

Making knowledge work for forests and people



Annual Report 2009



**Making Knowledge Work for
Forests and People
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2009**

Tropenbos International

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Acronyms

AdeK	Anton de Kom University (Suriname)
APRIL	Asia Pacific Resources International Ltd.
CANR	College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Ghana)
CBN	Capaciteitsfonds Bos en Natuur (Suriname)
CDI	Centre for Development Innovation (the Netherlands)
CELOS	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname
CF	Community Forest
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CRIMA	Regional Council for the Upper Amazonas (Colombia)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ETFAG	European Tropical Forestry Advisers' Group
ETFRN	European Tropical Forest Research Network
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (Viet Nam)
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency (Indonesia)
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
FSIV	Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPFLR	Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HCV	High Conservation Value
HUAF	Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (Viet Nam)
ICANH	Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana)
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy (Guyana)
LNv	Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Viet Nam)
MSD	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPT	The Netherlands Programme for Institutional Strengthening of Post-secondary Education and Training Capacity
NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SBB	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (Suriname)

SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SENA	National Training Service (Colombia)
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMFE	Small and Medium Forest Enterprise
TBI	Tropenbos International
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UU	Utrecht University (the Netherlands)
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WFC	World Forestry Congress
WUR	Wageningen University and Research Centre (the Netherlands)

Message from the Chairman



Forests are of critical importance to many global challenges, such as climate change, unsustainability spirals and the continued loss of biodiversity. The conversion of forests into other land uses contributes almost one fifth of global carbon emissions, and underlies the loss of global biodiversity. Any effective global strategy to combat unsustainable global changes and reverse the loss of biodiversity should therefore include measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

The loss of forests affects millions of poor rural people living in or near forests. The livelihoods of these people very much depend on the wide variety of products and environmental services that forests provide. Global changes due to energy policies, overuse and under use of agro-ecosystems and uncontrolled forest management threaten food security and the livelihoods of the inhabitants of tropical forests.

To resolve these and other problems, governments need to thoroughly understand global challenges and their causes. They need institutional capacity to translate this understanding into effective policy options, and they must contribute to a meaningful and informed dialogue among societal actors to develop better insight and build support for policy options that adequately address these problems.

Tropenbos International is well placed to make a significant contribution to these by, among other things, revealing the issues, drivers and impacts of unsustainable land use, and by offering insights in and knowledge of the management of vulnerable ecosystems and its importance to the livelihoods of poor people.

Tropenbos International has evolved from a science based organisation to one that links the science and policy communities and other users of information. The complex challenges of today demonstrate that this connection is becoming ever more important.

This annual report shows how Tropenbos International has continued to strengthen its profile in 2009 and how it has been successful in making knowledge work for better policies and practices for people and forests in the tropics.

Rudy Rabbinge

Message from the Director



In 2009 Tropenbos International (TBI) reached the mid-point of its current programme. Together with its many partners, TBI conducted a host of integrated activities, each contributing to TBI's institutional goal of improving the governance and management of forests for the benefit of people and biodiversity. Knowledge not shared is knowledge lost for decision making. Organising an informed dialogue among forest actors is a powerful

tool to bridge often contrasting views and will help build support for policies and practices that lead to better outcomes for people's livelihoods and the conservation of forests.

Sharing of information lies at the heart of our work. In Ghana, for example, TBI and partners worked to find sustainable solutions for the problems associated with the production of lumber for local timber markets. Research was conducted to better understand the nature of the problem and its consequences for forests and livelihoods. This information was fed into a multi-stakeholder dialogue that helped to reduce conflicts and identify potential solutions. The importance of this work was recognized by the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, who asked TBI and partners to advise him on this contentious issue.

In Indonesia, TBI has an agreement with the Ministry of Forestry's agency for forest research and development (FORDA) to strengthen its capacity through PhD scholarships and institutional support. Through training of staff, exposure to new concepts and methodologies and improved collaborations with national and foreign universities, FORDA has become better positioned to contribute to the challenges related to the governance and management of Indonesia's tropical forests.

TBI Colombia has a long tradition of developing participatory research methods for documenting local knowledge and monitoring natural resource use with indigenous communities of the Amazon region. These methods are increasingly seen by local indigenous authorities as a fundamental tool for the management of their natural resources. The methods are also a key part of negotiations on natural resource management planning with the national Government of Colombia and the development of locally accepted alternatives for the sustainable development of their Amazon territories.

Problems related to forests and natural resource use are often complex and persistent, but these promising results strengthen our belief that effective evidence-based policies and practices can help improve people's livelihoods and save forests.

René Boot



Making knowledge work for forests and people

Millions of people in the tropics depend on forests for their livelihoods. The Copenhagen summit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2009 increased awareness of the extent to which people depend on forests to mitigate the effects of climate change through carbon capture and storage. In spite of this, forests remain undervalued and threatened.

Tropenbos International (TBI) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) based in the Netherlands. It was established in 1986 in response to concern about the degradation and disappearance of tropical rainforests worldwide. Over the years, TBI has established itself as an important platform supporting the forest and development agenda in developing countries. TBI has built a reputation for improving knowledge, personal capacity and institutional capacity for better governance and management of tropical forest resources.

Our goal is to make sound and adequate information available to forest actors in the partner countries for use in formulating appropriate policies and managing tropical forest lands for conservation and sustainable development.

Our objective is to ensure that knowledge is used effectively in the formulation of appropriate policies and managing forests for conservation and sustainable development.

Our mission is to improve tropical forest management for the benefit of people, conservation and sustainable development.

In order to achieve its objectives, TBI carries out joint activities with national and international partners in the field of research, capacity building and communication.

All activities contribute to one or more of the following results, which make knowledge work for forests and people:

1. The information and knowledge needed for better decisions on forests is available (through research).
2. National human capacity is sufficient to generate knowledge and make use of it (through capacity building).
3. National forest sector organisations are able to identify, manage and deploy relevant information (through institutional development).
4. Information exchange mechanisms are in place (through fostering multi-stakeholder knowledge networks and dialogue).
5. National and international forest agendas are coordinated and they support forest-based sustainable development and poverty reduction (through promoting knowledge-based international dialogue).

To obtain these results, TBI has established a network of country programmes in tropical forest countries where it links with researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the North and South; it coordinates and implements projects funded by Dutch, European and local donors and agencies. TBI's activities represent a balance of local forest agenda priorities in its partner countries and international themes that are relevant to the Dutch government and the global forest community. TBI currently operates programmes in Colombia, the Congo Basin (Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo), Ghana, Indonesia, Suriname and Viet Nam. It also participates in projects in Guyana and Bolivia.

This annual report presents the main achievements of the TBI programme in 2009. TBI's activities cover a diversity of themes, reflecting what is important for forest-based livelihoods, forest management and forest conservation in its six country programmes and throughout the world. The report highlights examples that demonstrate how knowledge, individual and organisational capacity, informed dialogue and exchange of information can help support better decisions on a range of subjects:

- ♦ financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management;
- ♦ sustainable domestic timber markets;
- ♦ improving livelihoods in landscape mosaics;
- ♦ mitigating climate change;
- ♦ incorporating traditional knowledge in sustainable forest management;
- ♦ collaborative management of conservation areas; and
- ♦ improving the effectiveness of forest certification in conserving biodiversity.

TBI relies on the support and hard work of its numerous partners and donors, both in the Netherlands and in partner countries. Their contributions are warmly acknowledged.



Towards national strategies for forest financing

TBI has contributed to the innovative analysis of forest financing mechanisms in Latin America for about five years. At the eighth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF8), in New York, following several years of discussions, an Ad Hoc Expert Group was established to propose long-term measures and strategies for forest financing. A facilitative process and a forest fund will be the mechanisms that support countries in developing broad-based financing strategies for their forests.

A facilitative process is in line with the vision that underlies the collaborative work of TBI and its partners¹ in Latin America. This consortium emphasizes a bottom-up approach to forest financing, based on specific financial instruments and features that are appropriate to each country. Top-down approaches - for instance, global forest funds - tend to promote a one-size-fits-all solution even though circumstances differ vastly from country to country.

In practice, forest financing is often ad-hoc and incomplete and is not based on a long-term vision of needs and opportunities. There is a strong emphasis on traditional instruments such as credits and subsidies, and on Official Development Assistance as a source of financing. The consortium considers this view too narrow, based on its experiences in Latin America.

The key challenge is to make investment in forests competitive with other land uses and increase its appeal to investors. In addition, an enabling environment for financing needs to be created.

¹ TBI's forest financing activities were conducted in collaboration with Central American Commission for Development and Environment, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation, IUCN, GTZ, FAO and NFP Facility.

The potential of innovative market arrangements is the subject of growing attention, and a range of promising new financing sources, instruments and mechanisms (especially related to payment for environmental forest services) and capital market instruments have started to appear. It has become increasingly apparent that stand-alone financing mechanisms are less effective and sustainable than those set within a broader and more stable institutional and policy framework. A detailed overview of these ideas is available in the 2009 publication, *Towards national financing strategies for sustainable forest management in Latin America: Overview of the present situation and the experience in selected countries*.²

In 2009, in the run-up to UNFF8, consortium members participated in various preparatory meetings and contributed to national and regional negotiation positions. Concepts were further discussed and disseminated through TBI's work at the FAO World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires and through capacity building activities. The National Forest Programme Facility and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) continued to fund courses - organised by FAO and TBI - on financing sustainable forest management in Latin America. In 2009, courses took place in Paraguay and Ecuador; they have previously been held in El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Suriname. These popular courses attracted approximately 65 professionals from the forest and

Box 1. Forest financing at the World Forestry Congress

In October 2009 the 13th World Forestry Congress (WFC) took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The theme was "Forests in development: a vital balance." The aim of the congress was to exchange information about the latest developments, insights and information related to forestry, forest policy and forest research. The WFC attracted more than 7,000 forest experts from more than 160 countries.

The subject of forest financing attracted a great deal of interest. During sessions and side events, various country representatives, NGOs, companies and financial agencies presented their findings on how they value and establish financial bases to strengthen forest management. The Netherlands held two sessions, one side event and one pre-conference event. These were organised through LNV, and with TBI in collaboration with FAO, the National Forest Programme Facility and several regional organisations.

At the sessions, TBI and its partners presented the lessons learned about better financing of sustainable

forest management (SFM) in a range of studies from Latin America. Emerging financing strategies for forests were introduced, including payments for ecosystem services and investments in sustainable timber and carbon markets. It was noted that the lack of profitable investment opportunities is still a major limitation for new investors.

Congress participants aimed not only to exchange information but also to chart future steps and make forests part of the political agenda. The final statement of the congress called for better recognition of the multifunctional role of forests, and urged that new financing mechanisms be developed for the management of these multifunctional forests.

More attention needs to be given to the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, the management of secondary forests and fragile ecosystems. In addition, an enabling political and institutional environment for good forest management is needed.

² This FAO publication was coauthored by Kees van Dijk from TBI and was made possible by the financial support of the ACTO/DGIS/BMZ-GTZ regional programme, Sustainable use and conservation of forests and biodiversity in the Amazon region, and by TBI and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands.

the financial sectors, and formed a first step in the formulation of national strategies for forest financing. Approximately ten countries are in the process of developing such initiatives; three (Guatemala, El Salvador and Paraguay) are at an advanced stage.

Although the focus of TBI's forest financing efforts has been on Latin America, initiatives were also undertaken in 2009 to set up a project in Cameroon. In Balikpapan, Indonesia the potential role of "green" investment was discussed at a meeting organised by TBI within the framework of the country's Agenda 21 initiative (Box 2).

Box 2. Green investment workshop in Indonesia

The extraction of natural resources is the most important economic activity in Indonesia, especially in East Kalimantan Province. Since decentralisation in 1999 local districts have had to find new sources of income, which has led to increasing pressure on natural resources. Local governments see logging, mining and other extractive activities as a quick way to supplement district income. Although this has increased revenue in districts and provinces, the prosperity has come at a price. Environmental degradation and pollution due to unsustainable forestry and coal mining are now leading to widespread problems in East Kalimantan. There is a clear need to define strategies that consider the positive and negative impacts of resource extraction.

On April 23–26, 2009, a consortium of green institutions and NGOs, including TBI Indonesia, convened a workshop and exhibition entitled "Sustainable Business and Prosperity for All" in Balikpapan. The workshop was part of TBI Indonesia's annual activity under Balikpapan's Agenda 21, which is organised around Earth Day (April 22). The purpose of the event was to raise awareness of and share information about corporate social responsibility (CSR) and "green" investment in Indonesia. Business leaders, government officials, NGOs and researchers attended.

Green investment involves the contribution by the investment and business sector to the development of sustainable natural resource management. It matches

the benefits of using natural resources with those of environmental responsibility. The approach is still in its infancy in Indonesia, but bankers and investors are increasingly interested in it.

The workshop was successful in raising awareness on the part of business leaders and investors about the social and environmental dimensions of natural resource extraction. It also increased their understanding of existing legislation on CSR, which requires extractive industries to invest in social development in the affected communities. Information about sustainable mining by Kaltim Prima Coal in East Kalimantan and an emissions reduction programme by Pertamina, the national oil company, illustrated the concept of CSR and its implications.

In addition, forty participants from the business sector, NGOs, and government exhibited information about their environmental activities and efforts related to CSR and green investment. During four days, more than 400 people visited the exhibition.

As a result of the exhibition a number of district governments organised similar events on green investment. Bankers had a greater interest in providing loans and credit for green investment; although only small enterprises have been involved, about 30 loans for green activities were approved after the exhibition.



Domestic timber markets - bridging local and global interests

Trade in timber for domestic markets represents a large proportion of the total trade in tropical timber. These markets have proved hard to influence through international negotiation and agreement, although two international developments could change this: the European Union (EU) Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and climate change negotiations. Both initiatives must take forest governance issues into account, and both have the potential to cause profound changes in the livelihood activities of forest communities who make a living from logging, including chainsaw milling. This technique is often used to produce timber for the local market.

FLEGT is the EU's response to concerns around illegal logging; it aims to facilitate trade in legal timber and improve forest governance. Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) between the EU and timber exporting countries are being developed to implement FLEGT.

At COP 15 in Copenhagen, in December 2009, global climate negotiators reiterated the important potential of forests to reduce carbon emissions through reducing deforestation and degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (known as REDD+).

VPAs focus on legality assurance and forest governance, while REDD+ primarily relates to conserving forest carbon stocks. Both initiatives address the same underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and both attempt to protect global public goods by reaching agreement and setting the stage for planned, transparent forest management in a strictly regulated environment.

By implementing legal assurance systems and beefing up law enforcement, a strict application of VPA or REDD measures could spell the end of chainsaw milling, which provides a living for hundreds of thousands of people in the world. Bridging the numerous conflicting local and global interests that characterise chainsaw milling requires meaningful and inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders. The voice of weaker and illegally operating actors easily goes unheard when decisions are made, in spite of the influence they exert over what happens in the forest. Multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) will not solve all the problems associated with illegal logging and the domestic market, but it is critical to negotiating agreements over the difficult trade-offs between livelihoods and forest management.

TBI is implementing a project in Ghana and Guyana that addresses chainsaw milling issues through MSD. This EU-funded project facilitates district and national MSD on chainsaw milling. Sound information is a major tool in bridging different perceptions on the role of chainsaw milling. The project's in-depth analysis of chainsaw milling drivers (Box 3) and the practice's social, economic and environmental impacts led to several publications that inspired public debate and informed the Ghanaian Minister of Lands and Natural Resources on suitable options to address illegal chainsaw milling (see Ghana: controlling illegal chainsaw milling, below). The project also gathered regional experiences and best practice policy responses to chainsaw milling (see Chainsaw milling around the world, below). TBI also participates in the research project, "Illegal or Incompatible? Managing the consequences of international trade agreements on local livelihoods." Led by the WUR Centre for Development Innovation (CDI), the project maps the consequences of the Ghana VPA on livelihoods. These studies jointly provide a strong basis on which stakeholders can negotiate options to address chainsaw milling.

In addition to the chainsaw milling project, TBI Ghana organised and participated in various initiatives in the context of the EU-Ghana VPA negotiations and chainsaw milling. Working with other civil society organisations, TBI Ghana engaged forest-dependent communities to increase their awareness of VPA, elicit feedback and build capacity for engaging in VPA discussions. TBI Ghana and its partners also led a working group in the VPA steering committee that examined the challenges of supplying legal timber to the domestic market, contributing to the Government of Ghana's negotiating position with the EU. TBI Ghana is also a partner in Forest Connect, an international initiative that aims to reduce poverty by connecting small forest enterprises to markets and services. Within this framework,



TBI conducted a diagnostic study of small and medium forest enterprises in 2009 (see Ghana: Small forest enterprises and poverty reduction, below).

Examples from Ghana and Guyana show that FLEGT and REDD+ are causing potentially far-reaching changes in the logging sector. Strict requirements for logging standards and transparency may lead to the end of disorganised and illegal logging, and may also provide the impetus and generate the funds to nudge forest-dependent communities towards other, more sustainable activities, such as tree-planting.

Ghana: controlling illegal chainsaw milling

In November 2009 Ghana was the first country to sign and ratify a VPA with the EU on legal timber exports, including the domestic market. Illegal chainsaw milling challenges the country's ambitions to develop a legal and sustainable forestry sector; in spite of being banned in Ghana since 1998, chainsaw milling is responsible for 84 percent of the local market supply, equivalent to a harvest of 2.5 million m³. This far exceeds the sustainable production limit of the country's forest estate.

Studies have established that chainsaw milling enjoys significant public support in Ghana. Compared with legal lumber from the formal industry, chainsawn lumber has a substantially lower cost and a wider choice of species and dimensions. The product chain includes the rural poor as well as the urban elite and the practice provides direct employment for approximately 97,000 men and women. It supports the livelihoods of around 705,000 people, which is almost as many as in the formal industry. On the other hand, the state forgoes stumpage revenue equivalent to more than €13 million due to illegal harvesting by chainsaw millers, and chainsaw milling contributes to the rapid depletion of the nation's forests.

Box 3. Drivers of chainsaw milling in Ghana

Chainsaw milling has persisted in Ghana, even in the last decade when it was banned. In order to be able to design adequate policy responses, it is necessary to know the key factors that drive chainsaw milling:

1. corruption among officials from the Forest Services Division (FSD) and law enforcement agencies;
2. the high rate of rural unemployment;
3. lack of political will to enforce the ban and implement alternatives;
4. strong market demand for cheap lumber and the inability of formal sawmills to supply this market;
5. political interference in FSD operations; and
6. strong support for chainsaw milling by local communities, particularly farmers (annual informal payments FSD officials, police, farmers and chiefs are estimated at about €18 million).

Following the regional meeting in Ghana (see Chainsaw milling around the world, below), a case study³ on chainsaw milling by the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG), and a technical expert meeting in Abono, Ghana on June 10–11, policy recommendations were formulated to control illegal chainsaw milling in the country. Domestic market demand was identified as the major driver of chainsaw milling. Therefore it was recommended that any solution must address the problem of supply to this market; legal supply must either come from the formal logging industry or by incorporating some improved form of chainsaw milling in the formal sector. Since the various stakeholders have divergent perspectives, a multi-stakeholder process is needed where participants negotiate acceptable solutions. Whichever option stakeholders choose, the current degree of overharvesting cannot be sustained and painful adjustments seem unavoidable.

3 Marfo, Emmanuel. 2010. Chainsaw milling in Ghana: context, drivers and impacts. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands.

Ghana: Small forest enterprises and poverty reduction

Forestry in Ghana, as in many developing countries, has focused unduly on the formal sub-sector, characterised by regulated enterprises in timber and timber products. Forestry planning and management largely neglect the informal sub-sector of small and medium forest enterprises (SMFEs). SMFEs in this context refer to forestry-related enterprises that employ less than 30 employees; they require little capital and have informally trained workers. They have the potential to incorporate other activities; in Ghana these include community-based ecotourism; carpentry and wood processing; and the production and trade of commodities such as wood fuel, wood carvings, bush meat, medicinal products, honey and shea butter.



The formal forestry sub-sector in Ghana employs about 100,000 people; it is estimated that SMFEs provide the main or additional income for about three million people. SMFEs tend to support the local accrual of wealth, and are well placed to contribute to local livelihoods and economies, but they receive little if any attention in forest policy. They have high start-up rates and the majority survive for only a short period. They face problems such as excessive bureaucracy, unclear policies and regulations, insecure tenure, lack of access to credit and lack of information about

markets. Other challenges include inadequate technology, poor infrastructure, lack of bargaining power and insufficient business know-how. Although a few operators spontaneously work together in associations to reduce transaction costs and adapt to new market opportunities, support structures for such associations either do not exist or fail to reach those who need help most. These groups are therefore unable to shape the policy environment in their favour. TBI Ghana, with support from the IIED, seeks to address this problem through the international Forest Connect project (Box 4).

Box 4. Small and Medium Forest Enterprises (SMFEs) in Ghana

TBI Ghana has carried out a diagnostic study of SMFEs in Ghana. A national workshop organised to validate the study's findings was attended by SMFE actors, organisations that promote SMFEs, relevant state agencies, and experts from academia and the media. They put together a working group to help SMFEs in Ghana reach their potential for local sustainable development by learning from experience, developing plans and by steering actions for policy and legislative reform, support networks, enterprise organisations and market restructuring. The working group has developed an action plan and project proposal that seeks to create

awareness of existing opportunities in the SMFE sub-sector and to help create a national federation of SMFE associations and practitioners; this would give them recognition and the ability to participate in governance processes. Policy recommendations from the diagnostic study have been submitted to a national policy review committee for consideration. SMFEs are gradually being recognised in forest governance processes, and participants in the SMFE sub-sector have been identified as an important stakeholder group in ongoing review processes of forestry sector policy and legislation.

Guyana: Low Carbon Development Strategy

In 2008, Guyana drew international attention when it published its Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) - a bold plan that outlined how the country would use its vast forests to forge an economy based on low deforestation, low carbon emissions and climate resilience. According to the plan, economically rational development would destroy the nation's forests, notwithstanding the enormous environmental services they provide to the world. The government of Guyana estimates the value of these benefits at US\$ 40 billion annually. In the LCDS, the country offers to conserve its forests provided the international community finances its transition to a low-carbon economy through payments for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). The World Bank's Forest Carbon Facility Partnership and the Government of Norway have already pledged substantive contributions to assist Guyana in realizing this goal.

While Guyana embarks on this course, many people in the country interior eke out a living from the forest, with few alternatives available. Although typical land uses in the interior - such as shifting agriculture, mining and small-scale logging - provide employment and support the livelihoods of many people, they also have the potential to increase forest carbon emissions.

Implementation of the LCDS could provide an enormous opportunity if it is successful in matching improved living conditions for forest-dependent people with a smaller carbon footprint. On the other hand, forest-based livelihoods may be at risk if high standards are stringently applied (Box 5).

This is no small challenge: small-scale logging and chainsaw milling in more than 300 small concessions and numerous Amerindian lands are responsible for 70 percent of a total forest sector workforce of 27,000 and provide livelihoods in more than 70 communities. With the encouragement of the Forestry Commission, about 25 Small Loggers Associations have been formed. This allows organised chainsaw millers to have access to concessions, improve their practices and receive other benefits. In spite of these efforts, chainsaw milling practices tend to be poor and operators are frequently accused of logging outside areas allotted to them and creating environmental damage. Many concessions near communities have been worked for a long time and commercial timber is becoming scarce.

It is no wonder that chainsaw millers ask how their livelihoods will be affected by low carbon development and how they will be able to bring their operations up to international standards. The LCDS does permit logging activities to continue, including chainsaw milling and other utilisation efforts, "[...] providing those activities are in accordance with the law and internationally accepted practices for sustainability."⁴



4 A Low-Carbon Development Strategy. Transforming Guyana's Economy While Combating Climate Change (2nd draft for consultation). Office of the President, Republic of Guyana December 2010.

Box 5. Multi-stakeholder dialogue in Guyana

In 2009, the Forestry Training Centre and the Iwokrama International Centre, within the EU-funded chainsaw-milling project coordinated by TBI, initiated an informed multi-stakeholder dialogue in Guyana to address key issues related to chainsaw milling in the country, including its relation to the LCDS. Sustainable forestry has the potential to develop into a low-carbon economic sector, but decision-makers and

other participants in the Guyanese forest sector face hard choices about the way to integrate small-scale logging into a low-carbon economy. It requires that all stakeholders be ready to openly and transparently debate the costs and benefits of a transition to low carbon development, and to jointly agree on scenarios to make the best use of the opportunities available.

Chainsaw milling around the world

In 2009 two regional workshops on chainsaw milling were held: one in Accra, Ghana (May 25–26) and one in Georgetown, Guyana (July 8–9). Both workshops presented case studies on the causes and consequences of chainsaw milling and the ways in which the practice has been managed in a variety of countries in Africa, the Guiana Shield and the Caribbean. Participants identified best practices and discussed options by which governments could balance the positive and negative aspects of chainsaw milling. More than 150 participants from 15 countries took part, including forest departments, researchers, chainsaw operators, sawmillers, forest communities and numerous other stakeholders.

Chainsaw milling is found in countries with all levels of resource availability, socioeconomic conditions and forest development. Addressing the practice clearly illustrates the complexity and interdisciplinary nature of sustainable development issues, and the challenge of balancing the protection of ecosystem integrity and livelihood opportunities.

The cases presented at both meetings showed that several factors drive chainsaw milling. The main factor is the strong local demand for cheap timber, which is rarely addressed in national forest policies. The livelihood opportunity provided by chainsaw milling is very important in poor rural areas with high unemployment. The low capital investment requirements of chainsaw milling make it an easily accessible business. Limited access to forest resources for small operators - coupled with the low enforcement capacity in most countries - invites illegal practices. New roads make it easier for small-scale loggers to have access to forests. In some countries, forests have decreased to such a level that large investments in logging have become impractical and chainsaw milling is the best alternative for processing trees. In several countries, civil war or natural disasters were the origin of chainsaw milling.

The workshops concluded that policy responses that effectively address chainsaw milling issues are rare. Where the practice is legalised, it is often associated with extensive abuse and illegalities. Where it is banned, regulation is difficult and compromised; enforcement is better in cases where chainsaw milling has been legalised. Multi-stakeholder dialogue was highlighted as being effective in situations where chainsaw milling generates conflict.



The Landscape Approach

The potential of the landscape approach is increasingly recognised as a framework for integrated natural resource planning. It can address the goals of both conservation and development, and it places livelihood analysis and community-based initiatives in broader national or regional perspectives. It acknowledges the need for meaningful institutional arrangements for individual and institutional stakeholders, who have diverse and competing interests and different abilities to negotiate land-use decisions.

The landscape approach is based on the concept that human livelihoods operate in landscapes that comprise many land uses, with a range of sociocultural, economic, political and institutional aspects and boundaries. Issues affecting the management of natural resources are frequently not site specific, but occur at a variety of spatial scales. The landscape approach takes into account the various 'layers' of governance and decision-making that affect forests and livelihoods.

TBI is interested in the interaction between forest ecosystems and people's livelihoods, with its implications for both human well-being and the extent and quality of forests and trees in the landscape. In many places in the countries where TBI works, the interests of forestry, conservation, community development and other land uses clash in a way that leads to conflict and to degradation of natural resources. Addressing the conflict and conflicting interests at the landscape level requires multi-stakeholder discussions supported by sound and trustworthy information.

Numerous approaches exist to reconcile such diverging interests, and in 2009 several TBI projects addressed the degree to which such approaches have been successful:

- ♦ TBI Viet Nam carries out of a series of studies evaluating the impacts of forest land allocation. Forest lands are allocated to local communities to strengthen local livelihoods and provide incentives for the sustainable management of forest resources.
- ♦ In March 2009, TBI Suriname organised a successful course in multi-disciplinary landscape assessment with indigenous communities and national stakeholders as a step towards developing local land-use plans.
- ♦ More than 100 trainees participated in training in Geographic Information System (GIS), remote sensing, and land-use planning and land allocation in Viet Nam and Indonesia.
- ♦ An English translation of the High Conservation Value (HCV) toolkit for Indonesia (originally published in Bahasa Indonesia) was published (see Publications, page 54). Developed by a consortium that included TBI Indonesia, its application was tested in a complex landscape in the Kampar Peninsula (Box 6). In Indonesia, the HCV approach is increasingly recognised as a promising tool to reconcile development and conservation at the landscape level.
- ♦ TBI Indonesia, jointly with WUR-CDI, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), ITTO and numerous others, convened two national workshops on forest landscape restoration. This led to the establishment of a national network of learning sites as part of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), and the publication of draft Guidelines for Landscape Restoration in Indonesia⁵.

With this work, and with its participation in GPFLR, TBI supports national and international efforts to promote forest landscape development and forest restoration through the exchange of experiences, analysis and policy development.



Indonesia: Peatland forests

Indonesia is home to the largest peat deposits in the tropics. Large-scale deforestation and degradation - the result of sanctioned conversion to agriculture, forestry and oil palm plantations, and of drainage and fire impacts from illegal encroachers - have led to an enormous reduction in pristine peatland forest area. Significantly, degrading peatlands are one of the major sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the world.

Intact peatland forests are part of complex landscapes. They consist of elevated “domes” surrounded by lower-lying areas that are hydrologically interrelated. The 700,000-hectare Kampar Peninsula in Sumatra is such a landscape. Illegal logging, plantation development, migrant settlement, land clearing, and poorly constructed drainage canals in the periphery of the peninsula are slowly but surely contributing

⁵ National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in Indonesia. (2009) Guidelines for Landscape Restoration in Indonesia. TBI Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.

to the eventual collapse of the entire peatland ecosystem, even in the relatively well-protected central dome. In the long run, this leads to massive GHG emissions and the loss of habitat for wildlife such as the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), White-winged wood duck (*Cairina scutulata*) and many other rare and endemic species.

In this complex landscape, a range of local, Indonesian and global interests meet and compete; different actors champion a different strategy for the outcome that they consider most appropriate. Conservationists have convinced local governors to endorse (at least in concept) a plan to stop all deforestation in Sumatra, including the Kampar Peninsula. Local authorities, supported by entrepreneurs, see a bright future in the development of plantations and other agro-industries in the area. The central government in Indonesia has issued a national spatial plan designating the whole area as a protection forest, but has already leased the entire peninsula to forest and plantation concessions. Global participants see peatlands as a fairly inexpensive way to compensate for CO₂ emissions elsewhere in the world. Doing nothing will lead to the progressive environmental degradation of the peninsula. One of the proposed solutions sounds paradoxical, but it may work (Box 6).

Box 6. Tree plantations on peatlands in Indonesia

Asia Pacific Resources International Ltd (APRIL), a major pulp and paper company, has publicly embraced an approach that attempts to save the central dome of the Kampar Peninsula by developing a protective buffer zone of appropriately managed plantations around it. Industrial Acacia plantations are already widespread on the peninsula. The company states that careful management of the water table in the new buffer zone will prevent further degradation and CO₂ emissions, stop illegal logging and sustain local livelihoods. The company commits to identifying and managing high conservation value (HCV) areas. HCV areas are natural habitats where rare or endemic species or habitats, sacred sites, or resources harvested by local people are considered to have outstanding significance or critical importance.

This initiative provides an opportunity for TBI to apply the expertise gained in developing and testing the Indonesian toolkit for identifying HCV areas. At the request of APRIL, TBI gathered a team of experts from Indonesian universities and institutes to conduct a rapid assessment in some of the company's plantation areas in the Kampar Peninsula in order to identify HCVs and to assess the risks to these values from plantation development, including hydrological management. The company has embraced the team's

recommendations and will widen buffer zones, improve water management and closely involve local communities in management planning.

More importantly, the company agreed that a further HCV assessment of the entire Kampar Peninsula would be carried out as the first step in implementing a Kampar Landscape Initiative. The company recognised that the challenges in the area must be addressed at the landscape level with the involvement of all stakeholders: local, national and international. The Kampar Landscape Initiative seeks the support and action of these stakeholders in finding a balance between restoration of the peninsula's ecological services, protection of habitats, sustainable management of plantations and socioeconomic development of local communities.

The Kampar example suggests that the HCV approach could be a useful strategy for identifying high-priority environmental and sociocultural landscape values as a precursor to multi-stakeholder negotiation and efforts to manage land-use conflict and reduce ecosystem degradation in complex landscapes. In 2010, TBI Indonesia will carry out a landscape assessment of HCVs in Kampar Peninsula and will promote the Kampar Landscape Initiative.



Forests and climate change

Forests and climate change are intrinsically linked in ways that extend beyond carbon. Climate change could change forest landscapes worldwide, and changing forest landscapes affect climate. Changes in global climate may have diverse effects on forests, including stress, compositional and functional changes, and changes in the capacity of forests to provide products and services. These effects are as yet poorly understood.

Forest ecosystems capture and store CO₂. This carbon capture makes a major contribution to the mitigation of climate change. Conversely, when forests are destroyed, over-harvested or burned, they become a source of CO₂ emissions.

At Copenhagen, the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol failed to agree on an ambitious and effective international response to climate change for the next commitment period. Participants at Copenhagen did, however, recognize the crucial importance of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and the need to enhance forests' potential to mitigate the effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

TBI participated at COP 15 by launching ETFRN News 50, *Forests and Climate Change: adaptation and mitigation* on Forest Day on December 13. The issue compiles current information about and experiences of the role of forests and their management in climate change mitigation and adaptation (see Publications, page 53).

The synthesis paper in ETFRN News 50 concludes that although the policies and practices of sustainable forest management (SFM) already address climate change objectives, the factors that prevent adaptation and mitigation measures from being implemented are the same ones that drive deforestation and unsustainable forest

management. These factors are well understood, but most of them are tied to institutional capacities and governance and are not easily addressed.

Unlike SFM, climate change has an extremely high public profile internationally. An enormous amount of money will be invested to address its impacts, and the political interest in forests and related financial incentives could therefore provide much-needed leverage to effect positive change for forests, and for biodiversity, local development and other interests related to climate change mitigation. At the same time, this interest creates incentives that may turn out to have negative effects on local development and forests and on the many goods and services that forests provide. TBI is interested in examining some of these issues from the local perspective and in supporting local partners to develop the capacities and gather the information that is needed to make decisions.

Many of TBI's partner countries are actively engaged in REDD-readiness programmes, and they have all required information about these issues:

- ♦ the extent of national forests and the carbon stocks they contain;
- ♦ the rate of land-use change occurring; and
- ♦ the drivers of such changes.

TBI participated in projects in Papua and Riau in Indonesia and in Suriname to analyse these issues (Box 7).

In Colombia, TBI works on a study of climate change impacts from the perspective of indigenous communities. Local communities living along the Amazon River are extremely susceptible to these changes, which affect the annual cycles of farming, fishing and river dynamics. Long-term records of fisheries, collected by the local people for more than a decade, reveal changing patterns in fish distribution and abundance caused by changes in hydrology attributed to climate change. Changes in hydrology also affect farming systems, which are intricately linked to the river's annual flooding cycles. Some crops are swallowed by unexpected flooding; others, sown on the riverbanks that emerge after the flooding season, fail if the water recedes too late.

In Suriname, Ghana and Viet Nam, and indirectly in Guyana, TBI participates in national policy working groups and platforms where national discussions on REDD and climate change take shape. This provides ways to contribute information about lessons learned and to stress the importance of well planned and broadly supported decision-making that avoids some of the pitfalls associated with REDD initiatives. Forest governance in general - and the sharing of the cost and benefits of reducing deforestation between various forest actors in particular - is a key concern of REDD efforts.

In a small number of collaborative projects TBI is able to target more immediate climate change objectives, including managing Indonesia's Kampar Peninsula in a way that mitigates the degradation of its peatland forests (Box 6).

Box 7. Analysing deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia and Suriname

REDD implementation needs to be supported by information about the current condition of forests, the amount of carbon stored in them and land-use changes from forests to non-forests and vice versa. In most of the countries where TBI works, information and capacity are lacking in the area of monitoring of forests and carbon stocks.

In 2009, TBI Indonesia – in collaboration with various partners – carried out an analysis of the dynamics in land use, deforestation and forest degradation in various districts in the Sumatran provinces of Papua and Riau and identified their underlying causes.



Deforestation is rampant in Indonesia. In Riau, the study showed that deforestation in the two districts studied averaged 2.2 and 3.4 percent per year, respectively, between 2002 and 2008. Spatial planning policies which regulate land use, local livelihoods, road development and agricultural sector development were found to be indirectly responsible for most of this deforestation and forest degradation, while other (non-road) infrastructure developments

and transmigration had only minor impacts. Deforestation was only weakly related to population growth. Coherence in spatial planning between agencies is seen as a key condition for reducing ambiguity about land use and conflicts between interests, and, indirectly, for reducing deforestation in these districts.

TBI Suriname addressed similar problems in the “Baseline inventory of above-ground carbon stocks in different forest types” project, carried out with its partners CELOS and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) in Suriname and ALTERRA in the Netherlands. Unlike Indonesia, annual deforestation rates are very low in Suriname (less than 0.1 percent). Using the CO2FIX model, new and existing data from tree growth plots were used to estimate the amount of carbon sequestered by commercial forests. Preliminary results were presented in a seminar in Paramaribo in November 2009. The project outcomes serve as a starting point for Suriname’s efforts to set up a national forest monitoring system linked to the maintenance of a carbon balance.

In both countries, the projects included capacity building components that benefited about 30 forestry staff and stakeholders involved in carbon monitoring and policy implementation. In Indonesia, officers of local authorities were trained in GIS and remote sensing. In Suriname, government staff members were trained to use the CO2FIX model; in addition, one undergraduate student from the Anton de Kom University of Suriname and two from Van Hall Larenstein University of the Netherlands completed thesis fieldwork.

Indonesia and climate change

As one of the largest emitters of carbon from forests, Indonesia is an important participant in international efforts to mitigate global climate change through REDD initiatives. Weak governance – due to corruption, ineffective law enforcement, disputed land ownership and unclear institutional responsibilities – is widely seen as contributing to Indonesia’s high deforestation rates, and as limiting opportunities to convince carbon buyers that investments in REDD activities are trustworthy.

Fundamental issues of leakage, permanence and equitable sharing of costs and benefits related to REDD must be addressed in order to attract buyers willing to invest in Indonesia's forests. Mechanisms must be developed to compensate local and central governments and private stakeholders for the opportunity cost of forgone alternative development, such as conversion of virgin forest to subsistence agriculture, oil palm plantations, timber concessions and mines. Although REDD efforts have the potential to promote forest conservation and improve forest-based livelihoods, this does not automatically benefit all stakeholders.

REDD policies do not always favour local livelihoods and poverty alleviation; it depends on how local stakeholders will share in any payments associated with REDD.



A PhD project in Indonesia examines the economic trade-offs between various types of land use and their interaction with REDD policies; the project aims to develop suitable models for benefit sharing that acknowledge the costs and benefits for stakeholders at various levels (Box 8).

Box 8. Sharing the benefits of REDD in Indonesia

In 2009, Yonky Indrajaya, a researcher with the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), began a PhD on determining the possibilities for efficient, fair and sustainable financing mechanisms to support local forest governance in Indonesia. Although payments for environmental services (PES) through REDD have been studied extensively, the problem of how to finance PES systems efficiently, fairly and sustainably has not yet been solved. The distribution of REDD funds also needs to be addressed. The PhD study, conducted at Wageningen University in collaboration with Bogor Agricultural University, will develop an economic incentive model for REDD-PES at the local level that can be used as a framework for local authorities and central government. It will help a

range of participants understand the costs and benefits of implementing REDD. The model will also contribute to the development of benefit-sharing mechanisms that broaden the support for land-use decisions that affect local livelihoods, private sector development, the provision of forest goods and services and the global climate.

Mr. Indrajaya was one of four FORDA staff members selected to participate in TBI-sponsored PhD programmes at Dutch, Indonesian and Australian universities. This is a collaborative effort to strengthen FORDA's capacities in key forest sector issues in Indonesia.



From traditional knowledge to sustainable management

For more than 15 years TBI Colombia has worked with indigenous communities in the Amazon region to develop participatory research methods, document local knowledge and monitor the use of natural resources. The communities of the middle Caquetá River have applied the results of these efforts to the negotiation and formulation of spatial plans and agreements for the management of the natural resources in their territories. Similar research activities with the communities have been used to establish daily registers of fishing, hunting and agricultural activities, and to design a geographic information system that includes participatory and computer-based cartography for making management decisions from a local perspective.

In 2009, the lessons learned from this research were analysed; this culminated in a series of manuals on community monitoring of natural resources that will be published in early 2010. These manuals document TBI's experiences with participatory and local research on local cartography, farming and agricultural systems, subsistence and commercial fishing and hunting. The manuals should become a guideline and a source of inspiration for stakeholders involved in monitoring a range of issues, including climate change and payment for environmental services.

Local information interpreted through participatory cartography can influence political negotiations on land-use decisions. According to official maps, extensive areas in the Colombian Amazon are uninhabited and many rivers and geographical landmarks have no name. In reality, these territories are not empty nor are they unknown; indigenous people live there and have named the area's geographical features. Maps generated by indigenous communities in the middle Caquetá River include a wealth

of geographical information, including names of rivers and landmarks, locations and meanings of sacred sites, and information about the use of the land for activities such as fishing, hunting, extraction of non-timber forest products and agriculture. The maps, together with their contextual information, have been used to negotiate spatial plans of indigenous territories and to decide on the use, management, control and access of natural resources in indigenous territories at the local (community) and government level.

The communities use the information they generate to develop standards for the management of fisheries and hunting, which they uphold using local systems for social control and monitoring. For this reason, participatory local research about natural resources is seen as a valuable tool by local indigenous authorities such as the Regional Council for the Upper Amazonas (CRIMA), the regional authority for the middle Caquetá. Given the impending conversion of regional indigenous organisations into formal public authorities, CRIMA's Secretary for Natural Resources has adopted this methodology to generate information for planning and monitoring purposes and to buttress its negotiations with the government on management planning for natural resources.

Information collected by local farmers, fishers and hunters about harvests and techniques, complemented by community-based monitoring and backed by research, is a valuable tool in the development of locally accepted alternatives for the sustainable management of natural resources in the Amazon. This approach to participatory research, local research and community monitoring is increasingly being adopted in Colombia and the region.

In 2009, TBI Colombia began a collaboration with a variety of governmental, academic, cultural and development institutions who were keen to apply the approach to several issues:

- ♦ traditional knowledge and agro-biodiversity (with the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Environment);
- ♦ development of payment mechanisms for environmental services with indigenous and afro-Colombian communities (with Patrimonio Natural); and
- ♦ post-secondary education that is adapted to the cultural context of indigenous and afro-Colombian communities at the National University in Leticia and Colombia's National Training Service/*Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje* (SENA; see below).

Colombia: Integrating traditional knowledge into SENA's training curriculum

Since September 2008, SENA, with the support of TBI Colombia, has implemented the "Training in environmental management and sustainable production chains" project. The initiative aims to strengthen SENA's institutional capacity to help it address the needs of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in a way that respects their environmental, cultural and organisational context.

Most of SENA's instructors come from urban areas and are not familiar with the physical environment of the tropical rainforest, its social and cultural aspects or the practices of

its inhabitants. The training project teaches them to design and deliver training that addresses the needs of communities. In 2009, the project included a seminar for SENA teams and representatives of other Colombian organisations to share their experiences and lessons learned on projects with local communities. Several topics were identified as being particularly relevant to projects with local communities:

- ♦ detailed and accurate problem articulation;
- ♦ recognition of and respect for local context and diversity;
- ♦ activities adapted to local circumstances rather than pre-established templates;
- ♦ small and realistic set-up;
- ♦ long-standing relationships and alliances; and
- ♦ capacity building.

As part of the practical learning-by-doing training, the instructors - in conjunction with the local people - implement small-scale projects (Box 9) and systematically document the process of project implementation. This information will be analysed and used in the formulation of general guidelines for SENA on how to address multicultural contexts. It will also be used to develop educational materials and apply them to local contexts. The joint implementation of these small commercial projects by instructors and local communities matches local knowledge and practices with relevant and innovative technical know-how.

Box 9. Examples of SENA projects in the Amazon

Pisciculture in the Vaupés Department

Fish is an important and stable source of animal protein in most parts of the Amazon region. The consumption of fish is linked to the cultural perspective of indigenous communities. SENA has training programmes for the breeding of introduced fish species, but the results have been very unsatisfactory because these species did not respond well to Amazonian conditions. In addition, the food supply for the fish is quite poor and maintenance costs are high. This situation triggered SENA to look for native species that could cope better with local conditions. Since the SENA instructors lacked information about native species, indigenous communities were asked to determine which species would be suitable. Local people also provided information on breeding cycles and conditions, feeding needs, suitable rivers, streams and lakes, type of water, harvesting techniques and restrictions on consumption.

Indigenous *chagras* and food security

The *chagras* system is an indigenous agro-forestry arrangement characterised by annual crops during the first two to three years and fruit-producing trees and shrubs in subsequent years. Local people identified the need to increase the diversity of species in their *chagras*. The establishment of farmers groups has helped bring back the traditional practice of exchanging seeds. SENA instructors recognised that other local knowledge - about topics such as seed management, planting techniques, and indicators of soil suitability - should be incorporated in the curriculum.



Collaborative management

Collaborative management, or co-management, is loosely defined as the sharing of decision making, responsibilities and benefits related to the management of natural resources - including exploitation and conservation - by governments and individual users. Co-management increases the participation of local people in decision-making on natural resource management. It can also enhance local commitment to the management regime.

Co-management arrangements have proved to be helpful in overcoming a variety of problems formerly associated with state and centralised ("fence-and-fine") management. On the other hand, co-management projects are not always successful, and implementation of new management regimes has its problems. The conflicts that attend natural resource management and the widespread feelings of distrust among local populations, state agencies, conservationists and logging operators mean that building effective co-management regimes is a learning process for all parties.

The involvement of local communities is not a panacea for all forest management problems. Local perspectives and local knowledge do not always respond to the interests of downstream, national or global communities. And ineffective forest management and conservation practices are not the exclusive domain of centralised, top-down forest managers; local communities can also contribute to forest degradation and forest loss.

Over the years, co-management has been a prominent part of TBI's research programmes. Projects have investigated the social dimensions of SFM and conservation, developing co-management approaches and methods, and evaluating co-management's effectiveness and constraints.

In 2009, TBI and its partners addressed co-management issues in several initiatives:

- ♦ In two different kinds of conservation areas in Indonesia, a PhD student compared attitudes towards co-management by various levels of government to develop suitable models of management (Box 10).
- ♦ In Amacayacu National Park in Colombia and a range of protected areas (PAs) in the Putumayo region and across the border in Peru and Ecuador, TBI Colombia worked with communities and the National Parks Authority to strengthen local knowledge and reconciliation between the overlapping authorities of local *resguardos indigenas* and PAs.
- ♦ In Bach Ma National Park in Viet Nam, TBI worked with Utrecht University to examine the effects on local people displaced by the extension of the park's boundaries.

Indonesia: Co-management

Since decentralisation in 1999, national parks in Indonesia have been managed by the central government; protection forests, a different category of PA, are under the authority of local governments. The decentralisation process failed to clearly define the levels and scope of responsibilities of natural resource management.

The absence of law enforcement by the central government and disinterest on the part of the local governments have contributed to a situation where most conservation areas in Indonesia are under pressure. Local land claims and occupation are among the main issues that face conservation area managers, as are illegal land use and conflicts about which level of government is responsible for which task.



The differences in management authority between central and local governments make for differences in administrative and regulatory approaches - including co-management arrangements - to national parks and protection forests. Tri Wira Yuwati, a PhD student from Leiden University and Gadjah Mada University, began a research project on processes of designing and implementing co-management arrangements in Indonesia (Box 10). Initial analysis revealed the existence of 46 models of co-management for PAs in the country. Co-management is much less common in protection forests than in other types of PAs.

Although co-management has been successful in some PAs, examples of failure are widespread. Inequality between stakeholders, inadequate process facilitation, limited participation by local people and dysfunctional advisory councils are some of the factors that limit the implementation of co-management in the country.

Box 10. Study of co-management, Indonesia

A comparative study in Kalimantan focused on co-management arrangements in Sebangau National Park and Gunung Lumut Protection Forest. The research project will identify the functions and importance of local land-use systems in the management of PAs. It will also explore ways to integrate these practices in the management of PAs while avoiding the marginalisation

of local communities. The project will study the factors that help and hinder co-management arrangements in PAs in Indonesia, and the differences between the characteristics and effects of co-management arrangements in national parks and those in protection forests. This should lead to improved development and implementation of PA management.

Cameroon: Community forestry

Decentralisation of forest management is well established in Cameroon. The government's strategy for forest use is set out in the 1994 Forest Law and gives priority to poverty reduction. Community forests (CFs), with a maximum surface of 5,000 ha, were first established in 1997, with the number of new CFs reaching a peak around 2004. About 400 CFs are now at some stage of the application and approval process; approximately half of them have a management plan.

The community forests are situated in diverse ecological settings, although most are confined to the lowland forest zone and have timber exploitation as their major objective. TBI, together with CIFOR and the University of Dschang, participated in a study to look at the financial, economic and environmental costs and benefits of eight CF management regimes. Comparing the situation in an area with and without a CF is expected to reveal how much communities are really involved in exploiting their forests and what actual benefits accrue to them.



The preliminary results suggest that access to CFs generates more economic returns and sustainability for the local population than when such access does not exist. Pronounced differences can be seen between different communities, however; the more involved the community is in exploitation activities, the higher the economic returns, and external support during the initial operational phases is critical.



Forest certification: impacts on biodiversity

Forest certification is an important component of strategies for the sustainable management of the world's forests. These are among the key concerns that led to the emergence of forest certification:

- ♦ the situation of workers and forest-dependent communities;
- ♦ the environmental functions of forests; and
- ♦ loss of biodiversity.

Logging practices, particularly in the tropics, have been subject to widespread criticism. It was thought that by adhering to strict standards, forestry could address its poor practices and make a positive contribution to the development of tropical countries. Since the 1990s, when forest certification was introduced, more than 300 million hectares of forests have been certified under a variety of schemes. But does forest certification work?

In 2009, TBI published the results of a literature study⁶ that evaluated the effects of forest certification on one aspect of SFM: biodiversity. It addresses the effects of forest certification on the biodiversity of temperate, boreal, and tropical forests by discussing what biodiversity is, how it is measured and what SFM is.

The study confirms that effective management practices associated with forest certification appear to benefit biodiversity in managed forests. Reduced-impact logging, the protection of streamside reserves and biodiversity reserves, and the retention of green trees in clear cuts all help to maintain more species than

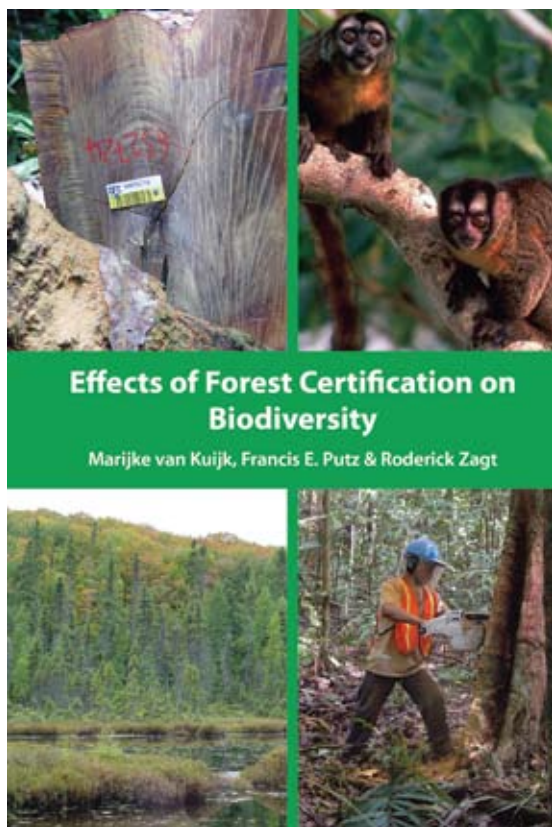
6 van Kuijk, M., Putz, F.E. and Zagt, R.J. (2009) Effects of forest certification on biodiversity. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands.

conventional forest management methods do. The literature reviewed shows, however, that measured and quantitative evidence about these effects on biodiversity is not conclusive, and that the long-term effects of certification remain unknown. Few if any systematic studies of the effects of forest certification have been conducted. Certification agencies, forest managers and the research community have not yet implemented sound approaches to monitor certification effects on biodiversity. In the long term, this may undermine the credibility of certification as a tool to conserve biodiversity.

The literature review has generated extensive interest from the certification community, researchers and forest policy makers. It helps to set the agenda for further progress in forest certification. For instance, the study results challenge the scientific community to provide quantitative, field-based evidence of species' responses to forest management practices, and to define acceptable trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and the social and economic interests of forest management. A dedicated effort will be needed to develop monitoring protocols that can be used to rigorously compare the relative performance of certified and conventionally managed forests.

Auditors and certifiers, for their part, can help by encouraging the research community to address questions about impacts, and by articulating their questions about the effects of forest management. More importantly, they and forest managers can ensure that stakeholders negotiate explicit and locally relevant biodiversity goals at the level of forest management units in a way that can be effectively monitored. The policy and donor community can foster a positive environment for certification by creating incentives for credible certification and disincentives for illegal and unsustainable forest management.

Several organisations invited TBI to present the study's findings and discuss its implications. This interest aligns well with a recent increase in the number of studies addressing the social, economic and environmental benefits of forest certification. Although many of these initiatives examine improvements in management, few look at the impacts of these changes.





Programme development, Congo Basin

The latest addition to the group of TBI country programmes is a research and capacity building initiative to support the conservation and wise use of tropical forests in the Congo Basin, the second largest rainforest block in the world.

TBI's programme development strategy in the Congo Basin has been to first revitalise its programme in Cameroon and then to develop a similar programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo). TBI was previously active in Cameroon from 1994 to 2003, implementing a country programme and coordinating the Campo Ma'an Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project. The resumption of TBI's activities in the Congo Basin allows a new programme to be formulated, one that takes into account developments and priorities in the forest sector and the opportunity for synergy between Cameroon and DR Congo. In addition, a series of publications is envisaged to disseminate the results of the Campo Ma'an project.

In Cameroon, the government's strategy for forest use is set out in the 1994 forest law and was subsequently elaborated in the Forest and Environmental Sector Plan. In DR Congo, the government initiated the Priority Agenda after the end of the war in 2002 as an initial set of corrective, preventive and framework measures for the recovery of the forestry sector. Based on this context, TBI identified the following broad research topics:

1. small-scale forestry and local timber markets, which are a significant part of the rural economy but because of their informality are poorly understood and overlooked in policy initiatives;
2. community forestry — forest management authority has been decentralised to an advanced degree in Cameroon and is incipient in DR Congo; this provides opportunities to evaluate the impacts of community forestry and incorporate it in the design of an appropriate framework;

3. sustainable forest management and climate change - TBI's previous forest management studies in Cameroon provide a good basis for examining the effects of forest management on long-term productivity and carbon storage;
4. forest landscape planning - assessing impacts and approaches will help governments and stakeholders plan for mitigating the deleterious impacts of infrastructure development on forests and forest-dependent livelihoods; and
5. financial mechanisms for sustainable forest management (Cameroon only) - information and capacity is needed to support strategies for diversifying the basis of financing for SFM and all forest functions; this should pave the way for participatory formulation and the initial implementation of a national financing strategy.

In 2009 agreements with the relevant ministries in Cameroon and DR Congo were signed and the TBI programme was registered as a legal entity; these were two key conditions for work to begin.

In Cameroon, the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife is the key government agency for the implementation of TBI's programme. A number of student projects on community forestry were supported at the University of Dschang in cooperation with CIFOR (see Cameroon: Community forestry, page 31). With Forests Monitor, TBI participates in a project to visually document community forestry practices in Cameroon and elsewhere in the world in a video. This information will contribute to the debate about community forestry in DR Congo.

In DR Congo, TBI engages with the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and has established a partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. The University of Kisangani is the main operational base and field activities will concentrate on *Province Orientale* in East Congo, with a focus on the Ituri landscape.





Institutional development and capacity building

Through institutional development and capacity building, TBI aims to strengthen key national forest sector organisations so that they will be better equipped to produce and use information to fulfil their mandates. TBI's institutional strengthening activities focus on a limited number of national partner organizations. So far, TBI's strongest affiliation has been with universities and research institutes that are a key part of the forest sector (Table 1). Institutional strengthening is done through a range of activities, such as joint research projects with national partners, training of professional staff, networking, collaboration with international partners (including the private sector) and tailor-made training.

Table 1. TBI's key national forest research partners in 2009

Colombia	National University in Leticia (UNAL) National Training Service / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> (SENA)
Congo Basin	University of Dschang (Cameroon) University of Kisangani (DR Congo)
Ghana	College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (CANR/ KNUST) Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)
Indonesia	Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)
Suriname	Anton de Kom University (AdeK)
Viet Nam	Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF) Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam (FSIV)

Partnerships exist with local universities and research institutes to train staff, often in the form of PhD or MSc scholarships; 23 PhDs and 22 MScs from southern countries participated in TBI's country programmes in 2009 (Figure 1). In addition, northern students participated in student projects, mainly in close collaboration with students from the South. Undergraduate students participate in TBI programmes through internships and seminars.

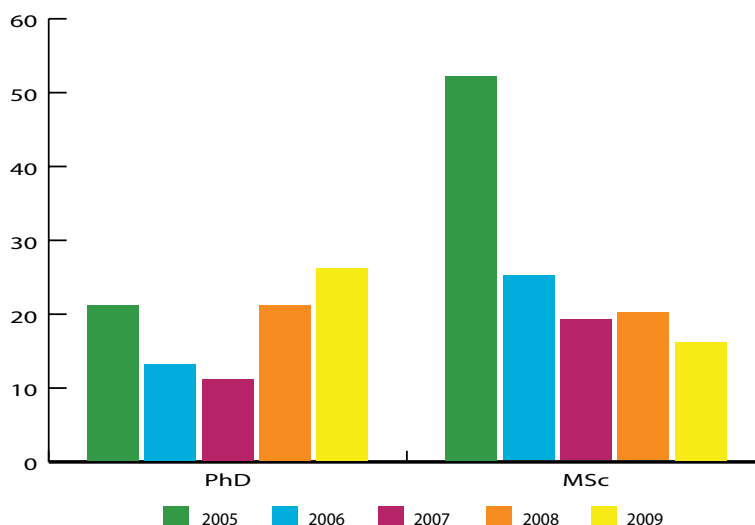


Figure 1. Number of students participating in TBI programmes

At a more profound level of collaboration, TBI worked with universities in the areas of curriculum development and knowledge management, mostly but not exclusively in the context of the Netherlands Programme for Institutional Strengthening of Post-secondary Education and Training Capacity (NPT) projects funded by Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC).

TBI coordinates three projects funded by the NPT-NUFFIC programme that are aimed at strengthening institutional capacity:

- ♦ strengthening of knowledge and Amazonian environmental management at the National University in Leticia (UNAL-Amazonia) in Colombia (see below);
- ♦ training in environmental management and sustainable production chains within SENA in Colombia (see page 27); and
- ♦ institutionalising Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) principles and approaches in the strategy and academic programmes of CANR/KNUST in Ghana.

These projects provide institutional support through a consortium of Dutch universities and research organisations. The projects aim to instil awareness about the complexity of forest issues in staff and students of the participating universities. They also convey the need to involve and respond to the needs of stakeholders and to recognise the importance of traditional knowledge.

Collaboration with non-research organisations such as government agencies, NGOs and community-based organisations, private sector and communities (Table 2) happens through tailor-made training and provision of targeted information based on their requirements.

Table 2. TBI's key national forest sector partners in 2009

Colombia	<i>Parques Nacionales</i> (Amazonas/Orinoco department) Patrimonio Natural Indigenous communities/organisations
Ghana	Forestry Commission Forest Forums
Indonesia	Provincial and district's Forest Service in Papua Provincial Forest Service and 3 districts (Siak, Rokan Hulu, and Rokan Hilir) in Riau BPKH Papua
Suriname	Nature Conservation Division (LBB-NCD) Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)
Viet Nam	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI)

Colombia: Integrating Amazonian reality into the national university

The NPT-NUFFIC project with UNAL-Amazonia is a good illustration of how the academic world and local communities can work together. Universities are often criticised for their irrelevance to local communities, their inaccessibility and their lack of interest in other people's problems. This project addresses these issues by providing training for high school teachers to improve university access for local students, develop permanent and stable undergraduate programmes at the Amazon campus and focus research on the major problems of the Amazon region, recognising the role of local knowledge.

Through the project local people increasingly recognised the relevance of the university and their ability to enter the university increased considerably. The project was concluded in 2009 with a week full of activities in which the results of the project were presented to a wide audience. A seminar was organised to discuss the past, present and future of higher education in the Amazon region.

Capacity building initiatives

Apart from institutional strengthening and individual capacity building activities, TBI has invested in some additional initiatives. A large new capacity building initiative was begun in Suriname by the Capacity Fund for Forests and Nature, in Ghana TBI has started to strengthen networking capacities of students, and four trainings in monitoring and evaluation were provided to project staff (see below).

Capacity Fund for Forests and Nature, Suriname

In February 2009 TBI Suriname launched the Capacity Fund for Forests and Nature/*Capaciteitsfonds Bos en Natuur* (CBN). CBN is a funding facility that supports projects to build the capacities of individuals, organisations and communities in the interior of

the country. The goal of these projects is to improve the quality of forest goods and services and to use them efficiently and sustainably. The €720,000 fund was made available by the Royal Netherlands Embassy and is administered by TBI Suriname. TBI actively seeks suitable projects and supports applicants in formulating and submitting proposals. Funding decisions are made by an independent board.

The forest sector in Suriname has a very limited human resource base. To develop the sector, there is a critical need to attract more students to forest and nature studies and to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders. TBI Suriname provides forestry training to students, professionals and other stakeholders, from operational to policy-making levels. CBN provides a welcome opportunity to reach new audiences and broaden the scope of TBI Suriname's capacity building programme.



During the first year of operation, 26 organisations and individuals approached TBI Suriname for support in capacity building through the CBN. Of these, 14 requests resulted in full applications, ten of which were awarded funding (see box 11).

Box 11. Suriname: examples of CBN projects

One of the activities supported by the Capacity Fund for Forests and Nature (CBN) was the country's first national conference on climate change, in October 2009. The conference provided an opportunity, in the run-up to the COP 15 in Copenhagen in December 2009, to raise awareness among policy makers and the general public of the effects of climate change on Suriname.

Another noteworthy project supported by the CBN fund was the production of a DVD on biodiversity for primary schools. In the presentation, children age 10 to 14 talk about the plants and animals they encounter

as they walk through a Natural Park; this conveys information about the importance of conserving the tropical rainforest. The presentation was also broadcast on national television.

The CBN fund also supported the training of Maroon communities in improved management of community forests. The villagers gained insight in complex environmental issues and their effects on timber harvesting and livelihoods. Alternative income-generation possibilities were investigated, such as agro-forestry and marketing of non-timber forest products.

Ghana: Working with natural resource students

Information is a prerequisite for development. Without it, innovation would not be able to spread. TBI fosters and supports communication of information needs and knowledge relating to tropical forests to help improve forest-based livelihoods and achieve sustainable forest development. In Ghana, most natural resource students in universities find it difficult to obtain reliable information that can equip them to handle future challenges as professionals. This lack of relevant and up-to-date information results partly from a low teacher-student ratio, lack of teacher motivation and curricula that have not been updated to address the changing emphases in forestry practice.



TBI Ghana is a knowledge broker and trusted partner in sustainable forest development. It recognised that it could do more to support students, and that disseminating relevant knowledge would be an effective way to achieve broad student engagement. This information would augment what students learned during regular school sessions and add to knowledge they acquired through reading. To this end, TBI Ghana instituted periodic seminars in collaboration with KNUST's Renewable Natural Resources

Students' Association. It is anticipated that these seminars will gradually fill information gaps identified in the study of natural resource management.

At least one seminar is planned for each academic semester. The first seminar was held on November 4, 2009 at KNUST. More than 300 students and teachers participated.

Capacity building in monitoring and evaluation

An effective framework for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is key to making projects achieve their goals. M&E needs to be woven into the fabric of a project, instead of being a stand-alone exercise. Because projects with a well-considered M&E component are expected to better respond to stakeholder needs - and therefore more likely to achieve desired changes - TBI has invested in M&E training for some of its own staff and staff of partners that it works with.

In 2009 TBI organised four M&E training sessions for projects on strengthening capacities of provincial forestry organisations in Viet Nam, chainsaw milling in Ghana and Guyana and introducing INRM principles at KNUST in Ghana. WUR's Centre for Development Innovation facilitated the training. Although many participants were familiar with M&E concepts, the approach was an eye-opener for most of them.



Dialogue and Linkage

TBI's goal is to ensure that forest actors use sound information to formulate appropriate policies and to better manage tropical forests. In addition to information generation and capacity building, the exchange of information through dialogue and linking the national and international forest agendas are important elements in this strategy. The information generated will benefit forest governance and management only if it is used and if it is shared by various stakeholders.

At the national level in the country programmes, TBI stimulates and creates opportunities for the exchange of information in a way that allows people to contribute to better forest policies and sustainable forest management. TBI also supports effective interaction between the national and international forest agendas so that the international debate benefits from accurate information and international insights and issues are better reflected into national agendas. As an impartial and independent provider of knowledge, TBI is well placed to stimulate this dialogue and linkage.

In 2009, TBI created and participated in national platforms for the exchange of information and mutual learning. In Ghana and Guyana TBI is implementing a multi-stakeholder dialogue to address chainsaw milling issues (see Ghana and Guyana: implementing a multi-stakeholder dialogue, below).

Several events in 2009 provided an occasion to link country experiences to ongoing international forest discussions. Case studies of chainsaw milling in Ghana and Guyana were presented at two regional meetings (in West Africa and the Guiana Shield/Caribbean, respectively). Among other initiatives, TBI organised workshops in the Netherlands, Suriname and Viet Nam on climate change issues, in the Netherlands and Ghana on the effects of the FLEGT/VPA process on local livelihoods, in Indonesia

on landscape restoration, and in Colombia on strengthening traditional knowledge in natural resource management (see Events, page 55). Furthermore, TBI participated in the World Forestry Congress in Argentina, discussing case studies on forest financing mechanisms (Box 1).

Initiatives such as the European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN) and the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) provide TBI with the opportunity to present information at the international level while informing national forest agendas. TBI's participation in other networks, such as Chatham House meetings on illegal logging and the Dutch Forest Forum, further helps to inform national and international policy processes.

Viet Nam: seminar on SEA and climate change



One of the challenges facing managers and policy makers at various levels in Viet Nam is how to develop the economy while minimizing negative impacts on the environment and society. The need for sustainable and coherent policies is getting more urgent due to international REDD requirements in which Viet Nam intends to participate. Many programmes have been implemented without taking ecological concerns into account, leading to wasted resources and negative impacts on the environment.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has proven to be an effective policy tool for integrating environmental considerations into the planning process. TBI Viet Nam, with support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Viet Nam, successfully organized the SEA and Climate Change seminar in Ha Noi on November 25–26, 2009. The purpose of the seminar was to illustrate the importance of SEA to the national and provincial planning process. The SEA seminar was an example of TBI Viet Nam's importance as a knowledge broker in national policy dialogues in the field of natural resource management. It was a productive event, in terms of information sharing and capacity building for MARD, the Ministry of Investment and Planning and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

About 70 participants attended the seminar, including managers, policy makers (from local to central levels), universities, NGOs, research institutions and international organisations. Prominent international experts in SEA from the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment, among others, presented the potential and challenges of SEA and explained how to apply it effectively in planning and implementation processes, especially in relation to climate change activities.

Discussions revealed the relevance of SEA to policy solutions and showed that appropriate policies and guidance for project implementation are still lacking, at both the local and national level. It will be necessary to further elaborate policies.

Successful application of SEA in Viet Nam is hampered by limited awareness, capacity and information. It is necessary to build the capacity of individuals and organisations at all levels, and to integrate SEA into the curriculum of the country's universities.

Networking for linkage

Networking is a key tool in the promotion of knowledge exchange and the linkage of national and international agendas. TBI hosts the ETFRN secretariat and is the network's national focal point in the Netherlands. ETFRN links policy, research and practice, aiming to ensure that European research contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of forest and tree resources in tropical and subtropical countries. The network provides a range of services, including ETFRN News, with theme-based issues relevant to the international development agenda. At least one issue per year is published; an issue on climate change was released in 2009 (see Publications, page 51).

ETFRN participates in the annual meeting of the European Tropical Forestry Advisers' Group (ETFAG), which was held in Finland in September 2009. ETFAG is an informal group of forestry experts from the European Commission and its member governments. ETFRN's participation in the ETFAG meetings is useful in linking research organisations to the policy domain so that they can learn about the policy agenda and advise policy makers.

TBI is also active in the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, a network that unites governments, organisations, communities and individuals to encourage and facilitate the restoration of forest landscapes. TBI and the Ministry of LNV act as the Dutch contact points for the tropical and Netherlands components respectively. In 2009, TBI organised two workshops in Indonesia on forest landscape restoration to develop a national plan for landscape restoration. It also participated in The London Challenge, on November 26. At this event a shared vision was formulated for harnessing the potential of more than a billion hectares of deforested and degraded forest lands worldwide. The goal is to significantly improve local livelihoods, conserve biodiversity, complement and support agricultural productivity and make a tangible contribution to mitigating climate change through forest landscape restoration.



The Dutch Forum on Forests (Bossenoverleg) is a periodic meeting of professionals and individuals with an interest in the fields of policy, research, management and conservation with regard to forests outside the Netherlands. Since the autumn of 2009, TBI has become one of the co-organisers of this forum, jointly with IUCN's National Committee of the Netherlands.

Ghana and Guyana: Implementing a multi-stakeholder dialogue

The EU-funded project, “Developing alternatives to illegal chainsaw lumbering through multi-stakeholder dialogue in Ghana and Guyana” aims to find sustainable solutions to the problems associated with the production of lumber for local timber markets. TBI carries out the project in collaboration with the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana and the Forestry Commission in Ghana and the Forestry Training Centre and Iwokrama in Guyana.

The project involves all stakeholders in dialogue, information gathering and the development of alternatives to unsustainable chainsaw milling practices. It focuses on multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) as a mechanism to reduce conflict, adjust perceptions of the nature of the problems and create shared views of solutions among stakeholders. This dialogue is supported by analysis of issues and action research; these help identify and clarify the issues surrounding chainsaw milling. Research and dialogue mutually strengthen each other to produce sound policy recommendations: the evidence provided by research helps to build clear scenarios on the consequences of alternative choices and to bridge differences between stakeholders on the basis of information. MSD discussions also help to further guide research efforts towards relevant topics.

Ghana and Guyana are two countries where chainsaw milling is widespread. The practice generates frequent conflict but is economically and socially important to rural people. In both countries a meaningful mechanism for dialogue is needed between the principal stakeholders of chainsaw milling, because of the existence of conflict between stakeholders and because chainsaw operators are not fully accepted as legitimate stakeholders by other forest actors. In 2009 MSD processes were initiated in both countries. Different groups of stakeholders were identified, and the project gathered their views on the form and content of the dialogue process and built their capacities to participate. In Ghana, dialogue is structured into interrelated national and district level meetings; two national MSD meetings and eight district level meetings were organised. In Guyana focus group meetings were finalised and a preparatory meeting was held; MSD will begin there in 2010.

MSD aims to achieve a broadly supported agenda of action. Actions at the national level address the strategies needed to reduce illegality and balance different visions of forest sector development, including chainsaw milling. Local-level actions should contribute to transforming chainsaw-milling strategies into more acceptable and sustainable forms. MSD also provides lessons that will help international policy makers effectively consider the impacts of chainsaw milling on efforts to reduce illegal logging and improve local livelihoods. The MSD approach has great relevance for governments engaged in the implementation of VPAs with the EU, and those struggling with the role of chainsaw milling in the forest sector.



Working in partnership

Partnership - bringing together national and international parties that contribute and share a range of skills and expertise, and working through partners rather than replacing them - is a critical element of TBI's approach. TBI engages in partnerships at multiple levels (Table 3). Within its country programmes, partnerships with national forest sector organisations help TBI develop its research and capacity building agenda and communicate the message while research partners generate relevant information. On a strategic level, partnerships with the private sector, research organisations and conservation and development groups create 'markets' for the knowledge and skills produced within the programmes. Partnerships support several goals:

- ♦ applying the results of research;
- ♦ disseminating results to wider audiences;
- ♦ achieving better decisions on forest policy, forest management and the general field of TBI's activities (research, capacity building, etc.); and
- ♦ access to funding.

Table 3. TBI partners in 2009

Universities and forest research institutes

Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resource Research Institute (IavH)	Colombia
Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)	Suriname
♦ Faculty of Technological Sciences	
Bogor Agriculture University (IPB), Faculty of Forestry	Indonesia
Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS)	Suriname
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Indonesia

Charles Sturt University (CSU)	Australia
♦ Institute for Land, Water and Society	
University of Copenhagen (FLD)	Denmark
♦ Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning	
Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)	Ghana
Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)	Indonesia
Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam (FSIV)	Viet Nam
Gadjah Mada University (UGM)	Indonesia
♦ Faculty of Forestry	
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	UK
International Centre for Development-oriented Research in Agriculture (ICRA)	the Netherlands
Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF)	Viet Nam
♦ Faculty of Forestry	
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)	Ghana
♦ College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANR)	
♦ Department of Planning	
♦ Department of Agricultural Engineering	
♦ Faculty of Bioscience	
Lambung Mangkurat University (UnLaM)	Indonesia
♦ Department of Forest Management, College of Forestry	
Leiden University	the Netherlands
♦ Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML)	
♦ Faculty of Social Sciences-Cultural Anthropology (FSW/CA)	
♦ Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance, and Development (VVI)	
Mulawarman University (UnMul)	Indonesia
♦ Faculty of Forestry	
National University of Colombia (UNAL)	Colombia
♦ Sede Amazonia	
Queensland University (UQ)	Australia
♦ School of Land and Food Sciences	
University of Amsterdam (UvA)	the Netherlands
♦ Amsterdam institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies (AMIDSt)	
University of Dschang	Cameroon
University of Freiburg	Germany
♦ Department of Forest Biometry	
University of Kisangani	DR Congo
University of Tilburg	the Netherlands
♦ Development Research Institute	
University of Twente	the Netherlands
♦ Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)	

Utrecht University (UU)	the Netherlands
♦ International Development Studies (IDS), Faculty of Geosciences ♦ Institute of Environmental Biology (IEB)	
Viet Nam Forestry University (VFU)	Viet Nam
VU University Amsterdam	the Netherlands
♦ Centre for International Cooperation (CIS)	
Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR)	the Netherlands
♦ Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group (FNP) ♦ Forest Ecology and Forest Management Group (FEM) ♦ Rural Development Sociology Group (RDS) ♦ Environmental Economics and Natural Resources Group (ENR) ♦ ALTERRA ♦ Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Science ♦ Centre for Development Innovation (CDI)	
Government and government agencies	
Bach Ma National Park (BMNP)	Viet Nam
Forestry Commission (FC)	Ghana
♦ Forest Services Division (FSD) ♦ Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC) ♦ Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD) ♦ VPA Secretariat	
Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)	Guyana
♦ Forestry Training Centre Incorporated (FTCI)	
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Viet Nam
♦ Forest Sector Support Partnership (FSPP & P) ♦ International Support Group (ISG) ♦ Forestry Department (FD) ♦ Forest Protection Department (FPD) ♦ International Cooperation Department (ICD) ♦ Department of Science, Technology and Environment ♦ Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) ♦ Sub-FIPI Hue	
Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNET)	DR Congo
Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOW)	Cameroon
Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territory Development (MinAmbiente)	Colombia
♦ Special Administrative Unit of the National Parks System (UAESPNN): National Parks Amacayacu and Cahuinari	
Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB)	Suriname
Nature Conservation Division of the Forest Service (LBB-NCD)	Suriname
The Office of Environmental Monitoring of Balikpapan City	Indonesia
National Training Service (SENA)	Colombia
Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)	Suriname

Local governments in Indonesia

Indonesia

- ♦ Province of Papua
- ♦ Province of Bali
- ♦ Province of Riau
- ♦ Boven Digoel
- ♦ Merauke
- ♦ Paser
- ♦ Major of Balikpapan

Foundations, NGOs and associations

Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS)	Suriname
Development in Higher Education (DHO)	the Netherlands
European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN)	the Netherlands
Forests Monitor	UK
Foundation for Information and Development (SWI)	Suriname
Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation (HIVOS)	the Netherlands
Programme for Sustainable Management of the Forests in the Bolivian Amazon (PROMAB)	Bolivia
Indigenous Regional Council for the Upper Amazonas (CRIMA)	Colombia
Institute of Natural Resources Law (IHSA)	Indonesia
Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana
Patrimonio Natural	Colombia
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	USA
WWF Guianas	Suriname
WWF Colombia	Colombia
WWF Indonesia	Indonesia
IUCN – the International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Switzerland
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands	the Netherlands
Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)	the Netherlands
Dutch Association for Tropical Forests (VTB)	the Netherlands

International and multilateral agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of UN (FAO)	Italy
♦ NFP facility	
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Germany
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (OTCA)	Brazil

Corporate

Culturecom Consulting	Suriname
Environmental Services and Support (ESS)	Suriname
PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP - APRIL)	Indonesia
New World Forest Services	USA

Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

TBI has renewed its partnership agreement with the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV). The partnership provides support to the ministry in the field of international policies on forests and biodiversity. The impact of Dutch actions on biodiversity, environmental services and trade chains in tropical forests will be assessed, as will the effectiveness of Dutch and international policies in addressing these effects. Activities will focus on several issues:

- ♦ payments for biodiversity/financing of forests;
- ♦ sustainable timber chains (linking domestic and international interests);
- ♦ strategies for SFM in a changing environment (options for integrating forests in multiple-use landscapes); and
- ♦ forest governance.

TBI's network, experience and expertise will be used to generate and synthesize knowledge that supports international policy processes, to advise the ministry on key forest management issues, and to disseminate the findings through its networks, ETFRN in particular.

WUR's Centre for Development Innovation (CDI)

The partnership between TBI and CDI shows how two organisations can build on each other's strengths. The two organisations have been based in the same building for some time, but collaboration really took off in 2005 with a joint project on Integrated Natural Resource Management with the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Ghana (CANR). Over the years the collaboration between CANR, CDI and TBI has grown. CDI facilitated short courses on adaptive management and forest governance for college staff members and TBI Ghana.



TBI Ghana supports CANR through joint research projects, support for students and training in communication and proposal writing. In addition, CDI and CANR jointly organised a short course on adaptive management for international professionals.

Within the framework of the chainsaw-milling project, CDI conducted training for facilitators in Ghana, followed by on-line coaching. This contributed to the professional facilitation of policy discussions related to chainsaw milling and VPAs. CDI and TBI staff jointly prepared a paper on the design of a multiple stakeholder dialogue as a possible means to resolve conflict in the Ghanaian forestry sector.

CDI and TBI are also collaborating in the project, "Illegal or incompatible? Managing the consequences of international timber trade agreements on local livelihoods," funded through a partnership between the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and WUR. The project provided graduates of CANR with the opportunity to study the impact of FLEGT-VPA on the livelihoods of forest-adjacent communities in Ghana.

The success of the CDI-TBI partnership is due to complimentary skills and resources; common interests in sustainable natural resource management, policy development, science for impact and capacity building; knowledge of the country and expertise in the subjects; and above all, the professional belief in the added value of collaboration.

Viet Nam: Strengthening institutional development through partnership

TBI Viet Nam is implementing a project in cooperation with Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF) - a regional university in the north-central region of the country and one of TBI's strategic partners - and the International Development Studies of Utrecht University (IDS). The goal of the project is to enhance the capacity of staff and students in integrated, participatory socioeconomic research and methodologies related to livelihood development and integrated natural resource management. The project links institutional strengthening, capacity building and socioeconomic research. Socioeconomics is a fairly new component of HUAF's education modules.

The project, which is focused on the topic of forest land allocation, provides a joint learning environment for Dutch and Vietnamese staff and students. PhD research has already started on the topic of forest land allocation policy and poverty alleviation in central Viet Nam. Several MSc research topics have been defined related to this PhD; and approximately 20 students and staff members of IDS and HUAF have conducted field research in Thua Thien Hue province. Researchers from other disciplines have joined the research group: two lecturers from the Hue University College of Economics and five students from the university's College of Foreign Languages.



In addition, an informal network has been established, with participation from a wide range of members, including international senior experts, researchers, lecturers and students from HUAF. Network members exchange knowledge, give feedback to each other and work closely together on topics of mutual interest. The network is also used to circulate information on scholarship opportunities, short courses and other relevant topics. As a result of the network, one HUAF lecturer successfully applied for a NUFFIC scholarship for his PhD study at the IDS.

This North-South partnership between TBI Viet Nam, HUAF and IDS/UU strengthens HUAF and creates a dynamic network of researchers and students in various fields and disciplines. The partnership offers students and staff members a great opportunity to conduct field research in Viet Nam in a development-oriented, interdisciplinary and international context.



Publications

Scientific publications

These publications were written by TBI staff or researchers associated with TBI and published by TBI and by projects and consortia in which TBI participates.

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Ghana: Strengthening off-reserve timber resource management

The future of off-reserve timber resources in Ghana is uncertain. Off-reserve timber production decreased from 80 percent to 30 percent of the harvested volume in 2005. Existing legislation and implementation do not provide adequate incentives for stakeholders, especially farmers, to engage in sustainable tree management practices. TBI Ghana, with support from Care International Ghana, and in collaboration with the Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning, organised the workshop, “Timber Resources outside Forest Reserves: is there a Future?” in September 2007 to find appropriate strategies to strengthen the management of timber resources.

The proceedings of this workshop (Tropenbos International Ghana 2009) include the workshop presentations and a synthesis that captures the participants’ main considerations, conclusions and recommendations. They concluded that the following issues needed particular attention:

1. equity and benefit sharing;
2. definition of roles and responsibilities in the management of off-reserve timber;
3. continuous stakeholder participation in finding long-term solutions to off-reserve management;
4. provision of other incentives beyond equitable sharing of timber benefits; and
5. improved governance of timber revenues.

To address these issues it was recommended that current forest policies on tree tenure and benefit sharing be reviewed, that tree management eventually be devolved to the farmers, and that institutional roles be clarified and improved techniques be developed for managing off-reserve trees.

Other publications

These are published books and reports for a non-scientific audience.

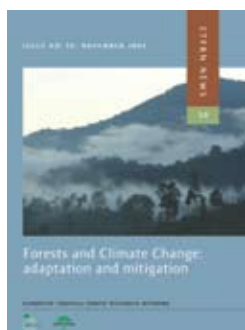
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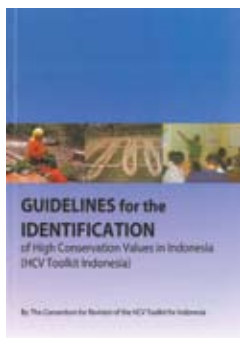
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ETFRN News 50

ETFRN News 50, "Forests and Climate Change: adaptation and mitigation" was issued in the run-up to COP 15 in Copenhagen in December 2009. It contains more than 20 wide-ranging articles on forests and climate change, contributing to the discussion on the potential role of forests and forest management in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Some 3,500 copies have been distributed at relevant events (including Forest Day 3 at the UNFCCC summit in Copenhagen) and through ETFRN's network: a digital version can be downloaded from ETFRN's

website (www.etfrn.org). The issue was a joint production of TBI and CDI and was financially supported by the Government of the Netherlands, the UK Department for International Development, and the German Technical Cooperation.



Guidelines for the identification of High Conservation Values in Indonesia (HCV Toolkit Indonesia)

The concept of High Conservation Values (HCV) was originally developed to help forest managers improve the social, cultural and environmental sustainability of wood production. HCV has evolved into a tool for governments to undertake spatial planning, for private companies to realize their corporate social and sustainability commitments, and for the financial sector to assess loan requests for developments in specific sectors. It provides society with a planning tool to achieve a rational balance between environmental conservation, social justice

and economic development, providing an alternative to locking up regions in strictly protected areas.

The HCV Toolkit Indonesia is meant to serve as a standard protocol for conducting HCV assessments that guarantee high quality, transparency and integrity. This is done by explaining the required steps of an HCV assessment; defining rights and responsibilities of parties involved; and providing guidelines concerning minimum standards of data collection to produce high-quality outputs in an efficient manner. The toolkit has been written in a broadly applicable way to enable its use in various sectors, including conventional wood businesses, oil palm or pulp plantations, mining and land-use planning.

The toolkit revision was initiated and organised by the Consortium for Revision of the HCV Toolkit for Indonesia, under the coordination of the Indonesian Resource Institute and Daemeter Consulting, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, TBI Indonesia, WWF Indonesia, Conservation International, Fauna and Flora International and the Rainforest Alliance.



Events

Financing Mechanisms

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Sustainable Business and Prosperity for All: workshop and exhibition (Box 2)	consortium of green Institutions & NGOs	April 23-26	Balikpapan, Indonesia
Workshop: Mainstreaming Payments for Environmental Services in Indonesia	Bogor Agricultural University, ICRAF	August 3-5	Bogor, Indonesia
World Forestry Congress (WFC) two subsessions and one side event: ♦ Valuation of environmental services and benefit sharing. ♦ Economic benefits of forests; keynote and two voluntary papers, moderated by LNV/TBI. ♦ National Forest Financing Strategies - Some experiences and considerations from Latin America and Asia worth sharing with others (Box 1).	LNV, FAO, OTCA, CCAD	October 18-23	Buenos Aires, Argentina

Domestic timber markets and chainsaw milling

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Defining mechanisms for positioning small and medium forest enterprises to contribute meaningfully to poverty reduction in Ghana.		March 26-27	Accra, Ghana

Domestic timber markets and chainsaw milling

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Regional workshop on chainsaw milling in West Africa		May 25–26	Accra, Ghana
The FLEGT/VPA process in Ghana: legality and livelihoods	WUR-CDI	June 8–9	Wageningen, the Netherlands
Recommendations for controlling illegal chainsaw milling in Ghana; technical working committee meeting	FORIG	June 10–11	Abono, Ghana
Regional workshop on chainsaw milling in the Guiana Shield and the Caribbean	FTCI, Iwokrama	July 8–9	Georgetown, Guyana
Social safeguards in the Ghana-EU VPA: Jointly developing a research and development agenda for improved forest governance	WUR-CDI	October 8–9	Accra, Ghana
Focus group meetings on chainsaw milling in Guyana		six meetings	Guyana
Multi-stakeholder dialogue on chainsaw milling in Ghana		three national & eight district level meetings	Ghana

Landscapes

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Amazon Chagras and Spatial Planning	RESA, Acción Social and Omacha		Cumaribo, Vichada, Colombia
First workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration in Indonesia	IUCN, ITTO	May 12–15	Balikpapan, Indonesia
Forestry in Provincial Spatial Planning: Implementation of the Regulation No. 26/2007	Mulawarman University	October 19	Samarinda, Indonesia
Public hearing on HCVF in the Kampar Peninsula	RAPP	November 12	Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia
Development of a National Plan for Landscape Restoration in Indonesia – Second Workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration	IUCN, ITTO	December 7–8	Wanagama, Indonesia
GIS and land-use planning for provinces in Viet Nam	Forest Sub-Department	six meetings	Viet Nam

Climate change

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Managing forests for carbon sequestration and REDD	ICD-MARD, UQ	March 5–6	Hue, Viet Nam
Opportunities for High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) countries on REDD	RGB, WWF	March 13 & 17	Torarica, Paramaribo, Suriname
Tropical Forests and Climate Change: Are we on the right track ... beyond Copenhagen? (Box 13)	VTB, LNV, UU, WUR	June 24	Ede, the Netherlands
Towards a carbon balance of forests in Suriname: first results and recommendations for future monitoring	ALTERRA, CELOS	November 17	Paramaribo, Suriname
Forum on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change	MARD	November 25–26	Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Traditional Knowledge

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Strengthening traditional practices on natural resource management through local research	BIOCAN	April 23	Lima, Peru
The arrival of the Amazon in Bogota exhibition, including seven intercultural workshops and events (Box 14)	ICANH, National Museum of Colombia	May 14 – August 2	Bogotá, Colombia
Workshop on TBI Colombia's participatory research experience	SENA	November 12–15	Mitu, Vaupés, Colombia

Collaborative Management

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Workshop on local monitoring and cartography		May 17–20	Amacayacu N. P., Colombia
Workshop, Forest Community Development: Illegal Activities, Human Rights or Corporate Social Responsibility	Lambung Mangkurat University	July 23–24	Banjarbaru, Indonesia
Multi-stakeholder meeting on co-management of protected areas	Bappeda Paser District	October 13	Paser District, Indonesia

Miscellaneous

event	co-organisers	date	Venue
Network of Dutch-supported initiatives in the forestry sector of Ghana		February 17 & May 28	Accra and Kumasi, Ghana
Evaluation of the Dutch Policy for Tropical Rainforests (Dutch Forest Forum)	IUCN-NL, VTB, Working Group Ecology & Development	September 16	Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Regional forest cooperation – removing barriers, taking chances: regionalisation of the forest dialogue (pre-WFC workshop)	Organised by GTZ and FAO	October 17	Buenos Aires, Argentina
The Puembo Initiative, a space for dialogue on forestry policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: link between the region and the international processes (side event, World Forestry Congress)	GTZ	October 19	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Alternative livelihoods in indigenous and afrocolombian communities	SENA, OEI, NUFFIC	October 22–23	Bogotá, Colombia
Introduction to the market value chain	Trieu Nguyen Commune	December 16	Quang Tri, Viet Nam

Box 13. Seminar on tropical forests and climate change

On June 24, 2009 the seminar, “Tropical forests and climate change: Are we on the right track...beyond Copenhagen?” took place. It was organised by Utrecht University, Wageningen University, TBI, the Dutch Association of Tropical Forests (VTB) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV). The seminar focused on contributing to an agenda for further work after the UNFCCC Cop 15. Participants presented and discussed recent scientific insights into the role of tropical forest in climate change mitigation and adaptation, an integrated view on sustainable forest management and policy and management implications.

They reached several main conclusions: sustainable management of timber production forests contributes substantially to the reduction of global carbon emissions; important stocks of carbon can be found in different types of forests, but a too-exclusive focus on carbon sequestration and storage may have negative effects on the role of forests in livelihoods and biodiversity; and developing a credible REDD scheme involves a trade-off between efficiency and fairness.

Box 14. The arrival of the Amazon in Bogotá

The exhibition *Llegó el Amazonas a Bogotá/The arrival of the Amazon in Bogotá* at the National Museum of Colombia presented an overview of how political, cultural and religious historical events have contributed to the identities and cultures of the Amazon and its inhabitants today. It was organised by the Ministry of Culture, the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH), the National Museum of Colombia and TBI Colombia, and was sponsored by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, the Netherlands Embassy, the Beatriz Osorio Foundation and Lowe SSP3.

The exhibition relates that the Colombian Amazon is predominantly an Indigenous territory with the highest ethnic diversity of the entire Amazon basin, and a history of settlement that goes back 10,000 years. The exhibition outlines how several phases of developments have shaped this diversity. Since the seventeenth century, the Amazon has been exploited for its natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable. However, this has brought little wealth and prosperity to the local people. The extraction of rubber in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the beginning of agricultural occupation and colonisation, leading to the exploitation of the area's indigenous peoples.

Religious missions have been organised by the King of Spain in order to gain spiritual control over the local inhabitants since the early seventeenth century. Missionaries forced the local inhabitants to abandon their traditions; even their language was forbidden.

In the twentieth century, colonisation was taken over by the State, creating new tensions with the indigenous communities. This situation has improved recently through the recognition of the territorial and political rights of indigenous people, such as the designation of indigenous reservations (resguardos) in the Amazon. In spite of centuries of colonisation, control over the Amazon remains problematic, and it is difficult to protect the people against illegal activities and armed conflict.

The exhibition was put together by an unusual mix of experts: indigenous peoples from the Amazon, museum specialists, social scientists and artists. Visitors had the opportunity to meet the unknown and inaccessible world of the Amazon, guided by indigenous people from the region, who were trained for this special occasion. The exhibition will continue as a travelling exhibit, creating more awareness among urban people about the Amazon's cultural, social, ecological and historical diversity.

The exhibition offered TBI a rare chance to reach a new and large audience through a high-profile event that showcased cultural traditions that were documented over many years by TBI's indigenous collaborators. It allowed them to personally communicate their stories and their perspectives to visitors. The exhibition brought more than 20,000 visitors into contact with the work of TBI Colombia.





General Board

TBI is governed by a General Board of reputable Dutch and international experts drawn from the research, policy, business and development communities (Table 4). Between annual board meetings, an Executive Committee is responsible for the implementation of Board resolutions.

The sixteenth meeting of the General Board was held in Wageningen, the Netherlands on June 18–19, 2009. The main issues on the agenda were the development of the Congo Basin programme, and a review of country programme activities since the previous meeting. It was decided that the 2010 General Board meeting will be held in Ghana.

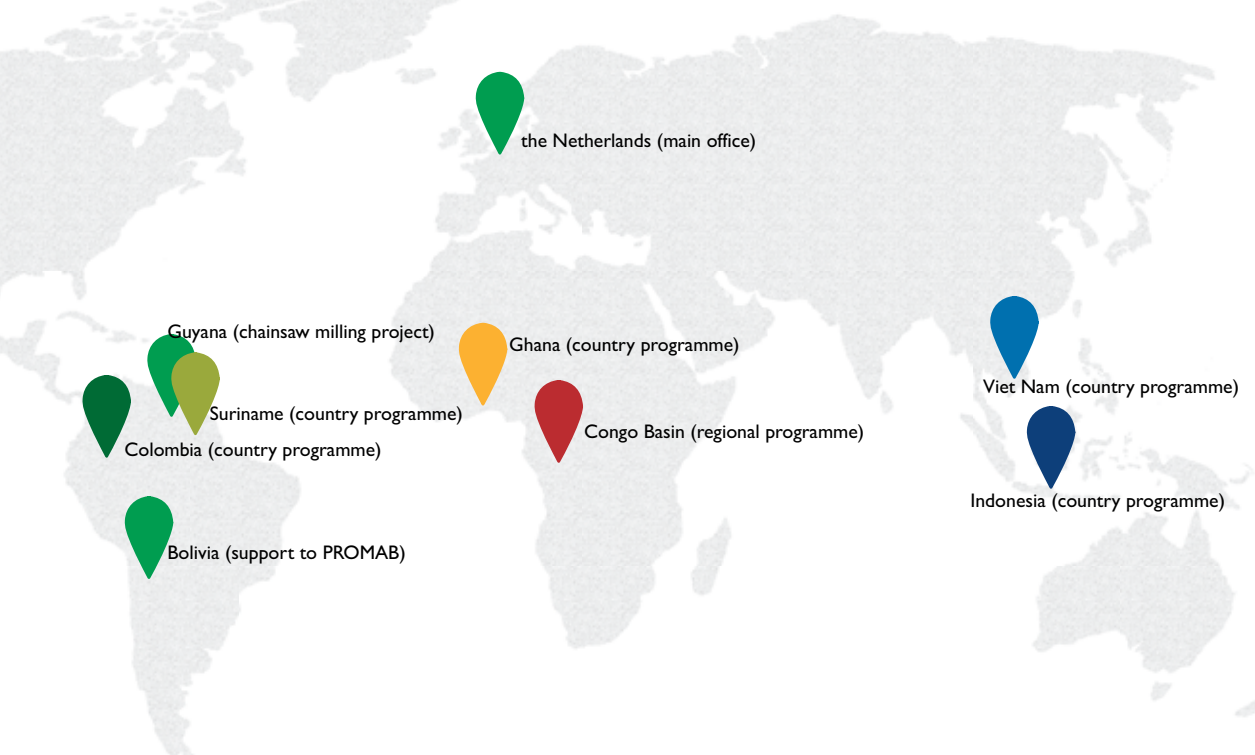
The Executive Committee met on three occasions in 2009. The committee consisted of Professor R. Rabbinge (chair), Professor G.M.J. Mohren, Professor A.J. Dietz and Professor J. Jiggins. Apart from discussing ongoing management issues, TBI's risk analysis and its contribution to the public debate received special attention.

In late 2009 Mr. Pelinck retired from the General Board. Professor G.M.J Mohren agreed to extend his term for an additional year. Mr. Alhassan Attah (Ghana) and Professor D. Darusman (Indonesia) joined the General Board.

Table 4. Composition of the TBI General Board in 2009

Name	Country	Organisation
Prof.dr. R. Rabbinge (Chair)	the Netherlands	WUR
Ms. Y. Kakabadse Navarro (Vice-Chair)	Ecuador	Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano
Prof.dr. J.L. Jiggins (Treasurer)	the Netherlands	WUR
Mr. A. Attah	Ghana	Forestry Commission; UNFF secretariat
Dr. J. Blaser	Switzerland	Intercooperation
Prof.dr. D. Darusman	Indonesia	Bogor Agricultural University
Prof. dr. A.J. Dietz	the Netherlands	AMIDSt; CERES
Ms. Claudia Martínez	Colombia	E3-Ecology, Environment and Ethics
Prof. dr. G.M.J. Mohren	the Netherlands	WUR
Mr. E. Pelinck	the Netherlands	
Dr. H. van den Hombergh	the Netherlands	IUCN-NL





Staff list

Colombia

Carlos Rodríguez	Programme Director
Nicolas Bermudez	Project Officer, UNDP Project
Martha Cordoba	Secretary
Edixon Daza	GIS Officer
Rosa Myriam Díaz	Secretary
Sandra Frieri	Educational Specialist, SENA – NPT Project
Monica Gruezmacher	Communication Officer
Nestor Gutierrez	Legal Consultant
Maria Mercedes Guzman	Project Coordinator, Ministry of Culture
Maria Clara van der Hammen	Socio-cultural Specialist, SENA – NPT Project
Clara Rita Hernández	Secretary
Gertrudis Matapí	General Services
Elkin Moreno	GIS Officer
Patricia Navarrete	Project Officer, SENA – NPT Project
Hector Olarte	General Services
Jaime Olarte	General Services
Javier Ortega	Finance Manager
Rocio Polanco	Coordinator, WWF-Trinational Project for Tropenbos
Marta Rocero	Project Officer, SENA – NPT Project
Jairan Sanchez	Project Officer, SENA – NPT Project
Yaneth Triviño	Accountancy
Marisol Vargas	Accountancy
Patricia Vargas	Project Officer, UNDP Project
Norma Zamora	Project Officer, SENA – NPT Project

Congo Basin

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Charlotte Benneker

Regional Programme Director
Programme Director

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Jane Aggrey
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Accounts Clerk
Communication Officer
Accounts Clerk
Cleaner
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Accounts Officer

Indonesia

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Manjela Eko Hartoyo
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Yulita Lestiwati
Pijar Tandi Lolok
Yuli Nugroho
Hamonangan Panjaitan
Sahid Robijaksani
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Driver
GIS Consultant
Office Manager
Finance Manager
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Communication Officer
GIS Consultant
GIS Assistant

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Sietze van Dijk	Capacity building Officer
Kersten Edinho	Project Assistant
Ivan Karnadi	Driver
Vanessa Simson	Office Manager
Astra Singh	Communication Officer

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Tran Huu Nghi	Programme Director
Nguyen Phu Hung	Programme co-director
Ha Thi Thu Anh	Financial Manager
Nguyen Bich Thao	Office Manager
Nguyen Cong Hoa	Driver
Nguyen Thi Quynh Thu	Translator/Interpreter
Nguyen Thi Vach	Cleaner
Nguyen Thi Xoa	Cleaner
Nguyen Van Le	Driver
Phan Thi Thuy Nhi	Communication Officer

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Kees van Dijk	Senior Advisor
Juanita Franco	Communication Officer
Lyda Keijzer	Administrator
Marijke van Kuijk	Consultant Researcher
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Joke Mahulete	Secretary/Office Manager
Mik Paauw	Secretary
Wendelien Ordelman	Communication Officer
Hans Vellema	Programme Coordinator
Marieke Wit	Programme Coordinator
Roderick Zagt	Programme Coordinator



Finances

During 2009 TBI received core funding from the Directorate General for International Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) and the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV). A range of other donors also supported TBI's work, almost doubling the DGIS core contribution. TBI's partners in the programme countries further provide substantial contributions in kind, in the form of office space and/or equipment, or make researchers or relevant expertise available. All these contributions enable TBI to continue its activities to improve the sustainable management of tropical forests for the benefit of people and biodiversity.

**Table 5. Donors
the Netherlands**

	Type
DGIS	Core funding
LNV	Co-funding core programme
NUFFIC	NPT programme
International	
DFID (UK) / GTZ (BRO)	ETFRN
EU	Chainsaw milling project
HIVOS / EU	Project based contribution (Bolivia)
Instituto Alexander von Humboldt (Colombia)	Local research projects
Royal Netherlands Embassy	Project based contribution (Suriname)
TFF (Viet Nam)	Project based contribution (Viet Nam)
UNDP	Project based contribution (Colombia)
WWF Colombia / EU	Project based contribution (Colombia)

Table 6. Annual accounts 2009

Revenues	€ x 1000	%
Netherlands Government		
DGIS (core contribution)	2,468	58.5
LNV	59	1.5
Nuffic NPT programme	563	13.3
EU (Chainsaw milling project)	431	10.2
RNE Paramaribo (CBN Project Suriname)	123	2.9
WUR (Competing Claims project)	46	1.0
TFF (PPFP project)	102	2.4
Hivos (EU Bolivia project)	41	0.9
DFID / GTZ (ETFRN news)	41	0.9
WWF Colombia / EU (Trinational project)	26	0.6
UNDP - Colombia	16	0.4
Local site contracts	98	2.4
Miscellaneous (a.o. consultancies)	144	3.5
Interest	65	1.5
Total	4,225	100.0

Expenditures	€ x 1000	%
Country programme activities	1,858	43.9
Special projects	1,539	36.5
Organisational costs	360	8.5
Programme development and monitoring	272	6.5
Programme activities	196	4.6
Total	4,225	100.0



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25	Roderick Zagt - Indonesia
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30	TBI Indonesia - Indonesia
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32	Charlotte Benneker - Guyana
34	Roderick Zagt - DR Congo
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36	Hans Vellema - Ghana
39	Anwar Helstone (CELOS) - Suriname
40	TBI Ghana - Ghana
41	TBI Ghana - Ghana
42	TBI Viet Nam - SEA Seminar, Viet Nam
43	Agni Boedihartono - GPFLR workshop, Indonesia
45	Aritta Suwarno - Indonesia
49	Charlotte Benneker - Guyana
50	TBI Viet Nam - Vietnam
59	TBI Colombia - Colombia
60	Roderick Zagt - DR Congo
61	Roderick Zagt - General Board members, the Netherlands
65	Hans Vellema - Amazon, Colombia
66	Hans Vellema - Ghana

By making knowledge work for forests and people, Tropenbos International contributes to well-informed decision making for improved management and governance of tropical forests. Our longstanding local presence and ability to bring together local, national and international partners make us a trusted partner in sustainable development.



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