2009
Writing and debating the issues related to Forest Right Act in workshops and meeting with stakeholders for influencing and advocacy	All India	All Members, invited resource persons like Ms. Madhu Sarin	March, 2008 – January 2009
Collaboration with International FGLG team to share the information related to implementation process in whole of country and international participant can also attend in some national sharing events	FGLG Team in Asia and Africa	All members	March, 2008 – January 2009

**Theme 2: Scoping for formation of networking of private forestry actors in MP:** initiatives for Lok Vaniki in MP for better benefit sharing to farmers

Activities	State	Who	Timeframe
Development of Lok Vaniki association in Bhopal conservancy for policy advocacy and clearance of projects and payments with special reference to tribal and weaker sections – representation in Lok Vaniki Coordination Committee	MP	Prodyut, KCM, Sushil	March-July, 2008
Try to develop it in Producers Company model	MP	Prodyut, KCM, Sushil	July, 2008-January, 2009
Policy advocacy for necessary amendments to provide benefits directly to the tribal	MP	Prodyut, KCM, Sushil	March, 2008-January, 2009
Advocacy for promotion of private commercial depot	MP	Prodyut, KCM, Sushil	March, 2008-January, 2009
Awareness generation with the farmers, depot managers and other stakeholders	MP	Prodyut, KCM, Sushil	March, 2008-January, 2009
Workshop on Tree Growers Society	Rajasthan, MP	All members	May-June, 2008 for Rajasthan and December, 2008 for MP

**Theme 3: Application of Phase 1 learning.**

Activities	State	Who	Timeframe
Meeting for validation and sharing of learning of phase I with forest department officials one-to-one meeting	AP, Orissa, MP,	Suryakumari, Sanjoy, Prodyut, Sushil	February-March, 2008
Circulation of phase I outputs (publications) among stakeholders and involvement of media for wider awareness	national and international	All Members	March, 2008-January, 2009
Development of proposal for application of recommendation at project sites and to learn how practical those tools are and how the bottleneck of enterprise could be worked within the new framework of FRA, 2006	Orissa, AP, MP,	Sanjoy Suryakumari, Prodyut,	April-January, 2008
Try to involve potential partners like CBOs/ Cooperatives, TRIFED, donor agencies and technology providers for establishment of backward and forward linkages for NTFP enterprises through circulation of policy briefs and synthesis report	MP, Orissa, AP	Prodyut, Sanjoy, Suryakumari	April-January, 2008
National Workshop on Protected Area Governance: Challenges and Opportunities	New Delhi	All members	September/October, 2008
Sharing of learning at FGLG International Learning Event	Site yet to be decided	Suryakumari, Prodyut, Sanjoy	November, 2008