

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



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

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**Western Region (Ahmadabad) 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

Forests, 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. The environmental services like clean living environment, water, biodiversity, etc are main source of life's existence on earth. The economic, social and cultural services provided by forests are extremely beneficial for the masses for eg. forests provide raw materials, food, source of income, NTFPs, etc to the forest dependent communities and in directly to 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).

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. 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 western region workshop at Ahmadabad (18th – 19th October 2013) was organized with aim to build capacities of local and regional level stakeholders. The regional workshop was a platform for awareness creation and training the primary stakeholders for effective reporting of implementation of the Forest Instrument. Through this workshop assessment of the current status of the FI implementation under different national policy frameworks was taken up to facilitate local level data collection. The Ahmedabad Region covered states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The states covered under this region also vary largely in terms of their forest types ranging from Evergreen Forests to scrub forests and from Marine to mangroves to desert ecosystems. Forestry operations like community forestry, Joint Forest Management, Ecotourism, Marine Zone Management, etc were also important models of operation in these areas. To generate data and build capacities, it was important to understand the issues of such diverse areas and therefore a multi disciplinary approach was followed which is discussed in the next section. Stakeholders from various types of institutions, working in different areas and with different people were invited to attend the workshop. NLBI being a massive 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

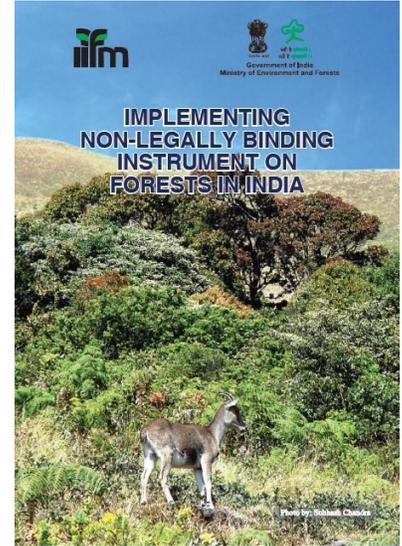
A multi-method approach was adopted to organize the workshop. Stakeholders from different groups and from different hierarchal levels were invited. The participants were invited from state forest and other related departments, research and academic institutions, Non- Governmental organizations, units 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 Annexure 2 for exercises) on NLBI moving from awareness raising to action plan and evaluation. 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)

Introductory session of the workshop started with questioning about 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 50 participants only 3 knew about NLBI. Thus with an aim to create awareness this workshop provided for a forum for awareness raising and discussion and to motivate participants for active participation. The opening presentation begin with a brief background about forests facts like the forest cover, livelihoods dependence, rate of deforestation, etc. and the chronological timeline of events starting from Rio conference, which provided the foundation for the framework of Forest Instrument to adoption of NLBI. These details and timeline were followed by reasoning on the purpose of NLBI and global objectives on forests. Then a brief linkage between NLBI framework and other developmental frameworks like Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Forest management, etc were discussed.

Subsequent to the brief discussion, the components of NLBI and its 25 national policies and measures were introduced. 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.

Group exercises followed the individual exercise. Participants were divided into small groups representing different organizations and stakeholders. Mixed groups were formed 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 peer learning. The group sharing and learning facilitated

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

Analysing the outcome of the group exercise, it can be seen that the policy measure number 9 i.e. Develop effective financing strategies for SFM is a measure for which there is no policy in existence and thus there is no implementation. Majority of the participants agreed to it. This was the only policy measure which majority felt is unattended to.

Next finding from this exercise was that the policy measure 15 i.e. Analyzing and addressing threats to forest health was present in the policy framework but was not being implemented. Some participants also added that there might be some initiatives in this regard but the overall implementation was so low that they categorized it as not being implemented. Other policy measures joining the same

category were 6 i.e. Promoting the recognition and use of traditional forest related knowledge; 8 i.e. Enabling environment for private sector investment; 10 i.e. recognition of values of goods and services provided by forests; 23 i.e. Promoting active and effective participation and 24 i.e. promoting products of SFM forests through voluntary instruments (certification). A concerted attempt in these policy measures for their implementation can be very successful in implementation of the FI framework. 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, 19 benefits and 13 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 Benefits

- 1) Promote SFM and involvement of local people
- 2) Improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities
- 3) Improve understanding of benefits of forests/ fodder

National Benefits

- 1) Increase inter-sectoral planning and coordination.
- 2) Strengthen long term political commitment
- 3) Increase the proportion of forest products and enhance contribution of forests to achieve MDGs
- 4) Use of managerial techniques, management tools, technology, Scientific management, financial management, and IEC materials
- 5) Improve laws and legal practices.
- 6) GHG mitigation
- 7) Development of tools for assessing the progress towards SFM at national level

- 8) Holistic and robust approach to forestry development and management
- 9) Improved value of forest goods and services
- 10) Reduce fragmentation of efforts and progress on forest conservation
- 11) Inclusive growth and development
- 12) Poverty eradication
- 13) Framework for forestry development at national and international level
- 14) Improved environmental-social and economical contribution of forests at national level
- 15) Change in perception about the forests leading to a sense of ownership
- 16) Reduction of dependence on forest resources

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

A) Primary Benefits

1. Promote SFM and involvement of local people
2. Improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities
3. Improve understanding of benefits of forests/ fodder
4. Increase the proportion of forest products and enhance contribution of forests to achieve MDGs
5. Improve laws and legal practices.
6. Development of tools for assessing the progress towards SFM at national level
7. Improved value of forest goods and services
8. Reduce fragmentation of efforts and progress on forest conservation
9. Use of managerial techniques, management tools, technology, Scientific management, financial management, and IEC materials
10. Improved environmental-social and economical contribution of forests at national level
11. Reduction of dependence on forest resources

B) Secondary Benefits

- 1) Increase inter-sectoral planning and coordination.
- 2) Strengthen long term political commitment
- 3) GHG mitigation
- 4) Holistic and robust approach to forestry development and management
- 5) Inclusive growth and development
- 6) Poverty eradication
- 7) Framework for forestry development at national and international level
- 8) Change in perception about the forests leading to a sense of ownership

Reasons for Implementing NLBI:

- 1) For better involvement of stakeholders.
- 2) Mitigate the consequence of climate change.
- 3) For Improvement of rural livelihood.
- 4) To facilitate interaction between government, communities and market.
- 5) To protect and enrich forest as a national resource.
- 6) Resource conservation and biodiversity conservation.
- 7) To be scientifically equipped for Forestry Management
- 8) To enhance the involvement of private partnerships and community participation
- 9) Equitable benefit sharing
- 10) To avoid differentiation of policies and framework in different states
- 11) To sustain the people in and around forests
- 12) Uniform understanding at national and international level
- 13) The framework will act as a tool for assessment.

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

Implementation is carried out by stakeholders and therefore, understanding the viewpoints of different stakeholders is very important. NLBI for all types of forests 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. Understanding the significance of stakeholders and identifying the major stakeholders, classifying them as per the influence and importance they have was an engaging task. The stakeholders thus identified were to be involved as per their importance and influence in the overall implementation 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	<i>Trader</i> <i>Private Sector</i> <u>Urban Dwellers</u> <u>General Public</u>	RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS/ SCIENTISTS LINE DEPARTMENTS <i>Forest Based Industries</i> <i>NGOs</i> <u>Microfinance</u> <u>Ecotourism Sector</u> <u>Women/Gender Issues</u> <u>Financial Institutions</u>
	HIGH	<i>Politicians</i> <i>Traders</i> <u>Activist</u> <u>Agents</u> <u>General Industries</u>	MEDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY POLICY MAKERS <i>Forest Based Industries</i> <i>NGOs</i> <i>Politicians</i> <i>Corporates</i> <u>Govt. Sector</u> <u>Judiciary</u> <u>Panchayati Raj Institutions</u> <u>NAC/National Green Tribunal</u>

Key - Capital & Bold - agreed by all the groups

Italics- Difference of opinion

Underlined - Identified by only one group

Through stakeholder's matrix, it can be observed that all the working groups have listed Media, Forest Department, Community and Policy makers as highly important and highly influential stakeholders. Also, there was a general consensus that the

Research institutions, Scientists and other line departments have high importance but low influence. There were certain stakeholders who were identified by more than one of the groups but were rated differently in terms of their importance and influence. These stakeholders included NGOs, Politicians, Traders, Forest based industries, private sector, etc. Another group of stakeholders were identified by only one group which included judiciary, national green tribunal, Activists, Women, financial institutions, etc. 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. In any such huge framework, some components might be more relevant in context of a country, region or a particular 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, to prioritize from the list of 25 policy measures, participants were asked to work in groups rating 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	Group – 4	Group – 5	Composite Ranking
1	11	2	14	22 and 23	18	11
2	12	4	4 and 3	8	19	2
3	18	11	10	2	14	14
4	17	12	19	11	20	18
5	22	24	11	15	21	4

The first priority emerged out to be policy measure 11 i.e., Promoting cross-sectoral coordination for SFM (including NFPs). The coordination amongst different departments, wings, stakeholders and sectors if improved, will result in targeted and synchronized efforts, which will also improve the overall administration and management of activities. It will also result into coordinated financial allocation which helps in evaluation and monitoring. The second priority was policy measure 2 i.e. Considering the seven thematic elements of SFM. This measure in itself is vast and participants believed that if the thematic elements laid out by SFM are catered to

then it will automatically result in desired outcomes. The third priority was 14 i.e., Reviewing and strengthening law enforcement and promoting good governance. Majority of participants were of the opinion that if already existing policies and measures along with implementation mechanisms be fully practiced through law enforcement and good governance, the status of implementation of NLBI will improve drastically. A need based approach can then follow. The other important policy measure were 18 i.e. Strengthening the contribution of science, research and technology to SFM and 4 i.e., Enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development. 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
11th Promoting cross-sectoral coordination for SFM (including NFPs)	1) Micro Planning at district level to consider SFM 2) Special Action Plan for forested districts 3) Strengthening inter-department coordination 4) Inclusion of micro plan in Department schemes 5) Integration of policies at district level, <i>taluka</i> level using scientific institutes 6) Emphasis on result quality and physical performance not on financial achievement alone 7) Reorganization and rationalization of manpower/human resource	Immediate	State Government GoI District Administration	Rationalizing existing budget
2nd Considering the seven thematic elements of SFM	1) Manpower Requirement/ Professional expertise 2) HR Management for future needs 3) Capacity Building 4) Strengthening FD by post creation with professional staffs 5) Emphasis on result performance quality of manpower 6) Reorganization and rationalization of manpower/human resource	Immediate	MoEF State Government GoI	MoEF & State Government Deptt.

14th Reviewing and strengthening law enforcement and promoting good governance.	1) Strengthen the forest laws and forest legislations 2) Proper implementation of laws for everyone 3) Increase Transparency	Immediate	Government departments	From existing budget of concerned deptts.
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A glance at the table shows that the participants emphasize on enhanced coordination, capacity building along with a need for strengthening the laws and forest related legislations at various levels.

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
11th Promoting cross-sectoral coordination for SFM (including NFPs)	Involvement of number of departments in micro plan and formulating integrated Micro plan	Study of micro plan Analysis of outlays and actual expenditure	Yearly Yearly	Forest department District planning commission NGO SFD DM/Collector Chief secretary	Yearly	District planning committee at district level JFMC at village level Research institutions Other than forest department State and national planning commission Chief secretary
	Funding from various line departments and other sources	Study of micro-plan				
	Incorporation of FDs into spatial planning of district plan committee and NAPCC	No. of primary stakeholders involved in meetings Policy papers				
	Involvement of primary stakeholders in decision-making	Livelihoods generated				
	Recognition of forest sector in different national / state policies					
	Number of convergence schemes					
	Number of coordination meeting					

<p>2nd</p> <p>Considering the seven thematic elements of SFM</p>	<p>Quantity of Forest produce</p> <p>Biodiversity monitoring and Conservation</p> <p>Livelihood enhancement from forestry</p> <p>GIS mapping quantity</p> <p>Species diversity & density</p> <p>Ecosystem services</p> <p>Mitigating carbon sequestration</p> <p>No. and effectiveness of JFMC</p> <p>No. of offence and rate of conviction</p>	<p>Area information</p> <p>Agriculture productivity</p> <p>Fuelwood</p> <p>Water level</p> <p>Fodder</p> <p>Livelihoods generated</p> <p>Quantitative analysis of goods and services</p> <p>Sequestration potential</p>	<p>Yearly Survey</p> <p>Once in three years</p> <p>Sample size (1%)</p> <p>Every year and after monsoon)</p>	<p>IIFM and other institutions</p> <p>Forest Survey of India</p> <p>State Forest Department</p> <p>External agency</p>	<p>Yearly</p> <p>Once in three year</p> <p>Every year</p>	<p>State, Central govt. Statistical Institutes</p> <p>FSI/SFD</p> <p>Government Institutes</p>
<p>14th</p> <p>Reviewing & strengthening law enforcement & promoting good governance</p>	<p>Incidence of forest offences</p> <p>Delivery and accountability of services</p>	<p>No. of cases (Tree felled, area encroached, poaching)</p> <p>No. of complaints and grievances</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>SFD</p> <p>SFD / Gram panchayat</p>	<p>Quarterly / Half-yearly</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Other than forest deptt.</p>

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 coordination which emerged out in the discussion was development of a micro plan with inputs from all the departments which can then be used for planning and monitoring. 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). Set formats and broad monitoring and evaluation framework can be developed to capture state /regional variations. The already present framework can also be suitably modified or adapted to make implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and reporting effective NLBI reporting.

5. Concluding Session & Recommendations

The workshop concluded with brief discussions by participants on the initiatives and work undertaken by their respective departments and states in relation to the forest based activities along with UNFF's reporting format. The brief discussion outlined the activities related to JFM, community forestry models, protected area management, etc. taken up in various states. The participants appreciated the interactive design of the workshop and were thankful for being part of this training workshop.

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

- Capacity building on NLBI in all forestry related institutions through training programmes and skill building through active involvement of stakeholders.
- Due to active involvement of NGOs in forestry, SFM and livelihoods activities in this region, NGOs should be actively involved in awareness, implementation and reporting on NLBI.
- Coordination amongst departments and sectors for proper work channelization and funds allocation.
- Improved working on SFM and market acceptability of products extracted through SFM.
- Mechanisms to strengthen research institutions and mechanisms to implement the research findings for SFM.
- Strengthen law enforcement mechanisms by reviewing legal framework so as to facilitate good governance practices.
- Involvement of primary stakeholders throughout the process of planning and implementation of NLBI at local level including the sections to be encouraged like women, youths, minority groups, etc.

- Setting up formats for data collection and institutionalizing mechanism for integrated micro planning at village level.

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

1	Shri Rajeeva, PCCF, Gujarat Forest Department	26	Shri C. N. Pandey, PCCF (Wildlife), Gujarat Forest Department
2	Shri Siddharth Gadhvi Gujarat Forest Department	27	Shri. A. K. Misra O/o PCCF, Nagpur
3	Shri. Sanjaya Singh Chief Manager, Forest Development Corporation, U.P. Forest Dept.	28	Shri. Niraj Joshi Sr. Manager, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Ahmedabad
4	Dr. Vijay Mane Vadodara Circle, Gujarat Forest Department	29	Shri Govind Tiwari Foundation for Ecological Security
5	Dr. Aditya Godara SURE, Barmer	30	Shri Anif Khan Pradan
6	Shri Vijaykumar Kaushal VIKSAT	31	Ms. Raj Sandeep, Rajasthan Forest Department
7	Shri Ajaybabu Chandanbabu Jain Gujarat Forest Department	32	Shri N. D. Patel Forest Department, Government of Gujarat
8	Shri Rakesh Mewara SURE, Barmer	33	Shri. S. K. Mehta Gujarat Forest Department
9	Shri Gandharv Foundation for Ecological Security	34	Shri Mohanlal Meena Kota, Rajasthan Forest Department
10	Shri Sanjay Khandhar Foundation for Ecological Security	35	Shri Ashwinkumar Parmar GFDP, PMU, Gujarat Forest Department
11	Shri Nirmesh R Patel Gramin Vikas Trust	36	Shri R Dhanapal Gujarat Forest Department
12	Shri Udailal Gurjar Gramin Vikas Trust	37	Shri G. K. Sinha Gujarat Forest Department
13	Shri Ambuj Kishore Programme Cordinator, Aravali	38	Shri K. S. Randhawa, Gujarat Forest Department

14	Shri Naitik V Patel Gandhinagar Circle, Gujarat Forest Department	39	Shri Dinesh Misra APCCF(JBIC), Gujarat Forest Department
15	Shri J. V. Joshi GFDP, PMU, Gujarat Forest Department	40	Smt. Sweta Rajpurohit Manager (CCP, C&T), GEER Foundation
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17	Mr Chetana Nand Jha Foundation for Ecological Security	42	Mr Sanjay Khandhar Foundation for Ecological Security
18	Shri. N. A. Chaudhari Gujarat Forest Department	43	Shri Dodia Shailesh L Biodiversity Board
19	Mr. Dilip Surkar Director, VIKSAT, Ahmedabad	44	Shri R. Senthil Kumaran Gujarat Forest Department
20	Mr Gandharv Paliwal Foundation for Ecological Security	45	Dr. Jharna Pathak Assistant Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
21	Shri Madhusudan Bandi Assistant Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad	46	Neeraj Kumar South Khiri Forest Division, U. P. Forest Department
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25	Sh. Vikram Singh Manager (ICZMP), GEER Foundation	50	Atul K. Jindal, Director, JICA, U. P. Forest Department

Resource Persons	
1.	Shri. A.K. Bansal Former ADG, MoEF, New Delhi
2.	Dr. R.B. Lal, I.F.S. Ex. Director, IIFM
3.	Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG (Forest Policy) MoEF, New Delhi
4.	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		
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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					

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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: Programme Schedule



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

Training - Workshop on
NON-LEGALLY BINDING FORESTRY INSTRUMENTS18th & 19th October 2013

Venue: Hotel Cambay Resorts

Schedule for Workshop

Session Timing	Topic	Resource Person(s)
Day - 1, 18th October 2013 (Friday)		
10.00 - 10.30 AM	Registration	Registration Desk
10:30 - 11:00 AM	Introductory Session - Inauguration & Opening	Shri, Rajeeva, PCCF, Gujarat 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 R.B. Lal, Former Director, IIFM
12.00 - 1.30 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1	Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG, FP, 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. Subhash Chandra, DIG, FP, 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 Identification?	Shri. R.B. Lal, Former Director, IIFM

	Exercise-3	& Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG, FP, MoEF
Day – 2, 19th October (Saturday)		
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. R.B. Lal, Former Director, IIFM
01:30 – 02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30 – 03:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gujarat State Forest Department • Rajasthan State Forest Department • Maharashtra Forest Department • Uttar Pradesh Forest Department • Institute of Rural Management, Anand • FES, Anand • TISS, Mumbai • EDI, Ahmedabad
03:30 – 4:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar • Daman & Diu U.T. Forest Dept. • Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T. Forest Department • Centre for Environment Education • VIKSAT • GIDR Foundation • Gujarat Tourism Opportunity Limited
04:00 – 05:00 PM	Overview, Valedictory and Vote of Thanks	IIFM