



UPDATE – JANUARY 2006

International Institute for Environment and
Development (IIED)

SUMMARY

This is the third Update from the Forest Governance Learning Group. We are an informal alliance of in-country groups and international partners currently active in seven African and three Asian countries. We try to connect those marginalized from forest governance to those controlling it, and to help both do things better. We carry out focused studies, develop tactics and tools, hold learning events, and work as a group to effect change. This Update describes activities over the last year, impacts to date, the state of play in participating countries, and the path ahead.

Work done in the inception phase

The inception phase of the FGLG ran from August 2003 to January 2005 with the support of UK DFID. In that period a range of activities were undertaken - policy research, tool development, learning events and governance process engagement - in seven African countries and internationally. Some of the impact that this work had is described below. From February 2005 a second phase of work began with support from the EC and the Dutch government.

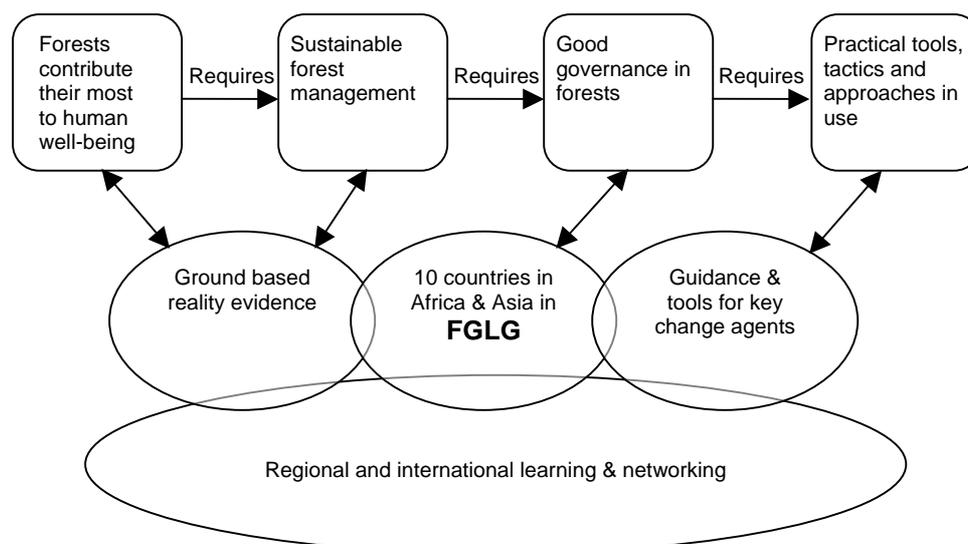
What the Forest Governance Learning Group is about

A shared belief motivates the group: that forestry can contribute to the eradication of poverty and sustainability, but only with good forest governance – the right leadership, institutions, policy decisions and practical systems. In recent years much progress in forest governance has been made in many countries: national policy has opened up to more stakeholders; rights of forest-dependent people have strengthened; and good forestry has shown potential to trigger wider governance reform. Yet while lists of prescriptions for governance are getting longer by the day, practical approaches and real preparedness to implement them are in short supply – the challenge is not what to do, but how to do it.

The Forest Governance Learning Group is aiming for improved governance of forest resources in ten countries in Africa and Asia. Four main outputs are expected over the period 2005-2009:

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

Rationale and approach of the Forest Governance Learning Group



In this work the Group aims to contribute to the Africa and Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) processes and to the European Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process in its partnerships with African and Asian countries. Activities involve participatory analysis, learning and training events, network building, supported uptake of governance tools, and taking direct opportunities for governance reform. Inter-country capacity-building work and engagement with international policy processes is also involved. Sub-groups in the following countries are involved:

- ❑ In Africa: **Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, South Africa, Uganda**
- ❑ In Asia: **India, Indonesia, Vietnam**

Country groups involve opinion-formers and decision makers, plus individuals who articulate the issues faced by those marginalized from governance, and other facilitators who work with them.

Partners involved

- ❑ International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) – steers the group
- ❑ Savcor Indufor Oy based in Finland
- ❑ LTS International (LTSI) based in the UK
- ❑ Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)
- ❑ SOS Sahel – convenes the group in Niger
- ❑ Civic Response – convenes the group in Ghana
- ❑ Forestry South Africa – convenes the group in South Africa
- ❑ Terra Firma – convenes the group in Mozambique
- ❑ Forestry Department – convenes the group in Malawi
- ❑ Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment – convenes the group in Uganda
- ❑ Centre for People’s Forestry – convenes the group in India
- ❑ Inspirit and the Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme – convene the group in Indonesia

The convening roles in Cameroon and Vietnam are still to be sorted out.

Initial funding for the initiative came from UK’s DFID, and the European Commission and Dutch governments are now supporting the work.

Policy research outputs produced by the FGLG to date

Key governance issues identified by FGLG groups have been explored through original research by group participants and by those working with local constituencies marginalized by current governance processes. Reports currently available from this work include:

- Arthur, E. and Brogan, C. 2005. **Impacts of local institutions on livelihoods and forests in Ghana**. Forest Sector Development Project and IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Bachir, A. 2005. **La Stratégie Energie Domestique du Niger: concept et opérationnalisation**. SOS Sahel International Niger and IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Cisse, M. and Allen, M. 2005. **L'impact de l'exploitation forestière au Mali – le cas des marchés ruraux de bois**. SOS Sahel and IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Clarke, J. and Isaacs, M. 2005. **Forestry contractors in South Africa – what role in poverty reduction?** Programme of Land and Agrarian Studies and IIED. <http://www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=9558IIED&n=1&l=12&s=FSME&x=Y>
- Danso, E. and Opoku, K. 2005. **Impacts and legality of forest utilisation permits in Ghana**. Civic Response and IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Howard, M., Matikinca, P., Mitchell, D., Brown, F., Lewis, F., Mahlangu, I., Msimang, A., Nixon, P. and Radebe, T. 2005. **Small-scale timber production in South Africa - what role in poverty reduction?** Fractal Forests and IIED. <http://www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=9559IIED&n=2&l=12&s=FSME&x=Y>
- Johnstone, R., Cau, B. and Norfolk, S. 2005. **Forestry legislation in Mozambique: compliance and the impact on forest communities**. Terra Firma and IIED. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Engaging/AC.html>
- Kafakoma, R., Roka, M. and Chimutu, P. 2005. **Bridging the gaps: opportunities for forest livelihoods-oriented governance in Malawi**. IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Kazoora, C. and Carvalho, J. 2005. **Forestry justice: combating illegality for forest livelihoods in Uganda**. Sustainable Development Centre and IIED. On CD-Rom from IIED
- Macqueen, D. and Bila, A. 2005. **Gleanings on governance: learning from a two-year process of forest policy support to ProAgri**. IIED. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/GAB.html>
- Mayers, J., Bila, A., Khaukha, S., Opoku, K. and Simwela, W. 2005. **Forest governance and social justice: practical tactics from a learning group approach in Africa**. Proceedings of the 17th Commonwealth Forestry Conference 29 February to 5 March 2005, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Forestry Commission UK
- Sibale, B. and Banda, G. 2005. **Law enforcement, illegality and the forest dependent poor in Malawi**. Centre for Development Management and IIED. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/LGA.html>

Tools produced by the FGLG to date:

Methods and approaches used in FGLG work for tackling forest governance that marginalizes key groups and potential solutions, and that have proven themselves in one or more contexts, have been prepared as tools that others may use in stimulating thinking and action in other contexts:

- Geller, S. and Thornber, K. 2005. **Targeting livelihoods evidence**. Power tools series. LTS-International, Edinburgh, UK and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Engaging/TLE.html>

- Global Witness. 2005. **Independent forest monitoring: a tool for social justice?** Power tools series. Global Witness, London, UK and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/IFM.html>
- Joaquim, E., Norfolk, S. and Macqueen, D. 2005. **Avante consulta! Effective consultation.** Power tools series. Terra Firma, Maputo, Mozambique and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Engaging/AC.html>
- Johnstone, R., Cau, B., Norfolk, S. and Macqueen, D. 2005. **Good, average, bad: law in action.** Power tools series. Terra Firma, Maputo, Mozambique and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/GAB.html>
- Kafakoma, R., Roka, M., Chimutu, P. and Macqueen, D. 2005. Power tools series. **Local government accountability.** Training Support for Partners, Lilongwe, Malawi and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/LGA.html>
- Kazoora, C. and Carvalho, J. 2005. **Improving forest justice.** Power tools series. Sustainable Development Centre, Kampala, Uganda and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/IFJ.html>
- Krassowska, K. and Davidson, M. 2005. **Organising pitsawyers to engage.** Power tools series. Budongo Community Development Organisation, Masindi, Uganda and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Organising/OPE.html>
- Opoku, K. and Yaw Danso, E. 2005. **People's law: ideas for resource rights campaigners.** Power tools series. Forest Watch Ghana, Accra, Ghana and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK. <http://www.policy-powertools.org/Tools/Ensuring/PL.html>

Learning events in West Africa and Southern Africa

As the country groups were exploring the issues and implications in the above analyses and tools, regional events for group participants were held to share work in progress and deepen understanding. Groups from Uganda, Ghana, Mali and Niger, and resource people from UK and Cameroon, met for a learning event at Akosombo, Ghana in July 2004. Groups from Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa, and resource people from Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania, UK and Finland met for a second learning event near Rustenburg, South Africa in October 2004.

It became clear that, despite apparent divides across languages and huge variation in contexts such as high-value wet tropical forest and low-value dry forest, the approach used in these learning events worked well. Considerable lesson learning across contexts was achieved on governing the ownership and management of forest resources; on national forest forums and programmes; and on practical systems of forestry law. Today, a year and a half later, a number of in-country governance processes can be discerned which have been influenced by the ideas shared and generated at the learning events, and by the above policy analyses and tools which have since been finalised.

State of play in each participating country – January 2006

South Africa. Small-scale forestry operations (tree-growing and service-contracting) are viable livelihood options for rural people in much of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. In part due to work carried out during the FGLG inception phase, small-scale forestry is also supported by good government policies. But implementation is patchy and different agencies at municipal level are not sure of what they should be doing. Therefore the FGLG in South Africa is now tackling questions around the roles and responsibilities of stakeholder institutions in increasing the potential for poor people to achieve a greater share of benefits from forestry. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is currently working out how best to implement pro-poor forest policy through the Small Forest Enterprises' Support Policy – and the FGLG will be feeding directly into this government process, bringing in experience and ideas particularly from municipal level.

A charter for Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment in the forest sector is in preparation, as is a strategy for intervention by the Department of Trade and Industry in the forest sector and a national forest programme process. All three of these initiatives are in the sights of FGLG South Africa. Steven Ngubane, who heads up the small growers' section of Forestry South Africa (the leading association of commercial timber growers in South Africa), is convening the FGLG. January 2006 sees the beginning of a series of four learning cycles spread over eighteen months on specific challenges to, or opportunities for, small-scale forestry operations. Key themes in the first learning cycles include: land tenure and redistribution; and alternative business models.

Contacts: Steven Ngubane at Forestry South Africa (steven@forestrysouthafrica.co.za), Sonja Vermeulen at IIED (sonja.vermeulen@iied.org)

Niger. Participants in the FGLG in Niger are key players in establishing a new rural code which recognises the right of local control of forest resources. Work to date has focused on the experience of local management structures set up for rural fuelwood markets as actual and potential entry points for wider processes of natural resource governance. Participants in the group are currently preparing a series of think-pieces to provoke debate on the following themes:

- Widespread petty-corruption in the forest sector
- Weaknesses in the policy making process
- Local Conventions
- Transfer of authority to local government authorities for NRM

Debates on these issues are expected to identify priority gaps where further research and advocacy work can be most useful, and to pursue these.

The group's work is seen as an active part of a wider network on decentralisation and natural resource management and is being recognised and drawn in to key processes for improving governance. Significant impact is evident amongst group participants who are government "big hitters" (e.g. the national director of the decentralisation process, the head of the Rural Code and the national director of environment). They increasingly emphasise participation, inclusion and information transparency in governance – which is a major turnaround. The group has also made vital progress by facilitating a drastic improvement in personal relations between the head of the rural code and national director of the environment who have had competing interests over who is responsible for forest management. A major target for influence in the coming year will be a forthcoming series of land tenure commissions which will also deal with forest governance.

Contacts: Ced Hesse at IIED (ced.hesse@iied.org), Amadou Bachir at SOS Sahel Niger (cracqrn@intnet.ne)

Mozambique. A National Forest Forum has begun to be effective in Mozambique – stimulated by participants in the FGLG. The FGLG is now finding its niche as a sub-grouping of that Forum – focused on overcoming key practical governance problems with decentralisation and the effectiveness of law. It has been active in reconciling the very different approaches used in the development of new policies for land and for forests. Burning issues for the second phase of the FGLG include:

- ❑ Concession licence land allocation systems that are not transparent and rarely sustainable – and lack of value added processing
- ❑ Small scale operators operating unsustainably – many at the whim of Chinese log exporters
- ❑ Community forest rights resulting in few practical benefits (strictures on commercial activity, tenure bureaucracy, inadequate negotiations with private sector, limited know-how)

Planned work by the group includes: testing a new pilot system for tracking and controlling timber flows; new research on timber extraction and use in Cabo Delgado; a review of Simple Licence operators in three provinces; and promotion of community structures that work. Strengthened links with ongoing government initiatives and the community-based natural resources management group hosted by IUCN / WWF are being worked on. The work in Mozambique is pointing to the possible advantages of cross-country learning on control and monitoring systems, and on governance of forest management plans.

Contacts: Simon Norfolk at Terra Firma (simon.norfolk@teledata.mz),
Duncan Macqueen at IIED (duncan.macqueen@iied.org)

Uganda. In the inception phase, the group in Uganda was convened by individuals in the National Forestry Authority and stimulated creative work by some non-governmental opinion-formers in the sector on: an improved timber tracking system; more effective information flow; better forestry integration with the penal code; a light but effective local reporting and rapid response system at source of production and in the domestic trade chain; and a stronger system of adherence and accountability to a professional forestry code.

Phase two work is focused on entry points in the processes of implementing Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Programme, National Forest Plan, Environment and Natural Resources Sector Investment Plan. The evolving work plan has served as a useful focus to develop participation in the work of the group. Its aims include:

- ❑ Assess the key challenges and advocate for the accelerated establishment and adequate financing of a practicable District Forestry Service.
- ❑ Prepare public information-sheets and organize policy dialogues on unlawful and corrupt practices and decisions in the forestry sub-sector.
- ❑ Develop practical guidance and tools in areas judged by the group to be the highest priority links between forestry illegality and poverty
- ❑ Organize policy dialogues on land tenure, and resource access in the forestry sub-sector and provide legal and advisory support to at least three community groups applying for formal collaborative forest management under the Forestry and Tree Planting Act.

Since mid-2005 the group has been convened by the NGO, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE).

Contacts: Godber Tumushabe at ACODE (g.tumushabe@acode-u.org),
James Mayers at IIED (james.mayers@iied.org)

Cameroon. Investigating the role of the FGLG in Cameroon is still at an early stage. There is much interest in-country within a core group of individuals and institutions to

establish the FGLG there but clear objectives and realistic outputs are yet to be fully agreed. Key areas of interest expressed by those consulted to date include:

- Exploring issues of legality and control within the non-permanent forest domain: Legal versus illegal exploitation according to existing permit arrangements. Impact on control mechanisms and how these might be strengthened involving local level civil society and administration partnerships.
- Information flows governing market dynamics: Analysis of current information flows on market prices for different forest products within the country, implications for livelihoods, and recommendations for improved communication flows.
- Policy and regulations: A review of the coherence of current policy and regulations in support of the 1994 Forestry Law and Forest and Environment Sector Programme priorities, and recommendations for increased coherence.
- Review of Community Forests in terms of successes impacting on poverty reduction, milestones within the wider local level community and recommendations for improvements.

Contacts: Alex Forbes at LTSI (Alex-Forbes@ltsi.co.uk) and James Mayers at IIED (james.mayers@iied.org)

Ghana. FGLG-Ghana work has helped shape the governance reform agenda in Ghana since 2004. It strengthened the evidence basis of calls for reform – drawing Forestry Commission, ministerial and parliamentary attention to important policy and legislative problems in the sector. For example, FGLG studies established wholesale violation of Ghana's permits regime and huge financial losses to the state and society. This inspired a civil society campaign and a programme led by the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines for achieving compliance by June 2006. In addition to the studies mentioned to date the Ghana sub-group has hosted several local and one regional learning event; developed a tool for advancing community rights in forestry called "*People's Law*"; presented findings to the World Conservation Congress in November 2004, the Commonwealth Forestry Conference in February 2005, and the European Commission in April 2005.

Social justice in forestry continues to be the focus of FGLG's work in Ghana during 2005–2007. The group aims to engage with, shape and support two important initiatives: 1. The *Voluntary Partnership Agreement* process - in which the EC and the Ghana government work together to ensure that the EC imports only verified legally sourced timber from Ghana; and 2. The *Forest Voices Project* – a rights-focused local forest management initiative run by NGOs. Activities include: group interactions – meetings, one-on-one exchanges, phone calls and e-mail; policy work on issues that progress these initiatives; tracking-documenting the processes; communication with stakeholders and disseminating information; capacity building, local level engagement and influence; and learning events and study exchanges.

Contacts: Kyeretwie Opoku at Civic Response (koa@ucomgh.com), James Mayers at IIED (james.mayers@iied.org)

Malawi. Considerable effort in Malawi has gone into planning for provision of decentralised forestry services from national-to-district levels. But the district-to-village level has had less attention with the assumption that Local Government Authorities will simply adopt the service models previously followed by Central Government. FGLG-Malawi is focused on making local forest control and service provision work for the poor. Burning issues include:

- Charcoal production – currently entirely illegal - and tobacco fuelwood production
- Local bye-law development and approval and benefit sharing mechanisms
- Community based enterprise – its extent and challenges

FGLG-Malawi is pursuing review-work and policy development in these areas. It has used press releases – stimulating a government convened extraordinary meeting of

the National Council of the Environment and a joint task force to address some of the key issues. The group has developed a policy brief on charcoal production for submission to the parliamentary committee on agriculture and natural resources. The group plans to: liaise closely with new EC and DFID-supported initiatives in the sector; link with existing press clubs and the COMPASS media team to organise debates on hot issues; engage the tobacco industry in discussion about fuelwood use and identify pilot sites for new legal charcoal / tobacco fuelwood production approaches.

Contacts: Wellings Simwela at Forestry Department, Malawi (fes@malawi.net), Duncan Macqueen at IIED (duncan.macqueen@iied.org),

Mali. All forests in Mali are state owned yet the state is on the cusp of transferring real authority over natural resources to communities. Rural fuelwood markets and local conventions on natural resource management represent critical means for learning about how this can be done are. The FGLG has focused on these to understand why for example some fuelwood markets appear to provide good returns to local incomes, whilst many more do not, and why environmental impacts appear to differ greatly. As a result of the work, several key practical constraints to better governance are on the agenda for the first time, including issues of corruption. The group is facilitated by Sahel Eco and has key government decision-makers actively participating. Although not directly supported in the second phase of the wider FGLG initiative – FGLG-Mali maintains some momentum and is seeking funding from the Dutch embassy in Bamako.

Contacts: Mary Allen at Sahel Eco (mary.sahelco@afribonemali.net), Ced Hesse at IIED (ced.hesse@iied.org)

India. Scoping work to find the niche of the FGLG in India has been carried out. Plans are now developing for an FGLG group convened by the Centre for People's Forestry in Andhra Pradesh and focused on governance tactics for forestry enterprise. An important theme proposed is: How to improve, through practical actions that 'actual' players can take, the content and implementation of policies, legislation and institutional influences that rain down on forest enterprises. This would involve consideration of the tactics and mechanisms to facilitate implementation, such as incentives, collective action, legal frameworks/ action; looking at how people use key ideas or opportunities to make a move; how people in ossified institutions have managed to generate some room for manoeuvre; and how those ignored or treated with disdain by institutions can find ways of usefully engaging with them.

A second theme is: What good practice for governing forest enterprise – primarily NTFPs - looks like and how it can spread. What are the roles of joint forest management committees in NTFP development and how can enterprise become a focus? What are the roles of Forest Development Authorities in managing enterprise activities, and how can their capacity be strengthened? How can local control most effectively be emphasised and supported? An initial 18-month phase of work is likely to be carried out in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. This may deepen in a second phase of similar length, or spread to extend learning activities to other central Indian states.

Contacts: Dr Suryakumari at the Centre for People's Forestry (sk@cpf.in), Elaine Morrison at IIED (elaine.morrison@iied.org)

Indonesia. Inception work for the FGLG in Indonesia was started in November-December 2005 with wide consultation. Three of the overall FGLG outputs (*national strategies, forestry enterprise, ownership and access*) received wide support as a potential focus for the Indonesian FGLG – and most informants thought that a useful FGLG would touch on all three (the fourth output *illegal logging* is the focus of several programs in Indonesia, and informants largely felt this was receiving sufficient 'project' attention). Indonesia already has a glut of multi-stakeholder forums on

forestry issues – largely because government insists on wide consultation on all policies, whether or not the results of these consultations are used. A flexible initiative like the FGLG creates the opportunity for more unusual membership, such as a within-stakeholder group that gives a safe space for open discussion on tricky issues of governance.

A decision has been made to locate the FGLG within government, based in the Ministry of Forestry, and bringing in key people from other departments. There are opportunities to convene two parallel groups at national and district level, working in one of the districts where the DFID's Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme has been active. The convenors put a strong emphasis on the "L" of the FGLG: getting participants to develop indicators of learning for their own departments. As the work plan develops the group is likely to start off by considering how the Ministry of Forestry has used consultation processes to inform policy during several recent policy reviews (PP18, PP68 and PP34).

Contacts: Tri Nugroho at DFID-MFP (treenug@cbn.net.id), Dani Moenggoro at Inspirit (danie@inspiritinc.net), Sonja Vermeulen at IIED (sonja.vermeulen@iied.org), Sango Mahanty at RECOFTC (ostm@ku.ac.th)

Vietnam. Initial scoping work for the FGLG in Vietnam is planned for February 2006. It will be reported on in a future FGLG Update.

Cross-country initiatives, maintaining information flow and sharing lessons

In addition to a steady effort to build and maintain a network of interested parties internationally, and the regional learning events highlighted above, a range of other cross-country actions have been taken to develop alliances and make the most of FGLG work:

- ❑ A CD Rom of all the main written outputs from the inception phase has been produced and much of this material has been circulated on email and posted on websites (see addresses above and below)
- ❑ Cooperation continues to develop with: the World Bank on FLEG processes, particularly Africa FLEG; Intercooperation on AFLEG; FAO's Nfp Facility; CIFOR
- ❑ Cooperation internationally, and in particular countries, is being pursued with several key related initiatives:
 - Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA). *Improving governance of forest resources and reducing illegal logging and associated trade with full civil society participation in East Asia*. Collaboration in Indonesia and Vietnam in particular
 - Overseas Development Institute (ODI). *The VERIFOR project: institutional options for verifying legality in the forest sector*. Collaboration in Cameroon and Ghana in particular
 - Tropical Forest Trust (TFT). *Timber Trade Action Plan for Good Governance in Tropical Forestry*. Collaboration in Cameroon, Ghana and Indonesia in particular
 - World Conservation Union (IUCN). *Strengthening voices for better choices: enhancing forest governance in six key tropical forest countries in Asia, Africa and South America*. Collaboration in Ghana and Vietnam in particular
 - Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). *Forest and trade networks for legal and sustainable forest management in Africa and Asia*. Collaboration in Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia and Vietnam in particular
- ❑ Inputs to the European FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement process and AFLEG follow-up continue to be made in particular by FGLG-Ghana and IIED
- ❑ Inputs have been made in the preparation of the Europe and North Asia FLEG

- ❑ In the last year, reports and papers on FGLG findings have been given to the World Conservation Congress, Commonwealth Forestry Conference, Illegal Logging meetings at Chatham House, European Tropical Forestry Advisers Group, Nordic donors group, UK DFID, Netherlands DGIS, Commission on Africa and G8 forestry initiative

Work ahead

- ❑ Work described above in each of the participating countries is captured in work plans to be pursued over the next 2-3 years. These plans are periodically updated and available from IIED – see contact below
- ❑ Multi-country policy analysis and tool development will be pursued, in particular in two main areas: Forestry enterprise initiatives and private sector associations that comply with the law and spread practical approaches to improve forest governance; and Ownership, access rights, policy and management frameworks that improve local control and benefit from forestry
- ❑ Collaboration will continue to be developed with other parties to optimise follow-up of the AFLEG and EC FLEGT agendas towards sustainable forestry livelihoods
- ❑ Cross-country learning and training materials and events on social justice in forestry are being developed.

Comments, links and criticisms are actively sought – please get in touch.

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