

**REPORT OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL (CHENNAI) WORKSHOP CUM TRAINING
PROGRAMME IN INDIA FOR CREATING AWARENESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
NLBI**



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

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**Southern Region (Chennai) Workshop cum Training Programme
in India
for
Creating Awareness for Implementation on Forest Instruments
(NLBI)**

Submitted to

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Submitted by

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1. The Context

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) adopted 'Non-legally Binding Instruments (NLBI) in All Types of Forests' as an international arrangement in May 2007 which is also known as "Forest Instrument." The Forest Instrument were agreed upon to boost the sustainable forest management practices and supplement the environmental, socio-cultural and economic values of all types of forests for benefit of present and future generations.

Forests, being one of the largest natural resource found on earth covers one-third of worlds total land area. Numerous goods and services are sourced from forests which include environmental, social, economic and cultural goods and services. Other than the environmental services which are invaluable, the economic and socio-cultural services like generating livelihoods, raw materials for industries, food and protection to forest dependent communities, etc are extremely important for general public.

Forests contribution towards sustenance of life and development is well known, however, in past few decades forest have been over extracted and the quality of forests is degrading in many regions of the world. Every year this loss and degradation of forests impose costs between USD 2-4.5 trillion for global economy (TEEB, 2012). Thus the Forest Instrument framework was internationally adopted. The purpose of this arrangement as per UNFF resolution (UNFF A/RES/62/98) is:

- 1) Strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement the sustainable management of all types of forests effectively and to achieve the four Global Objectives on Forests
- 2) Enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability;
- 3) Provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

And the Global Objectives on Forests are:

- 1) Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.
- 2) Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.

- 3) Increase significantly the area of sustainably managed forests, including protected forests, and increase the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests.
- 4) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for SFM and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM.

2. Purpose of Workshop

The southern region workshop at Chennai was organized (28th – 29th October, 2013) with aim to generate consciousness and build capacities of wide range of stakeholders at regional level for effective reporting of implementation of the Forest Instrument. Through this workshop assessment of the current status of the FI implementation in different southern states with respect to different national policy frameworks was taken up to facilitate local level data collection. The Chennai Region covered states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Manipur.

As we can see, these participating states vary in terms of their topography, climate, geology and other physiological features and therefore the types of forests also varied largely. The forest types were different ranging from Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests to Dry Deciduous Forests of Orissa to mangroves and swamp vegetation. Operations of forest department also vary like Protected Area management, Joint Forest Management, Community based Ecotourism, Marine Zone Management, etc. Therefore, to build common understanding and build capacities on NLBI, it was important to understand the issues of such diverse areas and therefore a multi disciplinary approach was followed. Stakeholders from various types of institutions, working in different areas were invited to attend the workshop. NLBI being an inter-sectoral framework it was felt that diverse stakeholder groups will bring in more learnings and thus prioritizing the focus of the region will be possible.

3. Methods

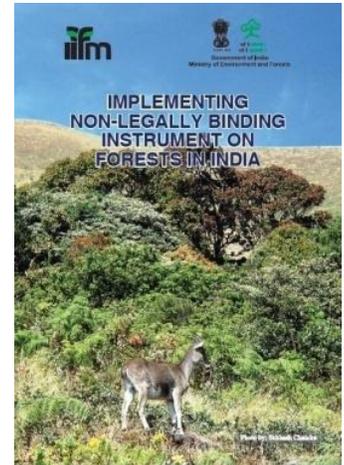
A multi-method approach was adopted to organize the workshop. Stakeholders from different groups and from different hierarchal levels were invited. The participants were invited from state forest and other related departments, research and academic institutions, Non- Governmental organizations, units of central government, corporate, etc. working in forestry and related sectors.

In order to maximize learning by sharing and deliberation the workshop was interactive and participatory in nature. This allowed the participants to share information about the initiatives of their areas related to NLBI. To serve the purpose

individual/state/organization experience sharing and small group exercises were conducted. Accordingly, small and representative group from different stakeholder groups were formed. The outcomes of the group exercises were then discussed amongst all the participants to have effective experience sharing and discussions related to the national policies and measures of NLBI.

In addition to learning by doing, printed background information, forestry instruments in India was provided to the participants. Besides, implementation of NLBI in various countries, FAO's publications on NLBI and outcome of exercises performed by participants in prior workshop(s) were shared as soft copies with the participants. Participants were requested to share the material on NLBI with others and thus create a multiplier effect of training workshop.

Thus, the training – workshop was participatory and all encompassing approach was adopted to develop inter sectoral understanding and creating awareness in all the stakeholder groups.



Insert Plate 1: About Here

4. Conduction of the Workshop cum Training programme

The workshop was a learning process, wherein the participants were made aware of the framework and also were involved in laying out a further action plan and a monitoring and review plan. This was done through five exercises (Refer Appendix 2 for exercises) on NLBI. The discussions held with each of the exercises also acted as awareness creation mechanisms. The participating organisations and state representatives deliberated on the activities in their State/Region. In the light of NLBI exercises, the report is organized in various steps according to exercises and its outcomes.

Step 1: Raising awareness of forestry instrument (Exercise 1)

Introduction session of the workshop started, by asking about the familiarity of the participants with NLBI framework. It was an important exercise because it gives an idea about the overall awareness about the FI amongst the primary stakeholders. Out of about 32 participants only 1 knew about NLBI. It is very evident that with such low awareness levels, conducting the regional workshops was very much required. The opening presentation begin with a brief background about facts on forests like the forest cover, livelihoods dependence, GDP, rate of deforestation, etc. and the historical timeline of events. These details and timeline were followed by outlining the purpose of NLBI, global objectives on forests, key focus areas of the FI, etc. Linkages between NLBI framework and similar developmental frameworks like Millennium Development Goals, etc were discussed for furthering the understanding about FI.

Then, the components of NLBI i.e. its 25 national policies and measures were introduced and linked with seven thematic elements of SFM. With the help of first exercise and reading material on NLBI the participants were asked to relate the existing National Forestry Programmes with the 25 policies and measures of Forest Instruments. The outcome of the exercise was comparison of the 25 policies and measures vis-a-vis other policy frameworks being followed in their region or India, including the acts or judicial rulings, etc; as per their understanding and awareness. The next part was to list out the policies vis-a-vis their implementation at the state or national level as per their individual understanding.

The same exercise was then taken up in multi-stakeholder groups. Participants were divided into small groups representing different organizations and stakeholders. These groups were assigned task to discuss on the 25 policy measures and suggest the status of implementation as per their common understanding. The aim of conducting the same exercise in a group was experience sharing and peer learning. It helped in generating awareness amongst different states. Participants shared their

knowledge about existing NFPs and implementation status in various parts of country which resulted in the following outcome:

Table 1. Introduction to NLBI (Exercise 1)

Response Group	No (No related NFP and No implementation)	Yes (Related policy exist but No implementation)	Yes (Related policy exist and is also being implemented)
Group 1	5, 14	2,3,4,6,11	1,7,8,9,10, 12,13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,22,23,24,25
Group 2		9, 13	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Group 3	2,7,8,9,11, 23, 25	1,12, 18, 19, 3,5,14	4,6,10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23
Summary			All Three groups - 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23

It can be seen that many of the policy measures were listed in the third category i.e. the policy is in existence and is also being implemented. There was no agreement in the other two categories. But if we look closely there were certain policy measures which the majority of participants feel that there exists a policy but there is no implementation. They are policy number 2, 3, 5, 9, 11 and 14. Participants raised the concern that though some of these policy measures are being implemented, the status of implementation is unsatisfactory. Thus they felt that strengthening the implementation mechanism would facilitate the overall effectiveness. The exercise resulted in a lot of discussion, which led to active participation of the stakeholders present in the workshop.

Step 2: Enlisting the benefits and reasons for implementation of NLBI (Exercise 2)

For supplementing the understanding about the whole framework, it is important for the stakeholders to identify the benefits of it. With the focus on furthering the understanding of the participants about NLBI's benefits and reasons for its implementation the second exercise was taken up. Through this exercise participants

were asked to inventorize the expected benefits of Forest Instruments and its implementation. Also, the reasons for adopting the NLBI framework for India as whole were to be listed. A detailed and comprehensive list of benefits and reasons emerged from the exercise. In total, 40 benefits and 10 reasons were listed by the participants. The benefits were then categorized into primary and secondary benefits and benefits having local or national implications. The list of benefits is as follows:

Local

- 1) Will incentivize local and indigenous people to conserve and protect the bio resources.
- 2) Improve supply chain of NTFP and economic upliftment.
- 3) Improve livelihoods of people living in forests.
- 4) Capacity building and skill development of local people.
- 5) Food and energy security to the forest dependent communities.
- 6) Revival of traditional cultural practices.
- 7) Increase agriculture productivity of areas adjoining forests
- 8) Increase living standard of local villagers.
- 9) Increase water table in the surrounding villages.
- 10) Decrease and checking the rate of urbanization.
- 11) Increase entrepreneurship in rural areas.

National

- 1) Sustainability of bio-resources including forests and biodiversity
- 2) To promote investment and thereby development of forest resources.
- 3) To prevent environment degradation and deforestation.
- 4) Find markets for forest products in large scale.
- 5) Integrate the use of traditional knowledge into scientific strategies.
- 6) Enhance environmental impact monitoring
- 7) Strengthening law and policy related to forest management at national and state level.
- 8) Enhancement of Participatory approach.
- 9) Enhanced Public Private Partnership & Corporate Social Responsibility.
- 10) Research & development of forest products.
- 11) Integrating forest department with other departments by way of intra and inter sector management
- 12) Identification of forest, horticulture and agro forestry products for national as well as international knowledge.
- 13) Enhance recreational forests (Ecotourism)
- 14) Foreign exchange in the form of carbon credits.

- 15) Increase in carbon sequestration.
- 16) Protection of sacred groves, traditional belief and heritage and revival of folk arts of forest dependent communities and recognition to these communities.
- 17) Recognition of practicing traditional knowledge.
- 18) Promoting social and communal harmony through empowerment and people participation.
- 19) Enhancement of good governance and better management of forest resources.
- 20) Sharing the knowledge, experience and revenue among stakeholders
- 21) Increase tree cover in form of Trees Outside Forests (TOF)
- 22) Increase GDP
- 23) Help in reduction of GHG.
- 24) Supports endemic/endangered species conservation
- 25) Paves road for development without destructing forests.
- 26) Decrease forest dependency and increase carrying capacity of the forests.
- 27) It reduces the gap between poorer and richer.
- 28) Reducing fragmentation of forests.
- 29) Innovation, development and effective transfer of technologies takes place.

The benefits as categorized into primary and secondary are as follows:

A) Primary Benefits

- 1) Will incentivize local and indigenous people to conserve and protect the bio resources.
- 2) Improve livelihoods of people living in forests.
- 3) Capacity building and skill development of local people.
- 4) Increase agriculture productivity of areas adjoining forests
- 5) Increase living standard of local villagers.
- 6) Increase water table in the surrounding villages.
- 7) Increase entrepreneurship in rural areas.
- 8) To promote investment and thereby development of forest resources.
- 9) To prevent environment degradation and deforestation.
- 10) Find markets for forest products in large scale.
- 11) Strengthening law and policy related to forest management at national and state level.
- 12) Enhancement of Participatory approach.
- 13) Enhanced Public Private Partnership & Corporate Social Responsibility.
- 14) Research & development of forest products.
- 15) Integrating forest department with other departments by way of intra and inter sector management

- 16) Identification of forest, horticulture and agro forestry products for national as well as international knowledge.
- 17) Sharing the knowledge, experience and revenue among stakeholders
- 18) Increase GDP
- 19) Paves road for development without destructing forests.
- 20) Decrease forest dependency and increase carrying capacity of the forests.

B) Secondary Benefits

- 1) Improve supply chain of NTFP and economic upliftment.
- 2) Food and energy security to the forest dependent communities.
- 3) Revival of traditional cultural practices.
- 4) Decrease and checking the rate of urbanization.
- 5) Sustainability of bio-resources including forests and biodiversity
- 6) Integrate the use of traditional knowledge into scientific strategies.
- 7) Enhance environmental impact monitoring
- 8) Enhance recreational forests (Ecotourism)
- 9) Foreign exchange in the form of carbon credits.
- 10) Increase in carbon sequestration.
- 11) Protection of sacred groves, traditional belief and heritage and revival of folk arts of forest dependent communities and recognition to these communities.
- 12) Recognition of practicing traditional knowledge.
- 13) Promoting social and communal harmony through empowerment and people participation.
- 14) Enhancement of good governance and better management of forest resources.
- 15) Increase tree cover in form of Trees Outside Forests (TOF)
- 16) Help in reduction of GHG.
- 17) Supports endemic/endangered species conservation
- 18) It reduces the gap between poorer and richer.
- 19) Reducing fragmentation of forests.
- 20) Innovation, development and effective transfer of technologies takes place.

Reasons for Implementing NLBI:

- 1) Integrating activities and providing inter-linkages for various sectors i.e. between public, government departments, forest dwellers, etc.
- 2) Promote intra and inter country approach and cooperation with respect to conservation and sustainable development.
- 3) Arrive at an efficient framework to enhance the action related to protection and conservation of natural resources.

- 4) Enhance voluntary compliance due to NLBI's flexible and accommodative nature.
- 5) Improve and review current policies related to forests.
- 6) NLBI plays an instrumental role to maintain the equilibrium between man and nature.
- 7) It will pave path for funds flow from international community and private sector.
- 8) It strengthens all our existing policies and brings them under one framework.
- 9) Gives opportunity for involvement of grass root level and communities in decision making.
- 10) Will lead to decentralization of power.

Step 3: Inventorisation and categorization of stakeholders (Exercise 3)

Understanding the role of different stakeholder is very important for implementation of NLBI, as it is a multi stakeholder framework which advocates inter-sectoral coordination. Developing an understanding about the important stakeholders and their negotiation power was the focus of this exercise. Knowledge of the significance of stakeholders and their identification along with classification as per the influence and importance is an important activity. The stakeholders thus identified were placed into different categories by the participants. This will also help in implementation of action plan of the FI.

The summary of the outcome of this exercise is given in Table 2. The groups identified many stakeholders and classified them into different categories as per their group deliberations. An interesting thing to notice was that, there were certain stakeholders who were identified by all the groups and were also given the same importance and influential status. However, some stakeholders were identified by multiple groups but were kept in different category in terms of their importance and influence according to their understanding. Some stakeholders identified were distinctive and thus facilitated inter-group deliberations. The outcome of stakeholders' identification and their categorization in terms of importance and influence matrix of exercise 3 is given below in Table 2:

Table 2. Stakeholders of NLBI in relation to their importance and influence (Exercise 3)

		IMPORTANCE	
		LOW	HIGH
INFLUENCE	LOW	TOURISTS ARTISTS PHOTOGRAPHERS BANKERS TOURISM DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT <u>Ex-Hunters/ Ex-Poachers</u> <u>Smugglers</u> <u>Vaidyas</u>	CITIZENS / CONSUMERS WOMEN/ SHGS AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT ACADEMICIANS AND RESEARCHERS EDUCATION INSTITUTE <u>Police</u> <u>Nature Lovers</u> <u>Tribals/Non-Tribals</u> <u>Pollution Department</u> <u>Electricity Department</u> <u>Health Department</u>
	HIGH	STUDENT/ YOUTH COMMUNITIES MEDIA <u>Activists</u> <u>Money Lenders</u> <u>Police Dept.</u> <u>Nearby Villagers</u> <u>Industries/ Companies</u> <u>Tour Operators</u> <u>Cattle/Other Grazing Animals</u> <u>School Teachers</u>	FOREST DEPARTMENT FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY NGO'S POLITICIANS BUREAUCRATS TRADERS AND BUSINESS <u>Lawyers/Judiciary</u> <u>Environmentalists</u> <u>Human/Animal Rights</u> <u>Agri-Institutions</u> <u>Energy / Irrigation Department</u> <u>Rail/ Road/ Communication</u> <u>Infra Projects</u> <u>Prominent Celebrities</u> <u>Flora And Fauna</u> <u>(Endangered/Endemic)</u> <u>Village Administrative Officer</u> <u>Religious Leaders</u>

Key - Capital & Bold - agreed by all the groups
Underlined - Identified by only one group

The stakeholder's matrix has two categories i.e. agreed by all and listed by only one group. It is because the third category i.e. stakeholders with difference of opinion were resolved through discussions and a consensus was taken to assign the proper category to such stakeholders. Thus, it can be observed that all the working groups have listed Forest Department, Forest dependent community, Politicians, Bureaucrats, NGO's and Traders and businessman as highly important and highly influential stakeholders. Also, there was a general consensus that the Research institutions, Scientists, Women, SHGs and other line departments have high importance but low influence. Another group of stakeholders were identified in low influence, low importance category i.e. Tourists, artists, photographers, bankers, tourism department and transport department. Media and students and youths were rated in high influence but low importance category. Thus, a very interesting and diverse list of stakeholders emerged out.

Step 4 : Identify priority policies and measures (Exercise 4)

Out of the 25 focus policy areas of NLBI, it is important to prioritize some according to the status of our country. India being a signatory amongst 194 countries of FI framework, some components might be more relevant in context of our country, or a particular region / location and others may be less. This platform brings all the signatory countries under one umbrella and therefore is very generic. Thus, prioritizing the relevant policies from the 25 policies and measures as per the specific requirements or gaps in the area is of immense importance. It will help in laying out a future plan of action and also prove to be beneficial in coordination and overall implementation of FI. In view of above, the participants were asked to rate each policy on a scale of 0-4 and then identify the priority policies for their area. The result of the exercise is presented in following Table 3:

Table 3. Prioritization of Policy measures (Exercise – 4)

Rank	Group - 1	Group - 2	Group - 3	Composite Ranking
1	2	20	23	23
2	14	23	25	20
3	20	4	15	4
4	23	6	4	2
5	11	7	8	14 & 25

The first priority emerged out to be policy measure 23 i.e., Promoting active and effective participation. The participants felt that participation of different stakeholders, departments and sectors is lacking in the forestry operations and thus if improved, it will result in well coordinated efforts. It will also result into equitable benefits and sustainability of resources with respect to all the stakeholders. The second priority was policy measure 20 i.e. Promoting public understanding of importance of SFM and benefits. This measure in itself focuses on awareness creation for SFM as this will result in an overall enabling environment and acceptability of the entire framework. The third priority was 4 i.e., enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development. This priority is more outcomes based and linked with the MDGs. A mechanism to transfer maximum benefits to poor and needy has to be adopted. The other important policy measure were 2 i.e. Considering the seven thematic elements of SFM, 14 i.e., Reviewing and strengthening law enforcement and promoting good governance, and 25 i.e. Enhancing access of the local population to forest resources and relevant markets. This list of top 5 priorities can be used to design projects and programmes for this region.

Step 4: Develop and implement an action plan (Exercise 4b.)

Participants were asked to develop proposed action plans for identified priority policies and measures in continuation of the above prioritization exercise. Though majority of actions mentioned by the participants are already being undertaken by various agencies but enhancing the efforts and better roll out of such actions is required. Action plan for the 3 top composite prioritized policies developed by the participants of different working groups is as follows (Refer Table 4):

Table 4. Combined action plan for top 3 composite policy measure

Policies and Measures	Action to be taken	When	By Whom	Budget
<p>23rd</p> <p>Promoting active and effective participation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Involve relevant Stakeholders and Identification of primary Stakeholders 2) Integrate activities at various level 3) Capacity Building for Stakeholders 4) Participatory Rural Appraisals 5) Social Mapping / Resource Mapping 6) Analysis of benefit sharing 	Immediately	<p>State FD</p> <p>Research Institutes / Research and Development organizations</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Education department</p> <p>Youth Groups</p> <p>Public relations department</p> <p>SHGs,</p> <p>Tourism dept.</p>	5 billion INR
<p>20th</p> <p>Promoting public understanding of importance of SFM and benefits</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Involve relevant stakeholders 2) Create awareness through – films and documentaries 3) Training of Trainers 4) Inclusion in school curriculum 	Immediately	<p>State FD</p> <p>Research Institutions</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Education department</p> <p>Youth Groups</p>	50 million INR

<p>4th</p> <p>Enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identification of potential resources 2) Marketing flexibility 3) Initiate schemes at each level 4) Allow district level coordination committees to integrate inter-sectoral activities and schemes 5) Implementing all central/ state government ongoing schemes 	<p>From 2nd Year</p>	<p>DFO</p> <p>District collector</p> <p>All departments</p>	<p>From existing budget of concerned deptts.</p>
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A glance at the table shows that the participants emphasize on enhanced capacity building along with a need to involve as many stakeholders as possible and overall coordination for upliftment of poor communities.

Step 5: Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (Exercise 5)

Monitoring and evaluation help in assessing the progress of the targeted actions. Without the M&E frameworks the impact and effectiveness of actions cannot be analysed and thus improvements and further action is difficult. It will help in identifying the deviations in the implementation process and try to find out rectification measures thereby improving the plan of action timely. It will also facilitate accountability towards general public for actions taken. The monitoring plan was prepared by the participants for the prioritized policy areas and is presented in Table 5:

Table 5. Monitoring and evaluation plan for top 3 policy measures (Exercise 5)

Policy measure	Indicators	Main data	Method and frequency of data collection	Responsible/ by whom	Method and frequency of data analysis	Responsible/by Whom
23 rd Promoting active and effective participation	1) No. of activities w.r.t. conservation 2) Funds for innovation 3) No. of people/Stake holders attending VFC meetings 4) Strategic plan for Stakeholders at each level 5) Number of Trainings conducted 6) Minutes of meetings and workshops 7) VFC accounts (for internal resource generation) 8) Involvement of VFC in other Line department activities	No. of self initiated activities VFC minutes book Questionnaires / surveys Participation register Feedback Register Meeting register	Monthly to yearly depending on data collection	Village Forest Committee State FD Institutions	Yearly Five Yearly Quantitative and qualitative analysis	MoEF District level FD State level officials RIs and Training Institutions

<p>20th</p> <p>Promoting public understanding of importance of SFM and benefits</p>	<p>1) No. of groups formed at local level for each activity</p> <p>2) Comparative analysis of Training material for each activity</p> <p>3) No. of training programmes</p> <p>4) No. of operations/ actual implementation of programmes</p> <p>5) No. of offence cases</p> <p>6) No. of people/ SHs benefitted by the inter-sectoral linkages</p> <p>7) JFM concept inclusion in school curriculum</p> <p>8) Degree of participation in awareness programmes</p> <p>9) No. of self initiated activities with respect to conservation</p>	<p>Survey questionnaires</p> <p>Documentation of activities periodically</p> <p>Maintaining the database of participants</p> <p>Different kind of activities initiated</p> <p>Gap between participation of involvement</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>Village forest committees</p> <p>Range level agencies</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>District level forest department</p> <p>MoEF</p>
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<p>4th</p> <p>Enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development</p>	<p>1) Living standard of local community</p> <p>2) BPL list</p> <p>3) Income Generating Activities for individual/family & community level</p> <p>4) Per capita income – for individuals/ Group/ community</p> <p>5) No. of forest products marketed at each level</p>	<p>National survey</p> <p>NSS</p> <p>By surveys</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Half yearly</p>	<p>Rural dept.</p> <p>Forest dept.</p> <p>NSSO</p> <p>Revenue dept.</p> <p>VFCs/RFOs</p>	<p>Two yearly</p>	<p>Community/ Local FD</p> <p>District & State FD</p>
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Monitoring and evaluation framework requires baseline data which can be gathered through the indicators as enlisted above and through data collection by surveys. The main indicator for stakeholders' involvement which emerged out in the discussion was conducting capacity building programmes with inputs from all the departments involving stakeholders. Data collection strategies mentioned above need to be polished and refined so as to have optimal number of indicators which are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time based). The existing frameworks should be suitably modified or adapted for implementation, monitoring & evaluation of NLBI effective.

5. Concluding Session & Recommendations

The last session of the two days workshop was on UNFF's reporting format and discussions about various activities being taken up by various organisations in their working areas. Participants were asked to share their learnings and experiences with others. The brief discussion outlined the activities related to JFM, SFM and other innovative activities taken up by the participating organisations. The participants appreciated the interactive design of the workshop and were thankful for being part of such contributory activity.

NLBI being a relatively new instrument for most of the participants, few recommendations emerged out during the workshop as summarized below:

- Improve involvement of all stakeholders, especially the primary stakeholders through awareness creation programmes.
- Participating states in the southern regional workshop were predominantly from coastal states. Involvement of community members dependent on fishing, mangrove-based livelihood, etc. in awareness and implementation of NLBI should be strengthened.
- Create awareness about NLBI in all forestry related institutions through training and educational programmes.
- Reviewing legal framework to facilitate good governance practices and strengthen law enforcement mechanisms.
- Develop mechanisms for better involvement and maximized benefit sharing with local communities.
- Inter departmental coordination with education department and NGO's to promote awareness amongst youth groups.
- Formulating formats, questionnaires and bringing in place mechanisms for data collection at village level and mechanisms for effective utilization of such data.

Annexure 1 : List of Participants & Resource Persons – Chennai Workshop

1	Shri. Suresh Pant CF Planning, Orissa	17	Shri. Ramesh Chandra Shetty GM (A&P), OFDC Ltd.
2	Shri. A. S. Marimuthu DFO, Madurai, TN.	18	Shri. Pradeep Kushwah IPRTI
3	Shri. Neerajan Gouda MSSRF, Orissa	19	Dr. K. C. Rajlve IPRTI
4	Shri. Susanta Kumar Mishra MSSRF, Orissa	20	Shri. Pradeep Kushwah IPRTI
5	Dr. V. Karikalan DCF, Bannerghatta National Park, Karnataka	21	Smt. K. Kamala DCF, Technical & Training Institute, Karnataka
6	Dr. K. C. Rajlve IPRTI	22	Kalpana Mishra RCDC
7	Shr. A.K. Mourya CCF, AP Forest Department	23	Prasanta Kumar Mishra RCDC
8	Dr.U.N. Nandakumar, Scientist & HOD, Department of Silviculture, KFRI	24	Prasanta Kumar Mishra DFO, Jeypore KL Division, Jeypore, Koraput
9	Shri. N. Nageshwar Rao DFO, Nellore, AP Forest Department	25	Mr. Chayan Bandyopadhyay Researcher, Environment Program, CDF, IFMR
10	Shri. K. Sivakumar Agricultural Officer (Forests), Puducherry	26	Mr. Vivek Venkataramani Researcher, Environment Program, CDF, IFMR
11	Dr. Zareena Begum Irfan Asso. Prof., Madras School of Economics	27	Ms. Shivaranjani V Researcher, Environment, Program, CDF
12	Ms. Karishma Pradan Education Officer, WWF-AP	28	Mr. Vijaya Bharathi A. State Coordinator, WWF-TN
13	Shri. Saravanan DFO, Markapur, AP Forest Dept.	29	Mr. Saravanan, Sr. Education Officer, WWF-TN

14	Shri. Selvi Mita Banerjee CCF, AP Forest Dept.	30	Mr. Sewa Singh, CF, Tamil Nadu Training College, AP Forest Dept.
15	Shri. S. A. Raju DFO, Pudukottai, TN	31	Dr. Kanchana, ACF (HQ), Tirunelveli Division
16	Mr. S. Karthik Junior Research Fellow, CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai	32	Mr. M. Kumaravelu Environmental Education Officer, CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai
Resource Persons			
1.	Shri. A.K. Bansal Former ADG, MoEF, New Delhi		
2.	Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG (Forest Policy) MoEF, New Delhi		
3.	Dr. Rekha Singhal Professor – Human Resource Management Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal (M.P)		

Annexure 2: NLBI Exercises

INTRODUCTION TO FOREST INSTRUMENT**INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXERCISES**

Exercise 1: *Relating existing national forestry development framework to the NLBI policies and measures*

Ask participants to indicate the type of forest development framework they are using i.e NFP, Master plan, forest policy statement, forest law or other equivalent and when it was developed or adopted.

Two Questions:

- *Which of the policies and measures are included in your forest policy framework?*
- *Which of the policies and measures are actually implemented in your region/state/country?*

Table 1 Assessment of current policy framework and actual implementation vis-à-vis 25 national policies and measures

No. of Policy measure	Policy /measure	Included in forest policy framework		Actually implemented	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Develop and implement NFPs or similar strategies for SFM and integrate them into strategies for sustainable development incl. PRS				
2	Consider the seven thematic elements of SFM				
3	Promote the use of management tools to assess the environmental impact of projects affecting forests; promote good environmental practices				
4	Develop/implement policies that encourage SFM to provide a wide range of goods and services, contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities				
5	Promote efficient production and processing of forest products				
6	Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices incl. fair and equitable sharing of benefits				
7	Further develop and implement C&I for SFM				

8	Create enabling environments for investment by private sector, communities and other forest				
9	Develop financing strategies taking into account all funding sources				
10	Encourage recognition of range of values from forests and ways to reflect such values in the marketplace				
11	Enhance cross sectoral policy and programme coordination to integrate the forest sector into national decision-making processes				
12	Integrate national forest programmes or other strategies of SFM into national sustainable development strategies e.g. PRSs				
13	Establish or strengthen partnerships and joint programmes with stakeholders				
14	Review and improve forest legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, promote good governance				
15	Address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities				
16	Develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas				
17	Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected areas				
18	Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing SFM; incorporate scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes				
19	Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, incl. for local communities				
20	Strengthen public understanding of the importance and benefits of forests and SFM				
21	Promote access to and support formal and informal education, extension and training, for implementation of SFM				
22	Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners to develop forest management approaches that				

	reduce pressure on forests				
23	Promote active and effective participation of major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development implementation and assessment of forest related national policies, measures and programmes				
24	Encourage the private sector and civil society organizations to implement voluntary instruments such as certification, promote products from sustainably managed forests and improve market transparency				
25	Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners and communities to forest resources and markets				

WHY IMPLEMENT NLBI?

Exercise 2: Benefits of implementing the NLBI/FI

The exercise will be undertaken in three mixed groups of 7-9 people. The exercise involves participants identifying, from their own perspective, what could be the reasons for, and expected benefits from, implementing the Forest Instrument.

Question: *What could be the reasons for, and expected benefits from, implementing the Forest Instrument?*

Participants in each group will choose a facilitator and rapporteur. The latter will be present the results of the group in plenary.

The plenary group discussion is for 30minutes

- This will be followed by a short plenary discussion after presentation. (15 minutes)
- Each presenter will have 10 minutes

Purpose of the exercise: The exercise will help and enable participants to think through and assess the policies and measures and share their own perception and understanding of the usefulness of the Forest instrument. This will augment the presentation by the facilitator and also provide the facilitators with an opportunity to gauge the participants' understanding of the FI at this stage. The ideas generated will be re-enforced by the presentation from the facilitator

Exercise 3: Stakeholder analysis

The participants will be asked to identify the important stakeholders who need to be informed of, and participate in, the implementation of the Forest Instrument. In addition they participants will be asked to identify or suggest the awareness raising strategies and methods they could use to reach the identified stakeholders. This will be done in state groups.

Questions:

- *Who in the region/state/country do you need to convince of the benefits of implementing the NLBI (this is essentially a stakeholder analysis)?*
- *How would you go about it (this is about awareness raising methods)?*

This exercise will take 30min, including presentation by groups. Plenary discussion will take 15 minutes

EXERCISE 3 MATRIX	IMPORTANCE		
		LOW	HIGH
INFLUENCE	LOW		
	HIGH		

APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING THE FI

Exercise 4: Assessment of extent to which the 25 national policies and measures are being implemented: Participants will be divided into 4 groups and will be asked to assess the extent to which the 25 national policies and measures are being implemented in their States/Region/Country. This will be done through a brainstorming and scoring system. The participants will also be asked to identify the five priority measures/actions for their state based on the assessment using a voting system.

Rating

- 0- Not addressed
- 1- Just started/ needs attention
- 2- Action initiated/ progressing well
- 3- Action carried out with full satisfaction/ Model

Time: *This task is allocated 1hour plus 30 minutes presentation and discussion*

Table 4: Assessment of current situation vis-a-vis the 25 national policies and measures

No	Policy /measure	Ongoing initiatives	By Whom	Score/Rating				Justification/remarks
				0	1	2	3	
1	Develop and implement NFPs or similar strategies for SFM							
2	Consider the seven thematic elements of SFM							
3	Promote environmental impact assessment of projects affecting forests;							
4	Develop/implement policies that encourage SFM to provide a wide range of goods and services, contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities							

5	Promote efficient production and processing of forest products							
6	Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices incl. fair and equitable sharing of benefits							
7	Further develop and implement C&I for SFM							
8	Create enabling environments for investment by private sector, communities and other forest							
9	Develop financing strategies taking into account all funding sources							
10	Encourage recognition of range of values from forests and ways to reflect such values in the marketplace							
11	Enhance cross sectoral policy and programme coordination to integrate the forest sector into national decision-making processes							
12	Integrate national forest programmes or other strategies of SFM into national sustainable development strategies e.g. PRSs							
13	Establish or strengthen partnerships and joint programmes							

	with stakeholders							
14	Review and improve forest legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, promote good governance							
15	Address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities							
16	Develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas							
17	Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected areas							
18	Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing SFM; incorporate scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes							
19	Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, incl. for local communities							
20	Strengthen public understanding of the importance and benefits of forests and SFM							
21	Promote access to and support formal and informal education, extension and training, for implementation of							

	SFM							
22	Support education, training and extension programmes for local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners							
23	Promote participation of major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders							
24	Encourage the private sector and civil society organizations to implement voluntary instruments such as certification							
25	Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners and communities to forest resources and markets							

Table 4.b: Prioritized Actions or Policy Measures for the region/state/country

S.No	Policies and Measures	Score	Rank
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Exercise: 4.2: Based on the outcomes of the exercise 4.1 above participants are to develop an action plan for implementing the five top priorities. The plan should cover what is to be done, when, by whom and with what/budget. The results can be presented as a table as shown below:

Table 4.2: Action plan

S.No.	Policies and Measures	Action to be taken	When	By Whom	Budget
1					
2					
3					

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NLBI

Exercise 5: *Progress/Performance monitoring Plan*

The participants will be asked to develop a performance monitoring plan. This is a group exercise that builds on the action plan developed during the last session which allows participants to develop indicators of achievement, identify the specific parameters to be measured or monitored, frequency of monitoring and who will be responsible. The results can be presented as a table as shown below:

Task: Develop a performance/progress monitoring plan

Table 5: Performance monitoring plan

Policy measure	Indicators	Main data	Method and frequency of data collection	Responsible/by whom	Method and frequency of data analysis	Responsible/by whom

Time: *This task is allocated 30 Minutes including presentation of group work*

Annexure 3: Schedule of Workshop



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

Training - Workshop on
NON-LEGALLY BINDING FORESTRY INSTRUMENTS28th & 29th October 2013

Venue: Hotel Savera

Schedule for Workshop

Session Timing	Topic	Resource Person(s)
Day - 1, 28th October 2013 (Monday)		
10.00 – 10.30 AM	Registration	Registration Desk
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Introductory Session – Inauguration & Opening	Shri, Gautam Dey , PCCF, Tamil Nadu State Forest Department
11.00 – 11.15 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Photo • Tea Coffee & Open Interaction 	
11:15 – 12:00 Noon	Origin of NLBI and National Significance	Shri. A.K.Bansal Former ADG, MoEF
12.00 – 1.30 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1	Shri. A.K.Bansal Former ADG, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
1:30 – 2:15 PM	Lunch	
02.15 – 03.30 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1 (Continued)	Shri. A.K.Bansal Former ADG, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
	2. Why implement NLBI? Exercise-2	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
03.30 – 03.45 PM	Tea – Informal interaction over tea / coffee.	
03:45 – 5:00 PM	3. NLBI Stakeholders	Shri. A.K.Bansal Former ADG, MoEF &

	Identification? Exercise-3	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
Day - 2, 29th October (Tuesday)		
10.00 - 10.45 AM	Analysis of exercises & Sharing	Ms. Apoorva Singh & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
10.45 - 11.30 AM	4. How to implement NLBI Exercise-4	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
11.30 -11.45 AM	Informal interaction over tea/ coffee	
11.45 - 12.15 Noon	4. How to implement NLBI Exercise-4 (Continued)	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
12.15 - 1:30 PM	5. Monitoring Implementation of NLBI. How to integrate NLBI in India's National Forestry Programme? & Discussion on UNFF's reporting format	Shri. A.K.Bansal Former ADG, MoEF
01:30 - 02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30 - 03:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamil Nadu State Forest Department • Andhra Pradesh State Forest Department • Odisha Forest Department • CPR Environment Education • WWF • MS Swaminathan Research Foundation
03:30 - 4:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka Forest Department • Puducherry Forest Department • Kerala Forests Research Institute • IPRITI • MANAGE • Madras School of Economics • IFMR
04:30 - 05:00 PM	Overview, Valedictory and Vote of Thanks	Shri. A.K. Bansal Former ADG, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM