

BREAK OUT GROUP 2

DISSEMINATION

USERS

- ministry of ag has people and no budget and min of env has budget and no people
- municipalities – local govts – communities exposed first to forestry
 - do not have capacity to elaborate policies in REDD, etc. because know the law, but not about the specific agreements
 - IDLO?? developing a first test of a forum to increase capacity
- ngos = lebanonese association of nutrition and development
- official mandates, rights holders in Agenda 21 9 groups, stakeholders
- Ghana – govt and state actors in REDD, ngos and quasi ngos, civil society – local stakeholders – local stakeholder forum of local communities and very active
 - implement framework at three levels – national, regional, local
 - includes minerals commission
 - institutional arrangement and local community level
- state involved – partly largest owner
- policy board for UNREDD in UNDP – join with FAO
- participatory approach and independent assessment&monitoring – separate these in terms of users
- Demand driven – government structure – laos – owner of the REDD+ process
- money coming for pilots but governance not included as yet
- create the users in the process

HOW REACH THEM

- translate into relevant languages
- group partners together in countries = needs, utility and importance of the document
- issues with words – like surreivalence
- enable groups to do a level of analysis – need to know the basic texts – CBD, UNFF,- challenge!
 - who has this harmonized understanding?
- workshops are effective
- many times issues of policy are contentious – governance of change
- docs and online is good, but face-to-face is key

HOW MAKE DOCUMENTS ACCESSIBLE

- combine into 1 document? Pros and cons. But at least make clear cross-reference
 - introduction to making it easier to use
 - what about difference users who are only interested in 1 and not both
 - clearer reference between documents
 - Nalin – if together, but treat REDD guidance as a key application
 - Uganda – five year plan with forestry as a growth sector for the economy, so needed the framework but not really a guidance note needed
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- online
- need intensive face to face with two way conversation

- training and stakeholder processes
- Congo – ‘if want to limit access, put it in a book’
 - finished REDD process and develop a national strategy
 - VPA process – engage all stakeholders not only those in forestry
- reach all stakeholders, not only government

RELEVANCE –

- having common language and basic concepts pillars really helped to clarify what needed and why = the clustering lead to a better document for communication
- can be easier included in demonstrations and pilots now
- can be adjusted and adapted to country situations and needs, and emerging issues
- logic of framework is the same as for national forest programme principles

NEEDS

- definitely relevant to countries
- question of which concepts to use to assess forest policies – this common framework is very helpful
- multiple changes in countries and governance is a driving concern
- Lebanon – some land given to the municipalities to manage – land all in public domain – Pillar 1: problem of reforestation in the private sector, because the people ask for compensation for loss of use for grazing
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CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- may contribute to the lack of methodologies or ongoing almost completed plans for monitoring or governance
- these documents provide easy access
- Ghana – VPA and REDD processes both underway – both documents comprehensive and can benefit the country – now oil discovered and this document can be adapted to address these new challenges
- NFPs – complementary with the same logic
- system is resistant of changes – govt against governance – so they must be fully involved
 - especially problem in State centered countries –
 - believe that adm does good for citizens – if really want to do this – reform – they can use this
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- think they should be separate with cross reference
- conceptual framework for research project works well – include key forest policy actors at the national level
- mainstream to ongoing efforts

FACILITATE CONSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSIONS OF CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

- Laos – REDD facility – difficult to get to this discussion – this document can help to facilitate these discussions
 - increase ownership
 - interest in lacking information
 - demand for this information
 - menu is useful because many places not well developed
 - integrated and comprehensive framework
- MRV –
 - must be transparent and accountable and so every dime accounted for
- modes of implementation
 - particular methods in particular REDD + actions
- only if the key forest policy actors are clearly involved – as subjects, not just objects
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POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE

- relevant to respective audiences – two different vantage points, but readable for everyone –
- guidance makes sense for interpreting, developing and moving ahead from Cancun – especially for safeguards
- diverse audiences need this guidance
- most useful for established forestry institutions and governments – CAPACITY TO USE
 - useful for those who deal with forestry
 - how develop existing structures and routines further into governance

CATALYZE CHANGE

- demand driven – willingness to change – ownership
- link guidance with participatory assessments -= ownership and legitimacy –
 - participate from the beginning –
 - all have a say in terms of what measured
 - agreed policy recommendations
- framework most useful is used to induce change – builds broader ownership through participation – open ended – general approach and options so discussions as the country level
- ‘ownership’ is critical – need to look at the incentives for the process – how to get buyers to pay for goods coming from forests with good governance
- Peru – use report that showed only implement transparency in 2% now 40%
 - regional govts – demanding the reports
 - govt use
- Mexico - climate change forum – southern states are promoting climate laws with a strong REDD component to change their own governance and attract investment
- ‘what’s in it for me, what’s in it for us’?
- safeguarding the common needs – RESULTS NEED TO BE RELEVANT TO BE OF ANY USE OR MAKE ANY CHANGE
- understandable scientifically, but also how rights are taken care of – rights holders!
- mainstream into existing efforts – strategy for 3 objectives of poverty alleviation, ... -= depends on the shared vision and shared expected results
 - ownership of process, of results and use of the results
- Lebanon – give life to ‘dead bodies’ – national steering committee on development for reforestation -= can give a framework for the role of such groups
- revive structures that exist and have become less relevant – become more responsive
 - create new mechanisms
 - desired state is presented

- Rosalind – multisectoral forest protection committees – had input to thinking – clear mandates for responsibilities
- threats to local people from deforestation is so high that it pushes civil society
- Nalin – bring perception based ideas on the table – vs ‘hard data’ – ha, budgets – effectiveness information - bring expertise and wisdom together –
- public opinion – making publicity for this kind of work
 - very important in the information system in the country
 - role of the media!!
- users – potential users – eg. municipalities – within framework can see there is a role for them to do something
- risk in multistakeholder issues – participants for forest dependent communities – access to dm and directly heard
- Peru – working on including communities but no real experiences generated yet -