



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CBNRM WORKSHOP: CUTTING ACROSS MULTI- SECTOR DIVIDES

JANUARY 16 & 17, 2013

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS



FEBRUARY 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by DAI.

CBNRM WORKSHOP: CUTTING ACROSS MULTI- SECTOR DIVIDES

Program Title: Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities Program (CK2C)

Sponsoring USAID Office: USAID/Office of Acquisition and Assistance

Contract Number: EPP-I-00-06-00021-00/01

Contractor: DAI

Date of Publication: February 2013

Author: compiled by the CK2C Team

Cover: Workshop participants engage in informal discussions during a break on day one.

CONTENTS

- CONTENTSI**
- ABBREVIATIONS.....3**
- INTRODUCTION.....4**
- DAY ONE.....5**
- WELCOME.....5**
- CUTTING ACROSS MULTI-SECTOR DIVIDES WITH CBNRM5**
- STOCKTAKING LEARNINGS FROM USAID’S CAPITALIZING KNOWLEDGE, CONNECTING COMMUNITIES (CK2C) PROJECT.....7**
- IMPORTANCE OF CBNRM FOR MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS9**
- MULTI-SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WITH CBNRM LINKAGES.....10**
- THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN REDD+ NEGOTIATIONS.....12**
- CLOSING AND INVITATION TO GALLERY WALK.....14**
- DAY TWO15**
- WELCOME.....15**
- THE STORY OF NAMIBIA’S CBNRM PROGRAM.....15**
- GLOBAL CBNRM ASSESSMENT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS.....19**
- KEY ISSUES IN DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING AND EVALUATING CBNRM PROGRAMS WITH MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS20**
- MOVING FORWARD WITH CRITICAL ISSUES IN CBNRM: RIGHTS & RESOURCES.....22**
- WORLD CAFÉ ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS24**
- CLOSING COMMENTS.....25**
- ANNEX 127**
 - Workshop Program27
- ANNEX 230**
 - Speaker Biographies.....30
- ANNEX 335**
 - Participant List.....35
- ANNEX 440**
 - Summary of Workshop Evaluations.....40
- ANNEX 542**
 - Description of Gallery Walk Exhibits.....42

ABBREVIATIONS

CASS	Center for Applied Social Sciences
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CK2C	Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities
COP	Conference of the Parties
E3	Economic Growth, Education and Environment (USAID Bureau)
FCMC	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities
FTF	Feed the Future
LIFE	Living in a Finite Environment
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MOMS	Management-Oriented Monitoring System
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (and through conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks)
REECS	Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies
SCAPES	Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

INTRODUCTION

On January 16th and 17th, 2013, USAID convened – via the CK2C Project – the *USAID CBNRM Workshop: Cutting Across Multi-Sector Divides* at the National Press Club in downtown Washington, DC. The purpose of the workshop was to foster learning and exchanges among CBNRM practitioners and experts in related international development fields with respect to current CBNRM approaches and activities, as well as to share knowledge and resources, take stock of current strategies and consider how to evaluate CBNRM practices. The objectives for the workshop were as follows:

Day 1

- Learn what CBNRM is, the types of activities included in CBNRM, the landscapes and regions where CBNRM is found, as well as conditions for success, and how to achieve scale.
- Explore how CBNRM contributes to multiple development objectives and achieves multiple development impacts, including impacts in climate change adaptation and mitigation; food security; economic development; and democracy, conflict, and humanitarian assistance.
- Share CBNRM approaches, resources, information and tools.
- Identify how participants can link their office/organization and their own work with CBNRM programs and activities.

Day 2

- Obtain preliminary results and provide input for USAID’s global CBNRM assessment.
- Describe lessons learned and best practices in designing and implementing CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts.
- Learn about current state-of-the-art approaches, practices and tools for effective CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts.
- Access tools and other resources for implementing, integrating and/or evaluating CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts.

The detailed workshop program, including presenters and presentation topics, can be found in Annex 1 below. Biographical information for each presenter can be found in Annex 2. In addition to the live presentations at the National Press Club, both days of the workshop proceedings were recorded and broadcast – available to online participants via webcasting. During the workshop, 154 CBNRM stakeholders from over 30 countries viewed and participated – posing questions at the end of presentations – in the workshop via webcast. Throughout this report, specific web links are provided for direct access to each presentation. In addition, highlights and updates of the workshop were broadcast on Twitter throughout the 2-day session. The workshop was attended by over 90 participants; a complete list of in-person attendees can be found in Annex 3. Finally, at the end of each day, participants were requested to evaluate the workshop. A summary of this feedback can be found in Annex 4.

DAY ONE

WELCOME

ERIC G. POSTEL | ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, USAID BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Postel welcomed all of the participants to the workshop. He stated that there were a wide variety of people in the room and people watching from research institutions, NGOs, private sector firms, foundations, the US government, and other governments. He especially welcomed those who came a long way from places such as Africa, Guatemala, and Nepal. Their presence and insights were much appreciated.

Mr. Postel hoped that, throughout the two days, participants would be able to explore how to increase incomes, support good governance and support better management of the natural environment. He related that he had the pleasure of visiting a community-managed conservancy in Kenya at the end of October 2012. He stated that his background is in economic growth and finance, and though he has been a lifetime member of the Sierra Club and a supporter of WWF, he was not familiar with all that CBNRM practitioners have been doing. It was eye opening to see the progress in Kenya, and hear about how other projects are developing. What struck him was that, not only are the wildlife resources and grasslands being conserved, but stakeholders are engaging in community development. The conservancy is bringing together tribes and finding a way out of violence that up until 2 years ago was still very abundant. He came away from that experience impressed and with a greater understanding of CBNRM's potential. CBNRM is much more than conservation.

Mr. Postel anticipated that participants would engage in deliberation through the panels, conversations and breaks, and have the opportunity to compare notes and learn from each other, and get a sense of the possibilities going forward. In the 1980s and 1990s, USAID supported ground-breaking CBNRM initiatives in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Since then, those same types of initiatives can be found around the world. Currently, there are other initiatives like climate change and food security, which also present challenges for communities much like natural resource management did and continues to do so. Mr. Postel encouraged participants to, throughout the workshop, start considering how their CBNRM work may have applicability to other sectors and initiatives. He stated that a sign of success coming out of the workshop would be to translate the discussions into programming.

CUTTING ACROSS MULTI-SECTOR DIVIDES WITH CBNRM

CHRIS WEAVER | DIRECTOR, WWF NAMIBIA

Mr. Weaver presented a description and definition of CBNRM which would be used as the standard throughout the workshop. He gave a brief overview of the Namibia CBNRM Program, including the impacts of the program on natural resources, community benefits, and governance in the community-managed conservancies. Lastly, he presented the role CBNRM can play in relation to climate change and food security and offered lessons learned with respect to taking the Namibia program to scale. The full presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: How did you secure continued USAID funding, especially in the first 10 years when the program was just getting started? Are you planning to exit now that the program is implemented and sustainable?

- Had good counterparts in USAID/Namibia who could see the progress and promise of the program
- Biggest challenge: took longer to change the policy and legislative environment than expected
- Programmatically, the growth and capacity of the organizations involved in the program, as well as good initial results, was enough for USAID to justify the 2nd and 3rd phases of the program
- The program is not sustainable yet – the program is still growing
 - Joint civil service and governance systems need to be developed; need a government CBNRM extension service
 - No sustainable source of financing, at present, for conservancies to train new members, negotiate contracts, monitor programs, change policy, etc.
 - Over the last 3 years, a national CBNRM sustainability strategy has been developed – 2 phases are foreseen: development phase and a peak conservancy phase (probably around 100 conservancies); sustainability strategy will be based on costs of permanent services
 - Hopefully, in 5-7 years the program will be fully sustainable

Q2: What is the livestock-wildlife interface? How did communities preserve their livestock?

- Livestock production is culturally significant in Namibia – value, relationship and economic dependence
- Management plans are based on zoning – communities set aside areas for high-level tourism, wildlife, and multiple use
- Group herding procedures are managed by a herder
- Exporting beef to Europe – big livestock production driver
 - Export requirements are stringent, requiring compartmentalization (fences) between livestock and wildlife (restricting wildlife movement)
 - Overall, negative impact on wildlife population and migration routes
 - Trying to introduce commodity-based trading, commodity exchanges, ways to decrease foot and mouth disease

Q3: How are traditional and cultural faith leaders involved?

- 13 different tribal or ethnic groups are involved
- Traditional leaders generally do not direct the group, but advise and serve as a backstop for conflict resolution

Q4: Can you discuss commercial conservancies and how they differ from community conservancies (online question from webcast participant)?

- Commercial conservancies – about 20 at present – are on private land where landowners recognize value in making decisions involving farmers and mobile wildlife resources; these have not received as much support as the communal conservancies
- Community conservancies group stakeholders together, then move towards collective management and, eventually, ownership

STOCKTAKING LEARNINGS FROM USAID’S CAPITALIZING KNOWLEDGE, CONNECTING COMMUNITIES (CK2C) PROJECT

The objectives of the session were to:

- Share the enabling conditions for successful CBNRM programs in the focal countries
- Discuss how and why these CBNRM programs achieved scale

During this session, there were a series of three presentations and a combined panel question and answer segment following the presentations.

Mike McGahuey | Sustainable Agriculture and NRM ADVISOR, USAID

Mr. McGahuey made the following opening remarks for the panel session. Stocktaking itself is an assessment of the impacts from past initiatives, or impacts after the fact. In his experience with the USAID’s Africa Bureau, there was a realization that some of the most interesting and important impacts and lessons learned emerge after the end of a project. During the stocktaking process, there is more value-added if host country specialists are engaged and subsequently use their knowledge to advance policy and implement programs.

In the 1980s and 1990s, USAID supported various community-based activities and noticed that, regardless of the sector, there were many commonalities. People were taking charge of things that mattered through CBNRM, benefits accrued, and degradation rates decreased. People started asking, “Are there similarities that we can tap into by looking across continents and sectors?” Over the last four years under CK2C, USAID’s Land Tenure and Resource Management Office has supported programming through stocktaking assessments. The following series presents the outcomes of stocktaking activities around the world.

Stocktaking of CBNRM in the Phillipines

RINA ROSALES | SENIOR RESOURCE ECONOMICS SPECIALIST, REECS (PHILIPPINES)

Ms. Rosales presented the findings from a literature review that examined the contributions to scaling up and consolidating the gains of CBNRM in the Phillipines. She presented a brief history of CBNRM in country and explained the impacts of the program on resource conservation, and the economy. Lastly, she presented best practices in implementing CBNRM, and suggestions for scaling up. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Lessons Learned from the Regional CBNRM StockTaking Exercise in Southern Africa

MWAPÉ SICHILONGO | COORDINATOR OF THE WWF/NORAD REGIONAL CBNRM CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME, WWF (ZAMBIA)

Mr. Sichilongo presented lessons learned from a regional stocktaking of six countries in southern Africa meant to contribute to advocacy, improved reporting and gap identification with respect to CBNRM development. The majority of his presentation focused on describing the impacts, successes and challenges of CBNRM programming in the region. Lastly, he presented opportunities and lessons learned for CBNRM programming. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Stocktaking of Community-Based Forest Management in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

TOM ERDMANN | CK2C CHIEF OF PARTY, DAI

Mr. Erdmann presented the findings from a stocktaking of three community-based forest management sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. He presented the results of the assessment, including success factors, scaling up/expansion considerations, and the contributions CBNRM could make to other sectors. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Panel Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Did engagement with women bring advancement in gender equality in regards to policy/laws, changes on the ground, reduction in violence, women in leadership roles, etc.?

- No monitoring was done at that level

Q2: In regards to calculating the benefits in southern Africa at the community level - are you trying to expand the calculation of service and functions as was done in the forest sector? Secondly, are there countries that decided to take over a project and play an integral role in program development? Has there been coordination with the national policy-making institutes?

- The southern Africa stocktaking did not focus on ecosystem services, however, there is recognition of the need to ascribe a value to ecosystems and incorporate resource evaluations into the stocktaking framework
- Expressing the benefits of CBNRM at a national level – important to consolidate the data and communicate the overall impacts
- Programs are not yet at the level where governments will take over; part of the challenge is competing demands for government services; needs to be advocacy at regional level for increased investment in CBNRM

Q3: What is the role of CBNRM in conflict resolution?

- Very broad; try to involve traditional leaders in CBNRM activities – they have played a role in conflict management over the centuries
- Land can bring people together to talk and negotiate; from there they set rules, and can arrive at resolutions

Q4: How has sustainability been monitored?

- Needs to be improvement in monitoring; example: in Namibia there is a MOMS system for monitoring changes in biodiversity
- The southern Africa regional program is developing a performance monitoring and evaluation framework to be replicated at the national level

Q4: Have you seen evidence of CBNRM promoting reconciliation – intra-community, ethnic, racial? How can we move forward using CBNRM to accomplish reconciliation objectives?

- There are examples of local communities doing this (via CBNRM structures) in West and southern Africa, and a few in the Philippines

IMPORTANCE OF CBNRM FOR MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

JULIE HOWARD | CHIEF SCIENTIST, USAID BUREAU FOR FOOD SECURITY

Ms. Howard spoke about Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, the five areas in which FTF is currently collaborating, and further opportunities for collaboration. The Bureau for Food Security was created to implement FTF which launched in 2009 following the L’Aquila Summit in which food security became an issue of national security, for the first time. Food aid is important, especially considering the present context of climate change. When launching Feed the Future, President Obama asked USAID to do things differently:

- Get better results for US tax dollars, and
- Get better results for country partners.

Feed the Future is different because it tries to align resources with country-determined priorities because donors and NGOs achieve more effective and lasting results when partnering with countries and communities. The country-owned plans lay out priority areas for investing, and complement the work of governments and multi-lateral organizations. FTF not only utilizes expertise within USAID, but many other agencies as well – Agriculture, Commerce, State, Treasury, MCC, Peace Corps, OPIC, etc.

In a period of consolidation, it is important to explore how we can collaborate with other bureaus and partners and invest energies. Ms. Howard presented five areas in which she sees synergies with CBNRM:

1. Women are a vital part of the solution. They have less access than men to land, financing, technical assistance, etc., but with the same support provided to men, they could increase their food production by 20-30%.
2. Formalizing land and natural resource tenure rights and institutions to be more accountable – create positive incentives to conserve resources. Built strong relationships with E3.
3. Agriculture research – spending about half of research budget on areas related to climate change.
4. Intensification – producing more agricultural output from the same area of land while reducing the environmental consequences – is an area for more collaboration. Also supporting value chains with high nutritional benefits to improve nutrition.
5. Efforts on resilience – trying to equip communities with the tools, knowledge and enabling environment to overcome difficulties in times of hardship.

Ms. Howard also stated that CBNRM is critical for resolving resource competition and conflict in the areas of farming communities and rangelands, value chains, access to water, and diversifying economic opportunities. She invited everyone to the FTF website, and to download the scorecard to which the Bureau of Food Security holds itself publicly accountable to meeting targets of reducing poverty and under-nutrition in affiliated countries. Ms. Howard then took some questions from the audience.

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: The Sahel is a vulnerable part of the African continent. We are trying to reduce the effects of climate change in that area. Do you have any idea of the type of budget available for that? Also, do we have a plan for the Congo Basin – an area almost completely forgotten?

- Multi-year strategies for each FTF country can be found on the FTF website
- FTF does not currently work in the Congo Basin
- FTF purposely does not work with all countries – partners with countries where the private sector, civil society and others can play their role and be full partners

Q2: How to reconcile seemingly divergent objectives – increasing production and improving resilience on the one hand, lowering barriers to trade on the other? Also, pests and weeds will only increase with climate change, yet I do not see investment in combatting pests and weeds. How do we, at the project level, address those?

- Have a strong push from the private sector in policy reform
- Pests – have nurtured relationship with Department of Agriculture in this area – harnessing research and university partners

Q3: Do you consider fuel reduction strategies in your research program?

- No, colleagues in E3 are working on that; FTF is looking at related areas – agroforestry (part of sustainable systems component of FTF), creating diversified sources of income, etc.

Q4: Regarding land and resource tenure, what is the degree of focus on communal vs. individual tenure?

- USAID has developed a standard approach to land tenure which incorporates the traditional management system and then the statutory system; seeks to bring the statutory law to recognize, be based upon the traditional, communal system (answer from Chris Kosnik)

MULTI-SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WITH CBNRM LINKAGES

The objectives of this session were to:

- Share examples of multi-sector development programs that will initiate a dialog on linkages to CBNRM practices and principles
- Explore how CBNRM models can be used to advance development objectives in sectors such as economic development, food security and climate change

During this session, there were a series of three presentations followed by a panel question and answer period.

Insights from Wula Nafaa - Senegal

BOB WINTERBOTTOM | DIRECTOR OF WRI'S ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INITIATIVE AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PEOPLE AND ECOSYSTEMS PROGRAM, WRI

Mr. Winterbottom presented his insights from the Wula Nafaa program in Senegal which seeks to reduce poverty and increase productivity of value chains through the improved management of natural resources. He described the structure, tools and practices of the program and the connection the program has to food security in Senegal. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Community-Based Natural Resource Management – Multiple Development Impacts in Nepal

SHUBASH LOHANI | DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR THE EASTERN HIMALAYA ECOREGION PROGRAM, WWF

Mr. Lohani spoke about the Nepal CBNRM program, focusing on southern Nepal, near the border with India. He provided background information on the deforestation problem in Nepal, explained the benefits and co-benefits of the program, and described the structure of the program from the local to national level. The presentation can be found [here](#).

The Governance of CBNRM and the Provision of Public Goods

BRIAN CHILD | ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Mr. Child presented the current findings of his study on the development of bottom-up, democratic, inclusive governance using the governance dashboard. He reviewed his sustainable use framework and presented four key challenges for CBNRM, as well as the interdependence of public goods with types of governance. He also provided an overview of the structure and usage of the governance dashboard. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Have you addressed other values aside from incomes – specifically, intrinsic values within communities? Are you building on existing knowledge and governance systems as well as intrinsic values of wildlife and other resources?

- In Nepal, yes – specific examples are through ecotourism which is helping to conserve culture

Q2: With respect to Childs' presentation, what are the management implications for a place like Namibia? The findings indicate it would make sense to sub-divide the conservancies into smaller management units.

- Experiments have shown that benefits are more widely shared when smaller community groups manage; there are logistical challenges with this approach; in general, don't want to "centralize" at the local level – need more decentralization

Q3: Why has CBNRM not included health more widely? Can we bring health to the forefront of linking benefits?

- Health benefits are considered, especially at the community level; most often communities choose to construct schools and health clinics with their funds; health and education are generally the main priorities at the community level

- CBOs have established governance systems that can be applied to all sectors
- During insurgency in Nepal, CBOs were the only functional groups

Q4: Is there a link between (evidence for) representation and direct impacts – conservation results and socio-economic benefits (online question from webcast participant)?

- Sustainability is the key issue; most non-inclusive, centralized institutions will be overturned – they will not last long

Q5: In the case of destruction by elephants, how best do you manage? We are seeing elephants migrating to other areas because of deforestation and destruction. Concerned with benefits – how best can we get communities the education on how to utilize the benefits?

- Nepal – the government hands over management responsibility to communities, but they are required to follow an operational plan; they use and share surplus resources; deforestation is human-induced
- Time for conservancies to hand benefits to individuals (or individual households) – the shareholders – via dividends; it is time to start trusting them to make their own decisions regarding use of benefits

Q6: Dealing with local communities is a difficult job, especially with respect to balancing competing interests. When communities change priorities, how do you deal with that?

- Nepal – use a consultative manner or approach; government holds rights to forests, but authority is given to communities; government can revoke if not managed well
- Government enlisting communities to do management work can work to certain extent, but clear that devolution of rights, and transfer of ownership creates longer-term benefits; devolution is really the key

Q7: The federation of forest user groups in Nepal is intriguing. How critical will they be for moving the CBNRM agenda ahead? Is the model applicable to other countries?

- Federation has about 15,000 members; nearly 99% of community forest user groups are part of the federation; they are powerful – play a watchdog role, bring voices from the field to a higher level

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN REDD+ NEGOTIATIONS

CHRISTINE DRAGISIC | US STATE DEPARTMENT LEAD NEGOTIATOR FOR REDD+

Ms. Dragisic participated in an “interview,” via questions and answers with the workshop facilitator, and then took questions from the audience. First, she gave an overview of her background and how she became involved in REDD+ (her biographical information can be found in Annex 2). She began by explaining the following points about REDD+:

- Stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
- Framework for mitigating climate change which provides a new focus on sound forest management, policies and enforcement
- Differs from other NRM systems because it focuses on climate change, scale and incentives
- Most initiatives are at the national and sub-national levels

- Should build on other NRM approaches

Facilitated Questions:

Q1: What are the major REDD+ initiatives?

- 2 major global partnerships – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Program; in addition, lots of bilateral/regional work through NGO partners.

Q2: What is the latest and greatest news coming out of the UN's 18th Climate Change COP in Doha, Qatar?

- Negotiated finance – proposals were put forward, but none were agreed on
- Created a process for negotiations next year which will help countries have a dialogue
- Established a working group developing a methodology for buying emissions reductions

Q3: What is the role of communities in REDD+?

- Engagement on how to build strong community and stakeholder participation
- Stakeholder engagement and consultation is considered best practice and is often a requirement for funding
- International level – effort to ensure communities are part of the REDD+ governance structure

Q4: How can REDD+ take advantage of CBNRM knowledge?

- CBNRM is about how communities can own, manage and benefit from managing resources; REDD+ is about how to establish policy to manage resources; cannot do one without the other; overall, need to share, talk to one another – find a common language

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Are there distinctions between formal and informal carbon markets, especially with respect to transaction costs? Seems there are CBNRM linkages to both formal and informal markets?

- Seems like a clear distinction (between the two market types) until you get into the weeds
- Stakeholders are considering how to scale up the voluntary market – how to move it to a more jurisdictional scale
- Thinking on how to build on projects already underway; a nested approach may be a way to build community-scale projects into a national-level framework

Q2: When you implement REDD+, there are 2 issues: is it so technical that it disempowers communities? And how much confidence is there that these markets will exist?

- Monitoring at the national level will be different than at the project level – looking at large-scale monitoring
- Most realize that the concept needs to be simplified; linked to this are the costs of implementation – perfect system vs. a system we can implement

- Biggest challenge: managing expectations; also, need to shift focus from carbon payments to a sustainable system based on multiple benefit streams

Q3: What does the carbon market look like today? What is the profile across the world?

- Agreement for new market mechanism – will be shaped in next 1-2 years
- Other emerging compliance systems – Australia (including a carbon farming institute), South Korea, California, etc.

CLOSING AND INVITATION TO GALLERY WALK

CHRIS KOSNIK | ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF LAND TENURE & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, USAID

Mr. Kosnik stated that USAID is hosting the workshop because the Office of Land Tenure and Resource Management is focusing on economics and governance drivers of sustainable land management. He was looking forward to hearing preliminary results of the global assessment of CBNRM on day two, and looking forward to the next generation of CBNRM. There were good examples presented of other sectors supporting CBNRM, and confirmations that it can be a platform for good governance, resource management and economic growth. Mr. Kosnik thanked all of the presenters and speakers, and invited them to a gallery walk which consisted of an exhibition of CBNRM approaches, resources, and tools presented by a range of organizations involved in CBNRM. Please see Annex 5 for a full description of the exhibits.

DAY TWO

WELCOME

CHRIS KOSNIK | ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF LAND TENURE & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, USAID

Mr. Kosnik opened day two by noting that the participants and presenters would be taking a more granular look at CBNRM. The practitioners present were expected to inform the discussions based on field-level experience and practice. He hoped people would take a hard look at activities – with a bit of skepticism – as well as use an analytical lens to ensure that CBNRM practitioners are not buying into false assumptions. Mr. Kosnik asked the group to explore the following questions:

- How to create appropriate incentives? What are the metrics? How do we track them?
- How to promote tools, approaches and methodologies that provide data?
- How to communicate with colleagues in other sectors? Synergies, linkages, best practices – how do we do that in a more cost-effective way?

THE STORY OF NAMIBIA'S CBNRM PROGRAM

CHRIS WEAVER | DIRECTOR, WWF NAMIBIA

Session objectives:

- Present the genesis and evolution of a successful, large-scale CBNRM program
- Initiate a dialog on the enabling conditions for success and achieving scale

During this session Mr. Weaver started by providing a more detailed description of the LIFE program in Namibia, took part in an “interview” with the workshop facilitator, and then answered questions from the audience.

Context of the Namibia LIFE Program

- Namibia coming out of the freedom fight from the late 60s to 90s; both communities and natural resources were losers during this era; communities did not see the value of wildlife – they saw wildlife as a detriment to their livelihoods rather than an asset
- Independence offered an opportunity for a new perspective; Namibian government was reticent to accept support from US Government, but eventually did as country ownership was ensured
- The LIFE program was an experiment built on a hypothesis: if communities are empowered and can obtain benefits from natural resources, they will have the incentive to sustainably manage these resources

There were various aspects of programmatic impact:

- Most impressive was an attitudinal change; at first there were hardened attitudes towards wildlife, and hardened attitudes to communities from government; now, people are not willing to tolerate poaching since they see benefits of conservation
- First Rhino was poached in last three years (occurred in 2012); the silver lining was that the ministry was able to find the poacher with the help of the conservancy
- The private sector offers a massive tourism opportunity; creates jobs, tourism products, and contributes to conservation
- Tourism is also reinforcing cultural values as communities are encouraged to safeguard unique cultural knowledge

Facilitated Questions:

Q1: Can you speak about NACSO – the association of NGOs that support CBNRM?

- Origin was from the LIFE program
- Serves as a coordination, strategic planning and monitoring organization
- WWF plays counterpart role and provides technical assistance to staff
- Would like to see it build capacity so it can do the technical assistance itself

Q2: What has been your experience of sharing lessons and models of the program with other regions and countries? What challenges and conditions are you finding?

- Receive study tours and exchanges from all around the world; presents logistical challenges for WWF – learned neutral approach is the best approach as the exchange/study tour program needs to be adapted to the visitor's objectives

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Can you speak about the building blocks of community-based MOMS?

- Created principle of not collecting data unless it is important for the community
- Use graphic displays – went back to old school paper and pens
- Rule: it is the community's data (stays in conservancy office); collected and kept on monthly basis by community guards
- System has been very effective in obtaining local-level ownership of program, generating pride

Q2: Namibia is unique as the human population-wildlife balance is good. To what extent has this diminished population contributed to success of the program? How was the program designed to address land-use issues, energy, other sectors? (Example from National Park in Uganda cited: conflict between Park authorities and local communities.)

- Cannot replicate, but can adapt the Namibian model; example: Nepal and Namibia are radically different with respect to population density and cultural settings, but there are commonalities between countries:
 - Both governments have recognized the importance of devolving rights
 - Recognize civil society is a valuable addition to implementation
 - Have programmatic, systems approach rather than project approaches – systems/standards in place
 - Recognize importance of markets/private sector – created incentives, livelihood benefits (benefits outweighed costs)
- Programs need to evolve and adapt as opportunities are recognized

Q3: What are examples of programs that have flopped (online question from webcast participant)?

- Major challenges exist in countries that do not devolve
- The playing field between wildlife, tourism and agriculture in Africa is distorted – some sectors are highly subsidized; need to level the playing field – don't tax wildlife, tourism; full benefits need to go back to communities, not government (example from Zambia where 50% of CBNRM revenue retained by government)

Q4: When there is devolution and economic opportunity, people will invest. In all cases of devolution, are there economic opportunities that allow them to take it forward? If not, what needs to be done?

- Not all conservancies generate income; some conservancies will never generate much income due to habitat, tourism attributes, inability to draw hunters, etc. (at present, estimated that 28 conservancies cannot be financially independent)
- CBNRM program to provide support services based on financial viability of conservancy (different categories)

Q5: Please say more about how we can do things in a way that blends technical support with capitalizing local knowledge. Some things are on a higher-level, beyond conservancies, e.g., national wildlife inventory. How do those systems relate to NRM?

- NACSO are not implementers; they offer technical support and trainers (training of trainers approach)
- Field work, training at community level is done by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Moving away from an ad hoc approach (providing assistance to each individual conservancy) to a more cluster-based approach
- Want to develop a database to ensure trainings are up-to-date

Q6: There is growth in the number of conservancies over the last few years – is this due to growth in the area covered, or a movement to sub-divide existing conservancies?

- Tied into question about resolving conflict; during formation process conflicts are unearthed; several conservancies broke up to be more socially cohesive

- Agrees with Childs’ hypothesis: the smaller the management unit, the more accountability, benefit sharing, and control increases; but capacity, resources to get down to this level not there

Q7: How do you integrate different disciplines into this sophisticated model? How does learning happen? What is the role of universities and educational institutions?

- Program allows us to learn from ourselves – not the same as having researchers come in; adaptive management and being open minded is key
- Brought the University of Namibia into the program – took a long time to foster their research capability; did not work as well as the Zimbabwean model using CASS to support CBNRM

Q8: How do you stress the importance of benefits sharing? What are the best practices on getting the government to shift towards the community level and ensure transparency?

- Trying to work with conservancies so that as income grows, cost of supporting does not grow – ideally, conservancies create enough income to cover their management costs
- Need more emphasis on getting benefits to household level; also need to improve effectiveness of annual general meetings
- Best practice – make sure not to regulate or create too much structure – robs the community of determining their most appropriate benefit

Q9: You emphasized that CBNRM should be a program, not a project. What success can I expect from a short-term project?

- To attain impact at scale you need to think programmatically
- Consider what you can learn from that project to develop approaches and systems to standardize across other projects; projects are building blocks of programs

Q10: There are obvious increases in wildlife numbers due to your program. Is the environment getting healthier?

- Differs across areas of the country
 - some places have reached equilibrium, but may deteriorate due to drought
 - some may have overstocking issues due to imbalance between predators and prey
- Seeing robust recoveries – movement of animals from Botswana

Q11: As you consider a sustainability plan for NACSO and setting up government CBNRM services – are you considering where that financing may come from?

- In development phase of a national sustainability plan – looking at program costs based on 5-year rolling projections
- Looking to diversify funding streams to reduce dependency; 19 different mechanisms being explored, including CBNRM trust fund, to cover basic costs of extension services
- Exploring biodiversity offsets – mining, tourism levies, voluntary tourism credits, etc.

GLOBAL CBNRM ASSESSMENT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The objectives of the session were to:

- Present the preliminary results of the global CBNRM assessment
- Obtain input from participants to inform the assessment on particular topics

CBNRM Global Assessment: Preliminary results and observations on principles, constraints and institutions

JON ANDERSON | ENGILITY

Mr. Anderson presented very preliminary data from the CBNRM global assessment funded by USAID. The assessment included a literature review and site visits to Guatemala, Kenya and Cambodia. He spoke about the principles, constraints, case studies and institutional aspects of CBNRM programming. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: When you look at CBNRM sectorally and globally, where do you see the greatest progress and frustrations?

- Frustration: tendency of government to not want to devolve rights over productive resources (e.g., timber)
- Progress: where tools of CBNRM have improved degraded areas

Q2: In your presentation your message was that CBNRM depends on a broad set of enabling conditions. Given this complexity, how do we move beyond the frame of the ‘community-based’ and ‘NRM’ labels to acknowledge the necessary elements for successful CBNRM, and move beyond program approaches?

- Systems approach is necessary – understanding of interaction between the environment, economics and politics, but should not lead to analysis paralysis
- NRM is a good place to start as it is the number one issue for many rural populations

Q3: What will produce results – devolution of rights, formal property rights, or shifting responsibility (online question from webcast participant)?

- Need to look at tenure system and ensure it offers incentives for sustainable management
- Complex situation – need to look at all levels

Q4: Some of the conclusions on Kenya are perhaps misleading; there is a good example of successful co-management in Mt. Kenya area; perhaps dataset needs to be broadened.

- Agree that there are some positive examples, but in forest sector there are examples of government granting concessions to the private sector without community consultation

Q5: Can you speak about full devolution of rights and successful examples in countries other than Namibia and Nepal?

- Nepal is a case where there was devolution of rights over degraded resources

- Will reflect more on this question and consider in final report

KEY ISSUES IN DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING AND EVALUATING CBNRM PROGRAMS WITH MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The objective of this session was to explore challenges and opportunities for CBNRM to have development impacts in climate change, governance, economic development, and other areas outside of NRM.

How CBNRM can contribute to addressing climate change

TEGAN BLAINE | CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISOR, USAID AFRICA BUREAU

Ms. Blaine spoke about how CBNRM can contribute to addressing climate change in both the short- and long-term. She provided an overview of the causes of climate change, and gave examples of the impacts of climate change on food security in developing countries. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: How can the CBNRM community best communicate with the climate change community using a vocabulary that climate change practitioners understand?

- Shared cross-over on the governance issue

Q2: A challenge is promoting sustainable land management in high population density areas with land fragmentation. Farmers become confused by climate change, government telling them not to plant. Leads to confusion where farmers do not plant when they should. How do we manage these concerns?

- Need to think about different scales – how to engage at the community level vs. national level
 - Government needs to have capacity to predict accurately
 - Communities – already working on responses to climate change; lots of creativity and experimenting, e.g., conservation agriculture

Q3: What do you advise on finding resources on vulnerability assessment methodologies to share with implementing agencies?

- Still a changing field – currently based on perceptions rather than evidence
- Work needs to be done on assessment methodologies, and understanding path to impacts
- Many donors working on this question; in the future, likely to have different methodologies for different questions

Community Forestry: Lessons Learned of Relevance to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)

ROY HAGEN | SENIOR INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT, FCMC

Mr. Hagen spoke about how community forestry relates to REDD+. He summarized some of the barriers associated with community rights, governance structures, benefits and incentives for community

management, and necessary, key capacities. Lastly, he presented lessons learned in scaling up and the sustainability of community forestry. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: A lot of community forestry programs are starting with some level of existing forest. To what extent is the aspect of reforestation or restoration, for increased carbon sequestration, picked up in your analysis?

- Some examples in Latin America of farmer-assisted natural regeneration
- Did not look specifically at agroforestry systems
- In badly degraded forests, there are cases of reforestation via communities

Q2: What kinds of benefit-sharing arrangements will provide incentives to reduce deforestation? How is that rewarding people who are reducing deforestation?

- Benefits that get down to the household level are most effective (example from Burkina Faso)
- Institutions have to have mechanisms for distributing benefits

Q3: Are there examples where community forestry responded to or evolved quickly due to urgent challenges and needs? Do most successes come from situations where local institutions are in place?

- Not aware of specific situations
- Key factor in success: devolution of authority

Q4: Is there access to financial credit groups? Were they a factor in success of community forestry?

- Did not come out as a factor in the study group

Q5: Is it the case that stronger community forestry associations can push improvement in the governance of state institutions? What lessons are people learning at the community level in holding the local, regional and national government more accountable?

- Latin America – community associations play more political, influential role; in long-term, this needs to happen everywhere
- Africa/Asia – do not have same type of influence

A Diagnostic Tool for Investing in Better Governance at the Landscape Scale

DAVID WILKIE | DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION SUPPORT, WCS

Mr. Wilkie spoke about the SCAPES Natural Resource Governance Tool which assesses governance structures and viability and can be applied to CBNRM programming. He presented the steps involved in undertaking the assessment, and how changes can be tracked over time. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: What do we do when we determine that a best practice runs counter to what a recently formed tourism management team thinks is appropriate?

- If truly devolving responsibility to community, you have to allow the community to make those decisions

Q2: We are working in a limited landscape – focusing on communities. Can you speak about how this relates to the national policy level?

- Range of land management schemes are huge – depends on hierarchical scale (but need to look at these different scales)
- Piloted the tool in Bolivia where several government institutions were identified as stakeholders and assessed

Q3: How well was this tool received by different communities? Was it adapted for different cultures?

- It was adapted – we used their terms to discuss tools and concepts; tool was tested in 4 different contexts/settings
- Encourage communities to consider all stakeholders, and how they interact with one another

Q4: When considering stakeholders – do you compare value and weight?

- These issues come out as you discuss with groups
- The three main attributes are not given the same weight in different settings (depends on the setting); for example, in Ecuador, power was seen as most important whereas in the Congo Basin, legitimacy might be more important

Q5: We went through the same process in southern Africa, but found that governance concepts or attributes, while very important, are also very difficult to define. Ended up not defining, but talking about what works and what doesn't.

MOVING FORWARD WITH CRITICAL ISSUES IN CBNRM: RIGHTS & RESOURCES

The objective of this session was to discuss current issues in CBNRM and how to address these issues in the next 1-3 years.

Devolution of Forest Rights and Sustainable Forest Management: Learning from Two Decades of Implementation

STEVE LAWRY | GLOBAL PRACTICE LEADER, LAND TENURE & PROPERTY RIGHTS, DAI

Mr. Lawry presented summary results from a 2011 literature review commissioned by the Land Tenure and Property Rights Division of USAID. He described the overarching goals, methods and framework of the review, and provided regional overviews of forest tenure transitions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: There seem to be motivating triggers for changes – post-armed conflict, peace negotiations, etc. Is it an open question of what motivates societies to change?

- Behavior of government agencies responsible for implementation and focus on reform of these agencies is key

Q2: In the Sahel, the behavior of some government agencies has evolved beyond the Forest Code; some informal progress has been made where harvesting of trees in individuals' fields without permits is allowed.

Q3: Is the emphasis on temporary rights that a forest authority can take away undermining more secure, long-term rights that communities could have (example from Liberia)? Should we pay more attention to that?

- Yes, agreed; there are also examples of customary tenure where members of communities have strong rights to plant trees for commercial use
- Can perhaps use this principle and apply it to other species

Community rights to forests: Evidence and best practices

DAVID KAIMOWITZ | DIRECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, FORD FOUNDATION

Mr. Kaimowitz presented the evidence and best practices for applying community rights to forest management. He presented evidence linking community rights to reducing emissions from forests and described its impacts on livelihoods. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Can we address similar issues for trees outside of the forest?

- Important to consider these trees; MRV systems do a poor job of dealing with trees outside of forests
 - inherent bias towards looking at trees in compact forests

Q2: What implication does this have for women?

- Varies from place to place
- East Africa: legal improvements do not match improvements on the ground
- Women play a role in a large number of activities, e.g., fuelwood collection

Q3: How has USAID utilized lessons learned abroad in dealing with US-based groups (online question from webcast participant)?

- Have interagency working group – share experiences
- US indigenous groups help to understand issues: safeguards, informed consent, etc. (answers from Diane Russell of USAID)

Q4: Did you tease out differences between issues in Brazil from other Latin American countries? Also what about State usurping rights to below-ground resources?

- Formal titling is unique to Brazil
- Holding short-term titles is not sustainable

- Case of State usurping below-ground resource rights common to most Latin American countries

Privatization and large-scale land acquisitions: Trends and implications for CBNRM

MERCEDES STICKLER | LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS SPECIALIST, WORLD BANK

Ms. Stickler presented information about the global privatization of farmland based on research done by a multi-disciplinary team at the World Bank. She spoke about the causes and magnitude of the trend, and some of its implications for CBNRM. The presentation can be found [here](#).

Questions and Answers; Comments and Discussion:

Q1: Tension between privatization and people who land grab – where do you think this will lead us in 5-10 years?

- Incentive for squatters – most land does not have recognized owner; challenge – securing rights of absentee landlords, lessees
- Also, land has often been used as patronage – makes a good gift
- Consideration – how to bundle rights to help people make good decisions?

Q2: How does this compare to extractive industries? Do you see anything going on with biofuels and other industries mentioned?

- Voluntary land governance guidelines do exist – partly for investors; based on three years of consultations organized by the FAO
- Global community needs to be more supportive of investors who are trying to ‘do the right thing’

Q3: Are you suggesting we take equal amounts of land for agriculture to the number of people?

- Not enough land for that; can’t keep expanding; definitely need work on intensification
- Best option: design multi-functional landscapes; CBNRM can help in this respect

WORLD CAFÉ ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

At the end of the second day of the workshop, attendees participated in a world café roundtable where they formed six small groups. The objectives of this final workshop session were to identify key learning from the workshop and discuss how to apply the learning. The small groups discussed the following questions:

1. What is the greatest opportunity for CBNRM in the coming five years?
2. What would allow CBNRM to expand exponentially?

Each table reported on their key ideas. The following is a summary of their learnings, next steps, and subsequent comments and themes:

Learnings:

- Enabling environments are crucial for CBNRM success. Devolution is essential, but the government needs to recognize the added-value of devolution.

- Acknowledge that complexity is inherent in CBNRM. Give communities space to experiment and share experiences.
- Empower the population to have a vision for, and take control of their own futures. Re-think the roles of external actors.
- Finding the money will help CBNRM expand – longer-term investments, holistic planning and integrated development approaches.

Moving forward:

- Build multi-stakeholder constituencies in partnership with private and civil society. Look at sectors beyond CBNRM. Take advantage of existing international treaties and policies.
- Focus on outreach and communication – better communications so communities understand the opportunities.
- Land rights should be a large part of the movement if CBNRM is going to succeed. Contrast between Latin America and Africa – changes in Latin America were driven by land rights, human rights and a history of poor treatment.

Some themes emerged from the small table discussions and plenary dialogue:

- Concept of community is changing beyond people that are physically present. That concept can be attractive to governments, and can help people be more resilient to climate change, adapt to natural disasters and insecurity of all kinds.
- There is a need for systems thinking as situations are complex.
- Devolution of rights needs to be complete and real, not partial.
- Should CBNRM be called something different? How can the CBNRM community capture and convey the opportunities and meaning of CBNRM?
- CBNRM can help close the food security gap – builds resiliency and makes resources assets.

CLOSING COMMENTS

CHRIS KOSNIK | ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF LAND TENURE & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, USAID

Mr. Kosnik appreciated the participation of all attendees – whether in-person or attending through the webcast. The workshop presents a new beginning for CBNRM. USAID is looking forward to continued dialogue on CBNRM approaches and applications. He said that all CBNRM practitioners struggle with how to apply the concepts to programs. He implored the participants to keep in mind the core principles when moving concepts to scale.

One of the themes for day two of the workshop was governance. Mr. Kosnik’s Office focuses on governance and economics, so he was glad to hear an echoing of issues around land-tenure governance from others. He encouraged the groups to consider how they can continue to be effective and standardize approaches. CBNRM practitioners must consider how they can stay competitive with other types of land-use, and in so doing, communicate the benefits of CBNRM. Mr. Kosnik also called on practitioners to

better account for the investments they are making through data gathering and monitoring and communicate those findings to donors, finance ministers, and other relevant stakeholders. Lastly, he reiterated that, though the workshop is ending, a new stage for CBNRM is beginning. He was excited to see how the concepts discussed during the workshop can be moved forward in the next 5-10 years.

ANNEX 1

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

USAID CBNRM Workshop: Cutting Across Multi-Sector Divides January 16 - 17, 2013 Objectives & Agenda

January 16, 2013

Day I Objectives

- Learn what CBNRM is, the types of activities included in CBNRM, the landscapes and regions where CBNRM is found, as well as conditions for success, and how to achieve scale
- Explore how CBNRM contributes to multiple development objectives and achieves multiple development impacts, including impacts in climate change adaptation and mitigation; food security; economic development; and democracy, conflict, and humanitarian assistance
- Share CBNRM approaches, resources, information and tools
- Identify how participants can link their office/organization and their own work with CBNRM programs and activities

Day I Agenda

TIME	SESSION TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SPEAKER
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:15	Welcome	Eric Postel , USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
9:15 – 9:30	Objectives, Agenda, and Housekeeping	
9:30 – 10:30	Cutting Across Multi-Sector Divides with CBNRM	Chris Weaver , WWF
10:30 – 10:45	Break	
10:45 – 11:30	Stocktaking Learnings from USAID’s Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities (CK2C) Project Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the enabling conditions for successful CBNRM programs in the focal countries • Discuss how and why these CBNRM programs achieved scale 	Rina Rosales , REECS (Philippines) Mwape Sichilongo , WWF (Zambia) Tom Erdmann DAI, CK2C Chief of Party
11:30 – 12:00	Q&A and Discussion with Stocktaking Panel	
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 – 1:30	Importance of CBNRM for Multiple Development Impacts	Julie Howard , USAID Bureau for Food Security
1:30 – 2:45	Multi-Sector Development Programs with CBNRM Linkages Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share examples of multi-sector development programs that will initiate a dialog on linkages to CBNRM practices and principles 	Bob Winterbottom , WRI Shubash Lohani , WWF Brian Child ,

TIME	SESSION TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SPEAKER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how CBNRM models can be used to advance development objectives in sectors such as economic development, food security and climate change 	University of Florida
2:45 – 3:00	Break	
3:00 – 3:45	The Role of Communities in REDD+ Negotiations	Christine Dragisic US State Department Lead Negotiator for REDD+
3:45 – 4:00	Closing and Invitation to Gallery Walk	
4:00 – 5:00	Exhibit Hall and Reception Join us in the Amendment Room for an exhibition of CBNRM approaches, resources, and tools presented by fellow NRM organizations	

Jan 17, 2013

Day 2 Objectives

- Obtain preliminary results and provide input for USAID's global CBNRM evaluation
- Describe lessons learned and best practices in designing and implementing CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts
- Learn about current state-of-the-art approaches, practices and tools for effective CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts
- Access tools and other resources for implementing, integrating and/or evaluating CBNRM activities and programs that result in multiple development impacts

Day 2 Agenda

TIME	SESSION TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SPEAKERS
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome	Chris Kosnik , USAID Office of Land Tenure and Resource Management
9:10 – 9:30	Objectives and Agenda	
9:30 – 10:30	The Story of Namibia's CBNRM Program Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the genesis and evolution of a successful, large-scale CBNRM program • Initiate a dialog on the enabling conditions for success and achieving scale 	Chris Weaver , WWF
10:30 – 10:45	Break	
10:45 – 11:30	Global CBNRM Assessment: Preliminary Results Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the preliminary results of the global CBNRM assessment • Obtain input from participants to inform the assessment on particular topics 	Jon Anderson , Engility
11:30 – 12:30	Key Issues in Designing, Implementing and Evaluating CBNRM Programs with Multiple Development Impacts Objective: Explore challenges and opportunities for CBNRM to have development impacts in climate change, governance, economic	

TIME	SESSION TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SPEAKERS
	<p>development, and other areas outside of NRM</p> <p>Climate Change: Long-term Planning Horizon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale issues: expansion for system-wide impact • Beyond near-term resiliency to addressing longer-term and wider stressors and shocks <p>Community Forestry & REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How lessons from community forestry can enhance performance of REDD+ • Focus on key issues such as benefit-sharing <p>SCAPES Natural Resource Governance Assessment Tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBNRM structures providing foundation for decentralized jurisdiction (including local by-laws for local governance) • CBNRM structures leveraged to provide service delivery and cost efficiencies for a range of development sectors 	<p>Tegan Blaine, USAID Africa Bureau</p> <p>Roy Hagen, FCMC consultant</p> <p>David Wilkie, WCS</p>
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch	
1:30 – 3:00	<p>Moving Forward with Critical Issues in CBNRM: Rights & Resources</p> <p>Objectives: Discuss current issues in CBNRM and how to address these issues in the next 1-3 years</p> <p>Devolution of Community Rights to Resources</p> <p>Community Rights to Forests: Evidence and Best Practices</p> <p>Privatization and Land Grabs</p>	<p>Steve Lawry, DAI</p> <p>David Kaimowitz, Ford Foundation</p> <p>Mercedes Stickler, World Bank</p>
3:00 – 3:15	Break	
3:15 – 4:45	<p>World Café Roundtable Discussions</p> <p>Objectives: Identify key learning from the workshop and discuss how to apply the learning</p>	
4:45 – 5:00	Closing Comments	

ANNEX 2

SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES

Day 1 – January 16, 2013

Welcome and Setting Stage

Eric Postel, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and the Environment

Eric Postel began as USAID's Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) in March 2011. Prior to his role as E3 Assistant Administrator, Mr. Postel spent 25 years in the private sector working in emerging markets. During this time, he helped support economic development in more than 45 developing countries. Mr. Postel is working to implement President Obama's call to "elevate broad-based economic growth as a top priority" of U.S. development efforts overseas. He is also focusing on increasing Agency engagement with the private sector. He strongly believes that other bureau activities involving Education, Infrastructure, Land Tenure, Gender and the Environment also contribute to sustainable economic growth. Mr. Postel serves as the Agency's coordinator for the government-wide Partnership for Growth program.

Chris Weaver, World Wildlife Fund

Chris Weaver has been the director of WWF's Namibia program since 1993, providing guidance and assistance to Namibian partner organizations in the development of one of the world's most highly regarded community conservation programs. Prior to working for WWF, Mr. Weaver spent 14 years in the southwestern United States (Arizona and New Mexico) and Southern Africa (Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia) working with native Americans and African pastoralists on common property natural resource management projects. In Namibia, Mr. Weaver has assisted partner organizations to establish 59 communal conservancies and has been a key catalyst and facilitator to the introduction of market-based conservation. This innovative conservation approach places extensive emphasis on mobilizing and empowering local communities to manage their wildlife resources, and in turn, receive wildlife-generated income.

Stocktaking Learnings from USAID/Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities (CK2C)

Mwape Sichilongo, World Wildlife Fund

Since 2009, Mwape Sichilongo has been Coordinator of the WWF/NORAD Regional CBNRM Capacity Building Programme in South Africa, which supports national information and knowledge sharing platforms in seven countries in the region. Mr. Sichilongo has worked on CBNRM issues during the last 10 years at a regional, national and community level. He has a Master of Science degree in Conservation Biology from the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) at the University of Kent.

Rina Rosales, Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS)

Rina Rosales has spent most of her career conducting research related to environmental economics in the Philippines. Her work involves developing economic instruments and conducting economic valuation studies for biodiversity conservation both in the terrestrial and marine sectors. She served in Sri Lanka from 2003–2004 as the Coordinator of the Asian Regional Environmental Economics Program of IUCN. Since then, she has been with the Philippine-based consulting firm REECS and often partners with protected area management authorities, NGOs and local and national government agencies in the natural resource management sector. Currently, she serves as the Senior Resource Economics Specialist for a USAID-funded project on sustainable fisheries management in the Philippines called ECOFISH.

Tom Erdmann, DAI

Tom Erdmann is an agroforestry, community-based natural resource management, and forestry expert. He has worked overseas on environmental and conservation projects in developing countries for most of the past 25 years. Countries of long-term experience include Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria and Rwanda. From 1992 to 1996, Mr. Erdmann led the agroforestry component of USAID's Natural Resource Management Project in the Fouta Djallon highlands of Guinea. He worked for WWF from 1997 to 2004, first on a community forestry project in Madagascar and later as a member of WWF's Global Forest Program team. Before returning to DAI's home office in 2009, Mr. Erdmann managed conservation and development activities in the Ankeniheny-Zahamena landscape of Madagascar as part of USAID's Ecoregional Initiatives Program. In addition to his COP role on the CK2C project, Mr. Erdmann is a member of DAI's global Environmental and Climate Change Services practice.

Importance of CBNRM for Multiple Development Impacts

Julie Howard, USAID Bureau of Food Security

Julie Howard is the chief scientist in the Bureau for Food Security, which leads the implementation of Feed the Future, the U.S. global hunger and food security initiative. She also serves as the senior advisor to the USAID administrator on agricultural research, extension and education. In this role, she oversees the implementation of the Feed the Future research strategy and leads related new programs to advance innovation in global food security efforts, working with both global and national partners. Ms. Howard previously served as deputy coordinator for development for Feed the Future, where she led a core team in elevating interagency engagement in Feed the Future strategic planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Before joining USAID in 2011, Ms. Howard served as the executive director and chief executive officer of the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, an independent nonprofit coalition dedicated to increasing the level and effectiveness of U.S. assistance and private investment through research, dialogue and advocacy.

Bob Winterbottom, World Resources Institute

Bob Winterbottom is the Director of WRI's Ecosystem Services Initiative and Deputy Director of the People and Ecosystems Program. Over the past twenty five years, Bob worked as a technical advisor to support the implementation of USAID-funded development projects in Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Niger, Senegal and Bangladesh. He contributed to the assessment of lessons learned from investments in environmental and natural resource management, and to the development of more effective program approaches integrating governance and poverty reduction with environmental management. Currently, the Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services team is working with governments, companies, development agencies, communities and other partners to develop ecosystem-based strategies, policies and investments that reduce ecosystem degradation and contribute to sustainable economic development.

Shubash Lohani, World Wildlife Fund

A Nepali citizen, Shubash Lohani is Deputy Director for the Eastern Himalaya Ecoregion program. He supports design, planning and implementation of landscape-level conservation and sustainable development projects in six priority landscapes of Nepal, Northeast India and Bhutan. Before joining WWF-US in 2007, Mr. Lohani worked with WWF-Nepal, where he played an instrumental role in developing the Terai Arc Landscape and Nepal's Tiger Conservation Action Plan. He also supported the design and implementation of several innovative conservation approaches in the Terai, including a carbon project for alternative energy.

Brian Child, University of Florida

Brian has two decades of field experience working as an institutional economist, including private conservation in Zimbabwe, leading Zimbabwe's Communal Area Management Program for Indigenous

Resources (CAMPFIRE), and as technical advisor on protected areas management and community conservation in the Luangwa Valley and Kafue National Park in Zambia. He chaired IUCN's Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group for six years, and facilitated Southern authors and practitioners to publish four books plus a special edition of Participatory Learning and Action on southern Africa's radical approach to integrating biodiversity conservation and pro-poor development. He is currently an Associate Professor at the University of Florida where he co-chairs the MDP Program and runs an interdisciplinary research program in wildlife governance, economics, sustainability and CBNRM in Southern Africa. His primary interests are research-into-action and educational capacity-building in Southern Africa to ensure that the value of wild resources is translated into pro-poor land use decisions.

The Role of Community in REDD+ Negotiations

Christine Dragisic, U.S. Department of State

Christine Dragisic is the focal point for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) at the U.S. Department of State. In this position, Ms. Dragisic leads REDD+ negotiations for the United States in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and engagement in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and REDD+ Partnership. She also manages several bilateral and multilateral forest and climate programs. Prior to joining the State Department in 2011, she was at Conservation International for six years, where her work focused on land use planning and management, and supply chain engagement with the agriculture, forestry, and biofuels sectors. Prior to Conservation International she worked in the Latin America region at the World Bank on protected areas, biodiversity, forestry, and BioCarbon Fund projects.

Day 2 – January 17, 2013

Welcome and Setting the Stage

Chris Kosnik, USAID Office of Land Tenure and Resource Management

Chris Kosnik leads USAID's Office of Land Tenure and Resource Management in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and the Environment (E3/LTRM). This multi-disciplinary team promotes sustainable land management, supporting a range of key foreign assistance objectives and initiatives including broad based economic growth, food security and climate change. The Office applies the Nature, Wealth and Power framework, integrating sound resource governance (including land tenure and property rights); resource-based economic growth; and sustainable use/conservation of resources. His work with USAID has included managing the Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems IQC, the Coffee Corps Global Development Alliance, and the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management CRSP (Phase III).

The Story of Namibia's CBNRM Program

Chris Weaver, World Wildlife Fund

Chris Weaver has been the director of WWF's Namibia program since 1993, providing guidance and assistance to Namibian partner organizations in the development of one of the world's most highly regarded community conservation programs. Prior to working for WWF, Mr. Weaver spent 14 years in the southwestern United States (Arizona and New Mexico) and southern Africa (Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia) working with native Americans and African pastoralists on common property natural resource management projects. In Namibia, Mr. Weaver has assisted partner organizations to establish 59 communal conservancies and been a key catalyst and facilitator to the introduction of market-based conservation. This innovative conservation approach places extensive emphasis on mobilizing and empowering local communities to manage their wildlife resources, who in turn, receive wildlife-generated income.

Global CBNRM Assessment: Preliminary Results

Jon Anderson, Engility

Jon Anderson is the Natural Resource Advisor at IRG/Engility. He provided technical assistance to a World Bank forestry project in Mali for over 6 years and also served as Forestry Extension Officer at the FAO in Rome for about six years. Before joining IRG/Engility, he was Resident Country Director in Mali for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Prior to MCC he worked for USAID in Washington. He is particularly interested in how the management of natural capital can help spur growth, reduce poverty and empower people. He has a Master's Degree in Forestry from the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Gabon and worked for USAID in Mali and Senegal.

Key Issues in Designing, Implementing and Evaluating CBNRM Programs with Multiple Development Impacts

Tegan Blaine, USAID Africa Bureau

Tegan Blaine is the Climate Change Advisor for USAID's Bureau of Africa, where her duties include setting the strategic direction for USAID's climate change investments in Africa and providing technical guidance to missions as they build their programs, as well as managing a \$13M program to build African capacity to increase resilience to climate change (African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change – ARCC). Most recently, she worked on climate change and international development at McKinsey & Company, where her experience included work in renewable energy, adaptation, and water, as well as leadership and capacity building in the federal government. Prior to joining McKinsey, she was a policy advisor on access to water and sanitation in developing countries at the U.S. Department of State, where she managed integrated water resource management projects in Ethiopia, Indonesia, and El Salvador and drafted two Congressional reports on U.S. water-related activities and implementation strategies, managing a team of thirty contributors and designing and implementing external consultations with non-profits, foundations, and private donors.

Roy Hagen, Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC)

Roy Hagen is a senior independent consultant in natural resource management and conservation with 41 years of experience ranging from remote sensing applications to Minnesota peatlands, to institution-building for protected area management in Madagascar, to the design and evaluation of biodiversity and sustainable land management projects across Africa. Mr. Hagen's principal geographic area of expertise is in Africa where he has spent about half of his time each in Anglophone and Francophone countries. Mr. Hagen has been involved with many aspects of CBNRM since his work on several pilot forestry projects in the Sahel in the early 1980s and is currently team leader for the USAID-funded FCMC global review of lessons learned from community forestry and relevance for REDD+.

David Wilkie, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

David Wilkie is Director of Conservation Support at the Wildlife Conservation Society, Chief of Party on USAID Translinks and SCAPES LWAs to WCS, and Adjunct Associate Professor at Boston College. He is a wildlife ecologist with a post-doctoral anthropology specialization in human behavioral ecology, and has spent the last 30 years trying to understand the socio-economic and institutional factors driving the conservation or unsustainable use of natural resources by rural families in Central and West Africa, and in Central and South America. His research in the Congo Basin started in 1981 and has focused on forager and farming subsistence practices and the impact of these practices on tropical forest resources. He has been co-chair of the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force and is co-director of the Ituri Forest Peoples Fund, a special project of Cultural Survival. He helped establish the Conservation Measures Partnership – a joint venture of conservation NGOs committed to improving the practice of conservation by promoting adoption of a consensus-based set of standards for planning, implementation and measuring conservation impact. At WCS he is responsible for the development, testing and dissemination of project strategic planning; monitoring and adaptive management tools; and for helping develop and document best practices for integrating biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and equitable governance of natural resources.

Moving Forward with Critical Issues in CBNRM: Rights & Resources for CBNRM

Steve Lawry, DAI

Steven Lawry leads the Land Tenure and Property Rights Practice at DAI and manages DAI's Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) IQC with USAID. He has worked extensively on common property resource management and customary tenure issues in Sub-Saharan Africa, as a researcher, policy analyst and project manager for over 30 years. He was Social Scientist on a USAID rangeland management program in Lesotho in from 1984 to 1986. He founded the research program in tenure and natural resource management at the University of Wisconsin's Land Tenure Center in 1988, and became LTC's Associate Director in charge of Africa programs in 1990. He joined the Ford Foundation in 1992, where he went on to head the Foundation's Office for the Middle East and North Africa from 1997 to 2001 and the Office of Management Services at the Foundation's New York headquarters from 2001 to 2006. Dr. Lawry has published scholarly articles on tenure policy toward common property natural resources in Sub-Saharan Africa; transactions in cropland held under customary tenure in Lesotho; and tenure factors affecting adoption of agroforestry practices in West Africa; among others. He co-authored a major study on forest rights devolution for USAID's Land Tenure and Property Rights Division in 2011-2012. He is currently leading a systematic review of literature on the relationship between tenure security and agricultural productivity, for UK DFID.

David Kaimowitz, Ford Foundation

Dr. David Kaimowitz is Director of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development at the Ford Foundation. Prior to that, he was Director General of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), based in Bogor, Indonesia. He holds a Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin. Before joining CIFOR, he held positions at the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) in Costa Rica; the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) in the Netherlands; and Nicaragua's Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform (MIDINRA). He has also written or co-written seven books and published more than 100 scientific publications.

Mercedes Stickler, World Bank

Mercedes Stickler is a land tenure and property rights specialist at the World Bank, where she works with country experts to implement systematic land governance assessments. Ms. Stickler recently returned to the World Bank from the World Resources Institute, where her work focused mainly on land tenure and sustainable agricultural development issues, particularly in Africa. In addition to extensive field research on property rights, agriculture and natural resource management in sub-Saharan Africa, she has completed related research in Latin America, Eastern Europe, and South and Southeast Asia. Ms. Stickler is the co-author of the World Bank book *Rising Global Interest in Farmland: Can It Yield Sustainable and Equitable Benefits?* and has authored numerous papers on land tenure issues in sub-Saharan Africa. She holds an MSc in Environmental Science from Rhodes University and a BA in Environmental Sciences from Northwestern University.

ANNEX 3

PARTICIPANT LIST

Last	First	Organization	Title
Ambutsi	Elizabeth	Act!	Program Manager - Natural Resources Management
Anderson	Jon	Engility/International Resources Group	Natural Resource and Innovation Advisor, Senior Manager
Arveson	Paul	Solar Household Energy	Director
Bernier	Quinn	IFPRI	Fellow
Blaine	Tegan	USAID	Climate Change Advisor for Africa Bureau
Bode	Scott	ICRAF	
Boos	John	USAID	GIS Specialist
Boudreaux	Karol	USAID	Africa Land Tenure Specialist
Bush	Shari	Pact	Director, Natural Resource Management & the Environment
Cague	Rebecca	Chemonics International	PLACE IQC Director / BioD &Ag Commodities COP
Chang	Elsa	Inter-American Development Bank	Environmental Safeguards Unit
Child	Brian	University of Florida	
Chitty	Lauren	US Forest Service	Africa Program Specialist
Clay	Dr. Patricia	NOAA	Anthropologist
Colby	Michael	USAID	Sr. Natural Resources Economics Advisor
Coleman	Heather	PacMARA (Pacific Marine Analysis and Research Association)	
Craig	Catherine	CPALI	President
de Bremonu	Ariane	University of Maryland	Assistant Professor
De Souza	Roger-Mark	Population Action International	Vice President and Director of Climate Program
Drachman	Elizabeth	DAI	Communications Manager

Last	First	Organization	Title
Dragisic	Christine	U.S. Department of State	REDD+ Focal Point
Edmond	Janet	Conservation International	Director
Ejigu	Mersie	Partnership for African Environmental Sustainability (PAES)	Executive Director
Erdmann	Tom	DAI	COP & Environment Practice Specialist
Fish	Thomas	US Dept. of the Interior	National Coordinator
Gaudioso	Lynsey	Environmental Law Institute	
Greenberg	Brian	InterAction	Director of Sustainable Development
Hagen	Roy	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC)	Senior Independent Consultant
Henson	Adam	Fauna & Flora International	Technical Director
Herrick	Jeff	USDA	Research Soil Scientist
Hill	Megan	USAID	Natural Resources Management Specialist
Hoffman	Cassie	ECODIT LLC	Senior Associate
Honzak	Miroslav	Conservation International	Senior Advisor Human Dimensions Program
Howard	Julie	USAID	Chief Scientist, Bureau of Food Security
Hughes	Oliver	UNDP	
Kaimowitz	David	Ford Foundation	Director, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
Karris	Kim	HelpAge USA	Program Manager
Kelleher	Stephen	Tetra Tech	
Khumalo	Libby	University of Montana	Research Assistant
King	Danielle	Amazon Conservation	
Knausenberger	Walter	USAID/AFR	
Kosnik	Chris	USAID	Acting Director of the Land Tenure & Resource Management Office
Lauck	Liz	Wildlife Conservation Society	Director, Program Development
Lawry	Steve	DAI	Land Tenure and Property Rights Practice Team Lead

Last	First	Organization	Title
Lewis	Fonda	Institute of Natural Resources	Chief Scientist
Lewis	John	Terra Global Capital, LLC	Managing Director
Lindsay Herrera	Flora	Chemonics International	Program Manager
Lipsey	John	RI/EW	Sr. Program Development Director
Lohani	Shubash	World Wildlife Fund	Deputy Director for the Eastern Himalaya Ecoregion Program
Mandima	Jimmiel	African Wildlife Foundation	Program Director, Policy
Mauldin	Corrie	US Fish and Wildlife Service	
McClintock	Edith	USAID	Environment Foreign Service Officer
McGahuey	Mike	USAID	Natural Resources Management Advisor
Mehta	Shreya	IRG	Sr. Associate
Minnick	Greg	Chemonics	Director, USAID Peru Forestry Project
Morris	Mary	World Vision International	Technical Specialist - Natural Environment
Muguluma	Hamed	Humanitarian Efforts And Relief (HEAR), Uganda	Executive Director
Muller	Duane	Eastern Research Group (ERG)	Manager, U.S. and International Projects
Mutu	Kamweti	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group	Program Officer
Nakraney	Janet	University of Maryland	Research Assistant Professor
Ngugi	Moffatt	USAID	Program Analyst, (Climate Change in Agriculture), Bureau for Food Security
Norfolk	Jennifer	Counterpart International	
O'Toole	Tracy	US Fish and Wildlife Service	
Patterson	Kristen	The Nature Conservancy	Manager of U.S. Relations, Africa Region
Pintea	Lilian	The Jane Goodall Institute	Vice President, Conservation Science
Reider	Erika	WWF US	Program Officer
Resch	Tim	USAID Bureau for Africa	Bureau Environmental Advisor
Reyes	Teija	American University	Post Doctorate Student
Roca	Ricardo	USAID	

Last	First	Organization	Title
Rosales	Rina	Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS)	Environmental Economist
Rosseau	Pierre	USAID Haiti DEED Program	Chief of Party
Rowen	Mary	USAID	Office of Biodiversity and Forestry
Russell	Diane	USAID	Sr. Social Scientist, Biodiversity and Forestry Office
Salinas,	Zenia	Carbon Finance Unit	Climate Policy and Finance Department, The World Bank Group
Sichilongo	Mwape	World Wildlife Fund	Coordinator, WWF/NORAD Regional CBNRM Capacity Building Programme
Simmonds	Caroline	World Wildlife Fund	Deputy Director, Coastal East Africa
Sliwinski	Marie Anne	Lutheran World Relief	Grants Manager for Asia and the Middle East
Smedes	Ryan	Food for the Hungry	Director, Food Security and Livelihoods
Snodgrass	Randall	World Resources Institute	Director, U.S. Government Cooperation
Springer	Jenny	WWF-US	Senior Director, People & Conservation
Steel	Lisa	WWF	Director of Namibia, Madagascar, West Indian Ocean and Congo Basin
Stickler	Mercedes	World Bank	Land Tenure and Property Rights Specialist
Tarrant	James	Engility IRG	Senior Manager
Tobiason	Andrew	USAID	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Advisor
Toupin	James	CPALI	Board Chairman
Uhl	Tony	RI	
Vasileiou	Ioannis	International Food Policy Research Institute	CC, Agri&FS Program Coordinator (CRP7-CGIAR)
Warr	Kevin	Parsons	Sr. Program Director
Waugh	John	Integra LLC	Environment and Natural Resources Practice Manager
Weaver	Chris	World Wildlife Fund	Director, WWF Namibia
Welti	Adam	US Forest Service International Programs	Africa Program Specialist

Last	First	Organization	Title
Wilding	Whitney	UNDP	
Wilkie	David	Wildlife Conservation Society	Director, Conservation Support
Williams	Paula	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities Program	Social and Environmental Task Lead
Winterbottom	Robert	World Resources Institute	Director, Ecosystem Services
Wollen	Terry	USAID	Livestock and Animal Health Advisor
Wright	William	ME&A	Chief of Party, Water CKM Program
Young	Susan	Village Enterprise	Conservation Project Manager

ANNEX 4

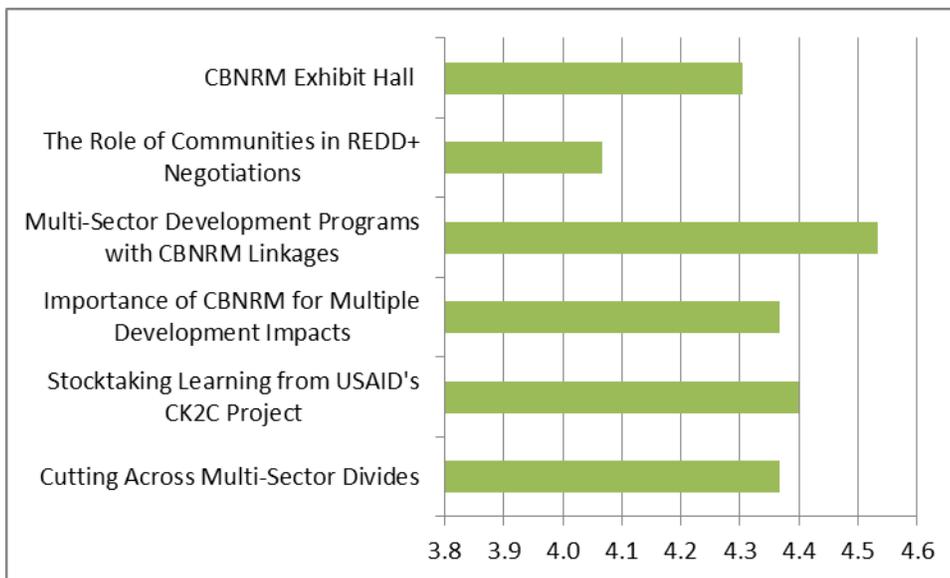
SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Average Overall Score for Workshop Day 1 = 4.1



NB: Day 1 statistics based on 30 evaluations.

Evaluation of individual Day 1 sessions:

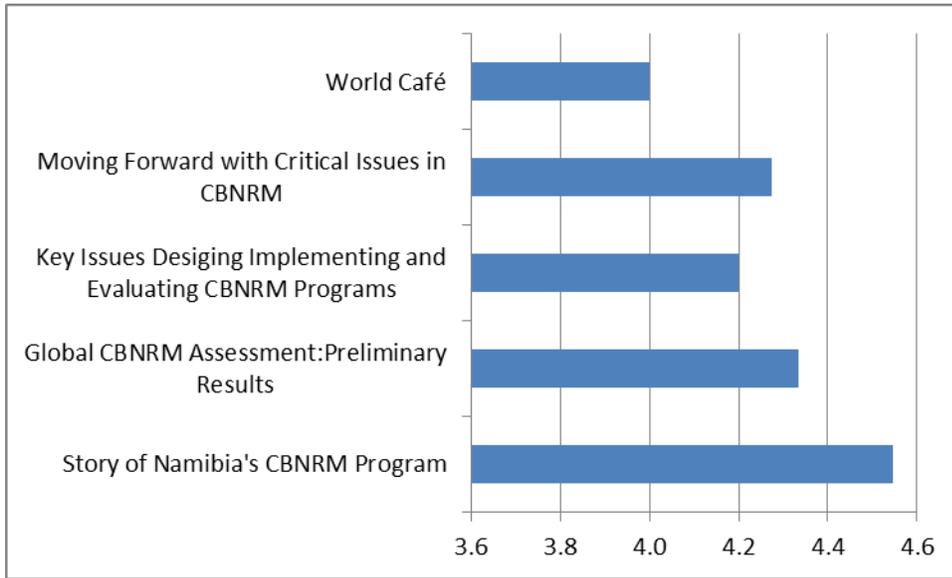


Average Overall Score for Workshop Day 2 = 4.4



NB: Day 2 statistics based on 12 evaluations.

Evaluation of individual Day 2 sessions:



ANNEX 5

DESCRIPTION OF GALLERY WALK EXHIBITS

Community-based Natural Resource Governance (CNRG) Handbook and Climate Risk and Resiliency Tool (CRRT) – Counterpart International

Counterpart's Community Natural Resource Governance (CNRG) Handbook lays out the process for establishing and developing community governance institutions. It systematizes the Community Conservation Areas approach that Counterpart has implemented in Guatemala, Ethiopia, and the Dominican Republic. The Handbook is a tool to be used by Counterpart and NGO partner staff engaged in community-level resource management, as well as government counterparts and community members themselves, as they work through the process of establishing governance institutions. Contact: Jennifer Norfolk, Senior Environmental Program Manager, jnorfolk@counterpart.org.

A Participatory Community Forestry Framework for REDD+ – PACT

Local communities in Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia, have long advocated for a collective, local approach to protecting the forest, in large part to help secure tenure for the forest resources they depend upon for their livelihoods. In 2008, the Oddar Meanchey Community Forest REDD+ project was initiated as a partnership between the Cambodian Forestry Administration and local community forest groups, with assistance from PACT and Terra Global Capital. The community-based approach includes a focus on participation and even leadership by the communities in land demarcation; monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV); forest and biomass inventories; forest patrolling; use of mobile phone SMS technology; and biodiversity monitoring. Contact: Shari Bush, Director of Natural Resource Management, sbush@pactworld.org.

Implementing CBNRM for Multiple Objectives: Cases from Senegal and Bangladesh – Engility

The exhibit will showcase two different examples of CBNRM from two different continents. Both examples show that CBNRM can achieve multiple benefits including poverty reduction, environmental improvements, and local empowerment when implemented in a systematic and systemic way. Through videos and publications the two cases demonstrate that when the three dimensions of CBNRM are addressed there can be sustainable impacts—not just on the environment but on food security, resilience, and climate change as well. Contact: Shreya Mehta, shreya.mehta@engilitycorp.com.

TransLinks Consortium Payments for Ecosystem Services Case Studies – Wildlife Conservation Society

From 2006 to 2012, the USAID-funded TransLinks program supported people living in threatened ecosystems by promoting conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources upon which livelihoods depend. It strove to identify, develop, and disseminate lessons, best practices, and tools from the partners' projects around the world that have attempted to apply new approaches to NRM including examples such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and the Wildlife Friendly™ enterprise/value chain certification. This 26-minute film presents lessons from six case studies highlighting some of TransLinks' most interesting findings and outcomes. The entire catalog of TransLinks' products and events is accessible at <http://rportal.net/library/content/translinks>. Contact: David Wilkie, Director of Conservation Support, dwilkie@wcs.org.

USAID FRAMEweb: A Natural Resource Management Community of Practice with the GeoExplorer GIS Tool for Mapping Best Practices – DAI

FRAMEweb connects more than 2,600 NRM practitioners and local champions around the world to each other, and to the latest documents and conversations relevant for their work. The platform hosts communities of practice (CoPs) around 10 different themes including biodiversity and conservation, land management, extractive industries, economic development, and water. FRAMEweb allows global participation to help bring local solutions to scale by building consensus around shared goals for today's most pressing NRM challenges. FRAMEweb also played a role in informing the stocktaking analyses conducted under USAID's Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities (CK2C) project that aimed

to identify the root causes and enabling conditions that lead to successful adoption of improved natural resource management activities. In a similar way, it also acts as a communications channel to inform decision makers to help spread the benefits from successful NRM investments. Contact: Karishma Patel, Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist at DAI, karishma_patel@dai.com.

From Coastal Forests to the Amazon Lowlands: Spurring Communities to Take Charge –
Chemonics International

In Peru and Ecuador, USAID is funding projects implemented by Chemonics International that are assisting communities to take charge of management of coastal and upland tropical forests critical to their livelihoods and for conservation of biodiversity locally, regionally, and globally. Through support to strengthen local governance, to improve management and planning practices, to develop value-chains, and to shape more favorable policies, the Sustainable Forests and Coasts in Ecuador and Environmental Management and Forest Governance Support Activity (Peru Forestry) projects are helping to create processes and capacities to allow communities to firmly take the reins to ensure these natural resources are conserved and sustainably managed today and for future generations. In Peru, one example includes dialogue to shape the regulations for the new Forestry Law and to control illegal harvesting while moving forward to manage productive forests in a transparent and equitable way for wood and non-timber forest products like Brazil nut. Contact: Greg Minnick, Director of Peru Forestry, gminnick@chemonics.com.

Integration of Nature, Wealth, and Power into Conservation Based Natural Resource Management
– Enterprise Works/VITA, Relief International

EnterpriseWorks/VITA has been implementing projects at the nexus of nature, wealth, and power and that of CBNRM for over 25 years. With the right tools and research methodologies, EW/V's efforts can be multiplied and scaled up to erase the divide between conserving nature and community development. Conversation Marketing Equation is a manual designed as a decision support, step-by-step guide on how to analyze and understand the market and design a profitable enterprise that promotes CBNRM. Originating out of the Global Conservation Program, Lessons on Community Enterprise Interventions for Landscape/Seascape Level Conservation is a second publication that includes seven case studies from across the world on how community enterprise interventions, in combination with other conservation activities, contributed to both conservation and community development. Thirdly, Growing our Water is a project summary of an ongoing effort in the Philippines that incorporates CBNRM with payment for ecosystems service initiatives and disaster mitigation, which is all the more cogent with the recent and destructive Typhoon Bopha. Contact: Ann Koontz, Executive Director, ann.koontz@ri.org.

Assets Project: Attaining Sustainable Services from Ecosystems – Conservation International

The project aims to undertake world class research on ecosystem services (ES) for poverty alleviation at the forest-agricultural interface, integrating and developing cutting edge modeling and risk management tools to address three themes: (i) drivers, pressures, and linkages between food security, nutritional health, and ES; (ii) crises and tipping points: past, present, and future interactions between food insecurity and ES at the forest-agricultural interface; and (iii) the science-policy interface: how can we manage ES to reduce food insecurity and increase nutritional health? The project will deliver evidence from a range of sources and in various formats to inform policy and behavior which will make a difference to the lives of 2 million poor people living in our case study regions in Malawi and Colombia, and potentially up to 550 million people living in similar environments around the world. Contact: Miroslav Honzák, Senior Technical Advisor at Betty & Gordon Moore Center for Ecosystem Science and Economics, mhonzak@conservation.org.

Participatory Village Mapping for Natural Resource Management and Formalization of Land rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – African Wildlife Foundation & University of Maryland

Since 2006, the University of Maryland (UMD) has worked with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and a consortium of partners to develop GIS-based spatial models and participatory mapping methods for sustainable development and land-use planning in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Through this work, we are helping the DRC government develop, implement, and monitor an integrated land-use and management plan defining resource use and governance through a consultative stakeholder process in order to improve human livelihoods and reduce deforestation. The Maringa-Lopori-Wamba (MLW) landscape, located in northern DRC, has been identified by the DRC government as a pilot model for

future national land-use planning. Fine-scale participatory mapping combined with livelihood improvement activities have formed the foundation of a zoning process taking place in the landscape; through this, local communities are delineating the boundaries of both non-permanent forest zones and permanent forest zones. Contact: Janet Nackoney, UMD Department of Geographical Sciences, jnackoney@hermes.geog.umd.edu.

Community Forest Conservation and Models for Indigenous REDD+ in Peru's Southern Andean Highlands – Amazon Conservation Association

Amazon Conservation Association's indigenous REDD+ project in the highlands of Cusco, Peru aims to implement a portfolio of community natural resource management and sustainable enterprise activities that serve as demonstration models for REDD+ that are scientifically rigorous, socially just, and ecologically sustainable. The exhibit will show our experience working with six traditional highland communities in one of the world's greatest biological and cultural diversity hotspots, as well as collaborating with local and regional governments and the scientific community. Through agroforestry and reforestation projects, we've planted over 180,000 trees on community lands, and sought to reduce the incidence of anthropogenic forest fires—the area's primary deforestation driver— through education and creation of community fire brigades. Additionally, the project implemented Conservation Compensation Funds that not only incentivize forest conservation on communal territory, but are intended to test models for equitable benefit distribution and governance for participatory, community-driven REDD+, or PES projects in the Andes. Contact: Hannah Stutzman, Association Director of Programs, hstutzman@amazonconservation.org.

Lessons Learned from Community Forestry and their Relevance to REDD+ – Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) Program

Although Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) is relatively new, REDD+ does not have to be invented from scratch. Many key lessons learned from community forestry are relevant building blocks for current work on REDD+ and should not be forgotten or overlooked. Moreover, many REDD+ field efforts are taking place in areas where community forestry experience is present. The USAID Forest Carbon, Markets, and Communities (FCMC) program has commissioned a recent meta-analysis of lessons learned from 30 years of experience with community forestry in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This work involved a desk review of over 500 documents and information from some key informants, and has produced four reports—three regional reports and a global synthesis. The authors have examined issues of tenure, governance, and empowerment of communities; benefits and incentives; stakeholder engagement; capacity building; scaling up and sustainability of community forestry initiatives; and the relevance of these lessons for REDD+. Contact: Paula Williams, paula.williams@fcmglobal.org.

Scaling Up Community-based Natural Resource Management – WWF US

Around the world, large areas of global significance for conservation are the traditional lands of indigenous peoples and local communities who depend upon forests, fisheries, wildlife, and farming for their livelihoods and cultures. These local men and women are key actors in conservation and sustainable resource use, for the stewardship roles they have often played historically, and as the people on whom long-term sustainability depends. WWF works with communities across a wide range of high-biodiversity regions to help them secure the rights, capacities, and knowledge they need to conserve the resources they depend upon. We also promote innovation and learning on strategies to expand community conservation across larger landscapes, including by facilitating links across communities, building capacity of support institutions, promoting enabling policy frameworks, and collaborating to address threats to the environment of community lands. Contact: Jenny Springer, Senior Director of People & Conservation, jenny.springer@wwfus.org.

Marxan with Zones and Zonae Cogito Stakeholder Tools – PacMARA (Pacific Marine Analysis and Research Association)

Marxan is a software program used to support the design of marine and terrestrial reserves worldwide. It is maintained by the University of Queensland in Australia and courses are taught by UQ in Australia and PacMARA (Pacific Marine Analysis & Research Association) globally. Using Marxan, planners can identify an efficient system of reserves, management areas, or other types of zoning pattern that include a suite of biodiversity targets at a minimal cost. Marxan provides a unique method for designing site

networks that is systematic and repeatable. It is the most widely used conservation planning tool in the world; over 60 countries, 1100 users, and 600 organizations use Marxan to support the design of terrestrial and marine reserves. A sample set of Marxan site recommendations will be on display during the workshop with the capability of real-time modification and reiteration of results. Contact: Heather Coleman, Science Advisor, PacMARA, hcoleman@pacmara.org.

Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas: Empowering Communities, Enhancing Livelihoods, and Promoting Conservation – WWF Tanzania

Tanzania's Wildlife Policy of 1998 enabled the participation of local communities in wildlife conservation and management. Based on this policy, the government enacted legislation allowing the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) on village land. The WMA model is innovative in that it requires all participating villages to develop land-use plans and set aside areas exclusively for wildlife conservation. The first WMA was registered in 2006. To date, 17 WMAs have been established adding more than 28,000 square kilometers to wildlife conservation efforts. About 400,000 people reside in participating villages and derive socioeconomic benefits directly or indirectly from activities related to conservation. Contact: Eliezer Sungusia, esungusia@wwftz.org.

The Equator Initiative Study Database: learning from local ecosystem-based development – UNDP Equator Initiative

The UNDP Equator Prize has been awarded to 152 outstanding local and indigenous community efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. On its 10-year anniversary, the Equator Initiative has developed detailed case studies on each of these leading grassroots initiatives. Each case study documents project catalysts; the genesis of winning ideas; institutional frameworks and governance systems; key activities and innovations; biodiversity, socioeconomic, and policy impacts; financial and social sustainability; successes and challenges with replication; and the role of partnerships. The Equator Initiative Case Study Database allows users to search and access this wealth of case material, and represents a sizeable and substantive knowledge contribution to the field of community-based natural resource management. The Equator Initiative has also undertaken comprehensive analysis of the commonalities, trends and lessons across the pool of winners: The Power of Local Action: Lessons from 10 Years of the Equator Prize represents the results of this analysis, focusing on those lessons with the greatest relevance to understanding and catalyzing effective ecosystem-based action at the local level. Contact: Oliver Hughes, oliver.hughes@undp.org.

Additional Exhibits:

- **Ruaha Landscape Program: Participatory Village Land Use Plans (PVLUP)** – Wildlife Conservation Society. Contact: Rogasian Mtana, rmtana@yahoo.com.
- **CBNRM Policy Advocacy Manual** – WWF Regional CBNRM Capacity Building Program in Southern Africa Contact: Mwape Sichilongo, msichilongo@wwfzam.org.
- **“Infographic” on linkages between CBNRM, greening, food security and resiliency** – World Resources Institute. Contact: Bob Winterbottom, rwinterbottom@wri.org.
- **Transforming CBNRM Education in Southern Africa** – University of Florida. Contact: Brian Child, bchild@ufl.edu.
- **Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Regional Development (STEWART) Program** – US Forestry International Programs. Contact: Adam Welti, awelti@fs.fed.us.
- **Strong Roots Congo.** Contact: Dominique Bikaba, bikaba@strongrootscongo.com.