



# Stakeholder analysis for FLR intervention

Case study: Empowering local communities for the restoration of a coastal landscape in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta, Myanmar



**RECOFTC**



# Outlines

- ❑ Brief of case study (SUComFor project)
- ❑ Introduction of stakeholder analysis
- ❑ Stakeholder analysis applied in the project
- ❑ Steps of stakeholder analysis
- ❑ Findings of stakeholder analysis
- ❑ Approaches for stakeholder engagement
- ❑ Key results
- ❑ Main challenges and lesson learned



# Brief of Case Study (SUComFor Project)

- SUComFor project was successfully implemented in 7 States/ Regions across Myanmar (2015-2018)
- In Ayeyarwaddy, 22 communities (1,083 HHs) were empowered to manage a total of 4,160 ha
- Issues: Highly vulnerable area, unproductive paddy fields, pressures on the forests more, illegal logging, unsustainable shrimp farming and salt production
- Process/ approach:
  - Analysis and assessments
  - Design and deliver training
  - CF formalization and management
  - Networking





# Introduction of stakeholder analysis

- Who is stakeholders?
  - Stakeholders include any people or organizations/ departments or groups that can directly or indirectly affected or be affected by the project or an FLR initiative (LC, Gov, PS and CSOs)
- Why do a stakeholder analysis?
  - To draw out the interests and influence of stakeholders
  - To identify conflicts of interests
  - To identify relations between stakeholders
  - To assess the appropriate type of participation by different stakeholders
- What expect from stakeholder analysis?
  - Objectives are more likely to be achieved
  - Activities are likely to be more sustainable





# Stakeholder analysis applied in the project

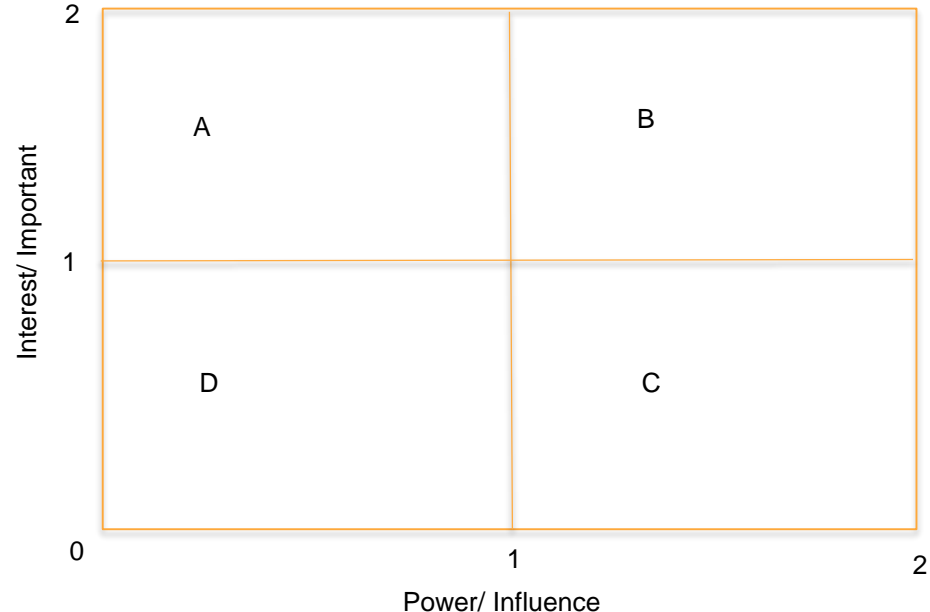
- Landscape level analysis
  - Identify the different stakeholder groups at the landscape level
  - Explore their roles, influences and interests on the project
  - Consider the findings in the overall project management
- Village level analysis
  - Identify the different groups and individuals who are doing different livelihoods and taking specific roles in the community
  - Explore their roles, influences and interests on the CF
  - Consider the findings in the CF management plan



# Steps of stakeholders analysis

- **Step 1:** List the stakeholders
- **Step 2:** Identify their interests and influence
  - Organize the FGD with key representatives of different stakeholder groups
  - Ask them to identify the level of interests and influence, and roles
- **Step 3:** Note conflicting interests
- **Step 4:** Develop an “interest/ importance and power/ influence” matrix
  - Box A: require special initiatives to protect their interests
  - Box B: a good working relationship must be created with this group
  - Box C: may be a source of risk and will need careful monitoring and management
  - Box D: are relatively of low priority, but keep informed

No.	Stakeholders	Roles	Interests		Influences	
			Score (0-2)	Comments	Score (0-2)	Comments
1	S1	Xx	1.5	Xx	2	Xx
2	S2	Xx	1	Xx	15	Xx



# Findings from stakeholder analysis

## Landscape level stakeholder analysis

- Key stakeholders were;
  - Local communities in Pyarpon Township
  - Government sectors (Forest Department - FD, Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics - DALMS, Department of Fishery - DF and General Administration Department - GAD)
  - Private sectors (Fish/ crab/ shrimp industries)
  - CSOs (FREDA and METTA Development Foundation)
- Most stakeholders were interested in CF and forest restoration, but noted there were tenure/ management conflicts among FD, DALMS and DF which are rooted from unharmonization of legal instruments
- Observed that PSs had low interest and less influence as well
- Local communities had high interest, but their capacities are relatively low and power unbalance with government sectors
- CSOs showed their high interests in forest restoration and taking coordination between local communities and government sectors

# Findings from stakeholder analysis

## Village level stakeholder analysis

- Key stakeholders were;
  - CFUG members
  - Non-CFUG members
  - Different groups who are doing different livelihoods such as fishing farmers, firewood collectors, daily labor, etc.)
  - Individuals (religious leader, village leader and the person who has influential power)
  - Women
  - Youth group
  - Minority group
- Different stakeholder groups had different interests, so multiple interests need to be accommodated in the CF management plans in order to avoid resource use conflicts
- Their different livelihoods were directly or indirectly related to mangrove forests, so most community members are interested in the mangrove forest restoration
- Most community members had limited capacity to be able to address the conflicts properly



# Approaches for stakeholder engagement

- Landscape collaboration workshop
  - Bring representatives of key stakeholders from
    - Local communities
    - Government sectors (FD, DALMS, DF and GAD)
    - Private sectors
    - CSOs
- Capacity building training (Township and village level)
  - Concept of CF, communication and facilitation skills, and participation
  - Conflict management in forestry
  - Gender mainstreaming in forest management
  - Good governance and institutional strengthening
- Networking among CFUGs
  - 2 representatives from each CF ( $2 \times 22 = 44$  members)
  - Participate in the township level network
- Negotiation and dialogue



# Key results

- 22 CFUGs developed the CF management plans and managed effectively their CFs (4,160 ha)
- Sustainable actions;
  - In 2017 – planted 585,000 seedlings across 1,500 ha
  - In 2018 – planted 225,000 seedlings across 600 ha
  - In 2019 – planted 156,000 seedlings across 400 ha
  - In 2020 – planted 187,000 seedlings across 500 ha
- Quarterly networking meetings are regularly organized
- About 90% of CFMC members reported better forest health and reduced degradation
- With the collective actions, the illegal harvestings are remarkably decreased
- In 3 years after the project, CFMCs are actively functioning and implementing their CFMPs



# Main challenges and lesson learned

## Challenges

- Forest restoration has to provide attractive incentive for local community to engage. Forest restoration in degraded land takes too long time. Local community expect to get short returns.
- Local people feel unsecured about their rights for livelihood development from forest restoration intervention

## Lessons learned

- Effective forest restoration requires contributions from stakeholders including marginal people in decision making
- Capacity building support on various aspects is one of the key success factors
- The formalization of rights and tenure, the development of livelihoods and enhancement of key capacities are important
- If these are not secure, FLR will not be successful





**recoftc.org**



**@RECOFTC**



**RECOFTC**

**Thank you**