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REPORT ON COMPLETED PROJECTS AND PRE-PROJECTS

IN THE FIELD OF REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

REPORT ON COMPLETED PROJECTS* AND PRE-PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

• COMPLETED PROJECTS

(1) PD 55/98 Rev.3 (F) Evaluation of Mangrove Forests in the North-East of the Orinoco Delta Region in Venezuela with a View to Sustainable Forest Utilization

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	433,406
ITTO Budget:			US$	304,104
Government of Japan:	US$	264,104		
Government of the U.S.A.:	US$	40,000		
DGSRF:			US$	95,982
Private Industry:			US$	33,320

Implementing Agency:	Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources – General Forestry Resources Directory (MARN-DGSRF)
Session of Approval:	ITTC Session XXVIII, June 2000, Lima, Peru
Starting Date and Duration:	October 2003 / 18 months
Approved Revised Date of Project Completion:	First extension until April 2007 (CRF XXXIX) Second extension until December 2009 (CRF XLIII)

I. Introduction

In Venezuela, concession and/or application of the practice of annual permits in recent years, for the extraction of products from the mangrove forest, specifically in early stages of individuals (rods), somehow produces pressure on the mature individuals, which ultimately affects the structural and ecological distribution of mangrove trees diameters. Persisting the growing demand for mangrove resources in the area, without a clear and precise definition of how to take advantage of the time this kind of resources of singular importance through the sustainable forest management, those mangrove forest tends to degrade and perhaps disappear in the medium and long term, bringing the destruction of other natural resources associated with this ecosystem and biodiversity loss, bringing more impoverishment of the ethnic Warao rural communities settled in the area.

The project "Evaluation of Mangrove Forests in the North-East of the Orinoco Delta Region in Venezuela with a View to Sustainable Forest Utilization" is related to forest resource policies established by the General Forest Directory under the Ministry of the Popular Power for the Environment arises from the need for recent and reliable qualitative and quantitative information on the potential of the existing resource in the selected area of work, to develop management policy issues to be implemented in the region.

II. Project Objective

Defining policies for the conservation and sustainable management of coastal mangroves located in the Venezuelan State of Delta Amacuro, through the implementation of mechanisms for planning and forest management, and the assessment of their successional dynamics.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The main achievements and outputs can be summarized as follows:

Specific objective 1: Sorting the area to study and evaluate aspects of the growth dynamics of mangrove forest species and propose the pilot application of silvicultural techniques.

***** Including financial audit

Output 1.1: Planning and forest management of the area.

Activity 1.1.1: Delimitation of the area to be covered by the project.
- Product: Base map

Activity 1.1.2: Development and/or updating of the cartographic and thematic base on the scale 1:100,000.
- Product: Digital and physical map on a scale 1:100.000

Activity 1.1.3: Documentation on cartographic aspects to allow for the technical elements information.
- Product: Report on cartographic aspects

Output 1.2: Establishment of a network of permanent growth plots for monitoring the dynamics of mangrove forest.

Activity 1.2.1: Documentation on project aspects for technical elements
- Product: Documents on inventory and methodological proposals for trials

Activity 1.2.2: Selection and definition of the testing area.
- Product: Establishment of plots and inventories in Caño Angostura and Caño Capure

Activity 1.2.3: Training of technical staff and workers in the establishing of the plots network
- Product: Training workshop for 16 people, including technicians and workers and 12 Warao indians

Output 1.3: Evaluation of mangrove successional response to the application of a harvesting intensity based on minimum diameters of cutting

Activity 1.3.1: Documentation on the experimental design and the treatments definition
- Product: Report on the experimental design

Activity 1.3.2: Establishment of the dynamic sampling plots
- Product: Dynamic Sampling plots established

Activity 1.3.3: Implementation of the dynamic sampling in the mangrove forest
- Product: Report on results of the dynamic sampling in its first stage.

Output 1.4: Evaluation of alternative silvicultural experimental treatments.

Activity 1.4.1: Review of experiences in the area with silvicultural treatments for the mangroves management through progressive strips and/or alternate strips.
- Product: Report on experiences in the area with silvicultural treatments.

Activity 1.4.2: Assessment of the possibility of managing the natural regeneration of *Rhizophora mangle* and establishment of a trial.
- Product: Establishment of the trial.

Output 1.5: Handling and processing of data and information on the dynamics of mangrove vegetation through the use of an information system.

Activity 1.5.1: Design and creation of databases and computer program development for monitoring and evaluation of the plots.
- Product: Dbase format database

Activity 1.5.2: Field data processing and analysis and preparation of the system operation manual.
- Product: Processing and analysis of testing data and inventories, and the system operation manual

Output 1.6: Preparation of technical document on the space design proposal for the development of simplified forest management plans.

Activity 1.6.1: Generation of digital map for the development of sustainable forest management.
- Product: Digital map

Specific Objective 2: Defining technical elements to contribute for the resource management and the establishment of rules to guide the formulation of simple and practical management plans.

Output 2.1: Technical standards document and field methodologies for sustainable development proposal.

Activity 2.1.1: Definition of administrative and procedural aspects for the application of management of small areas in the form of simplified management plans.
- Product: Document on administrative and procedural aspects.

Activity 2.1.2: Definition of technical aspects to be implemented for the simplified management plans of small areas.
- Product: Document on technical aspects.

Activity 2.1.3: Definition of parameters to regulate the activities of sustainable use.
- Product: Document on parameters to regulate the activities of sustainable use.

Specific objective 3: To highlight and evaluate the socioeconomic aspects and their implications for sustainable use of mangrove resources in the coastal deltaic area of Delta Amacuro State.

Output 3.1: Evaluate and process field data.

Activity 3.1.1: Design methodology for the census and socio-economic analysis of the study area.
- Product: Document with methodological design, results and analysis of census data of the socioeconomic aspects of the study area

Activity 3.1.2: Sampling activities implementation and analysis of resulted information
- Product: Document on the execution of activities and data analysis

Activity 3.1.3: Conducting public consultation workshops for the project implementation.
- Product: 5 meetings and 2 consultation workshops, report on results.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

All the project objectives were achieved in 100%. Among the tangible products of the project can be described:

- Digital map of the study area, 1:100,000 scale;
- Forest inventory data collected to determine the potential forest;
- Databases and monitoring program of the mangrove plots;
- Document containing basic information on natural regeneration dynamics;
- Document that describes the administrative and technical procedures for the management of small areas;
- Document on socioeconomic aspects of indigenous communities in the study area.

The results allowed designing strategies for mangrove sustainable harvesting, based on the evaluation of existing forestry potential in the area. Moreover, the implementation of this project helps the strengthening of the Regional Centre for Biodiversity and Forestry Research (CREBIFOR), in Delta Amacuro state through the incorporation and training of personnel and professional workers in the area of study, to disseminate and apply this knowledge for carrying out similar work.

With the implementation of this work, the Warao communities, one of the main project stakeholders gained experience in organization for execution of mangrove inventory activities, consequently resulting economic and environmental benefits to the mangrove ecosystem as well as the native communities living on and from them.

Further on, the Warao indigenous were incorporated in a participatory and protagonist role producing field information in the inventories and field trials, which resulted also the recruitment of other indigenous communities to the network of social organizations called community councils.

The EA aims to consolidate this work by establishing in a second phase the implementation of simplified management plans with the organized indigenous communities in social production companies. The result of mangrove management by a native community will guide the development of proposals for the rational utilization of mangrove areas, now organized in digital maps.

V. Lessons learnt and sustainability

a) Project identification and design

The obtained results will serve as basis for a fundamental tool for planning and ordering the mangrove forests for use, which the EA intends to implement in this area which is included in the category of Areas Under Special Administration Regimen (Área Bajo Régimen de Administración Especial - ABRAE) using simplified forest management plans.

The actors/beneficiaries identified as indigenous communities of the Warao ethnic group, were the primary stakeholders for the success of the project, such as native people with knowledge about the potential of mangrove forests, their use, management and conservation. The strategy implemented for the execution and successful implementation of the project allowed to go consistently fulfilling the objectives of the project.

One factor that could possibly affect the project sustainability is the continuity of incorporation of communities in the implementation and development of micro-enterprises, cooperatives or other forms of organization such as community councils or companies of social production that enable sustainable manner, applying simplified forest management plans established by the Law on Forests and Forest Management.

b) Operational issues

As far as the project organization is concerned, this was well structured, but the administration has its limitations, excessive bureaucracy and administrative problems that caused delays in project execution.

In the flow of funds, only in the beginning there were problems with the management of resources, for the rest of the project the process of transfers was normal and without delays.

The project documentation, following ITTO suggested schemes, resulted in an enriching experience from the professional point of view as possible as to obtain skills in reporting under the forms of the Organization.

Additionally, for the monitoring and evaluation there were established structured schemes proposed by the ITTO, which allowed identifying elements which should be strengthened as well as priority activities.

No external factors were identified that influenced the project implementation.

VI. Concluding Remarks

a) Design and Execution

The strategy adopted for the execution and successful implementation of the project, allowed in a systematic manner to achieve in full its objectives. The methodology designed to implement the activities resulted to execute them according to the priorities of the project, ie;

- Ordering of the study area and evaluation of the aspects of the species growth dynamics;
- Definition and surveying of the technical aspects concerning the mangroves management;
- Assessment of socioeconomic aspects and their implications for the sustainable use of mangrove resources in the coastal-deltaic area of the Amacuro Delta State.

The products are fully achieved despite delays in its implementation. Baseline studies permitted to identify the most prominent elements from the technical point of view for the formulation of simplified mangrove forest management plans.

b) Project Organization and Administration

Regarding the organization of the project, it was structured in phases. The resulting methodology is possible to apply in any area of the country with potential resources of mangrove.

The Ministry of Popular Power for the Environment through the General Directory of Forestry, considers feasible and desirable the continuity of a second phase together with ITTO, to establish and run a model of simplified forest management plan for mangroves with the participation of indigenous communities.

(2) PD 37/00 Rev.1 (F) **Operational Strategy for Sustainable Forestry Development with Community Participation in India** (India)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	1,226,978
ITTO Budget:			US$	594,678
Government of Japan (MoFA):	US$	584,678		
Government of Republic of Korea:	US$	10,000		
Government of India:			US$	632,300

Implementing Agency: Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXIX, November 2000, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: June 2001 / Planned; 4 years, Actual; 9.6 years

I. Introduction

The Council approved the project during its Twenty-ninth Session in November 2000 and full financing was pledged at the same Session. The Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was signed on 5 March 2001. The first disbursement of funds was made in June 2001. A mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in 2005 and it recommended for further outreach the activity in more areas to cover the more representative forest types and communities. Based on the detailed work plan for year 2006-2007 and associated budget presented by the Executing Agency to the 37th Session of the Committee, a two-year extension until December 2007 was granted by the Committee. At the 39th Session of the Committee, an eighteen-month extension until June 2009 was granted in order to utilize unspent funds of the project and to continue implementing most of the original activities in four States without changing the original outputs and objectives of the project. Final extension of the project until August 2010 was granted to fully achieve the extended project coverage at two new pilot sites in the States of Kerala and Sikkim without additional funds.

At the last session of the Committee in 2010, a representative of the Implementing Agency made a presentation on the main outcomes of the project. The Committed recognized the extensive work of the Implementing Agency in executing the project activities and considered the project as completed subject to the receipt of a satisfactory Financial Audit Report. ITTO Secretariat has received the satisfactory Financial Report in August 2011.

II. Project Objective

The development objective of the project was to create conditions for achieve sustainable forestry development in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, which in turn would serve as a model to be replicated in the rest of the country. Specifically, the project was: 1) to develop and operate a functional system of C&I for sustainable forestry development with community participation through refinement of the Bhopal- India Process following the guidelines contained in the ITTO criteria and Indicators; and 2) to establish institutional capability for implementing C&I for sustainable forestry development, taking into consideration the principles contained in the ITTO manuals and other relevant documents.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The project has executed its activities in six states and achieved 12 outputs i.e. six outputs in each specific objective. The outreach of the project activities spread to new project sites in stages over the period of more than 9 years and covering 16 FMUs (80 Joint Forest Management Committees) and six states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala and Sikkim. The achievements and outputs are summarized as below;

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: To develop and operate a functioning system of C & I for sustainable forestry development, with community participation.

- A well-defined C&I system for SFM/SFD was developed and established in sixteen FMUs of the project States through the participation of the community and other stakeholders.
- Standardised procedure for identification of Local Unit Criteria and Indicators Development (LUCID) and finalised the norms for the assessment of sustainability of forests at FMU level through community participation.
- Prepared manual guidelines and ten year C&I plan for the project States and also at national level action plan for initiating SFM in the country through the participation of eighty established JFMCs in the project sites.
- Developed institution measures for the incorporation of C&I framework in the management of forests at FMU level. Periodic/ temporal data collected for the identified indicators by involving communities (working groups) and functional database was developed and regularly updated and benchmark was set for the project FMUs.
- For assessing the Sustainability Index, an exclusive software (Forest Management Control System) was developed and tested in the project States.
- Publication of technical documents, quarterly newsletter ‘C&I India Update’ and establishment of a webpage (www.iifm.ac.in/sfmindia), and disseminated project outputs widely throughout the nation as well as in the ITTO member countries.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: To establish institutional capability for implementing C&I for Sustainable Forestry Development.

- Capacity building programs, trainings and workshops were organised at grassroots level, forest management execution and policy level and at State level sensitisation programs. At regional level workshops were conducted to increase the awareness in the sector.
- To support the capacity building exercise, training manuals on English and Hindi (local language) were published and shared among the stakeholders. For illiterate community members, illustrated manual was published based on the community wisdom and understanding on the sustainability of forests. SFM course curriculum was developed and published for the national level institutions and universities to support the graduate and post graduate level courses.
- A study tour was also organised for the project partners and persons to international organisations, SFM implementation sites and other forestry projects for enhancing the knowledge and understanding on SFM.
- Provided inputs for the opening of SFM cell and coordinate the SFM related activities at national and State level. Skilled working groups were established in the project sites and motivated them to make observations on identified field level indicators to assess the progress of SFM at FMU level.
- Indentified the issues and limitations with current system of forest resources accounting (FRA), being used by the sector in reporting the forest contribution to the nation's economic development. Based on the study, a better system of FRA was developed through multi-consultation approach.
- The newly developed system was field tested and further refined and proposed for its incorporation in the forest management. Six cases along with training manuals were developed and demonstrated the applicability and reporting the tangible benefits which are currently not recorded or undervalued by the sector.
- Capacity building exercises were carried successfully in enhancing the skill for the use of better system of FRA in the sector. This has called the attention of Central Statistical Organisation and Ministry Environment and Forests, GoI and initiatives were made for its incorporation in the management.
- Phased certification initiatives were made based on an assessment report of research gaps to strengthen SFM initiatives of the country.
- Standards were developed for few NTFP species for their sustainable management and C-O-C.

The project has prepared and published a number of technical documents related to the C&I for SFM and disseminated to interested parties across the country. Technical documents published by the project include the following:

- Forest Resource Valuation and Accounting: An Exploratory study in the State of Orissa. ISBN: 978-81-7969-060-4. Pages 1-126.
- Manual: Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in India - 2008. ISBN: 81-7969-061-1. Pages. 1 - 108.
- Illustrated manual on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. 2008. ISBN No. 81-7969-002-4. Pages. 1-158.
- Forest Resource Valuation and Accounting: An Exploratory study in the State of Gujarat. ISBN: 978-81-7969-058-1. Pages 1-122.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

The project has been engaged in refining the national set of C&I for the management of natural forests which was developed under Bhopal–India Process. The procedure developed for assessing the sustainability through C&I framework will be useful for achieving the SFM and increased commitment for SFD at the national as well as State levels. Through the project capacity building development programs more than 3000 persons both from the forestry and allied sector were benefitted. The skilled man power at the State level has been able to implement the new policy guideline and working plan code. The trained man power has also contributed to the sector as resource persons and enhanced the skill development further through ToT programs at State level. Technical documents and textbook published by the project will provide much needed input for the implementation of C&I framework for SFM. The State Forest Departments have already provided all such technical documents both in English as well as in Hindi (national language) for enhancing their knowledge on the subject.

The policy makers and implementers are well versed with the concept and will be able to adopt SFM/SFD on the basis of future new policy guidelines. The FRA developed under the project has been extensively tested in the project states and proposed institutionalization FRA to report the contribution of

forestry to the nation's economic development. The FRA will enhance the participation of the community due to realized and continuous flow of benefits and also attract the more investment in the SFD. The initiatives of the project in developing the standards for few identified NTFPs will enhance the approach and will strengthen the SFM/SFD. A committee has been constituted to for revising the national working plan code and incorporation of C&I. The project has created conditions for the incorporation of C&I framework for SFM in the country.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

The main lessons learned from the implementation of the project include the following:

- Effective participation of the FMUs and State Forest Department towards SFM initiatives is difficult unless there is a policy mandate by the Central Ministry on the institutionalisation of C&I for SFM.
- Actual application of SFM would be possible only after the due incorporation of C&I framework in the national working plan code (Policy guideline).
- Adequate fund allocation and strengthening the Working Plan Office with modern equipments, capacity building and collaboration with thematic institutions is a basic requirement for the institutionalisation of SFM at FMU level.
- There should be a national accreditation body duly recognised by the sector for rendering technical guidance and also capacity building exercise for the State/FMUs.
- The project has sensitised the stakeholders towards the importance of the tools, however there should have been more scope for the direct involvement of State Forest Departments in the execution of the project. The discontinued involvement of State Forest Departments has limited the level and commitment of the project states in adoption of the tools developed by the project.
- Repeated changes in the leadership at the FMU level are not desirable in institutionalisation of SFM
- Exposure visit to the successful SFM initiatives and interaction with the international institutions/ community has oriented the involved persons more towards the concept and they became the promoter in the respective states. Thus there should be more such initiatives by the States to orient the persons towards SFM.
- The project is just a beginning and more initiatives are expected from the National as well state governments towards institutionalising SFM in the country
- Capacity available at grassroots is limited and hence capacity building at community and frontline forest staff needs to be enhanced with the help of local dialect/ language. For that more modules on Training of Trainers (ToT) are required.
- Empowering and MOU with the JFMCs are important for the institutionalisation of SFM at FMU level. In this regard there has to be increased political will and commitment of the State forest department.
- Need to develop more set of C&I for sustainable development of NTFPs, biodiversity and monitoring systems for deforestation and forest degradation in line with Bhopal–India process due to diversity in terms of ecology/environment and socio-cultural values of the people including the level of dependency.

The manpower development and capacity enhancement of the forestry persons and others will be a sustainable output of the project. This skilled manpower will be going to strengthen the SFM goal of the country. They will address the new policy guideline for the incorporation of the C&I in the management plan preparation. The FRA and standards developed for certification will be further enhanced with research and development. The establishment of SFM cells at centre and at State level will undertake the activities of SFM and also going to coordinate the SFD at State/FMU level. The web based information system will further be strengthened by way of sharing and exchanging the views and lessons. The cell created at IIFM to address the SFM and Forest Certification issues will keep continuing in publishing the technical documents and conduct research and updating of the C&I database and also publish the newsletter, 'C&I India update'. The IIFM has been committed for continued capacity building exercise and also to support the SFM initiatives through its R&D activity.

VI. Concluding Remarks

The project has implemented its activities with the cooperation of various State forest departments and agencies and independent national consultants. However, it took much longer than the original project duration. The main reason of this long delay is that the project has been extended its activities beyond the four Sates by covering more representative forest types and communities in the States of Kerala and Sikkim. There was also a long delay in refining the C&I system in sixteen FMUs of the project States as well as in preparing the ten year C&I plan at the project states and national level for initiating SFM in the country.

Since the ITTO Secretariat has received the completion report, technical reports as well as the satisfactory Financial Audit Report which was requested at the last session of the Committee in 2010, the Committee may wish to declare this project as completed.

(3) PD 199/03 Rev.3 (F) Strengthening National Capacity and Regional Collaboration for Sustainable Use of Forest Genetic Resources in Tropical Asia (Malaysia)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:		US$	574,440
ITTO Budget:		US$	343,440
Government of Japan (MoFA):	US$ 343,440		
Government of Malaysia:		US$	231,000

Implementing Agency: Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) in collaboration with Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) and International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI).

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXXVI, July 2004, Interlaken, Switzerland

Starting Date and Duration: February 2006 / Plan; 36 months, Actual; 54 months

I. Introduction

The project was approved by the Council during its Thirty-sixth Session in July 2004 and full financing was pledged at the same Session. The agreement regulating the implementation of the project was signed on 17 August 2005 and the first disbursement of funds was made on 2 February 2006. The extension of the project duration for additional 18 months was granted to complete the remaining activities, as well as to further improve the quality of the project outputs.

II. Project Objective

The project aimed to contribute to the development of national and regional capacity to conserve and sustainably use forest genetic resources (FGR) and information sharing in Tropical Asia. Its specific objectives were: a) to develop a regional programme to coordinate national activities and support selected countries in their efforts to implement conservation of FGR for sustainable use; and b) to develop a regional mechanism and capacity for sharing information on conservation and use of FGR in seven selected Asian member countries of ITTO.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The project has implemented by the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) and the Bioversity International [http://www.bioversityinternational.org] promoting agricultural biodiversity to improve people's lives. It has seven national partners, namely Cambodia (Department of Forestry and Wildlife), India (Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education), Indonesia (Research and Development Centre for Biotechnology and Forest Tree Improvement), Malaysia (Forest Research Institute Malaysia), Myanmar (Forest Research Institute), Philippines (College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Philippines), and Thailand (Royal Forest Department). The Project has been a major activity of an Asia-Pacific regional network on forest genetic resources, Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN). The achievements and outputs of the project are summarized as below:

Specific objective 1. To develop a regional programme to coordinate national activities and support selected countries in their efforts to implement conservation of FGR for sustainable use

- A meeting held in conjunction with the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN) National Coordinators' Meeting, in Dehradun on 15–16 April 2006 discussed and reviewed the current status of FGR conservation and management as well as national policies and strategies for FGR in the Asia-pacific region.
- In order to identify stakeholders, assess capacity-building needs, and to review the progress made in FGR Conservation, seven national workshops were held as: Philippines (6 February 2007), Indonesia (1 March 2007), India (11 July 2007), Cambodia (12 February 2008), Myanmar (26 February 2008), Thailand (12 March 2008), and Malaysia (30 July 2008). The proceedings of these seven national consultative workshops were published in early 2010.
- A Mid-term Review was conducted in 5–7 September 2007 to take stock of progress, and identify gaps on FGR conservation and use including *in situ* and *ex situ* of priority species.

The regional programme (APFORGEN) is open to other countries in the region to participate in the activities at their own costs. Relevant information to enhance conservation of FGR as well as project outputs have been made available and disseminated to other countries in the region that have expressed their interest in APFORGEN.

Specific objective 2: To develop a regional mechanism and capacity for sharing information on conservation and use in seven selected Asian member countries of ITTO.

- Two Training Workshops on Forest Biodiversity: Conservation and Management of FGR were held in Kuala Lumpur on 11–16 June 2007 and 7–11 July 2008 in collaboration with the Bioversity International.
- *International symposium on forest genetic resources*, Kuala Lumpur, 5–8 October 2009: a total of 63 participants from 19 countries attended the four-day symposium with 39 technical presentations. A compilation of extended abstracts was published in early 2010.
- *A Training Workshop on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of FGR* was successfully held from 5–9 July 2010. The training workshop, hosted by the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding in Coimbatore, India, was attended by 21 participants.
- A side-event on *FGR in Asia and the Pacific* during the *XXIII IUFRO World Congress* and also poster display (national posters of the seven participating countries).

The seven Asian countries participating in the Project (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand) are tropical timber producing member countries of ITTO and would be used as models for expanding similar activities of the regional programme, APFORGEN to other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The project has produced the following publications:

- Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN) National Coordinators Meeting and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Project Update, Dehradun, India, 15–16 April 2006.
- Project Mid-term Review and Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN) National Coordinators Meeting, Bogor, Indonesia, 5–7 September 2007.
- Forest Genetic Resources Conservation and Management – Status in seven South and Southeast Asian countries, 2009.
- Forest Genetic Resources Conservation and Management – National consultative workshops of seven South and Southeast Asian countries, 2009.
- Extended Abstracts: International symposium on forest genetic resources – conservation and sustainable utilization towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, 5–8 October 2009.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

The outcomes and impacts have been resulted from the implementation of the project include:

- NFPs for the seven participating countries actively involved in contributing to regional FGR programmes
- Participating countries had assessed capacity-building needs, as related to FGR conservation and use, and would stimulate long-term strategies to be developed on how to improve national capacity in each sub-areas, i.e. human resources, institutional capacity, policies and information
- Activities of the national task forces/working groups increased the policy makers' commitment.

- Awareness on the importance of FGR increased in the countries and research and management skills on FGR conservation and sustainable improved
- Countries had regularly reported on the status of FGR conservation and initiatives developed and enhanced in as well as the implementation of sustainable management of FGR in practice

The most significant outcome of this project would be the very committed involvement of the NFPs from the seven countries demanded by the various activities planned under this Project. These had been evidenced by the quality of most of the national reports submitted to the Project, as well as the very successful national consultative workshops.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

The main lessons learned from the implementation of the project include:

- The smooth execution of Project activities which contributed to the successful completion of the project depends heavily on the very thorough project designing and planning processes. While developing the original project proposal, FRIM, the Executing Agency, together with the two Collaborating Agencies: APAFRI and Bioversity International, had completed a regional survey and the results were discussed during a few regional meetings.
- Although the Project Technical Working Group maintained regular communication with the NFPs nominated by the participating national institutions, more thorough understanding of the differences in capacity and capability could certainly improve the implementation of the project activities, which would ensure the timeliness of the execution of these activities and also enhance further overall quality of the outputs.
- Consultations with international and regional networks were found to be beneficial to the planning and execution of this project. FAO Forestry Department, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC) had provided constructive comments. The University Putra Malaysia and the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding in Coimbatore, India, had assisted in hosting and conducting two successful training courses.
- Documenting the outputs of the project regularly by compiling and publishing the various proceedings and national reports provided the necessary profile uplifting for this Project. These publications, and also brochures and posters prepared by the Executing Agency with materials submitted by the NFPs, have been distributed through the networks of APAFRI and Bioversity International, as well as during regional and international events such as the Asia Forest Week (Hanoi 2008) and XXIII IUFRO World Congress (Seoul 2010).
- Frequent and drastic organizational structural changes which often involve shifting of personnel had resulted in changes in nominated NFPs from a few countries.

The sustainability of the project will be enhanced by a regional collaborative mechanism (APFORGEN) by expanding their efforts to increase the conservation and sustainable use of FGR in the Asia-Pacific region. Although national and regional information on FGR had been made more easily accessible and widely disseminated to facilitate future activities through this project, there is a continued need to improve the capacity of some countries. With the imminent impact of climate-change on biodiversity and the forest resources it is necessary for such countries to put more effort and focus in the conservation and management of FGR. It is expected that APFORGEN will be able to strengthen its function of information flow and exchange of FGR matters after the termination of this project.

VI. Concluding Remarks

The project was originally approved for three years starting from February 2006 till January 2009 with ITTO budget of USD343,400. However, the project managed to save the project budget from the decision of not engaging the Project Coordinator and the Administrative Personnel. Two extensions, totaling 18 months, to utilize these savings for additional activities further improved the quality of the outcomes and outputs from this project. All the originally planned and also a number of additional activities had been executed, and the objectives were considered satisfactorily achieved.

Since the ITTO Secretariat has received the completion report, technical reports based on the activities undertaken as well as satisfactory Final Financial Audit Report, the Committee may wish to declare this project as completed.

(4) PD 200/03 Rev.4 (F) The Establishment of Seed Orchards for Selected Indigenous Tree Species in Sabah, Malaysia (Malaysia)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	729,782
ITTO Budget:			US$	367,632
Government of Japan (MoFA):	US$	153,032		
Government of the Netherlands	US$	189,600		
Government of USA	US$	25,000		
Government of Malaysia:			US$	362,150

Implementing Agency: SABAH FORESTRY DEPARTMENT (SFD), MALAYSIA

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXXVII, Dec. 2004, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: October 2005 / Planned; 36 months, Actual; 52 months

I. Introduction

The Council approved the project at its Thirty-sixth Session in December 2004 and full financing was pledged at the same Session. The agreement regulating the implementation of the project was signed on 17 August 2005 and the first disbursement of funds was made on 7 October 2005. The project had been implemented by the Sabah Forestry Department.

At the last session of the Committee in 2010, the Secretariat introduced briefly the outcomes of the project based on the project completion report. The Committee noted the successful implementation of the project and considered the project as completed subject to the receipt of a satisfactory Financial Audit Report on the use of the project funds. The ITTO Secretariat received the satisfactory Financial Audit Report in August 2011.

II. Project Objective

The project was to encourage and support the large-scale planting of indigenous tree species in Sabah. Its specific objective was to establish and promote seed orchards for known indigenous, non-dipterocarps species in selected forest reserves. The project intended to contribute to forest rehabilitation and commercial tree planting which has been identified as a crucial step towards achieving sustainable forest management in Sabah in line with Malaysia's commitment to protect and to conserve the natural environment.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The expected outputs of the project were: i) seed orchards are established and operational at two forest reserves; ii) enhanced silvicultural knowledge of selected indigenous tree species; and iii) technical assistance and information on the planting of selected indigenous tree species disseminated. The main achievements of the project include the following:

Output 1: Seed orchards are established and operational at two forest reserves.

- The establishment of seed orchards for selected indigenous tree species: 13 species had been planted within the designated seed orchard sites. This covers a total planted area of 18 *ha* in 2 locations within the Lungmanis Forest Reserve. Planting materials for these species were sourced from various locations in order to ensure that all the different provenances are represented. Three species have already begun to bear fruit for the first time. They are *Canarium ovatum, Cratoxylon formosum, Anthocephalus cadamba, and Terminalia copelandii*.
- Study visits to projects of similar nature in the region: Two visits to other seed orchard related projects were planned in the project document, but only one materialized. Five members of the project team went to Bali on in February 2007 to visit ITTO Project PD 386/05 (Technological development for the production of planting materials to support sustainable plantations of indigenous Bali species through community participation). The visit was very meaningful as it showed how local communities could be encouraged to set up seed orchards.

Output 2: Silvicultural knowledge of selected indigenous tree species is enhanced.

- Prior to the project, little was known of the silvics of the target species. The project has resulted in a better understanding of the growth behaviour, nursery techniques, and storage requirement of the target species. Although the initial idea was to focus on species suitable as plantation timber trees, some of the target species were also found to have potential for ornamental use. Indications of growth rate were also useful in deciding on their suitability for commercial cultivation.

Output 3: Technical assistance and information in the planting of selected indigenous tree species are disseminated.

- Two training courses on basic nursery techniques and seed orchard establishment were conducted; The first training course on Plus-tree Selection and Seed Orchard Establishment was conducted from 23rd to 25th October 2007 in Sandakan. The second course was conducted jointly with the Sarawak Forestry Department from 17 to 20 November 2008 in Kuching, Sarawak. The courses also involved participants from private forest concessionaires. Their participation created greater awareness and interest in the need to use good quality planting material. It also encouraged private concessionaires to set up their own seed orchards. In addition to the two courses, one field course on tree climbing was also conducted.
- Seminar on the planting of selected indigenous tree species was conducted: A seminar on Plantation Forestry in Malaysia: A Special Emphasis on Sabah was held in Sandakan from 18 to 20 November 2009. Nineteen papers were presented, providing a good overview of the current status of plantation forestry in Malaysia. The seminar recorded 85 participants, including those from the private sector, government agencies, and the Sabah Forestry Department.
- Planting materials of selected indigenous tree species were provided to relevant parties for trials: Seeds of target species were provided not only to the Forestry Department's own restoration projects, but also to four large forest concessionaires. Plantings of these species by these forest concessionaires also served as experimental plantings, since many of the species had never been planted prior to the project.
- A manual on the silvics of selected indigenous tree species was published: A write up on the silvics of all 13 target species was compiled in the form of technical information pamphlets.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

The project has had the desirable impact on all targeted beneficiaries. The Forestry Department, in particular, has enhanced its knowledge of the selected target species and is therefore in a better position to provide advice on their silviculture. Although none of the private forest concessions were directly involved in the project implementation, they participated in the training courses, seminars, and workshops organised by the project. Three companies have actually planted some of the target species in experimental trials. It is hoped that in the long-term these concessionaires will establish their own seed orchards.

For ecological reasons, there has also been an increasing interest to plant indigenous species, not just in forest plantations, but also for general landscaping and ornamental planting. Under all existing forest certification schemes, the preference for the use of native trees in forest plantations is clearly spelt out. This in turn has created a demand for planting material of indigenous tree species. The project was able to meet this demand to a certain extent from the collection of wild seeds during the course of project implementation.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

The main lessons learned from the implementation of the project include the following:

- Although the Forestry Department had identified a list of some 25 possible species at the start of the project, 13 species had been planted out at the end of the project period. For each species, the idea was to have at least 10 families represented in the seed orchard for each selected species. This minimum requirement was achieved for only 3 of the 13 species. Further effort has to be made to make sure that this minimum number is achieved. In this respect, the project should have focused on a lesser number of species (i.e. 6 to 8 species).
- Damage to planted seedlings by monkeys and from deer browsing in the earlier plantings caused the project to be setback by about 9 months as trees had to be replanted. To address this problem, fences had to be constructed around the seed orchards at additional cost. The lesson learned from

this is as far as possible to avoid establishing seed orchards close to large tracts of natural forest where wildlife populations can be expected to be high.

The project has received complementary funding from two different sources, i.e. from the Federal Government (US$ 320,000) under the same project title, and State Government's special Community Forestry Fund (US$100,000). This additional funding will help sustain the project beyond the ITTO-supported phase. The Forestry Department also intends to explore new species for trials, in addition to those that were targeted under the project. The Department will be requesting for additional funding from the government to carry out routine maintenance of the seed orchards. The growing preference for the use of indigenous species in forest plantations has also made the project more relevant, given that relatively little is known about the cultivation of native species, apart from the dipterocarps. This preference has also provided the stimulus to explore the potential of other native trees.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Overall, the project was successful in meeting its objective and associated outputs. There were no major gaps between what was planned and what was achieved.

Since the ITTO Secretariat has received the completion report, technical reports as well as satisfactory Final Financial Audit Report which was requested at the last session of the Committee in 2010, the Committee may wish to declare this project as completed.

(5) PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F) Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Forest Concessions Adjacent to Totally Protected Area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), Northern Republic of Congo (Phase II)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	2,321,323
ITTO Budget:			US$	742,241
Government of Switzerland:	US$	420,000		
Government of Japan:	US$	212,241		
Government of U.S.A.:	US$	80,000		
Government of France:	US$	20,000		
Government of Norway:	US$	10,000		
Government of Republic of Congo (MEF):			US$	168,450
WCS:			US$	684,032
CIB:			US$	726,600

Implementing Agency:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Session of Approval:	ITTC Session XXXVIII, June 2005, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
Starting Date and Duration:	03 August 2007 / 36 months
Approved Revised Date of Project Completion:	First extension: December 2010 (NOLF.10-0192) Second extension: March 2011 (NOLF.11-0025)

I. Introduction

The project was approved by the Council at its Thirty-eighth Session in June 2005 in Brazzaville, Congo, and fully funded at the same Session. The Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was signed on 13 March 2006. The payment of the first disbursement of the ITTO funds has been delayed by the consultation among project parties (CIB, WCS and MEF) on a memorandum of understanding (MoU) which was to govern their roles and responsibilities for a successful implementation of the project. The first installment of the ITTO funds was released in August 2007. Two project extensions were granted until March 2011, without additional ITTO funds, by the ITTO Secretariat, based on an official request including proper justification with appropriate detailed work plan and budget. As an acceptable version of the project

completion report was received in August 2011, the duration of the project implementation had lasted 48 months instead of 36 initially designed by WCS.

II. Project Objective

As in Phase I, the project aimed at contributing to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and production of high value tropical timber in lowland forest concessions forming a managed buffer zone adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park (NNNP) in northern Congo. The specific objectives were as follows: a) to implement and monitor ecosystem management systems with the timber company and local communities in the 1.3 million ha Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou forest concession adjacent to the NNNP; and b) to promote the replication of a model ecosystem management approach in the key forest concessions of the Tri-national Trans-boundary Conservation Area of tow neighboring countries (Cameroon and Central African Republic) and the Mokabi forest concession in the Republic of Congo.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

In accordance with the project document, final technical report, completion report and final financial audit report, all project activities were carried out through a smooth implementation to be attributed to the cooperation of project key stakeholders (Ministry in charge of forestry, private sector with CIB company, environmental NGO and associations representing local communities operating in different project sites) and contributed to the following achievements and outputs:

- For the surveillance of 1.3 million hectares of the project area and the implementation of the anti-poaching system, a team of 34 eco-guards (recruited among the members of local communities) had been operational with the support of the project, CIB company and Government through the Ministry in charge of forestry of the Republic of Congo;
- The technical team of 15 agents was in charge of the environmental sensitization campaign dealing with the principles of sustainable wildlife management and protection has continued through sessions carried to educate children and sensitize adults in 44 villages and 26 schools;
- The wildlife management plan was developed and integrated in forest management plan of the CIB forest concessions, based on the results of multipurpose forest inventories. For more efficiency, regarding the protection of fauna, local communities had been involved in the implementation of the forest management plan as they were considered as part of solution to the problem for which they were identified as key stakeholders;
- The norms of reduced impact logging techniques based on a GIS system have been updated, tested and established for all CIB forest concessions (Pokola, Kabo and Loundougou-Toukoulaka), which are certified by FSC, in relation to the biodiversity conservation in the project areas;
- Four micro-projects, regarding alternative sources of livelihood for local communities, were implemented near the forest concessions of Kabo and Pokola, while three were implemented near the forest concession of Loundoungou-Toukoulaka, based on the memorandum of understanding signed between the CIB company and local communities under the supervision of the government of Congo and an international environment NGO;

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

The achievement of the two project specific objectives contributing to the realization of the development objective set by the project design could be attributed to the commitment from all the stakeholders involved in the project implementation, which led to the following main outcomes and impacts:

- All forest concessions of the CIB company are certified by FSC due to a sound implementation of forest management plans based on multipurpose forest inventories and which had integrated the wildlife management plan and the utilization of reduced impact logging techniques, while ensuring the involvement of local communities;
- The Government of Congo has encouraged logging companies operating in the Republic of Congo to use the reduced impact logging (RIL) techniques for which the efficiency had been tested in CIB's forest concessions;
- The CIB's forest concessions have been playing a role of buffer zone for the protection of the Nouabale-Ndoki national park in the northern part of the Republic of Congo, which is part of the Tri-national protected areas of Sangha covering Cameroon, Central African Republic and Republic of Congo. company and local communities under the supervision of the government of Congo and an international environment NGO;

- The wildlife management programmes based on the model of CIB have been developed and implemented by other logging companies such as Danzer in its forest concessions of Ngombe and Rougier in its forest concessions of Mokabi.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

Lessons learned during the project implementation in the Kabo forest concession had been compiled in a document for the purpose of the dissemination to other forest concessions of CIB company and also to other forest concessions surrounding the Tri-national Transboundary Protected Areas of Sangha (Nouabale Ndoki national park in Republic of Congo, Lobeke national park in Cameroon and Ndzanga Sangha in Central African Republic). Among the lessons learned to achieve that goal, it is relevant to highlight the following:

- The project strategy of involving relevant stakeholders, through a partnership between the stakeholders and targeted beneficiaries (private sector with CIB company, government with the Ministry in charge of forestry, an environmental NGO with WCS and local communities), was key to the achievement of the project's objective;
- The partnership has led to the successful participatory implementation of the project due to the following elements or approaches: landscape management instead of focusing the management to the CIB's forest concessions; alternative activities for livelihood and alternative sources of animal proteins in order to partially replace bush meat; demarcation of lands for alternative activities of communities; involvement of communities not only their leaders; and FSC certification requirements obliging the CIB company to ensure the participatory involvement of communities in the management of forest resources.

As regards sustainability, most of the achievements regarding biodiversity conservation with the participation of local communities will continue to be covered by the CIB company in order to comply with the requirements of the FSC certification.

VI. Concluding Remarks

As the ITTO Secretariat has received the Project Completion Report, Final Technical Report and the Final Financial Audit Report, the Project PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F) will be reported as completed, after the implementation of the follow-up/recommendations of the Management Services Division related to the review of the final financial audit report. Copies of the Completion Report and some other technical documents are available upon request either from WCS or from the Secretariat.

(6) PD 324/04 Rev.3 (F) **Sustainable Management of Tropical Forest Resources through Stakeholder Agreements in Traditional Owned Areas of Papua New Guinea** (Papua New Guinea)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$ 1,032,734
ITTO Budget:			US$ 452,196
Government of Japan (FA):	US$	102,196	
Government of Japan (BPF-A):	US$	255,000	
Government of Australia:	US$	70,000	
The Nature Conservancy:	US$	25,000	
Government of PNG:			US$ 580,538

Implementing Agency: PNG Forest Authority in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXXIX, Nov. 2005, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: November 2006 / Planned; 36 months, Actual; 46 months

Text abstract from CRF(XLIV)/3:

I. Introduction

The project was approved by the Council at its 39th Session and fully funded during the same Session. The agreement regulating the implementation of the project was signed on 16 May 2006 and the first disbursement of funds was made on 22 November 2006. The project has completed its activities in accordance the project objective in October 2010.

At the last session of the Committee in 2010, a delegate of PNG and the project manager of the Implementing Agency made a presentation on the outcomes of the project by introducing lessons learned from the implementation of the project. The Committee commended the successful implementation of the project and considered the project as completed subject to the receipt of a satisfactory Financial Audit Report. ITTO Secretariat received the satisfactory Financial Report in March 2011.

II. Project Objective

The project aimed to assist local forest owners in the Adelbert Range and throughout Papua New Guinea to conserve and sustainably manage their forests to meet the livelihood needs of current and future generations. Its specific objective was to assist local forest owners in the Adelbert Range to effectively use conservation agreements and management plans to conserve and sustainably manage their forests and meet their livelihood needs.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The main achievements and outputs are summarized as follows:

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	STATUS OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Output 1: Six Almami clans are prepared to manage their forest resources in the Adelbert Range according to agreed management plans, incorporating conservation priorities, with support from the Almami local level government.	• Six clans signed conservation agreement and each have developed land use management plans. • Almami LLG active support through ward development and environmental advisory committees, budget allocations	• Written conservation agreements and management plans developed and disseminated to communities and being used. • Long term financing mechanism developed through conservation cooperative	Expected outcomes were exceeded. 20 clans signed conservation agreements and land use management plans developed and endorse by Almami LLG. Community-based approaches adequately incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives Communities are implementing their land use practices according to their land use management plans.
Activity 1.1 – Establish Conservation Agreements in accordance with the Almami Local Level Government Environment and Conservation Law	• Demarcation of boundary for conservation area, and agreement of all relevant clans • Conservation agreement signed	• Documentation of village meetings • Community letter to Advisory Committee • Written Conservation Agreement	20 clans signed conservation agreements with local level government president as stipulated by Almami LLG Environment & Conservation Law.
Activity 1.2 **-** Identify and incorporate biodiversity priorities in land use and management plans at LLG, ward and clan levels	• Biodiversity and mapping tools used by clan members and accepted by ward and district authorities • Biodiversity targets identified and maps used	• Documentation of village/clan decisions • Map records held by Ward and District Authorities	High biodiversity areas were identified and formed the core conservation areas, clearly demarcated in the land use management plans.

Activity 1.4 - Complete sustainable finance strategy and training in economically and ecologically viable enterprises	• Sustainable finance strategy developed jointly with partners • Training in economically and ecologically viable enterprises completed	• Assessment report with recommendations • Ward and District records	Conservation communities developed conservation cooperatives focusing on cocoa and linked to Fair-trade market to access better price and premium to invest in social development projects.
Activity 1.5 - Provide institutional support and training to ensure the effective implementation of the Almami Local Level Government Environment & Conservation Law	• Institutional self-assessments and priority action plans implemented • Advisory Committee ensures management plans	• Self-assessment scores and action plans • Record of decisions by Almami LLG • Management Plans reviewed	Five year rolling plan developed for Almami having conservation as one of its objectives was incorporated in to District plan and financially supported.
Activity 1.6 – Establish partnerships with other local groups, including World Vision, Lutheran and Catholic Churches, to improve health and education service delivery to support sustainable livelihoods.	• Formal agreements in place with organizations to cover each of health, education, two livelihood strategies • Clan expectations of service delivery met	• Formal service agreements • Agreed joint work plan • Focus group discussions	EU through their rural water supply and sanitation program funded rainwater catchments for nine clans. Lutheran Health services facilitated Village Birth Attendant training, Research Conservation Foundation conducted environmental education training for teachers in the Almami and Bogia district.
Output 2 Lessons learned and mainstreaming activities designed to assist local resource owners and partners implement the demonstrated conservation and sustainable forest management approach.	• Strong partnership developed at provincial and national levels to promote and implement effective stakeholder agreements • At least 3 districts with similar legislation and developing conservation agreements with clan forest owners	• Records of agreements and meetings between partners • Legislative records • Map of priority sites	Almami LLG Environment and Conservation law was mainstreamed into West New Britain. MOU signed with two provinces in Manus province
Activity 2.1 - Identify and apply the key components for successful community entry and engagement with provincial and national partners	• Partners agree on key components of success • Success criteria part of the mainstreaming campaign design	• Record of workshop(s) and meetings between partners • Mainstreaming design	Community engagement tools and processes have been distributed to partners and stakeholders for application in the field.
Activity 2.2 - Undertake a review, by the PNG FA, of national provincial policy and legislation to determine measures required for adoption of the approach being	• Review completed with appropriate recommendations and options • Support measures and incentives identified • Key “champions” engaged	• Provincial and national government reports • Agreed measures and incentives • Champions actively involved in visits,	Madang Provincial Forest Protection Law enacted and gazetted. Other provinces adopt similar legislation. (Manus and East Sepik)

developed in the Adelbert Range		discussions, and workshops	
Activity 2.3 **-** Exchange and consolidate lessons and develop effective tools with partners for resource-owner based conservation and SFM	• Tools/methods workshops convened • Conservation Area Management and Land-use Planning tools developed	• Records of workshops • Record of community planning meetings	Community engagement tools and processes have been published and distributed to partners and stakeholders for application in the field
Activity 2.4 - Identify and establish compatible business opportunities and micro-credit scheme.	• Small business opportunities assessed for viability • Small Business Forum and community exchange program completed • Micro-credit scheme established	• Review of compatible business opportunities and incentives • Prospects for micro-credit scheme • Record of public private partnerships	Three conservation cooperatives have been registered and one of them, Adelberts conservation cooperative linked to Fair-trade market for organically grown cocoa coming from communities who have developed land use management plans with a conservation area.
Activity 2.5 - Identify and map priority sites and design a mainstreaming program.	• Map of priority sites • Agreed mainstreaming campaign • Partners in at least 3 sites identified	• Map published jointly • Mainstreaming design • Records and reports of partners	Three provinces were identified through Bismark Sustainable Development Planning processes to work with provincial governments to develop sustainable development plans.
Activity 2.6 - Review progress, identify lessons and measures to improve project output delivery	• Evaluated outcomes, impacts and enabling conditions for strengths and weaknesses of approach	• Biennial evaluation of monitoring indicators, and TNC project audit • Six monthly project reports	Six Biannual reports were prepared and submitted and 3 Audited Financial Statements submitted to ITTO.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

Through project implementation all of the target beneficiaries were involved in making decisions of how the project was implemented to achieve expected outcomes. The local communities of the Almami local level government area and especially communities from Mugumat Yakiba census division were the primary target beneficiaries. The Almami local level government endorsing land use and management plans and signing conservation agreements with clan leaders has been huge milestones. The Madang Provincial Government involvement has been through adopting the Almami Environment and Conservation Law and developing a similar legislation at the provincial level. Involvement of the three National Government agencies, PNG Forest Authority, Department of Environment and Conservation and Department of National Planning and Monitoring and advising at the Project Steering Committee has made significant contribution towards success of the project and these three agencies and the government is commended for working in partnership with NGOs, especially The Nature Conservancy and the Local Communities to make this project as success.

The Adelbert conservation cooperative model demonstrates people empowered to leverage conservation and sustainable forest management by complying with their land use management plans and producing a commodity (cocoa). Funds generated will contribute towards sustaining conservation efforts and pay for social development projects to improve livelihood.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

Key lessons learned from the experience and challenges of implementing the project include the following:

- The inability to implement a system of successful protected areas under the existing legislative framework opened an opportunity to design new mechanisms for legally setting aside land for conservation within the country's traditional land ownership systems.
- The Government, NGOs and development partners must empower resource owners to ensure they become financially independent by providing expertise to strengthen their capacity in terms of accountability, transparency and promote good governance, by linking communities to partners whose mission is to provide such services.
- Biodiversity conservation is not high on the agenda at the community level, provision of proper health and education facilities and road infrastructure is in dire need by the communities
- All possible risks need to be identified to manage the risk. Details of project outcome has to be specified to minimize misconceptions and to address high expectations.
- Source of funding must be made transparent and any counterpart funding in-kind and cash contributions need to be stated.
- To implement a project with clans, community participation requires huge investment of time and resources.
- Post project sustainability is dependent of how effective conservation cooperative is to be managed. Success of conservation cooperative will finance conservation program and fund social development projects.
- Partnership is an important tool for progress and success, as practical and real outcomes are being seen and felt. It increases the resources, and also improves the capacity that are lacking. An important issue is to identify ways of overcoming barriers that may otherwise affect the partnership between both parties.

In terms of project's sustainability beyond its funding time, the project management decided to put a proposal to support conservation cooperatives registered by the conservation communities. Currently there are three conservation cooperatives registered namely; Miani, Mima and Adelberts. The project management assisted Adelberts cooperative to be registered to an international Fair-trade organization and in October 2010, they received a fair-trade certification to export fair-trade labelled cocoa products to international markets. Post project sustainability will be financed by Adelbert conservation cooperative directed and managed by empowered community leaders from the conservation communities.

VI. Concluding Remarks

The project has been executed in accordance with the project document to ensure that local forest owners in the Adelbert Range have effectively used conservation agreements and management plans to conserve and sustainably manage their forests to meet livelihood needs. The project has contributed to developing conservation cooperatives as a mechanism to provide sustainable finance to ensure conservation and sustainable forest management.

Since the ITTO Secretariat has received the Project Completion Report, several Technical Reports as well the satisfactory Final Financial Audit Report which was requested at the last session of the Committee in 2010, the Committee may wish to declare this project as completed.

(7) PD 349/05 Rev.2 (F) Criteria for the Management of Mangrove and Flood Forests in the Central Coastal Plains of Veracruz, Mexico: A Community Management Tool

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	1,024, 521
ITTO Budget:			US$	387,926
Government of Japan:	US$	327,926		
Government of USA:	US$	40,000		
Government of Finland:	US$	20,000		
Government of Mexico			US$	637,225

Implementing Agency: Institute of Ecology

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXXIX, Nov. 2005, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: February 2007 / 36 months

Approved Revised Date of Project Completion: First extension until September 2010 (CRF XLIII)

I. Introduction

The Council approved the project during its Thirty-ninth Session in November 2005 and full financing for its implementation was pledged during the Fortieth Session in June 2006. The final agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed in August 2006. Upon the submission of the first Yearly Plan of Operations, the first installment of funds was transferred in January 2007.

II. Project Objective

The overall objective of this project proposal was to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove forests and coastal flood forests in the Gulf of Mexico. More specifically, it intended to develop criteria with the participation of local communities for the management of mangrove forests and flood forests in the central coastal plains of Veracruz, Mexico.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The Project's field activities were completed in September 2010 and the overall project was reported as completed in June 2011. In accordance with the project document, the vast majority of the planned activities were carried out during the project's lifespan and its achievements can be summarized by major outputs and products envisaged by the project, as follows:

- A socio-economic diagnostic was carried out in the project's area of influence of mangroves and flood forests, including the communities of Boca de Rio, Tuxpan, Vega de Alatorre, Heron Proal, and Tecolutla. The study, which included a potential and conflict matrix analysis, was documented and widely distributed in the region;

- An environmental diagnostic was also carried out. This diagnostic included the preparation of many thematic maps at a scale of 1:50 000, such as vegetation types, land uses, physical-geographical landscapes, and the elaboration of several databases, such as: i) on the composition and structure of mangroves and coastal flood forests and the replacement ecosystems, such as floodable grasslands and others; ii) on mangrove productivity data (foliage, DBH, roots); iii) on water quality and nutrients in coastal lakes and marine pastures; iv) on physical and chemical parameters of superficial and interstitial water and the phreatic mantle in mangrove and flood forest ecosystems; v) on soil humidity and redox potential; vi) on physical and chemical characteristics of the soils; and viii) on the community perceptions as regards the environmental services provided by these ecosystems. The study also performed and documented the following in depth analysis's: i) composition and structure of mangroves and coastal

flood forests and its replacement ecosystems; ii) flora biodiversity; and iii) and carbon storage. The digital databases continue to be maintained and updated at INIFAP at Xalapa;

- An integrated mathematical model describing environmental services derived from mangrove forests, coastal flood forests and replacement ecosystems, taking into account community perceptions, has been developed and documented;

- Mangrove areas and coastal flood forests were identified for the implementation of viable low-impact production (utilisation) activities and the prioritisation of areas for ecosystem conservation and restoration;

- Several workshops, assemblies and participatory assessments were organized to the benefit of the key stakeholders in six communities near major mangrove forests and flood forests in the central coastal plains of Veracruz. These meetings assessed community perceptions on problems and goods and services (local fisheries, ecotourism, etc.) related to mangrove forests and coastal flood forests in the region;

- Community workshops were organized for the participatory development of local community mangrove management plans and their validation. These have produced several mangrove land use programmes by the communities of La Mancha, Piñonal, La Matamba, La Apompal, three RAMSAR proposals and a mangrove forest management plan for the municipality of Vega de Alatorre;

- 10 community groups were organized for the establishment of pilot production projects on ecotourism, aquaculture, forest nurseries and payment of environmental services such as biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration in mangrove areas and coastal flood forests. In addition, several training programs were carried out for those community groups implementing pilot production projects and restoration of degraded areas, and a manual on ecotourism was elaborated and disseminated among these groups; and

- Many scientific and technical publications, articles were also published by the project.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

Major outcomes and impacts of the project can be summarized as follows:

a) The environmental and socioeconomic diagnosis on mangrove and flood forests in the central plains of Veracruz, is currently being jointly implemented with the local communities that are users of the resources found in these ecosystems, and short term improvements in their conservation can already be seen;
b) The mechanism for the valuation of environmental services provided by mangrove and flood forests developed by the project is expected to be easily incorporated into the CONAFOR system for the payment of environmental services, thus further promoting the conservation and restoration of these ecosystems;
c) A management proposal for the central coastal plains of Veracruz with special emphasis on mangrove and flood forests, based on the vision of forest users and the technical work carried out, including appropriate management policies for each area (utilisation, restoration and conservation), is currently being promoted among the local governments for approval and implementation;
d) 10 community groups are now organized and are implementing sustainable pilot production projects which are generating incomes and improving the livelihoods of its members, and also providing incentives for the restoration and conservation of mangrove and flood forest ecosystems. In addition, these serve as demonstration projects for the rest of the region;
e) Management plans are being developed with user groups for the utilization, conservation and restoration of coastal flood forest and mangrove areas;
f) A summary document on sustainable management projects currently being implemented in Latin America and Southeast Asia to serve as the basis for the launching of an open internet discussion forum on the web page of the Institute of Ecology A. C. where issues related to the experiences and lessons learned from ITTO-financed mangrove projects may be discussed.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

Among the many lessons learnt, the following can be highlighted:

- The identification of the problem was appropriate given the technical knowledge to be had on the subject and the area and thanks to a workshop with CONAFOR in Guadalajara CONAFOR where overwhelming support was garnered in the formulation of the project proposal; and

- The mechanism for the transfer of information to the different sectors of government and society that can make use of it must be established from the very beginning, and the consolidation process of the different stakeholder groups could be far more efficient if it can be reviewed half way into the project and enroll the participation of other government and private institutions and programs.

As regards sustainability, the following aspects should be highlighted:

- Project sustainability over time is guaranteed because it falls within the framework of the national policies of CONAFOR (payment for environmental services and sustainable forest management activities), which ensures that shortly there will be programs and support provided in the areas of training and credit facilities for users, and also because the incorporation of organized and trained users and the implementation of sustainable production projects will provide the social and economic basis for the management of these ecosystems by the local communities.

- The project strategy will be continued, and will also include a broad participation in the development of management plans for Ramsar sites identified by the project, in addition to promoting and providing support for the restoration and sustainable management of mangroves flood forests; and

- The project is also replicable in other places from the point of view of obtaining information and community organization to develop productive projects.

VI. Concluding Remarks

As the ITTO Secretariat has received the Project Completion Report, several Technical Reports and other products, as well as the Final Financial Audit Report, the project can be reported as completed. Technical documents and other products are available from the Executing Agency and Secretariat upon written request.

(8) PD 359/05 Rev.1 (F) Building Capacity to Develop and Implement Afforestation and Reforestation Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (AR-COM) of the Kyoto Protocol in Tropical Forestry Sector

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	942,166
ITTO Budget:			US$	942,166
Unearmarked Fund:	US$	942,166		

Implementing Agency: ITTO Secretariat

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XXXVIII, June 2005, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

Starting Date and Duration: January 2006 / Planned; 36 months, Actual; 68 months

I. Introduction

The project was approved by the Council at its Thirty-eighth Session in June 2005 in Brazzaville, Congo and fully funded at the same Session. The project has been implemented by the ITTO secretariat. The first extension until the end of December 2009 was endorsed by the Committee at its Forty-second Session while the second and third extensions until the end of 2010 was endorsed by the Committee at its Forty-third second Session. The fourth extension was made to August 2011 by the Committee at its last session in 2010.

II. Project Objective

The development objective of the project was to promote afforestation and reforestation project activities under the Clean Development Mechanism (AR-CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol through Public-Private-Partnerships, linking host developing countries with industrialized investor countries. Its specific objectives were: i) to build capacity to identify, formulate, and implement AR-CDM projects in ITTO Member countries; and ii) to assist in raising the necessary finance for the implementation of AR-CDM projects.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

Specific Objective 1: To build capacity to identify, formulate, and implement AR-CDM projects in ITTO Member countries.

- A guidebook for AR-CDM project developers on how to identify and formulate AR-CDM project activities was developed as ITTO publication (TS 25 / 2006) and circulated to interested parties. This guidebook is available on ITTO website at http://www.itto.int/technical_report/?pageID=2. This guidebook describes the conceptual and procedural details for formulating afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM by introducing the quantification of GHG benefits from determination of a project and baseline scenarios. It also provides an overview of global GHG/carbon markets and markets for AR-CDM
- With the support of UNEP's CASCADe programme, the Winrock International has updated the ITTO guidebook by including bioenergy projects in the regulatory carbon market. This updated version includes new information on bio-energy projects and an Annex on voluntary carbon markets.
- Three regional capacity building workshops on Afforestation and Reforestation CDM Project Development were organized as follows:
  - A Latin American Regional Workshop on AR-CDM Project Formulation was organized in Lima, Peru on 19 – 23 March 2007 in collaboration with the Peruvian institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Environment Fund (FONAM) and the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA). The Workshop was attended by over 50 participants, including national delegations from the Latin American ITTO member countries
  - African Regional Workshop on Afforestation and Reforestation CDM Project Design was held at N'sah hotel in Grand-Bassam from 23 - 27 June 2008 in collaboration with the National Forestry Development Corporation of Côte d'Ivoire (SODEFOR). The workshop was attended by twenty eight participants from nine African member countries, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Rural Development Support Agency of Côte d'Ivoire (ANADER) and SODEFOR, as well as experts from the French Forestry Commission (ONF).
  - Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Afforestation and Reforestation Projects Development under the CDM was held from 8 – 12 September 2008 in Seoul, Korea in collaboration with the Seoul National University and with the support of Korea Forest Service and EcoService International. The workshop was attended by almost 50 participants.

- Based on the assessment of the three regional workshops, the following draft project ideas were selected for their further development into small-scale AR-CDM PDDs:

Country	Title of small-scale AR-CDM project idea
Ghana	Reforestation of the catchment area of the Volta Lake in Ghana
Côte d'Ivoire	Reforestation in degraded forest lands in Quick Grah in Southwest of Côte d'Ivoire
Cambodia	Small-scale cooperative reforestation CDM pilot project on public lands affected by shifting cultivation in Chi Phat Commune, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia
Myanmar	Community-based small scale reforestation project under the CDM in the degraded mangrove forest of Ayeyawady Delta, Myanmar
Mexico	Reforestation of mangrove forest in the state of Nayarit through sustainable forest management by the communities and cooperatives
Panama	Establishment of a small-scale reforestation A/R CDM project in the communities of Rome and Piñuela, Antón, Republic of Panama

- The above ideas were intend to increase carbon stocks in the proposed areas as well as improving the livelihoods of local communities. However, the progress for developing small-scale AR-CDM

PDDs by concerned agencies has been slow due to the complexity of the CDM modalities and procedures. Draft PDDs from Ghana, Cambodia and Myanmar have been improved and kept in respective agencies for further development while draft PDDS for the other three countries have not been moved out due to personal change of concerned agencies in PDD development.

Specific Objective 2: To assist in raising the necessary finance for the implementation of AR-CDM projects.

- Two AR-CDM Carbon Investment Forums had been organized in Tokyo on 17 October 2006 and 19 November 2009 with the support of the Pacific Consultant CO., LTD (Japan). Each forum was attended by about 30 participants from the Japanese private sector. The forums provided an opportunity to overview GHG market developments in the context of AR-CDM projects and their financial and investment issues as well as six draft AR-CDM project ideas identified by the three regional workshops
- An interview was carried out with major Japanese private entities which were active in the carbon market. These include the pulp and paper and forest sector, power/utility sector, manufacturing sector, and others. The interview outcomes showed that the demand for carbon credits from AR-CDM projects was limited in Japan due to the following:
  - Replacement duty of tCERs and lCERs: From a corporate point of view, replacement duty is a debt in the future; Future prices of credits are very uncertain and it is difficult for a prive company to make any investment in uncertain future.
  - Lack of procurement systems from the government: tCERs or lCERs were not linked to the achievement of the government's emission reduction target in Japan
  - Complicated rules of AR-CDM: As rules are too complicated and changed too often, private companies were hesitant to invest in a scheme where high risks exist.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

The guidebook on how to develop AR-CDM projects has been disseminated among the forestry community in ITTO member countries in the developing regions in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. This is a step-by-step practical guide for AR-CDM projects development and has been widely used by interested parties. In the area of rehabilitating degraded forest lands, the guidebook features ITTO efforts on the implementation of the "ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests" which recommends the development of strategies to promote the role of degraded-forest restoration for carbon sequestration.

The three regional workshops, one in each region, had contributed to capacity building for the development of AR-CDM PDD in ITTO producing member countries. Participants in the workshop learned the concepts of baseline, additionality and leakages, monitoring and verification including an overview of approved methodologies for carbon sequestration projects. The workshops also provided an opportunity to update the status and trends of carbon markets. Many of the participants who obtained knowledge on AR-CDM have been engaged in the promotion of the emerging issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). Their knowledge also contributes to the development of national action plans for forest-based climate change mitigation.

The AR-CDM Investment Forums had brought some Japanese carbon buyers and investor parties to link with the ITTO capacity building project on AR-CDM projects. Through discussions on financial issues relating to AR-CDM projects, many risks to project developers were identified including natural risks such as fire, disease and floods, as well as economic risks such as changes in opportunity cost of land. Underlying reasons for the low demand in the Japanese private sector for carbon credits from AR-CDM projects will be useful lessons for the development of future forestry carbon projects.

It was expected that through its capacity building and awareness raising workshops, this project would be able to provide wider multiplier effects in AR-CDM project development in tropical regions. In fact, the project has been contributed to introducing AR-CDM project development but it has limited effects in multiplying AR-CDM projects delivering carbon credits due to difficult technical and financial challenges of AR-DCM projects.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

The lessons from the implementation of the project include:

- Characteristics of AR-CDM projects well recognized: Project activities must be additional and result in real, measurable and long-term emissions reductions. Carbon stocks generated need to be secured over the long term (permanence), and any future emissions that might arise from these stocks need to be accounted for
- There is a continued need to strengthen the capacity of specialists who work on climate change in the area of forestry at the national level and foster awareness raising among decision-makers and all actors involved in forestry on national responses to climate change
- Provide African countries with technical and financial assistance to develop forest carbon projects with a project formulation manual or guidelines in French
- Clearly include climate change issues relating to forest in national development agenda and integrate these issues into the approach for achieving the Millennium Development Goal
- Difficulties in developing AR-CDM projects in the tropics are identified as follows:
  - Complicated rules and procedures for AR-CDM projects; streamlined, and simplified procedures are essential for the development and implementation of AR-CDM projects
  - Lack of capacity: Capacity is needed to design, implement and monitor projects but the design of AR-CDM projects often leads to need for foreign assistance and consultancy needs
  - Transaction costs are often high to other project development and operational costs; small-scale projects are often not large enough to justify transaction costs;
  - Lack of access to the private sector investment; As credits from AR-CDM projects have to be replaced by permanent one in future, potential private investors were disappointed with AR-CDM business
- As a long delay encountered in the organization of regional workshops was attributed to the longer time taken in identifying host agencies, active consultation is required in the identification of collaborators.

The sustainability of the project will be dependent on the continued use of the ITTO guidebook for the development of AR-CDM projects as well as the knowledge on the IPCC Good Practice Guidelines for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. It is expected that the ITTO guidebook and such knowledge will be facilitating the estimation of anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks forest carbon stocks and forest area changes in relation with REDD+. Furthermore, the sustainability has been ensured with the implementation of ITTO Thematic Programme on REDDES (Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services). This Thematic Programme is entrusted with strengthening of the capacity of ITTO developing member countries and their stakeholders to reduce unplanned deforestation and forest degradation as well as maintain and enhance climate change mitigation actions.

VI. Concluding Remarks

The project implementation was started from January 2006 with a three-year time plan after the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol was introduced in February 2005. The project has been extended for additional thirty-two months, hoping that the further development of six draft AR-CDM PDDs which were prepared by the regional workshops and favorable market development for carbon credits from AR-CDM projects.

However, it should be recognized that AR-CDM project development is not high on the agenda in the participating agencies due to complicated rules and procedures for AR-CDM project development and limited financial aspects of AR-CDM projects which would be beyond of this capacity building project. In view of this situation, the Committee may wish to consider closing this project without any further extension.

(9) PD 421/06 Rev.2 (F) Strengthening of the Production Chain for Timber from Forest Concessions and Other Forests under Management (Peru)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	986,225
ITTO Budget:			US$	580,532
Government of Japan:	US$	130,532		
Government of Switzerland:	US$	350,000		
Government of the U.S.A.:	US$	100,000		
CNF:			US$	405,693

Implementing Agency: National Forestry Chamber (CNF)

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XLII, May 2007, Port Moresby, PNG

Starting Date and Duration: November 2007 / 30 months

I. Introduction

The Council approved the project during its Forty-second Session in May 2007 and full financing for its implementation was pledged at that same session. The final agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed in October 2007. Upon the submission of the first Yearly Plan of Operations, a request for the no-objection of the project's key personnel and a notification that implementation was about to begin, the first installment of funds was transferred in November 2007.

II. Project Objective

This project aimed to contribute to the strengthening of the forest production-industry-consumer chain to consolidate a formal, transparent and legal production system that was to encourage sustainable forest management and further benefit forest sector related communities and the national economy. Specifically, the project sought to promote the articulation of the legal production of timber from forest concessions and other forests under sustainable management with industry, trade and end-consumers and to support the implementation of a national forest production monitoring system with the participation of the public and private sectors.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The Project was reported as completed in June 2011. In accordance with the project document, planned activities were carried out during the project's lifespan and its achievements can be summarized by major outputs as follows:

Output 1: Design of managed forest-industry-market articulation system

- 10 identified and organized sustainably-sourced timber supply chains, 6 in the Central Peruvian Economic Corridor, which provide wood flooring, plywood and lumber for the domestic market, and blanks, wooden pallets, and planed dimensional lumber for the international markets, and all originating from the Alto Huallaga region, and 4 in the Southern Economic Corridor, providing both certified and non-certified lumber and wood flooring for export;
- On-the-spot technical assistance was provided to 50 forest industries, and these received a total of 149 visits to their processing centers and/or forests. As a result, 17 companies improved their wood processing facilities, 12 companies benefited from discounts on forest rights and royalty payments, 8 companies reinforced the management of their forests, 8 companies were advised on machinery and equipment selection, 6 companies were advised on marketing and business development, 5 companies were involved in pilot timber tracking systems, and 20 companies were given advice on how to register their forest concessions with the Public Registry, 6 of which managed to completely formalize their forest concessions with the Public Registry;
- The National Forestry Chamber entered into two cooperation agreements with local universities, one with the National Intercultural University of the Amazon (Ucayali) and another with the Amazon National

University of Madre de Dios. Moreover, both agreements transcend the life of the project and will continue to provide capacity building to the Peruvian forestry sector;
- A publication entitled "Manual of the main current and potential commercial tree species of the Upper Huallaga Region" has been written and its digital version has been widely disseminated throughout the Central Peruvian Economic Corridor;
- 21 workshops and courses were organized to train a total of 671 people, including forest concessionaires, timber industrialists, businessmen, and professionals, officials, administrators and technicians from both the private and public sectors related to forestry. Main topics included sustainable forest management and silviculture, identification of forest species, forest inventories, diagnostic sampling, forest roads, forest certification, anatomical identification of woods, technical standards for packaging and pallets, industrial safety, band saws, and chain of custody, among other;
- 4 field visits that allowed forest concessionaires, timber producers, forest industrialists and forestry-related businessmen in different regions of the country to relate to and get to know and understand the complete value chain of wood, starting at the forest (timber production sites) to primary and secondary processing plants to end at both the domestic and export markets; and
- A pilot timber tracking system - SISOMAD – established in Peru.

Output 2: Development of Code of Conduct for the private sector and CNF members

- Five awareness campaigns on the benefits of sustainable forest management, consumption of legal timber, and negative effects of illegal timber logging and trade were organized - One in each of the following major cities: Tingo Maria, Pucallpa, Puerto Maldonado, Arequipa and Lima, with the slogan "contribute towards the sustainable management of our forest by using timber of legal origin". Video spots, radio bulletins, posters and pamphlets were also produced;
- 33 information events information events have been organized to the benefit of authorities and timber industrialists on topics such as sustainable forest management, the use of legal timber, the mitigation of illegal logging and trade, timber production control systems, social conflicts management and resolution, and the analysis of current forest concession processes in Peru;
- 8 representative regional associations of timber producers and traders, encompassing more than 300 members, have endorsed agreements committing themselves towards responsible timber purchases; and
- A Code of Conduct has been developed for the CNF industry members, which embraces 12 organizations representing more than 2,000 individuals.

Output 3: Forest business plans for production watershed areas

- Forest business plans were developed for 10 specific timber enterprises;
- 4 business roundtables have been organized, 2 in the Central Region (Lima and Pucallpa) and 2 in the southern Region (Arequipa and Cuzco); and
- Technical assistance was provided on the implementation of previously developed business plans for 17 timber enterprises, and covered issues such as forest management, business advice and financing.

Output 4: On-line information system on forest production from managed forests

- An institutional web page has been designed and includes national supply and demand data for timber products by forest sector companies and other relevant information gleaned from the project. In addition, it lists the quarterly prices of forest products and services, and also provides diverse information on actions and publications of the CNF. It can be accessed at www.cnf.org.pe; and
- A bulletin with detailed prices of forest products and services is disseminated quarterly.

Output 5: OSINFOR strengthened

- During project formulation and start-up, OSINFOR was a supervisory body of the ex National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA). Nowadays it has far more authority and is currently attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and constitutes itself as the Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife;
- OSINFOR nowadays counts with a new set of procedural regulations for its organization and functions;
- The Ucayali Region Roundtable for Sustainable Forestry Development has been strengthened and assistance was provided to put together 2 forestry development proposals, one focusing on a Regional Strategic Forestry Plan for the Ucayali Region, and the other on forestry financing;

- 7 dissemination and training events have been carried out to the benefit of OSINFOR and its regional technical administrations for the monitoring of forest concessions;
- The CNF and OSINFOR have entered into a cooperation agreement to jointly develop and implement training courses and workshops for the Peruvian forestry sector;
- A corporate strategy has been established for the generation of legislative initiatives that will contribute towards the development of forestry regulations;
- A proposal for resolving forest conflicts has been developed; and
- A Cycle of Forestry Conversations was successfully carried out at the Congress of the Republic of Peru with the active participation and commitment of a congresswoman, as well as leading institutions such as the National Agrarian University La Molina, the Peruvian Forestry Faculties Coordination Unit (COFAFOPE), the NGO AIDER, and the National Forestry Chamber. 12 open-ended meetings were held to discuss issues such as forest plantations, forest management, land management, logging and timber trade law, education, research, forest law enforcement and non-timber forest products among policy makers, national and regional authorities and public officials, forest entrepreneurs, professionals, farmers, representatives of indigenous and peasant communities, productive organizations and the general public. These conversations were broadcast live and/or retransmitted nationally on the television channel of Congress. Moreover, this Cycle of Forestry Conversations further contributed to develop a forest culture throughout the country.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

Overall, the project was highly successful and has strengthened the sustainably-sourced timber supply chains in the Peruvian Central and Southern Economic Corridors, and has integrated forest producers into production and value chains associated with responsible timber sourcing, therefore supporting sustainable forest management in the country and directly benefiting the populations involved in forestry activities. Awareness was raised among direct and indirect users of the forest resources about the benefits of sustainable forestry management and legal logging and timber trade and, at the time, the actions of the forest supervisory authority (OSINFOR) increased substantially. In addition, 50 forest enterprises currently contributing to these chains, either by managing forests, processing timber or both, have improved their overall production systems and have become more orderly, formal and efficient.

Moreover, several unions of timber producers and other associations linked to forest production activities agreed in writing that all their members would only use legally sourced timber in their productive activities, and further promote actions to ensure that the timber supply comes from forests and industries properly regulated by the competent authority, be it from forest concessions or other forests under management, among others.

Last but not least, a pilot timber tracking system has been established and it is expected that several forest concessions and industries will shortly begin utilizing it.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

Major lessons learned from this project, among others, are as follows:

- The contacts and closeness that were to be created by the project between the forest concessionaires in the Peruvian Southern Amazon region (Department of Madre de Dios) with the CETICOS (Centers for Export, Transformation, Industry, Marketing and Services) located on the southern coast at the ports of Ilo (Moquegua) and Matarani (Arequipa), and which can provide wood processing facilities, services and infrastructure, and customs and tax benefits, and thus encourage the exports of value-added wood products, as well as the forthcoming completion of the Inter-Oceanic Highway, which will allow better integration of the macro-region south of the country, could not materialize, as the CETICOS are public entities, with very bureaucratic decision-making levels that were not very clear, so it was not possible to design an effective intervention strategy. However, the opportunities presented continue to be interesting and, as such, the National Forestry Chamber will persist in concretizing the actions it has proposed, such as the establishment of a secondary processing facility for timber export purposes.
- The close participation and combined work with local organizations, be they private, public or unions, educational institutions, written and spoken media centers, is imperative so as to be able to impact society in raise awareness on issues such as forest conservation, sustainable forest management and legal logging and forest products marketing. Although the project used this strategy, it should have been far more insistent so as to become a greater unifying agent.
- The enforcement of technical and administrative-legal procedures is a problem that companies face continuously, and some were actually partially attended by the Project. However, experience shows that

decision-making employers, managers, executives and other staff show serious deficiencies in the execution of their administrative, organizational, planning, marketing, financial and other responsibilities. These need to be addressed if businesses are to improve their management skills and, consequently, strengthen their sustainable forest management practices.

- The national legislation is very complex, and as such merits greater advocacy from decision makers at national and regional levels. The Cycle of Forestry Conversations successfully carried out at the Congress of the Republic of Peru has allowed to initiate a process to develop a forest culture in Peru, as it has interacted with policy makers at national level (Congress) and regional public authorities and officials, representatives of native communities, forestry companies, production and peasant organizations, professionals and agricultural producers and the general public. These are a positive experience that indicate an increasing willingness at senior political levels, and further proves that the forestry issue and the relevance of sustainable forest management are gradually becoming more recognized.
- Also, experience shows that training has to be permanent, because the actors need to be updated constantly and the staff turnover in forest enterprises is high.
- Another important aspect of management in forest concessions and indigenous communities, is that it should not be limited to just timber, but should consider the wider choice offered by the forest in other assets, such as non-timber and environmental services it provides, so that forest management can become economically more attractive, and which will make more financial resources available so as to address other management costs, such as silvicultural activities, which is still incipient in Peru.

As regards sustainability, the following aspects should be highlighted:

- The National Forestry Chamber, based on the experiences of the Project and for sustaining it, is working on project proposals whose implementation will consolidate the progress in sustainable forest management in Peru. Focus will be given to increased economic efficiency of management in permanent production forests, improving the productivity of the timber industry to produce products with higher added value, to facilitate the exchange of experiences through the implementation of the V Latin American Forestry Congress, to strengthen governance actions and advocacy nationally, regionally and on the traceability of forest products;
- The use of pilot timber tracking system developed by the project will continue to be promoted among forest concessions and industries in Peru;
- The National Forestry Chamber will continue to provide capacity building to the Peruvian forestry sector in cooperation with local universities;
- The CNF will continue to pursue the establishment of secondary processing facilities for timber export purposes at the CETICOS in Ilo and Matarini on the Peruvian southern coast; and
- Moreover, the CNF will continue to promote a managed forest-industry-market articulation system, a code of conduct for the private sector and CNF members, the implementation of business plans for forest concessions and forest industries; and further see to the strengthening of Agency for the Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife (OSINFOR).

VI. Concluding Remarks

As the ITTO Secretariat has received the Project Completion Report, several technical reports, an interactive CD-Rom containing all of the project's products, and the Final Financial Audit, this project can be reported as completed. Copies of the Completion Report, the CD-Rom and some other technical documents are available upon request either from the CNF or from the Secretariat.

(10) PD 434/06 Rev.1 (F) Strengthening of the Aimex Seed Laboratory and Nursery (Brazil)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	458,701
ITTO Budget:			US$	396,201
Government of Japan:	US$	396,201		
AIMEX			US$	62,500

Implementing Agency: Pará State Timber Exporting Industries Association (AIMEX) in cooperation with SINDIMAD and EMBRAPA

Session of Approval:	ITTC Session XLII, May 2007, Port Moresby, PNG
Starting Date and Duration:	July 2009/ 12 months
Approved Revised Date of Project Completion:	First extension until April 2011 (CRF XXXXIV)

I. Introduction

The model adopted in the past occupation of the Amazon, through large projects encouraged and subsidized credit, caused widespread deforestation for the implantation of cattle farming. Many of these projects failed and the areas have become unproductive, many in a stage of degradation, and many were abandoned. Several policies have been put into practice in recent years by federal and state government, with the aim of restoring the disturbed and unproductive areas, through the planting of forest species. This increasing awareness towards the forest restoration has led the giant mining company Vale to build the project Florestar Valley, to promote reforestation of degraded areas with native and exotic species, providing the economic and social development of the municipalities located in the eastern region of Pará State.

The conversion of vast degraded areas in planted forests is blocked by the availability of seeds, in quantity and quality, which can difficult the implementation of that recovery program on a large scale. Faced with this situation the SINDIMAD through the Pre-Project PPD 3/92 Rev.1 (F) funded by ITTO identified the need to implement a project to promote the recovery of these altered areas through the provision of forest seeds and seedlings to farmers and companies. In a great effort to fill this gap and to start promoting the reforestation, AIMEX inaugurated the Center for Dissemination of Technology in June 1997 and the project PD 434/06 Rev.1 (F) " Strengthening of the Aimex Seed Laboratory and Nursery " enabled its restructuring.

The project was executed within 12 months and the results were achieved as the lab and nursery have been improved to meet regional demand and three communities were trained to collect seeds, becoming part of the seeds suppliers cadastre of AIMEX.

II. Project Objective

The policy of occupation of the Amazon region adopted in the past has left a huge environmental liability. Deforested areas are extensive, many of them unproductive and abandoned. But with the growth of environmental awareness, a rational and balanced policy of integration of the Brazilian Amazon region's economy began with the establishment of a comprehensive environmental legislation to regulate access and rational use of forest resources. This situation led to the search of the diversified supply of forests raw materials leading to the reforestation of large degraded and unproductive areas.

However, the lack of forest seeds and seedlings in quantity and quality to meet the demand for forestry was a barrier to put into practice a program of large-scale reforestation. To circumvent this situation, the project PD 434/06 Rev.1 (F) " Strengthening of the Aimex Seed Laboratory and Nursery " emerges as an important factor in this process, allowing for the restructuring of the laboratory seeds and seedlings of AIMEX, pioneer mark in the process of forest development in the state of Pará, to be the first to be made available to foresters native forest seedlings and seeds in quantity and quality.

In general terms, the project aimed to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the region through the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands for sustainable production of tropical timber.

III. Project Achievements and Outputs

The project managed to meet in full all the proposed objectives:

Specific objective 1: Strengthening and improving existing facilities in the laboratory of Aimex for collecting, processing and storage of seeds and seedlings production in Pará State.

1. Laboratory restructured to meet the demand for seeds and seedlings.
2. Small changes to improve the storage chambers were completed.
3. Maintenance was made in chambers, cold and dry, allowing smooth operation of equipment, enabling an energy saving of 33%.

Specific objective 2: Train three communities to collect seeds and produce seedlings for the rehabilitation of degraded areas, according to the scientific procedures of EMBRAPA.

1. Preliminar surveys were conducted in three communities located in the municipalities of Belém, Marituba and Paragominas to participate in the training courses.
2. The necessary equipment was purchased for the training and printed material was available.
3. The training was held in the three municipalities already mentioned, and the results were consistent with expectations.
4. The seeds collected by the communities are being purchased by AIMEX and after the beneficiation process, they are stored properly.
5. Permanent collection of seeds of selected species is being maintained.

Specific objective 3: Effectiveness of seedling production.

1. Nursery expanded to a production of 200,000 seedlings in a nursery built for 150 thousand seedlings in cartridge. The nursery is complete.
2. Adequate logistics to receive seeds and seedlings, including the acquisition of a pick-up station wagon to transport seeds and seedlings. This transport acquisition was not possible for the US dollar devaluation.

   Instead the truck, it was approved by ITTO to build a concrete water tank with a capacity of 5 thousand liters, replacing the old one that its structure was wooden made and was damaged.

Specific objective 4: AIMEX orchard of seeds with good maintenance

1. Mechanical cleaning system. A tractor with implements was purchased and two workers (AIMEX counterpart) will be permanently involved in this activity. With counterpart of AIMEX, a shed was built to house the tractor and implements and to keep the inputs.
2. The best trees selected provide good seeds to produce seedlings for the market in the future. A good maintenance on the existing seed orchard in the AIMEX area will ensure this production.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

All the objectives proposed by the project have been achieved. Upon completion of the project, the seeds laboratory of AIMEX has an improved structure and increased production of seedlings. The project also provided training for new communities to collect seeds, which become part of the cadastre of seeds collectors.

Among the tangible products of the project it can be described:

- Farmers and timber industries may count on continuous supply of forest seeds and seedlings;
- Wood industry can plan the future supply of forest raw materials;
- Research institutions open new possibilities for the reforestation with native species;
- Some local communities are trained and gradually replicate the knowledge acquired;
- Students at the technical level will continue to be trained in the laboratory;

Farmers will have to rearrange the permanent preservation areas (riparian forest, land with a pronounced slope, etc.) from their farms to meet the Brazilian environmental legislation. They will count on AIMEX Laboratory as a source of supply of forest seeds and seedlings.

Between 2009 and 2010, the project provided the accomplishment of twelve (12) internships to students of the Agricultural Technician with emphasis on forest and agricultural schools from the Juscelino Kubitschek School (Municipality of Marituba) and the Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Pará (Municipality of Castanhal). It also provided internship to two students from the course of Forestry Engineering of the Universidade Federal Rural do Pará – UFRA.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

a) Project identification and design

The implementation of the seedlings production in plastic tubes was a significant gain in terms of reducing costs of seedlings production, resulting in a reduction of approximately 57%, which will benefit the forest producers and will further boost reforestation.

For trade and shipping of the seedlings, a challenge to be faced is the culture of using the plastic bag to produce seedlings, because the small plastic tube involves changes in the subsequent return of the container. However, the lowest value of the seedlings produced in small tubes combined with lower freight costs, considering the smaller space of the tube compared to the plastic bag, are advantageous factors over the plastic bag alternative. An alternative is to transport the seedlings into rolls arrays, a system that consists of removing the seedlings of the tube in the nursery and stack them in bundles of 50 seedlings that are surrounded by a plastic tarp.

The AIMEX is committed to increasing sales of seeds and seedlings. For this, it has made contact with the timber trade unions and associations of farmers to provide seeds and forest seedlings for reforestation for timber production and recovery of degraded areas and riparian forests.

b) Operational issues

The release of the first tranche was conditional on the signing of a technical cooperation agreement between EMBRAPA and AIMEX. The delay in the signing of the term, made the project to begin in August, 2009.

The Brazilian currency against the dollar affected the project implementation. The drop, which initially was 20.04%, increased to 23.86% in the release of second tranche. In parallel to this drop, an increase of services, machinery, equipment and inputs further on decreased in relative terms the project funding. These facts were communicated to the ITTO, which in turn was efficient in the release of resources and review and approval of requests and proposed changes, and there were no setbacks in the developing of the project.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Design

In general terms, the project design proved to be well selected as it can constitute important part of the alternative to mitigate the impacts of degraded areas and allow for the participation of local communities in the process of seeds collections and sales, thus earning extra income. Forest producers and wood industries will count on the seeds and seedlings produced by the AIMEX laboratory to carry out the reforestation of degraded areas as well as reforestation aiming timber supply.

Execution

The operational strategy designed to implement the activities allowed to go according to project priorities and reached the 4 objectives, namely:

- Strengthening and improving existing facilities in the laboratory of AIMEX for collecting, processing and storage of seeds and seedlings production in Pará;
- Train three communities to collect seeds and produce seedlings for the rehabilitation of degraded areas, according to scientific procedures of EMBRAPA.
- Efficiency of production of seedlings.
- Orchard of trees for seeds collection in good maintenance.

Importantly, the laboratory is self sustainable, for the sale of forest seeds and seedlings.

Project Organization and Administration

Some adjustments were made throughout the project to fit the approved budget, due to exchange rate variation due to the appreciation of Brazilian currency against the dollar. Other adjustments were due to technical and social factors identified during its execution.

Project management did not have limitations to cause delays in the execution of the project beyond the prescribed time periods.

With the changes being implemented by the state government through the Forestry Development Institute of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR), the recovery of degraded riparian areas and legal reserves in land settlements, will make the AIMEX laboratory to participate in this process by providing of forest seeds and seedlings.

• COMPLETED PRE-PROJECTS

(1) PPD 135/07 Rev.1 (F) Community-based Forest Management of Sungai Medihit Watershed (Malaysia)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	132,264
ITTO Budget:			US$	73,710
Government of Japan:	US$	73,710		
Government of Malaysia:			US$	58,554

Implementing Agency: Forest Department of Sarawak (SFD) in collaboration with Hirosar Jaya Sdn Bhd

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XLIII, November 2007, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: December 2008 / Planned; 6 months, Actual; 13 months – technical completion and 25 months – submission of the financial audit report

I. Introduction

The pre-project was approved and funded at the Forty-third Session of the Council. The agreement regulating the implementation of the pre-project was signed on 19 May 2008. The first and last installment was transferred on 2 October 2008. The pre-project has been implemented by the Sarawak Forest Department in collaboration with Hirosar Jaya Sdn Bhd since December 2008.

At the last session of the Committee in 2010, the pre-project was reported as completed subject to the receipt of a satisfactory Financial Audit Report on the use of the pre-project funds. The Secretariat received the satisfactory Financial Audit Report in January 2011.

II. Pre-Project Objective

The pre-project aimed to promote multiple-use forest management in close cooperation with local forest owners and communities living in forest areas and dependent on forest resources. Its specific objective was to formulate a full project proposal to implement the strategy to be formulated to address the problems facing indigenous peoples and forest resources of the Sungai Medihit catchment area, Limbang Division, Sarawak where is home to a Kelabit and a Penan community. Both communities depend on shifting cultivation and resources collected/hunted from an environment affected by logging, and remain in poverty.

III. Pre-Project Achievements and Outputs

The main achievements and outputs can be summarized as follows:

Output	Indicator (By the end of the pre-project)	Tangible Output
Output 1: Problems facing the indigenous people identified	Ten most significant problems facing the indigenous people identified, described and prioritised; evidence of active input from the communities themselves in identification and evaluation of the problems	Relevant information is given in a report entitled *Stakeholder analysis and stakeholder workshops* in the Pre-Project Technical Report.

Output 2: Problems facing the forest resources identified	At least six major forest resources (timber, water, wildlife, NTFP, soils, recreational) identified, their condition described and evaluated and scope and seriousness of factors impacting their condition evaluated	The technical reports: *Participatory resource use study (plants) and forest resource assessment*; *Biophysical information and ground truthing in the Pre-Project area* and *A study of wildlife diversity in Sungai Medihit catchment*
Output 3:Eeffective strategy to address the problems formulated based on socio-economic and biophysical conditions of the catchment area with reference to lessons learned by other countries in community-based forest management	Strategies to address problems faced by indigenous communities, other stakeholders in the catchment area and the six major forest resources itemised, evaluated (feasibility, beneficiary, cost / benefit) and prioritised	Eight strategies are presented in the technical report on *Stakeholder analysis* and also elaborated in the full Project Proposal.

The implementation strategy was to maximise local community participation by involving local community members as respondents, informants and guides and in consultations during stakeholder workshops to develop effective strategies to address the problems local communities and the forest resources face. Critical differences between planned and realised Pre-Project implementation were the combination of two workshops and delayed implementation of the stakeholder workshops. Stakeholder workshops at village and at State levels were held on 23 and 27 May 2009, with attendance of 84 and 31 respectively.

Apart from the technical report, the pre-project prepared a full project proposal to implement the strategy to address the problems facing the indigenous people and forest resources. This proposal was submitted to ITTO and with the guidance of the ITTO Expert Panel for Technical Appraisal of Project Proposals, its quality had been improved. The proposal [PD 563/09 Rev.3 (F)] has been approved under the time-bound electronic no objection procedure in mid 2011.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

Pervasive local community stakeholder participation both in baseline data collection and in consultations to identify problems and formulate effective strategies to address them was implicit in pre-project conceptualisation. This participation most contributed to success in achieving the specific objective, partly due to the ownership of the pre-project. The stakeholder analysis was comprehensive and adequately identified and categorised stakeholders and described their stakes in the catchment except that opportunities for ‘stay-away’ Long Napir community members from Kampong Pundut. This pre-project could be replicated in another area, where local communities and the forest resources face similar problems.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

The key lessons learned from the pre-project identification and implementation include:

- Participatory community consultation was a key factor to the achievement of the specific objective and consultation and mapping needed more time than was allocated as it had a substantial fieldwork element. The role and possible input of all potential stakeholder groups needs careful consideration. Future engagement needs to include special dialogues with Penan women, who did not to participate in the pre-project workshops
- Lack of assessment of catchment forestry players’ level of commitment resulted in poor engagement with them
- Design of future workshops should take account of language and other barriers local community members face in the workshop situation and familiarise them in advance with the information to be presented and facilitation methods to be used during workshops
- The pre-project organisational and management structure needs to be set out in the pre-project document so that Project Management Team members could avoid any confusion.

The sustainability will be strengthened by the improved ability of local community members and local government’s support to articulate the problems facing them and the catchment resources. The

implementation of the approved project PD 563/09 Rev.3 (F) would facilitate the capacity building of the local community in sustainably managing forest resources of the Sungai Medihit catchment area.

VI. Concluding Remarks

As the ITTO Secretariat has received the pre-project completion report and technical report as well as the satisfactory Financial Audit Report which was requested at the last session of the Committee in 2010, the Committee may wish to consider this pre-project as completed.

(2) PPD 142/08 Rev.1 (F) Assessing the Policy and International Framework to Facilitate the Development of an Integrated Grazing Policy for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forest Resources in India (India)

Budget and Funding Sources:

Total Budget:			US$	99,969
ITTO Budget:			US$	79,969
Government of Japan:	US$	39,969		
Government of U.S.A.:	US$	40,000		
Winrock International India:			US$	20,000

Implementing Agency: Winrock International India (WII)

Session of Approval: ITTC Session XLIV, November 2008, Yokohama, Japan

Starting Date and Duration: November 2009 / Planned; 12 months, Actual; 18 months

I. Introduction

The pre-project was approved and funded at the Forty-fourth Session of the Council. The agreement regulating the implementation of the pre-project was signed on 19 August 2009. The pre-project had been implemented by the Winrock International India with the involvement of seven states of India.

II. Pre-project Objective

The pre-project aimed to contribute towards sustainable forest management by promoting integrated grazing management practices that are socially acceptable and ecologically sound. Specifically, the pre-project intended to assess relevant sectoral policies and programs through an inclusive process of stakeholders consultation, leading to the development of a comprehensive project proposal on integrated grazing management in India.

III. Pre-project Achievements and Outputs

This pre-project had been undertaken to assess grazing and livestock-related issues in seven states of India located in seven agro-ecological zones. The states selected are Assam (Eastern Himalayan Region), Uttar Pradesh (Upper Gangetic Plains Region), Himachal Pradesh (Western Himalayan Region), Orissa (Eastern Plateau and Hills Region), Madhya Pradesh (Central Plateau and Hills Region), Andhra Pradesh (Southern Plateau and Hills Region) and Rajasthan (Western Dry Region). Attempts had been made to ensure the representativeness of the regions in terms of livestock population, forest area, and communities exclusively dependent on livestock for their livelihoods and grazing related issues. A comprehensive technical report assessing the national level policy analysis and selected seven states level analysis had been prepared and circulated to interested parties in the country.

The national level consultation was one of the activities which had been undertaken at the end of the project. Through the deliberation of the different stakeholders a number of discussion points and recommendations came out which was the integral part of the pre-project. The key output of the pre-project was to develop a comprehensive project proposal on facilitating the development of an integrated grazing and fodder management policy in India. The proposal had been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in mid June 2011 for further submission to ITTO.

IV. Outcomes and Impacts

On the basis of the different discussions taken place in different states a consensus had come out for sustainable management of the natural resources and livestock of the country. An urgent need was felt for developing a national policy on integrated grazing and fodder management of India which would in the long run address the following:

- Development of an appropriate system for managing un-economic livestock in the country and regulation of nomadic grazing
- Illegal encroachment of the common property resources (CPR)
- Development of an integrated mechanism of grazing and fodder management all through the country
- Development of improved mechanism for pasture land management and improved livestock management
- Increase in awareness amongst the communities about grazing and fodder development

The beneficiaries of the pre-project mainly were all the stakeholders working on issues of forest management, poverty alleviation and livestock development such as department of forests, animal husbandry, agriculture, rural development, and NGOs. They were mostly involved in the multi-stakeholder process whereby possible synergies are likely to emerge to enable them to carry forward their institutional mandates.

V. Lessons Learnt and sustainability

Through the five case studies in the selected states it had been revealed that grazing management remains somewhat of a neglected issue in India but there are some examples of systems that have been developed to address it. The lessons from these cases are summarized below:

- An integrated approach that focuses on livelihood and on-farm income generation activities can be effectively leveraged to address issues of fodder scarcity and improved grazing management
- By actively involving local communities and linking protection and regulation measures directly to their income and livelihoods, it is possible to curb the degradation caused by open access grazing
- Social mobilization, development of local institutions and collective action can lead to improved land husbandry, increased availability of fodder for local communities and the development and application of effective management systems
- The existing Joint Forest Management systems could be used as an institutional arm to promote improved grazing management practices in the country with the support of allied fodder development and improved land husbandry programs

These lessons had been kept in mind while preparing for the comprehensive project proposal for developing the integrated grazing and fodder management policy for the government of India and also would be useful references while implementation of field activities by relevant stakeholders involved in grazing and fodder development.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Since the Implementing Agency has completed its activities in accordance with the ITTO guidelines and ITTO Secretariat has received the pre-project completion report, technical report and satisfactory Financial Audit Report, the Committee may wish to consider this pre-project as completed.

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