REPORT OF CENTRAL REGIONAL (BHOPAL) WORKSHOP CUM TRAINING PROGRAMME IN INDIA FOR CREATING AWARENESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NLBI

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

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Central Region (Bhopal) 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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IIFM Project Team

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1. The Context

One-third of worlds total land area is under forest cover. Forests as natural resource provide numerous goods and services which includes 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 and socio-cultural services also directly or in-directly benefit the masses by providing livelihoods, raw materials, food and a living environment to forest dependent communities. The contribution of forests for development and well being of humans is extensively recognized, however, the forest cover and quality 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).

'Non-legally Binding Instruments (NLBI) in All Types of Forests' is an international arrangement, adopted by United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) in May 2007 and is normally 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.
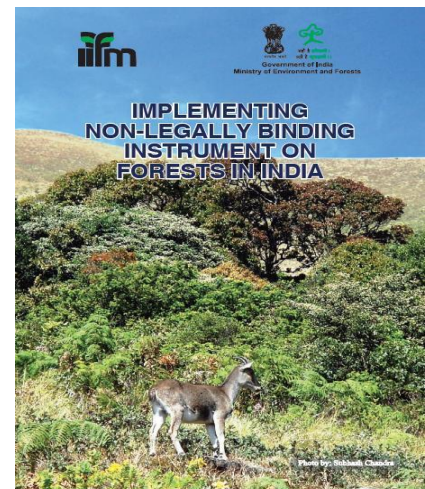
2. Purpose of Workshop

The central region workshop at Bhopal (24th – 25th September, 2013) was organized with main focus of building capacities of local/regional stakeholders. As the title of the workshop suggests, it was a training workshop wherein participants were made aware and thus were trained for effective reporting of implementation of the Forest Instrument. The regional workshop also aimed at assessing the current status of the FI implementation through different national policy frameworks so as to generate an account of data at local level. The NLBI is a very vast framework and therefore prioritizing the focus of a region and India as whole is an important and indulging task. Thus this workshop also helped in identifying the priority areas to strengthen the national forest programmes. The Bhopal Region covered states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. The participating states vary largely in terms of their forest types ranging from Evergreen Forests to Dry deciduous forests and forestry operations like community forestry, Joint Forest Management, Protected Area Management, etc. To understand the issues of such diverse areas a multi stakeholder group was invited to attend the workshop.

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 them 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.

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Insert Plate 1: About Here

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4. Conduction of the Workshop cum Training programme

The two day workshop was organized through five exercises (Refer Annexure 2 for exercises) on NLBI moving from awareness raising to monitoring and evaluation plan. The exercises ended with discussions on initiatives by the participating departments and organisations regarding implementation of Forest Instruments related 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)

Opening session of the workshop was a brief, historical introduction session on NLBI. The resource person for the session started by enquiring about the participants' familiarity/understanding of the term NLBI. Out of about 49 participants only 3 knew about NLBI. Thus, this workshop on FI (being a new and diverse framework and unfamiliar to many), gave a platform for highly motivated participants to actively participate and learn about NLBI. The introductory presentation started with a brief background about the facts about forests like the forest cover, GDP contribution, etc. and the historical timeline of events which paved way for such a dynamic and immense framework of Forest Instrument. The background was followed by the reason or purpose of NLBI and global objectives on forests along with their linkages with other developmental agendas like Millennium Development Goals; Forestry model like Sustainable Forest Management, etc.

The structure of NLBI through its 25 national policies and measures was 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 participants listed out the policies and measures which were being addressed partially or fully, in their region or India, through some existing policy frameworks 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. Subsequently, the same exercise was taken up in groups. The participants were divided in small multi-stakeholder groups and deliberate on the 25 policy measures and come up with group outcomes. The benefit of conducting the same exercise in a group was peer learning. The discussions in the group created awareness amongst each other about existing NFPs and status of their implementation in various parts of country. The result of the group exercise was as follows:

Table1. Assessment of Current Policy Framework & Actual Implementation (Exercise-1)

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

Analysing the outcome of the group exercise, it can be seen that the policy measure number 11 i.e. Promoting cross – sectoral coordination for SFM (including NFPs) and 24 i.e. Encourage private sector and CSOs to implement voluntary instruments, promote products from sustainable manage forests and improve market transparency were not present in the existing policy framework and thus were not being implemented. Other measures which were not attended to were no. 7 i.e. Further development of C&I for SFM; 8 i.e. Create enabling environment for investment by private sector, communities and other forest stakeholders; and 10 i.e. Promoting the recognition of values of goods and services provided by forests. We can clearly observe that participation of private sector was one of the major limitations (Policy no. 24 and 8).

Another important outcome to be noted was though policy measures 19 and 25 i.e. Promoting scientific and technological innovation and Enhancing access of local population to forest resources and relevant markets, is being addressed through some policy measures but the actual implementation is very poor and ineffective. Thus, a concentrated effort in this regard can prove to be fruitful. The exercise resulted in a lot of discussion, which led to active participation of the stakeholders present in the workshop.

Step 2:   Identification of benefits & reasons for implementation of NLBI (Exercise 2)

Building capacities of primary stakeholders is a challenging task. It requires detail understanding of the subject. Thus, to supplement the active participation and further their understanding on NLBI, the participants were engaged in the second exercise. Through this exercise participants were asked to inventorize the expected benefits by implementation of Forest Instruments and the reasons for taking up such a dynamic framework nationally. They enlisted as many as 18 benefits and 7 reasons. The benefits were then categorized into primary and secondary benefits and benefits having local or national implications. The list of benefits is as follows:

A. Local Benefits

1. Livelihood generation for communities or employment opportunities
2. Income generation
3. Fodder availability will increase
4. NTFP production will increase
5. Conflict Resolution at local level
6. Social Harmony
7. Enabling environment for involvement of stakeholders

B. National Benefits

1. Pollution Control
2. Promotion of tourism
3. Food Security
4. Biodiversity Conservation
5. Mitigation of GHG and address climate change
6. Increased flow of Financial Resources
7. Development of a Legislative Framework
8. Sustain forest or ecosystem based, goods and services
9. Prevention from natural disasters
10. Alternative Energy Sources
11. Poverty Eradication

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

A. Primary Benefits
1. Livelihood generation for communities and employment opportunities
2. Income generation

3. Fodder availability will increase
4. NTFP production will increase
5. Conflict Resolution at local level
6. Enabling environment for involvement of stakeholders
7. Increased flow of Financial Resources
8. Biodiversity Conservation
9. Promotion of tourism
10. Pollution Control

B.   Secondary Benefits
1. Social Harmony
2. Food Security
3. Mitigation of GHG and address climate change
4. Development of a Legislative Framework
5. Sustain forest or ecosystem based, goods and services
6. Prevention from natural disasters
7. Alternative Energy Sources
8. Poverty Eradication

Reasons of Implementing NLBI

1. Creates a global pressure for effective implementation.
2. Will lead to better international cooperation.
3. Create mechanism for implementation of Forest Instruments.
4. Help implement policies in an effective and precise manner.
5. Help in alteration and rectification of already existing policies.
6. Help in addressing climate change.
7. Help in better interventions for biodiversity conservation.

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

Stakeholders are important players as they lead to successful implementation of any project. NLBI for all types of forests is a multi stakeholder framework which talks of inter-sectoral coordination. Developing an understanding about the important stakeholders and their negotiation power becomes a primary component. Exercise 3 was to make participants understand the significance of stakeholders and identify the major stakeholders, classifying them as per the influence and importance they have. These stakeholders need to be involved and contribute in, the implementation of the instrument.

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:

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Insert Table 2: About Here

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Analysing the stakeholder's matrix it can be observed that all the working groups have listed Elected representatives, Legislators, Forest Department, Policy Makers and Politicians as highly important and highly influential stakeholders. Also, there was a general consensus that the private companies, private entrepreneurs, private forest owners have low important and also have less 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, Media, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Traders, Forest based industries, etc. Another group of stakeholders were identified by only one group which included reckless tourists, Insurgent groups, anti-social elements and even mafia but the open discussion amongst all the participants suggested that these cannot be termed as stakeholders as they are results of institutional failure of the country. Thus, a very interesting and diverse list of stakeholders emerged out.

Table 2 : Stakeholder of NLBI in relation to their importance and influence (Exercise 3)

		IMPORTANCE	
		LOW	**HIGH**
INFLUENCE	**LOW**	*Research Institutions* *Other Line Departments* Tourism/Ecotourism Banks/Financial Institutions Other countries Public CSR	*NGOs* *Research Institutions* *Panchayats* *JFMC* *Women* *Forest Based Industries* **FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES/ LOCAL COMMUNITIES** Forest Based Labour Transporters Forest based Shopkeepers / Retailers Artisans Consumers Environmental Groups Civil Society Organisations
	HIGH	*NGOs* *JFMC* *Women* *Political Entities* *Forest Based Industries* *Industry using Forest Land /* *Development projects* *Other Line Departments* International Community	**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA** **STATE GOVERNMENT** **MOEF** **FOREST DEPARTMENT** **INTERNATIONAL DONORS/FUNDING AGENCIES** *Research Institutions* *Forest Based Industries* *Elected representatives* *Panchayat/PRIs* *Industry using Forest Land /* *Development projects* Media

Key –

Capital & Bold – Agreed by all the groups
 Italics– Difference of opinion
 Underlined – Listed by only one group

Step 4: Approaches to implement the forest instrument (Exercise 4)

A vast framework like NLBI needs to be prioritized in terms of the needs of the country and its unique characteristics. It is a fact that some components of such broad frameworks might be more relevant in context of a country, region or a particular location. Therefore, prioritizing the relevant policies from the 25 policies and measures as per the specific requirements or gaps in the area was of immense importance. Targeting such prioritized and identified gaps will play a chief role in rolling out a plan of action for that area. Also, it will prove to be beneficial in better coordination of implementation efforts. 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	Composite Ranking
1	14	8	11	4	**11**
2	23	11	9	11	**14**
3	8	14	14	12	**8**
4	19	12	19	10	**12**
5	7	5	24	7	**19**

The first priority emerged out to be policy measure 11 i.e., Promoting cross-sectoral coordination for SFM (including NFPs). The participants believed that if the coordination amongst different departments, wings, stakeholders and sectors is enhanced, it will result in targeted and coordinated efforts, resolving issues like duplication of work, multiple channels, vague line of command, etc. It will also result into coordinated financial allocations which help in evaluation and monitoring. The second priority was policy measure 14 i.e., Reviewing and strengthening law enforcement and promoting good governance. By highlighting this policy measure, majority of participants were of the opinion that if already existing mechanisms be fully practiced through law enforcement and good governance, the actual status and exact target areas can be identified. A need based approach can then follow. The other important policy measure was 8 i.e. promoting an enabling environment for private sector investment; followed by 12 i.e., integrating NFPs or similar strategies into national development strategies and plans; and 19 i.e. Promoting scientific and

technological innovation. 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)

Subsequent to the prioritizing exercise, the participants were asked to develop proposed action plans for identified priority policies and measures. Specific actions related to the identified priorities were developed. 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) Develop strategies for better coordination with other line departments. (At national level and state level) 2) Ensure forestry components in land-use projects and programmes 3) Inter-sectoral ministerial group to formulate policy	Immediately	MOEF State Forest Department	Planning commission Existing budgets

14th **Reviewing and strengthening law enforcement and promoting good governance.**	1) More resources through recruitment 2) Strengthen the education system 3) Extension of training programmes 4) Increase mobility 5) Legislations, Acts need to be modified 6) Situational gap analysis - what achieved and what not achieved 7) Multi-stakeholders consultations need to be done for recommendations	Immediately	Forest Department Institutions (Finance, Research, NABARD, Academic) Private Industries PRIs NGOs	MOEF existing funds
8th **Promoting an enabling environment for private sector investment**	1) Technical knowledge should be dispensed in social forestry 2) Integrated approach to attract private investors and other funding sources towards forestry sector & communities	Immediately	MOEF State Forest department	MOEF and State Forest Depts. existing funds

A glance at the table shows that the participants emphasize on enhanced coordination and multi stakeholders involvement along with a need for capacity building of human resources, at various levels of different institutions.

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)**	1. Collaborative projects at state level 2. Convergence of funding at state / national level 3. Integrated Micro plans 4. Private sector participation	No. of jointly executed projects Analysis of account statements Acceptance of micro plans in developmental initiatives Funds/Projects by private sector	Once in 5 years Annually Surveys	State FD State Govt. Research Institutes	5 years interval	State FD State Govts or institutions decided by State Govt.
14th **Reviewing & strengthening law enforcement & promoting good governance**	1. Environment and forest changes 2. Standard of living 3. Nature of occupation	Forest cover/ Forest density Income Percentage of dependency	Committees Annually	Social Institutions / Government	15 years	Social Institutions/ Government
8th **Promoting an enabling environment for private sector investment**	1. No. of Policy documents and Government orders 2. Amount of actual increase in outlay of budget	Government Orders Policy documents	Government Notifications and orders 3 months	State and central govt. SFDs	Trend analysis – 3 months	State and central govt. SFDs

An efficient monitoring and evaluation framework needs proper baseline data which can be gathered through the indicators as suggested by the participants. The data collection strategies mentioned above need to be polished and retuned so as to have optimal number of indicators which are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time based). These optimal indicators will save on the resources of the agencies collecting such data. 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

Concluding session of the two day workshop started with a brief discussion on progress of NLBI in India and other countries. The brief discussion outlined the activities related to JFM, SFM and other community-based models taken up in various participating states. UNFF's reporting format was also shared with participants. 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 inter departmental coordination for activities under purview of the NLBI framework through special cells, committees or nodal officers.
- Create awareness about NLBI in all forestry related institutions through compulsory training programmes.
- Improved financial allocations through coordination of inter-departmental funds towards targeted actions.
- Mechanisms to encourage private sector involvement in forestry which can be through frameworks like CSR, PPP, etc.
- 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.
- Documenting the current activities and actions and collecting facts and data at regional level to facilitate better monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Due to ecologically and socio-culturally diverse state participants of the workshop (central and north-eastern region), more focused awareness,

implementation and reporting workshops need to be organized in the homogeneous states, and FAO to support such initiatives.

Annexure 1 : List of Participants – Bhopal Workshop

1	Shri R.S. Negi PCCF, M.P. Forest Department	**26**	Shri S.K. Bhandari CCF, Regional Office, MoEF, Bhopal
2	Shri Vinay Varman CCF – Production M.P. Forest Department	**27**	Shri Prateek Barapatre Project Consultant EPCO, Bhopal
3	Shri Balram Pawar, Team Member (Watershed) SAMARTHAN, Bhopal	**28**	Shri Raja Ram Singh, I.F.S. Dy.CF/US, Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur (M.P)
4	Ms. Archana Sharma ARANYA, Bhopal	**29**	Shri Manohar Patil Assistant Engineer, Environment Planning and Coordination Organization, Bhopal
5	Dr. A. H. Khan APCCF (Information Technology), Forest Department, Assam	**30**	Shri P. Arun Prasad DCF, Bijapur, Chhattisgarh Forest Department
6	Dr. U.S. Sharma Senior Scientist, M.P. Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal	**31**	Shri Sunil Kumar PCCF (T), Meghalaya Forest Department
7	Shri B.P. Gupta CCF Protection, M.P. Forest Department	**32**	Shri Mukes Tripathi Manager(Programme), SIPA- SAMARTHAN, Bhopal
8	Shri Arun Kumar Chief Conservator of Forests (Finance & Budget), Bhopal	**33**	Shri S.R. Azad, General Secretary, M.P. Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal
9	Shri Mahendra Yaduvendu CCF – Development M.P. Forest Department	**34**	Dr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma (APCCF – Working Plan), M.P. Forest Department
10	Shri M. K. Sapra Additional PCCF, M. P. Forest Department	**35**	Shri Uttam Kumar Subuddhi Managing Directtor, M.P. Fisheries Federation, Bhopal
11	Dr. A.K. Singh Additional PCCF, M.P. Forest Department	**36**	Dr. Manmohan Yadav, Associate Professor, IIFM, Bhopal
12	Shri B.B. Singh CCF (M.P), M. P. Forest Department	**37**	Dr. M.D. Omprakash Assistant Professor, IIFM, Bhopal

13	Dr. R. K. Pandey Scientist SE & Head Forest Ecology & Environment Division, State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur	38	Shri D.S. Bhadauriya Chief Programme Coordinator, Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation, Bhopal
14	Mr. Pinaki Deb, IBRD, Kolkata	39	Ms. Kumari Manisha Doctoral Student, IIFM, Bhopal
15	Shri Sushant Doctoral Student, IIFM, Bhopal	40	Ms. Pooja Singh Doctoral Student, IIFM, Bhopal
16	Shri Rajesh Kumar CCF / South East Circle West Bengal Forest Department	41	Ms. Poorwa Dixit (Sr. Research Officer) CARD, Bhopal
17	Shri Gautam Banerjee D.C.F., RFRI, Jorhat, Asam	42	Dr. Yaseen Khan Associate Fellow, CARD, Bhopal
18	Shri Arup Kumar Deka DCF, R.F.R.I. Jorhat (Assam) Rain Forest Research Institute, Assam	43	Shri Damodhar A.T. DCF, Anjawe F.D., Arunachal Pradesh State Department of Environment & Forest
19	Shri D. Mathur APCCF (Administration & vigilance), Assam Forest Department	44	Shri V. K. Vishnoi, PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam Forest Department
20	Shri Prabhakar Das DFO, Guwahati Social forestry Division, Assam Forest Department	45	Shri Vishesh Kumar DFO, Kawardha, Chattisgarh Forest Department
21	Shri A. K. Sonakia APCCF (Project), M.P. Forest Department	46	Shri R. C. Dugga, ACF, Chattisgarh Forest Department
22	Shri M. K. Sinha Additional Managing Director, MFP Federation, M.P. Forest Department	47	Shri Ajay Shankar CCF (JFM & FDI), M.P. Forest Department
23	Prof. Amitabh Pandey Assistant Professor, IIFM, Bhopal	48	Capt. Anil Khare Assistant Professor, IIFM, Bhopal
24	Shri Bitam Darang DCF, Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department	49	Dr. Vivek Sharma Chief Functionary, CARD, Bhopal
25	Shri Nimesh Soni		

Project Officer, CARD, Bhopal	
Resource Persons	
1.	Shri. A.K. Bansal Former ADG, MoEF, New Delhi
2.	Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG (Forest Policy) MoEF, New Delhi
3.	Dr. R.B. Lal, I.F.S. Ex. Director, IIFM
4.	Dr. Rekha Singhal Professor – Human Resource Management Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal (M.P)

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		
INFLUENCE		LOW	HIGH
	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: Programme Schedule

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

Training - Workshop on
NON-LEGALLY BINDING FORESTRY INSTRUMENTS
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24 – 25th September, 2013
Schedule for Workshop

Session Timing	Topic	Chair Person/ Resource Person(s)
Day – 1, 24th September 2013 (Tuesday)		
10.00 – 10.30 AM	**Registration**	**Registration Desk**
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Introductory Session – Inauguration & Opening	Shri R.S. Negi, PCCF – M.P. & Dr. G.A. Kinhal, Director, IIFM
11.00 – 11.15 AM	• 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 – 1.40 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1	Mr. Subhash Chandra, DIG, Forest Policy & Forest International Cooperation Division
1:40 – 2:30 PM	Lunch	
02.30 – 03.30 PM	2. Why implement NLBI? Exercise-2	Dr. K.N. Krishnakumar
03.30 – 03.45 PM	Tea – Informal interaction over tea / coffee.	
03:45 – 5:00 PM	3. NLBI Stakeholders Identification? Exercise-3	Dr. K.N. Krishnakumar & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM

	Day – 2, 25th September (Wednesday)	
10.00 - 10.45 AM	Analysis of exercises & Sharing	Dr. Rekha Singhal & Dr. K.N. Krishnakumar, IIFM
10.45 – 11.30 AM	4. How to implement NLBI Exercise-4	Shri. R.B. Lal Former Director, IIFM & 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)**	Shri. R.B. Lal Former Director, IIFM & Dr. K.N. Krishnakumar
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 – 01:45 PM	Implications for NLBI: Emerging trends and integration with National Forest Programmes: **Forest Certification**	Dr. Manmohan Yadav, IIFM
01:45 – 02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30 – 03:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	Chair – Shri. Ratan Purwar, APCCF, M.P • M.P. State (NGOs, SFRI & TFRI) • Assam Forest Department • West Bengal Forest Department
03:30 – 4:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	• Chhattisgarh State Forest Department • Meghalaya Forest Department • Jharkhand Forest Department • Sikkim Forest Department
04:30 – 05:00 PM	Overview, Valedictory and Vote of Thanks	Dr. K.N. Krishnakumar & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM