

RRI Africa 2011 – 2012 Work-Plan Summary

I. Regional Overview

Dates of planning meetings in 2010:

August 28: Accra, Ghana

September 14-15: Monrovia, Liberia

September 20-21: Yaoundé, Cameroon

October 6-7: Bamako, Mali

October 18-22: Busua Beach, Ghana (regional planning meeting)

**Burkina Faso did not have a country planning meeting; IUCN and the tenure champions discussed 2011 activities and budget*

	Strategic outcomes 2012	Outcomes 2011	Partners/ Collaborators
Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have a clear platform and agenda on community ownership rights Community organizations more effectively advocate for their rights Parliamentarians, Mayors, and local government administration are engaged and advocate for community rights Community rights are recognized, protected, and advanced in the REDD process Gender rights are clearly articulated and incorporated in tenure reform programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRI agenda is introduced to key regional policy bodies & agencies: COMIFAC, ACHPR, MRU, AfDB, AU, UNECA Community/CS networks interested in tenure and rights are mapped Regional Parliamentarian networks have a better understanding of the rights and tenure agenda Civil society and communities in Africa are engaged with REDD++ processes and have a common understanding to position regarding REDD, climate change and rights Gender analysis on tenure legislation and regulations is done in all RRI countries in Africa and the African Resource Rights Network (ACRN) is engaged on gender 	<p>FPP ICRAF Intercooperation</p> <p>ACRN CIFOR IUCN REFACOF</p>
<i>Tier 1</i>			
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATEMs are enabled in new forest laws and related policies New legal and forest policy reforms recognize the historic rights of local communities and indigenous peoples. Elected officials (parliamentarians and local councilors) commit to defend local communities' rights, particularly rights of women and indigenous peoples Women's rights are formally recognized in reforms of forest law and policy reforms Local communities, especially women & indigenous peoples, are represented & participate in decision-making processes regarding land & forests Issues of rights and tenure are taken into account in REDD and climate change policies and mechanisms Currently separate land and forest reforms are coordinated for a better recognition of community rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business climate favoring the emergence of small forestry enterprises is initiated Participatory Community Rights Mapping is institutionalized by government as a legal tool by government for forest & land management & decision-making RRI-Cameroon's proposal for the revision of the 1994 forest law is disseminated and submitted to decision-makers MP's have a position paper on land/forest rights and tenure of local communities and indigenous peoples REFACOF Cameroon participates in the main decision-making platforms on land and forest tenure rights and has an advocacy document and plan for women's tenure rights IP representation in decision-making bodies for land and forest tenure is strengthened The RRI coalition is represented in the national REDD commission and creates dialogue around REDD process & risks/opportunities with COMIFAC, government bodies, CSOs, IPs, local communities, local elected officials and MP's Better collaboration between MINDAF and the RRI coalition 	<p>FPP ICRAF</p> <p>CAFT Cameroon Ecology CED CIFOR IUCN REFACOF</p>
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of a Community Rights Law that is acceptable to all stakeholders The land commission and FDA agree on a policy position to address forest and land tenure reforms Liberian local civil society platform capacity is strengthened and enhanced, and community forest management committees are brought into the mainstream discussion on forests State recognizes and regulates pit-sawyers Women's involvement in forest governance and management is consolidated and strengthened Community rights and tenure are part of Liberian REDD national policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear national strategy and advocacy for the amendment of the Community Rights Law (CRL) Social contracts in concession areas are consistent with CRL Land Commission includes the CRL and it in its policy Legal recognition of pit-sawing, with at least one permit issued, and few community groups organize and start up small enterprises More women's groups receive training and are better organized to participate in forest governance processes and identify small-scale economic activities National policy-makers, including Executive and Legislative branches recognize and respect the rights of communities in the implementation of REDD projects in Liberia 	<p>FCI Green Advocates IUCN REFACOF SDI</p>
<i>Tier 2</i>			

Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conventions and community rights guaranteed in decentralization laws and process Decentralized management of forest and land resources is effective and recognizes peasant agroforestry rights Tenure rights issues related to Pastoralism are identified and taken into account in forest and land reform processes New laws support gender equity and the protection of socioeconomic and cultural rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government decision making bodies (HCC and CADD) and the National Assembly include a right-based approach through local conventions in their agenda Legal texts, regulations, and tools on managing trees in peasants fields (agroforestry) are drafted The gender strategy of the Ministry of women's and children's affairs (MPFEF) and the agriculture law (LOA) decrees incorporate gender dimensions Best practices for securing traditional and women's legal tenure rights are documented A subregional dialogue and platform on pastoralism is initiated 	<p>Intercooperation ICRAF</p> <p>IUCN Sahel Eco</p>
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTFPs' potential is recognized in national plans, sectoral policies and forest inventory and a national information network is established Gender is taken into account in national plans for forest management and climate change initiatives Communes are well informed about legal frameworks and mechanisms regarding forest and land tenure, and establish a monitoring mechanism to defend their interests Roles and responsibilities of different actors in decentralized forest management are clearly defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to strengthening national capacity for conducting studies in value chain, gender and tenure issues Legal texts are disseminated/translated and adopted by communities and actors The Civil Society Organizations' Gender Platform for Burkina Faso is established Forest tenure and rights are incorporated in the drafting of rural land charters Local elected officials and local communities are better informed about forest governance and climate change adaptation 	<p>CIFOR IUCN REFACOF Tenure Champions</p>
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities' ownership rights guaranteed in national legislation Institutional reforms to support and regulate CFM Communities are systematically developing capacity for alternative resource management Media engagement on community rights is sustained and network of media practitioners strengthened Threats to community rights in ongoing REDD+ initiatives neutralized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative NR governance (policy, legislation and institutions) regime fully presented to Ghanaian society Reformist group in FC management consolidated Stronger community based governance reform movement Stronger media focus on NR governance issues Information about REDD developments and their implications circulated to CBOs and CSOs commenced 	<p>Civic Response</p> <p>Forest Watch Ghana IUCN REFACOF</p>

Overall budget requested for 2011: \$962,151 (Priority 1); \$714,347 (Priority 2)

II. Planning Teams

2.1 Regional Planning Team

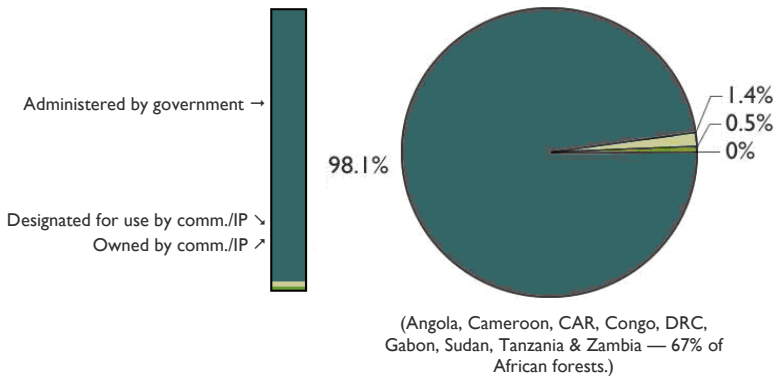
Partner/Collaborator	Participant	Email
Civic Response (Partner)	Kyeretwie Opoku	kyeretwie.opoku@gmail.com
	Rhoda Panford	rhoda@civicresponse.org
	Saeed Razak	saeed@civicresponse.org
Cameroon Ecology	Cécile Ndjebet	cndjebet@yahoo.com
	Rose Pélagie Masso	rosymass1@yahoo.fr
Centre pour l'Environnement et Développement (CED)	Samuel Nguiffo	snguiffo@yahoo.fr
	Samuel Nnah	samnnah@yahoo.com
	Nadine Mballa	mballanadine@yahoo.fr
CIFOR	Michael Balinga	mbalinga@cgiar.org
	Mathurin Zida	m.zida@cgiar.org
CAFT	Patrice Pa'ah	caft.cameroun@gmail.com
Foundation for Community Initiatives	Julie Weah	fcommunityinitiatives@yahoo.com
Forest Peoples Programme (Partner)	John Nelson	john@forestpeoples.org
	Valérie Couillard	valerie@forestpeoples.org
	Venant Messe	messe@gn.apc.org
Forest Watch Ghana	Kingsley Bekoe-Ansah	kingsley@civicresponse.org
Green Advocates	Alfred Brownell	alfredbrownell@gmail.com
	Francis Colee	francis.colee@elaw.org
ICRAF (Partner)	Antoine Kalinganire	a.kalinganire@cgiar.org
	Serge Ngendakumana	s.ngendakumana@cgiar.org
	Zac Tchoundjeu	z.tchoundjeu@cgiar.org
Intercooperation (Partner)	Célestin Dembélé	celest@icsahel.org
	Hermann Mulder	delegue@icsahel.org
IUCN	Adewale Adeleke	adewale.adeleke@iucn.org
	Abdulai Barrie	ahbarrie@yahoo.com
	Rokia Diarra Konaré	rokoa.konare@iucn.org
	Dominique Endamana	dominique.endamana@iucn.org
	Clarisse Honadia	clarisse.honadia@iucn.org
	Moumini Savodogo	moumini.savodogo@iucn.org
	Edmund Barrow	edmund.barrow@iucn.org
	Chantal Wandja	chantal.wandja@iucn.org
	Léonard Usongo	leonard.usongo@iucn.org
REFACOF	Cécile Ndjebet	cndjebet@yahoo.com
	Korotoumou Ouedraogo	korotoumou@yahoo.fr
	Antoinette Pa'ah	ocbb_cameroun@yahoo.fr
Sahel Eco	Mamadou Diakité	mamadoudiakite2003@yahoo.fr
	Mary Allen Ballo	mary.sahelco@afribonemali.net
Sustainable Development Institute	James Otto	jotto@sdiliberia.org
	Silas Siakor	ssiakor@sdiliberia.org
	Jonathan Yiah	jyiah@sdiliberia.org
RRG	Augusta Molnar	amolnar@rightsandresources.org
	Solange Bandiaky (coordinator)	sbandiaky@rightsandresources.org
	Ann Dela Apekey (facilitator)	delapekey@yahoo.co.uk
	Marina France	mfrance@rightsandresources.org

2.2 Current collaborators in region (15 collaborators, 6 countries)

- Africa Community Rights Network (ACRN)
- African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF)
- Cameroon Ecology – *Cameroon*
- Coopérative Agroforestière de la Trinationale – *Cameroon*
- Centre for Environment and Development (CED) – *Cameroon*
- Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) – *Cameroon, Burkina Faso*
- Forests Monitor – *DRC and UK*
- Forests and the European Union Research Network (FERN) – *UK*
- Forest Watch Ghana (FWG) – *Ghana*
- Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) – *Liberia*
- Green Advocates – *Liberia*
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – *Burkina, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Mali*
- Sahel Eco – *Mali*
- Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) – *Liberia*
- Tenure Champions – *Burkina*

III. Africa - Regional

3.1 Regional Overview



Poverty, tenure and emissions in Africa

- The Rural poor (<\$1/day) make up one third of the population of Africa — 229 million people.
- 98% of the region's forests claimed by government and 18% of global forest carbon emissions.
- UN-REDD: 3 countries; WB FCPF: 10 countries (two Tier I: Cameroon & Liberia.)

Sources: Ravallion & Chen. 2007. *Absolute Poverty Measures for the Developing World, 1981-2004*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4211.
Sunderlin et. al. 2008. *From Exclusion to Ownership?* Rights and Resources Initiative.

3.2 RRI Strategy in Africa

Rationale for Engagement

Africa faces monumental problems of resource degradation and scarcity, weak governance, continued social exclusion and marginalization, violent conflict and increasing rural poverty. One of the main challenges to forest tenure reform in Africa (notably in Central Africa) is that governments are strongly committed to a conventional forest economy model based on industrial timber concessions, at the cost of community based forest management, even though the latter has greater potential to contribute to equitable growth and livelihoods. In Africa, the forest area officially administered by government is 98% of the total; while the area of forest designated for use by communities and indigenous groups is 1.4%; and 0.5% of the area is owned by communities and indigenous groups (Sunderlin et al. 2008). This data clouds the reality of widespread customary management of forests across Africa.

As presented in the Listening Learning and Sharing (LLSL) Report of 2008, the alliance formed by the State and the private sector around natural resource is seen to illustrate a "State focused on rent appropriation" to the detriment of local communities. In Africa, governments claims statutory ownership of the majority and the richer of forest lands, in official denial of the vast area of forests and agroforests that are *de facto* or through customary rules and regimes under community management. Generally the state in Central and West Africa has retained control of high value forests and forest lands, and made it difficult (heavy regulations, permits, detailed management plans) for communities to market high value timber. The status quo favors governments through income flows from private sector timber concessions to the state, and supports agency distrust of decentralizing forest lands to either co-management or recognized community ownership. Even on their own land, local communities have been disadvantaged by the informal nature of their land rights. Unnecessarily and paradoxically, communities living in forest rich areas in Africa are poor: "rich forests, poor people" (Oyono, 2005). It is the forested countries in Africa that will not meet the MDG goal of halving poverty by 2015, even when rich traditions and informal forest enterprises are found through the region (RRI, 2008, *Seeing People through the Trees*).

Timber concessions are not increasing income or employment because so few are well enough managed, assure good governance or effectively channel revenues to communities. Concessions do not

deliver; and their managers increasingly hail from local emerging economies where there is limited commitment to high social and environmental standards. A challenge for key forested countries in the region going forward is that new concessions are expanding in putting new pressure on forest lands already claimed by people for large scale agriculture or energy plantations and mining.

Key threats and challenges

Forest management in Africa faces many threats linked to conflicts, resource scarcity, poorly crafted REDD mechanisms and climate change policies, the promotion of industrial concessions over small and medium community forest enterprises, and the lack of participatory democracy in forest governance and decentralization.

Migration

Migration is already a difficult issue within many forested countries. New entrants to the political economic mix complicate tenure relations and in many cases undermine tenure security and political stability (for example in Cameroon). This trend is set to escalate with climate change if predictions of a 50% reduction in rainfall and agricultural productivity in the Sahel by 2020 bear out. This could lead to a massive wave of environmental migration from e.g. northern Nigeria south towards countries in the upper and lower Guinea forests. Without serious regional planning, this can only lead to chaos. The Sahel is “drying up” and it has implications for some 30 million people mainly in the Mano River area where conflicts over resources are already spreading (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Conakry, and Ivory Coast).

REDD and climate change

The high-level global discussions on REDD do not yet feature practical guidance on the “social element” (e.g. rights, livelihoods, tenure etc.). Regional climate mitigation engagement lacks clear avenues for community empowerment, with REDD seen by the African governments mainly as a source of finance to the central government. Instead of proposing built-in mechanisms whereby communities can benefit from REDD compensation and contribute a solution to climate change, there are already shifts in production in response to climate change combined with new pressures from mining, eco-tourism and industrial plantations (carbon). REDD processes as they strengthen are becoming a direct threat to community customary tenure. The governments’ official position is that local people/ farmers (concerned about agriculture for survival) are the main drivers of deforestation.

There is a need to provide an alternative analysis to the mainstream narrative on drivers of deforestation and to geographically refocus priorities. And for REDD to work, there should be active good forest governance – nationally, provincially, and at the community level. The main challenge is how to push for pro-poor REDD without clear tenure rights established? Climate change also has huge impact for drylands and savannah countries with great impact on pastoral livelihoods particularly in parts of the world where droughts lead to famine and poverty (Brooks, 2006). Therefore, developing adaptation strategies are key for Sahelian countries, yet the international community is more focused on mitigation strategies and on the Congo Basin.

Forest governance and decentralization

Despite the growing trend in the region of governments promoting decentralization, shifting some key responsibilities to local government bodies and in some cases, devolving limited authorities over land and resources to local to private and civil society, the implementation of decentralization remains fiercely resisted in many quarters, and reforms have often been too limited in scope. They do not adequately reflect the new shifts in rights and much less, concern for the most underprivileged. In parallel, many governments continue to centralize authority on strategic development issues such as commercial mining, forest concessions and schemes for climate mitigation. In a number of countries, decentralization processes have resulted in local government bodies more overtly questioning the legitimacy of the status quo and of elite national or international economic interests, promoting local community initiatives and tenure instead. Although the rhetoric of decentralization is promising, government transfer of power is yet to be effective; and with REDD one witnesses a recentralization of power by governments who want to control funding and financial mechanisms tied to mitigation strategies.

Land grabs

Forest governance in Africa is hampered by extensive land grabbing and elite capture of resources for industrial concessions, bio-energy, rice-paddy, plantations (palm oil, eucalyptus) and mining. Since 2008, a sharp increase in global demand for fuel, fiber and food has intensified pressure on African land and resources, not least of all forests. More than 70% of the 45 million ha of large-scale land deals (cited by the World Bank) are in Sub-Saharan Africa, and these acquisitions proliferate in areas of weak governance and inadequate legal protection for local communities. The trend of acquisitions by Asian and Middle Eastern investors favors the industrial scale both in farmland and in forests, where large-scale timber concessions have long been a challenge to strong local rights and livelihoods. By increasing the value of land, the “land grabs” may also encourage the recentralizing trend of African governments and compromise initiatives for locally-determined, sustainable development. Operating outside of the new industrial concessionary system, local communities’ customary agriculture and forestry practices may suffer even more, especially if they fail to gain recognition and support from international donors.

Social Exclusion, Inequity, and Gender

Although reforms are taking place in several African countries in response to a growing movement of communities claiming rights to participate in the processes regarding resource use and conservation, there is much less a concern for the most underprivileged — women and indigenous people. Women’s tenure rights under customary and formal laws remain largely unrecognized; their rights are insufficiently considered in policy and law reforms and in the related national and international agenda and have been understudied and under-addressed. Prevalent forest and land laws and regulatory frameworks are by and large prejudicial against women, who are usually under-represented in policy discussions

In the Sahel, pastoralist indigenous communities live in arid territories and dry forests where climate and population shifts affect these transhumant economies, that are politically marginal yet causing increasing conflicts with farmers over water and grazing lands. Across Central Africa, indigenous peoples, such as the Baka and Bagyeli, are also at risk as their customary tenure rights and livelihoods strategies are poorly understood and poorly respected. Social exclusion and inequitable access to land and resources continue to drive social conflict, and put additional pressure on forest resources and forest livelihoods. This creates a major limitation for addressing or mitigating the impacts of climate change, securing peace, or fueling the economy. Addressing the challenges of further climate change, increased migration, and resource degradation requires more attention to tenure and gender equity, and to the local networks and organizations that advance them.

Opportunities

Despite the daunting obstacles to realization of improved statutory forest tenure reform, there are some visible signs of progress. Many African countries are now beginning to consider, if not act on far-reaching legal and policy tenure reforms regarding forests and land. Of the twenty most forested countries that have adopted new important new forest land reforms since 2000, 8 are in Africa. The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest designated for use by communities and indigenous groups in these 8 countries has increased from 1.83 Mha in 2002 to 7.67 Mha in 2008 (Hatcher, Bailey, and Sunderlin, 2009; Hatcher, and Bailey, 2009). Many countries across Central and West Africa provide strategic opportunities for impact in the immediate future.

In Liberia, the “Community Rights Law”, a watershed reform effort that would recognize community ownership of forests has been hotly debated from local to national levels and is being considered by the different stakeholders for review to improve the recognition of community rights. In Cameroon, the 1994 Forestry Law, which increased the opportunities for communities to manage forest and benefit from industrial concessions, is also under reform. RRI Partners and Collaborators have played a key role in instigating these two reforms and are actively involved in enabling widespread consultation and providing technical analysis and advice at the national level, linked to the FLEGT and REDD dialogue. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) the 2002 Forest Code is under revision with national consultations with various stakeholders for recognition of local communities and indigenous people’s rights in legal reforms, and RRI has been invited by the government, NGOs and donors knowledgeable of our work to provide advice. Similar major legal reforms or policy initiatives are underway in Ghana, Burkina Faso and

Mali, and RRI Partners and Collaborators are also actively engaged in each of these countries.

It is particularly good news to see the increased attention being paid to land reform issues across Africa. After years of debate, and sidelining of land issues, the 13th Ordinary session of AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government which took place in Sirte, Libya, from 1 to 3 July 2009, adopted a “Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa” that states “...the centrality of land to sustainable socio-economic growth, development and the security of the social, economic and cultural livelihoods of [Africa’s] people.” The AU joint Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, Lands and Livestock held in April 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia also endorsed a Framework and Guidelines on Land policy in Africa (F&G). The F&G is the result of three years of reflections, assessments and multi-stakeholder consultations conducted by the AU-ECA- AfDB Consortium under the auspices of the Land Policy initiative that encourages governments to recognize and strengthen indigenous, community and women’s land rights. It also supports the growing trend in the region of government’s promoting decentralization policies, moving toward shifting some authority to local government bodies and in some cases, devolution of limited authorities over land and resources to local private and civil society.

Opportunities are also growing for local people to better benefit from markets: in small-scale enterprises for wood and non-wood forest products, social responsibility markets, community-led conservation, and emerging ecosystem service markets. Domestic markets in developing countries are growing. The good news is that the dramatic shifts in markets include the growing demand for farm-produced wood and other forest products and a shift in demand to domestic and non-traditional markets. There is demand from governments, forest communities and supporting NGOs for sharing knowledge on the multiple options for and benefits of forest-based enterprises based on collective action

In some countries recent decentralization policies and laws are shifting the balance of power toward local governance and community tenure rights, and away from centrally-mandated concessions. A growing set of social movements are questioning the conventional tenure and enterprise models and calling for reform of forest tenure and policy. Community organizations and local NGOs have gained substantial capacity in recent years and are becoming stronger and more credible voices in policy debates. The FLEGT, VPA, and REDD dialogues are providing important leverage platforms for governance reforms. RRI Partners are well established in the region and have strong connections to both community organizations and policy makers.

In early 2009, RRI also began to develop a more gender-focused analysis and engagement. This has included the initiation of a coalition-wide analysis on gender legislation/regulatory tenure in Mali, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Liberia. RRI also works with, and in support of women’s groups and networking women’s groups across Africa through the Africa Women’s Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF; formed during the international conference on tenure organized by RRI in May 2009 in Yaoundé), building their knowledge of positive examples of reforms and strategic engagement for policy influence. Some coalition members who were reluctant (or thought they were fighting a bigger battle) have also become more interested in gender equity and are modifying their own thinking on tenure and rights priorities to include this dimension. For 2011, gender has been mainstreamed in all RRI country and regional work plans and strategy.

In October 11-12, 2010 the Rights and Resources Initiative co-organized the pre-African Development Forum VII event, “Africa Regional Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change” with the Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). This regionally strategic event contributed to the knowledge linkages between climate change, forest governance and land tenure for over eighty delegates from twenty African states representing communities, governments, researchers, women’s groups, parliamentarians, and NGOs. It also developed key recommendations on how to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change in Africa while ensuring Equity, Livelihoods, Rights, and Sustainable Development in Forest Areas. It has catalyzed new momentum and connections for RRI with African regional institutions such as AU, ECOWAS, AfDB, UNECA, and the Land Policy Initiative and opened avenues for future partnership at the regional level on issues of tenure and climate change.

Tier 1 and Tier Two Countries

In **Central and West Africa**, RRI is engaged in (but not limited to) Cameroon, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Liberia but also draws upon regional activities and events. **Cameroon and Liberia** have been identified as Tier 1 countries because both governments are conducting active reforms in the region—Cameroon in a second generation of reform and Liberia in the first. Both can potentially demonstrate lessons to be shared with other parts of Africa (mainly in the Mano River and the Congo Basin) and both have civil society actors who are keen to collaborate with RRI on their own strengthening, learning and networking. **Mali and Burkina Faso's** process of decentralization presents a key opportunity to enhance equity in natural resource management, while strengthening civil society actors and improving livelihoods. RRI strategic intervention in Mali and Burkina also has a sub-regional focus on the **Sahel** including additional countries such as Niger, Senegal, and Mauritania in dialogues around decentralization. RRI's strategy reflects the different contexts of the Sahel and the **Congo Basin**, while exploiting the real synergies across Central and West Africa politically and in gathering lessons from relevant experience. **Ghana** has been identified as a key country for reform due to prospective legislative reforms and the presence of strong social actors in support of community forest management.

- A. In **Cameroon**, RRI Partners and Collaborators, including, ICRAF, FPP, GACF, and RRG have been working on many fronts: facilitating dialogue and influencing the forestry reform law process to recognize community rights; engaging with local and indigenous communities in rights mapping; exploring alternative markets and enterprise models; engaging with women's networks in community forest management, and addressing climate change and its implications for forest communities. The coalition has also initiated a dialogue between the Ministry of Forests (MINFOF) and the Ministry of Land (MINDAF) to create a platform for recognition of more substantial rights for communities. Cameroon Ecology, Agro-forestry Cooperative of the Trinationale (CAFT), and Center for Environment and Development (CED), IUCN, and CIFOR are active collaborators, with increased engagement in the legal reform and conservation model reform dialogue with Government.
- B. In **Ghana**, Civic Response is leading collaboration to build capacity in the local reform movement promoting tenure and rights within the national legislative reform process. The new opportunities for legal and institutional support for community forest management have recently been identified by Partners and Collaborators. Ghana civil society collaborators are strengthening the movement for community based governance reform promoting district forest forums and informing community based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) about REDD through a REDD listserv and capacity building and strategy workshops.
- C. In **Liberia**, Green Advocates (GA) and the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) are leading effective implementation of the community rights law (CRL) passed in 2009 and signed by the President. GA with RRG and Civic Response has garnered parliamentarian's support through the formation of an informal caucus of Parliamentarians for Community Rights. The Caucus is strong and plans to build a pro-rights block in both lower and upper houses of parliament. RRI-Liberia has also been active in raising the understanding of the links between forest and land tenure, organizing local and national workshops gathering key stakeholders in community forestry to develop joint strategy for rights advocacy, capacity building of Community Forest Development Committees (CFDCs), and promoting a legal regulatory framework for small community-owned forest enterprises and pitsawyers. Since June 1, 2010 RRI has embarked on a new and very promising gender project with Liberian community-based organization, Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI), creating a forum for women from the counties to network and organize to increase their participation in the decision-making processes for natural resource management and rights issues at the local and national levels.
- D. In **Mali**, IUCN, IC, ICRAF, Sahel Eco and other local collaborators are working to create political spaces for the claiming of local rights and the promotion of community natural resource management agreements; influence the drafting of implementing provisions for local conventions concerning decentralization. IC has developed a joint advocacy strategy with the National

Assembly of Mali for effective decentralization to Local Collectivities and recognition of Local Conventions where community rights are located. The RRI coalition has been a leading player on gender equity giving rare opportunity to rural women to publicly express their views and share their experiences, and to take part in the decisions which directly affect them.

- E. In **Burkina Faso**, since 2009, RRI is engaged through IUCN and CIFOR with local government and local community groups to promote equity in forest resources management. The work with RRI has led to a national gender analysis on “gender, climate change, and tenure rights” and the identification and mobilization of tenure champions, something both unique and highly strategic. The key civil society organizations, the “tenure champions”, in Burkina are now mobilized around the RRI agenda with a clear strategy for 2011 on how to engage and create synergy with the different stakeholders mainly legislators, decision makers, and opinion leaders for gender equity and poverty reduction. This local ownership will reinforce RRI impact in Burkina and generate lessons on how to improve RRI communication with local communities.
- F. In **DRC**, RRI is engaged with Forests Monitor on “Developing Community Forestry Management as a contribution to poverty reduction in the Democratic Republic of Congo”, helping to identify appropriate models of tenure rights for DRC that are supportive of local enterprise and build on processes of decentralization. In 2010 RRG has commissioned an opportunity and risk assessment for engagement in 2011 analyzing the current forest governance landscape in DRC to inform further actions and strategies for rights-based implementation of forest and land laws. This intelligence ensures the RRI intervention is politically and strategically opportune, adds value and does not duplicate other initiatives.
- G. **At the regional level**, RRI engages with regional institutions such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Land Policy Initiative (LPI), and the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) on climate change and forest governance, land tenure issues. RRI is also engaged with strategic regional networks:
- a. The Parliamentarian Network for Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystem (REPAR), which is very much involved in the struggle for the recognition of community rights in Cameroon and Congo Basin on climate change issues; and the regional Parliamentarian Center, based in Accra.
 - b. The Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG) to the ITTO has two representatives from Cameroon and Liberia, have influenced government projects to be more right-based, and developed new windows for finance for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), and lobbied ITTO to include gender in its approved work program.
 - c. The Africa Community Rights Network (ACRN), network civil society organizations from nineteen countries in Africa is one manifestation of a wave of civil society activism and advocacy for democratic community forest management.
 - d. The Africa Women’s Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF) founded by African women present at the RRI/ ITTO international conference on tenure in Yaoundé in May 2009 comprises women’s groups from eleven African countries. Its mission is to advocate that governments and international organizations recognize women’s forest and land tenure rights in their policy reforms and agendas and give women access to financing related to climate change.

3.4 Complete Country and Regional Activity Overview for Africa

Activity Overview						
	Activities 2011	Details/Description	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Priority 1	Priority 2	Funds Committed by Partners
Regional	RRI work on rights and tenure is introduced and linked to key regional institutions: establish correspondence, secure meetings/invitations to strategic meetings, and establish contact with subregional and regional liaison offices	This set of activities is designed to ensure RRI and its partners' participation in major regional decision-making meetings and to establish RRI's relationships with regional institutions in order to advance discussions on rights and tenure in the region. Key institutions identified are: ACHPR, MRU, COMIFAC, ECOWAS, AU, and UNECA/ LPI. A key strategic action will be to collate partner and collaborator contacts in regional institutions and through them define entry points into regional institutions.	FPP (RRG, entire coalition)		\$40,000	
	Prepare and circulate introductory briefing notes on RRI programs in Africa (French and English)	This communication outreach will increase regional understanding and awareness of RRI and its mission, and will be an important tool particularly when initiating engagement with regional institutions.	RRG (Africa facilitator, Civic Response)		\$5,000	
	Create a regional database of civil society organizations engaged on rights and tenure (using RRI Burkina database as a model)	Undertake a regional mapping exercise of community networks and CSOs working on tenure and rights issues	IUCN, CIFOR, Civic Response			
	Engage subregional parliaments and Mayor networks and carry out an institutional mapping of sub regional legislative networks, their management and operational frameworks (West, Centre and East Africa) to : -facilitate the development of regional positions for effective representation on community rights and priorities for climate change Adaptation; -to influence key regional political organizations/processes on priority positions developed (AU, AMCEN etc)	This set of activities includes stocktaking of existing parliamentary networks and the regional and national levels, as well as networking and campaigning actions; Map planned activities of different MP groups; Attend and engage in meetings to represent the initiative Disseminate findings and develop strategy for synergy and linkages in regional representation; Exchange visits between parliamentary networks; Review of parliamentary websites, and engagement with the Accra Parliamentary Centre; Building capacities of legislative networks for effective regional representation on community rights and priorities for REDD+ frameworks	NESDA Cameroon, (Civic Response, Africa facilitator)		\$100,000 (funding may come from Global Programs)	

	<p>The Africa Community Rights Network (ACRN) regional meeting on REDD The workshop will permit participants to learn about the progress of REDD within the UNFCCC negotiations, learn lessons from countries in the FCPF and UN-REDD fast start programme and strategise on how to use REDD to effectively strengthen community rights and participations. The meeting will also permit ACRN and RRI Africa coalition to strategise on how to use the COP 17 on African soil to advance community rights</p>	<p>The aim is to enable ACRN and civil society actors to develop a common understanding and position regarding REDD, climate change and rights in Africa; This meeting will afford the opportunity to gain more knowledge and strengthen the ACRN network. There is also the possibility of expanding the network to include the RRI coalition members from the Sahel countries; The documentation and outcome of this meeting will feed into the second African Regional dialogue on “forest governance and climate change” which will be held as a pre-event to the COP 17 on climate change in South Africa;</p>	<p>CED, Civic Response</p>	<p>\$50,000</p>		
	<p>Organize a regional gender workshop on Gender and Land and Forest Tenure in Africa will gather indigenous women from Central Africa, women’s networks from West, Central, and East Africa looking at issues related to local and indigenous women’s tenure rights, gendered tenure reforms, and the climate change agenda from a human right perspective.</p>	<p>This workshop will serve as a platform for sharing and reviewing gender and land tenure studies from country-level analyses; develop a regional-level analysis and strategy and strengthen networking among actors engaged in gender rights and forests; share national findings and build an advocacy strategy; knowledge sharing about Africa Union mechanisms on indigenous women; a training Manual has been developed by FPP</p>	<p>FPP, REFACOF, RRI partners and collaborators in Africa ,</p>	<p>\$50,000</p>		
Total Funds Requested for Regional Activities:						
Cameroon	<p>“Capitalization”/ Collection: synthesis of lessons and problems for SMCFEs Workshop : dialogue with decision-makers regarding SMCFEs</p>	<p>This activity entails: a review of 2010 CAFT reports on CFEs; a literature review of business plans for community forests, review of administrative documents ; interviews and visits of high-level ministry staff charged with : SMFEs, local processing of timber and NTFPs, domestic and international commerce, community and national taxation; drafting a document to capture lessons learned; organization of a multi-stakeholder dialogue; and printing and dissemination of the document capturing lessons learned and experiences;</p>	<p>CAFT (CED, REFACOF)</p>	<p>\$100,000 \$41,700</p>		\$145,000

<p>Collection, Synthesis of thematic maps done by RRI partners and collaborators over the past two years, organize a national workshop to disseminate findings, and develop plan for advocacy</p>	<p>Main objective : to promote the legal recognition of participatory mapping as a tool for local communities to have their rights to land and forests authorized and formally recognized (based on a recommendation from the May 2009 Yaoundé conference) - This workshop will engage high-level officials from relevant administration on these issues to make current information on communities' tenure rights available to relevant administrations -The two above activities will be helpful in drafting an advocacy document to submit to the Prime Minister, the three major ministries (MINFOF, MINDAF, MINEPAT) as well as the President of the Republic.</p>	<p>Cam Eco (CED, ICRAF, FPP)</p>	<p>\$35,000</p>	<p>\$34,768</p>	
<p>RRI engagement to the review of the 1994 forest law mainly the dissemination of the RRI proposal on the thematic area "rights, tenure, and community forest enterprises" to the main actors and to share Findings from RRI research, different community consultations, case studies, legal analysis, and national and local workshops recommendations and outcomes, organized by RRI Cameroon coalition members</p>	<p>Few meetings (two or three) will be organized by RRI-Cameroon with members of the working group to the review of the law and strategic partners to share the findings of the consultations, workshops, studies, and mapping carried out over the last two years by RRI partners and collaborators in Cameroon. A restitution workshop (half or one day) with the working group and strategic partners to discuss RRI proposal to the revision of the law</p>	<p>All RRI Cameroon coalition members</p>		<p>\$30,000</p>	
<p>Meetings with parliamentarians on a position paper on land and forest tenure to influence the review process of the 1994 forest law</p>	<p>This activity aims mainly at bridging the disconnects between forestry resources management actors on the field, policy makers in the process of the 1994 forestry law review in Cameroon; Informal meetings for guiding MPs in position paper on rights & tenure; Organizing the extended multi stakeholders (MPs, traditional rulers, state services, local community leaders and NGOs) on farmers' perceptions, recurrent claims and public grievances to be taken into account in the new legal texts</p>	<p>ICRAF (IUCN)</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>\$4,600</p>	

<p>Identification of existing forest and land platforms and reform processes and mobilization of women's groups to advocacy for women's tenure rights in policy reforms</p>	<p>Objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling the recognition of women's interests in the 1994 forest law reform process - Sharing REFACOF's vision in platforms engaged with defending community rights to land and forests, and with women's property rights - Facilitate dialogue among stakeholders within the decision-making process <p>Main actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A scoping of existing women's networks for collaboration - Draft and implement an advocacy plan for supporting women's tenure - National workshop with decision-makers regarding the women's land and forest rights 	<p>REFACOF Cameroon (Cameroon Ecology)</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	
<p>National preparatory workshop : IPs and land/forest ownership rights Participation of key IP groups (that participated in the national preparatory workshop)</p>	<p>The overarching objective is to spark political change to ensure the representation of indigenous peoples in decision-making platforms regarding land and forests in Cameroon and Central Africa. Specifically these activities will lead to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner institutions approving a strategy for advocacy and communication • Implementing the advocacy and communication strategy • Strengthening dialogue among actors regarding indigenous peoples' land and forest rights 	<p>IUCN (FPP, CED)</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>		
<p>Advocacy for involving the coalition in REDD bodies and platforms ; information and awareness-raising for stakeholders</p>	<p>The main outcome would be the forest communities' mastery of other emerging questions especially REDD towards robust incentives development and their integration into the upcoming legal texts in Cameroon</p>	<p>ICRAF (Cam Eco)</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	<p>10,844</p>	

	<p>Consultations with indigenous communities in potential REDD sites</p>	<p>This involves consultations, trainings and workshops throughout the Ngoyla Mintom area: informing, consulting and preparing indigenous people for the meeting with conservation and government actors in Ngoyla, and helping them develop legitimate community representatives who can form networks to legitimately represent communities' interests in relation to REDD and any other issues of concern.</p>	<p>CED and FPP</p>	<p>\$35,000</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	
	<p>National workshop with MINDAF/MINFOF/MINEPAT on land and forest tenure</p>	<p>This workshop will engage high-level officials from relevant administration on issues related to forest and land; and how to make sure the two government departments work together for a more effective tenure reform;</p>	<p>Cam Eco (ICRAF, CIFOR)</p>	<p>\$30,000</p>	<p>\$9,535</p>	
<p>Total Funds Requested for Cameroon Activities:</p>						
<p>Liberia</p>	<p>Support four CFDCs and host communities to develop strategy and actions to advocate for renegotiation of their SA's and new contract signings; raise awareness of tax obligations, e.g. EIAs, and potential environmental impacts if companies fail to respect EIAs</p>	<p>Work with 4 CFDCs involved in the campaign for renegotiation and use their situation as test cases in the campaign for review and renegotiation. This engagement will inform work with other CFDCs also interested in pursuing review and renegotiation of their SAs. The project will use the outcome of the legal analysis as a basis to develop a new negotiating mandate for CFDCs. SDI will also provide ongoing facilitation, technical, legal and financial support to CFDCs throughout the negotiation process and will provide periodic update on the status of companies' compliance.</p>	<p>SDI (ACORD, Liberia, Green Advocates)</p>	<p>\$37,570</p>		
	<p>Raise communities' awareness of REDD and plantation development and impacts on community rights; national stakeholders workshops</p>	<p>Identify and catalogue communities where REDD (carbon trading) projects and agricultural concessions are planned and build awareness on the potential negative impacts of these projects on community rights via three community-level civil society workshops on land and forests and a national-level stakeholders' workshop to present issues from the field and to develop common actions and next steps</p>	<p>SDI</p>	<p>\$22,000</p>	<p>\$31,410</p>	

<p>Informal caucus informed by internal study tours and RRI support at national level; Facilitate at least 3 consultative outreach visits to regional and subregional bodies (ECOWAS, UEMOA, MRU) and with parliamentarians in Mano River</p>	<p>Parliamentarian caucus plans regional exchange with parliamentarians in Ghana and other Mano River Union countries and to see legal implementation of community rights in neighboring countries and more knowledge sharing with RRI</p>	<p>Green Advocates NGO Coalition (SDI, IUCN, RRG)</p>	<p>\$30,000</p>	
<p>Develop a coalition-wide dialogue with land commission based on current situation with land grabs, forest-REDD dialogue, and emerging strategy for land rights/tenure recognition; Develop an advocacy plan with all country collaborators to launch nationally, using national-level stakeholder workshops Stocktaking studies on shifting cultivation, REDD and climate change to establish a platform for local community/CSO intervention and participation in REDD/climate change.</p>	<p>The coalition has been organizing multi-stakeholder dialogues on issues related to the approval and implementation of the CRL. In the face of increasing land pressures from plantations, mining etc. coalition plans to engage land commission to collaborate in an informed dialogue on these issues Raise awareness on REDD in conjunction with land and forest dialogue, enabling diverse stakeholders to understand the potential negative implications for community rights: Hire a consultant to take stock of REDD and climate change development in Liberia, including a scoping study on climate change actors, drivers, profile and current trends.</p>	<p>Green Advocates and IUCN (SDI, RRG) Green Advocates (SDI, IUCN, FCI)</p>	<p>\$50,000</p>	
<p>Community Rights Law Phase III: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two community dialogues and two legislative round table discussions for law makers, local community leaders and civil society leaders One regional consultative outreach and experience sharing tour for Liberian legislative caucus Two consultative fora between law makers and local community participants </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two community dialogues and two legislative round table discussion where law makers, local community leaders and civil society leader will share lessons and experienced gathered from regional experience sharing tours One regional consultative outreach and experience sharing tour would be facilitated so that the Liberian legislative caucus could visit regional and sub –regional bodies (either ECOWAS, UEMOA or with parliamentarians in Mano River union countries) Two consultative fora between law makers and local community participants to facilitate direct Legislative consultation with local communities to enable them to consult with their law makers on implementation challenges associated with the implementation of the CRL and community 	<p>Green Advocates</p>	<p>\$30,000</p>	

Continue participatory mapping and capacity-building of GA and CFDCs to develop community maps for use in advocacy.	issues	This activity will include technical capacity-building (GIS-community mapping training, additional equipment), strengthening monitoring capacity, dialogues to introduce challenges to community rights, using maps in renegotiating SAs and a case study on customary rights vs. statutory law-incentives and disincentives for strengthening community rights	IUCN will facilitate but Green Advocates will be responsible for running of activity	\$49,750			
Training communities in participatory tools to form community forestry cooperatives: scoping studies, identify target groups, analytical work with target groups		This is a second phase of an activity in the 2009 work program to build pilot community capacity for enterprises. SDI is now working with an invited expert, Cath Long, and starting a new phase of this pilot initiative	SDI	\$20,400			
Print and disseminate pit-sawing handbook; continue engagement in steering committee on law, and revise and implement strategy for getting multiple stakeholders to endorse new legal framework and national strategy; support Pit-Sawyer Union to maintain engagement and strengthen capacity of members to follow the new law		Support to structure and deepen Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on pit-sawing that could first support evolving a legal framework (having access and rights to forest licenses, permits and contracts) for pit-sawing including Secretariat and administrative support	Green Advocates	\$20,000			
Pit-sawing community exchanges: in Liberia-Latin America to learn and share best practices; Mano River countries to visit Montana to see BMPs for local timber operations		The regulation of pitsawing is currently being drafted and discussed but in the absence of a good understanding by Liberian stakeholders of the alternative models for regulation, such as best management practices. RRG plans to organize these visits to provide input into this drafting process.			To be funded from Networks/RRG global programs		
Forest Democracy Initiative, Phase II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two local community Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) training workshops Reprint of at least 500 copies of the EIA Action tool kit for local communities Facilitate the participation of at least two local community leaders in EIA review conducted by the Environmental 		Key outcome: Community awareness is raised on tax obligations, Environment Impact Assessment (EIAs) and potential environmental impacts if companies fail to respect their EIAs	Green Advocates	\$5,000			

	<p>Protection Agency in Monrovia</p> <p>Strengthening Women Participation in Forest Governance and Management Through Networking and Capacity Building. The goal of this project is to secure formal recognition of the role of women in forest governance processes and management activities in Liberia.</p>	<p>The key activities that will be undertaken by the project are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organize and facilitate a women forum on land and forests every four months - Increasing women participation in meetings at the local and national levels - Social mobilization amongst women to play active roles in the various CFDCs - Provide support to key local women groups to follow up on some of the action points from the women forums, local meetings and CFDC/ community meetings 	<p>FCI (total budget requested from concept note \$89,990)</p>	<p>\$18,000</p>	<p>\$71,990</p>
	<p>Increasing women participation and ownership to land by identifying the problems they face. This project will conduct a national scoping study to examine the problems that lead to the marginalization and exclusion of women in the decision making process about forest resources and land ownership in Liberia; the policy and legal gaps and barriers on gender rights and land and resources management, as well as find solutions to overcome them; bring to light the voices of women in decision making on land and resources management.</p>	<p>Key activities of the project include examining gaps (situational analysis) within the laws and policies regarding forest resources and land tenure in Liberia. Also, the project plans to hold validation meetings/workshops in identified communities/counties. Findings from these workshops would turn in a report to be distributed among major stakeholders. Expected outcomes. The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide clear analysis of the problems faced by women in land ownership and their participation in decision making relating to natural resources; - Provide action plans developed by women to mitigate the challenges relating to these problems,; - Provide stakeholders with factual information on women rights to land and their participation in resources management. 	<p>FCI total budget requested from concept note \$35,722.50</p>		
	<p>Create a database of existing groups, and analysis of gaps and needs; assessment report (circulated among local, national and international partners) including the development of training tools to increase women's capacity</p> <p>Identify potential women and opportunities for women's groups in CFEs and conduct small business and project management training with initiative micro-lending linkages</p>	<p>Conduct a national situational (gap) analysis of Liberian laws and policies on land and natural resources; hold workshops to present and discuss the analysis</p>	<p>FCI (SDI, BAWODA & CBO)</p>		<p>\$51,125</p>
		<p>Work with women to identify small scale economic activities to reduce poverty</p>	<p>FCI (SDI, Green Advocates)</p>		<p>\$30,000</p>

Total Funds Requested for Liberia Activities:		\$168,292	\$334,675
Total Funds Requested for Tier 1 Activities:		\$414,992	\$454,422
<p>Draft and implement a strategy for advocacy with arguments for an effective transfer of power to decentralized bodies and the recognition of community rights through local conventions to be shared with government and local elected officials</p>	<p>This activity will draw from the findings of studies on local conventions and decentralization done in 2009 and 2010 to inform an advocacy document to recognize rights and the transfer of power in natural resource management to local collectivities; These arguments will be used to influence decision-makers and to deepen the support gained during the national workshop on the legal framework of local conventions organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation in 2010.;</p>	Intercooperation (Sahel Eco)	\$17,659
<p>Participation as co-organizer at national workshop on local conventions in Mali organized by the government; Drafting of tools adopted for beneficiaries; organize a subregional workshop to share tools developed by RRI coalition and by the government with other Sahelian countries</p>	<p>The outcomes from this set of activities will enable the implementation of local conventions, adapted and accepted by all NRM stakeholders. The local conventions will allow poor rural communities to claim their rights within the framework of natural resource management in agroforestry parks, forests, agroforests and more specifically their territories. The subregional workshop will allow these outcomes to be met in Mali and in the Sahel more generally.</p>	ICRAF (RRI-Mali coalition)	\$40,000
<p>Inform and engage with government divisions (DNCT, HCC, CADD, elected officials/policy makers (AMM), and advocates (CNOP) on local conventions, decentralization, and the newly adopted forest law</p>	<p>This activity will serve to advance advocacy for the power transfer process in forest management; the major activities will involve: Study/proposal, draft a program for advocacy, Coordination and programming of activities, and coordination meetings with different actors; In 2011 the expected outcomes to be achieved through these activities are: -the High Council of Territorial Collectivities (HCCT) will declare its engagement with the transfer power process; - the support unit for decentralization at the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation/CADD is called upon to engage on legal texts for the power transfer; - legal texts to implement decentralization and the transfer of power are adopted.</p>	Intercooperation (Sahel Eco, coalition members)	\$50,000
			\$26,000
			\$6,425

<p>This activity is designed to achieve the 2011 outcome of drafting legislative and regulatory texts on managing protected trees in peasant land and it will draw from the 2010 activity on agroforestry and decentralization for a recognition of peasants rights</p>	<p>Participation in planning of CADD actions on decentralization in 2011 to influence the process; Draft a technical note based on a critical study commissioned to review how community rights is taken into account in the new forestry law adopted in July 2010; Encourage the choice of a focal point at the HCC to deal with peasants rights in relation to agroforestry and decentralization; Strengthen strategic alliances at the National Assembly; Exchanges visits in Niger forest, land, and agricultures divisions to learn from their best practices in recognizing peasants rights (this specific activity will be funded from the RRI global networks program)</p>	<p>Sahel Eco (Intercooperation, ICRAF)</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>	<p>\$2,500</p>	
<p>Support women of FNAFER (National Federation of Rural Women) and their allies in the drafting and implementation of an advocacy plan for including gender in land/forest tenure and agriculture legislations, laws, and regulations</p>	<p>This activity will include a planning meeting with participants in FNAFER's advocacy movement. Key components of this activity: -Support to the drafting of an advocacy strategy; - Media diffusion on gender, rights and tenure; - Recommendations from the study on gender, rights and tenure to the Ministries of environment, agriculture, land, and women's affairs for a recognition of women's tenure rights in legislation and regulations; Take stock of different experiences and best practices for securing land rights in management zones and workshop to share results</p>	<p>IUCN (coalition members)</p>	<p>\$24,500</p>		
<p>Organize regional workshop on Pastoralism and tenure rights (2010 activity)</p>	<p>The workshop on pastoralists' rights will present the findings from the 2010 study on pastoralism, and will produce concrete recommendations for decision makers and other actors involved in natural resource management for a better recognition of pastoralist rights</p>	<p>IUCN (Sahel Eco, Intercooperation, UEMOA)</p>	<p>\$20,000 (NB: \$20,000 already contracted from 2010 funding)</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	
<p>Total Funds Requested for Mali Activities:</p>			<p>\$192,159</p>	<p>\$44,925</p>	

<p>Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Carry out a disaggregated analysis of gender in selected NTFPs' value chains</p>	<p>The pilot case study will build on work done in 2010 to identify current knowledge, gaps and constraints to management and livelihood benefits from selected NTFPs. The study approach will comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTFPs and sites selected during the first phase of the study in 2010 will be maintained • Categorization of actors within each value chain as a function of roles, gender, and tenure status • Analysis of institutional, environmental and socio-economic context affecting management and equity in revenue distribution within each value chain • Mapping of resource and monetary flows <p>Outputs will basically comprise a value chain report, one student thesis and a policy briefing note.</p>	<p>CIFOR (IUCN, University of Ouagadougou, National NTFPs association)</p>	<p>\$25,000 (total ask is for \$51,000 and it involves other institutions; RRI would like to participate in half of the budget and the other institutions will take care of the rest; funding might come from ATEM's after fundraising)</p>		
	<p>Copy and distribute the gender-sensitive drafting guide for the rural land charter and extra booklet on drafting the PCD and PRD</p> <p>Produce and broadcast a radio show on the contents of the drafting guide for the rural land charter to include gender awareness</p>	<p>-Draft and disseminate a gender tenure guide to inform the rural land charter and create awareness among rural farmers organizations; - continue the identification of tenure champions and create a national database; - organize a general assembly to put in place the gender platform; - Draft ToRs and commission a scoping and analytical study for establishing a gender watchdog group for CSOs in Burkina Faso;</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$12,000</p>		
	<p>Continue identifying champions and establish a database</p> <p>Organize the founding general assembly for the platform</p> <p>Workshop to share the findings of the draft study on the gender watchdog group</p>	<p>This set of activities will enable a Gender Platform for Civil Society Organizations to be established in Burkina; the eventual aim for this group is to ensure that gender is taken into account in national plans for forestry management and climate change initiatives</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$16,990</p>		

	Develop a drafting guide for the rural land charters (CFR) to incorporate gender	This set of activities is designed to ensure that forest tenure rights are taken into account during the drafting of rural land charters, and that gender questions are addressed.	IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR	\$8,790		
	Preparatory workshop, to analyze the draft and formalize the guide					
	Train local officials on natural resource governance	These activities will strengthen local officials' capacity for the following issues : climate change mitigation and adaptation, reducing GHG emissions, and participation in different decision-making bodies	IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR	\$35,390		
	Produce and broadcast programs on natural resource governance					
	Validation and adoption workshop for the guide					
	Develop tools and indicators for monitoring, planning and evaluation of Ad Hoc Committee	-Appropriate indicators are identified; - Monitoring worksheets are developed; - Monitoring worksheets are analyzed and recommendations and actions are proposed; - Activity reports, audio communication aids are produced; - Activity implementation is evaluated; - The Platform's program is drafted	IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR	\$14,190		
	Hold two ordinary sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee ; propose actions and recommendations					
	Draft and amend the work plan for the ad hoc committee					
	IUCN's role to facilitate (support, advise) civil society organizations i.e. tenure champions to implement RRI 2011 activities in Burkina Faso		IUCN	\$12,640		
	Total Funds Requested for Burkina Faso Activities:			\$100,000	\$25,000	
Ghana	Participate in and popularize resource rights approaches to the constitutional review process, forest sector policy review, forest legislation review, and land legislation review	This set of activities is designed to ensure that alternative NR governance (policy, legislation and institutions) regime fully presented to Ghanaian society	Civic Response (FWG, NETRIGHT, NCOM, CICOL)	\$30,000	\$20,000	
	Hold governance training workshops for FOSSA and other senior staff of FC and invite senior forestry staff to governance workshops	This set of activities will allow the reformist group in FC management to be consolidated	Civic Response			IUCN funded
	Promote District Forest Forums aggressively and focus them increasingly on the "what if?" and at the same time deepen collaboration amongst RRC network members and build on their communication resources	This activity will lead to stronger community based governance reform movement and will lead to stronger media focus on NR governance issues				Funded by another project

	<p>Support climate network information and capacity building for CSOs and CBOs through a REDD listserv for Ghana; capacity-building and strategy workshops on REDD; capitalizing on forest forums to discuss relevant REDD issues; information campaign (community radio stations)</p>	<p>This set of activities will enable an informed network is engaged in REDD and climate change process in Ghana, and will increase the flow of information about REDD developments and their implications to CBOs and CSOs commenced</p>		\$25,000	\$10,000															
	<p>Media campaign: engaging MEST, MLNR and PSCs on community rights issues; quarterly mainstream publications on communities' experience with REDD+ implementation</p>	<p>This will enable platforms to be established for CSOs and CBOs, to engage MEST, MLNR, and NRSC.</p>			\$15,000															
Total Funds Requested for Ghana Activities:																				
Total Funds Requested for Tier 2 Activities:																				
GRAND TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED FOR ALL TIER 1, TIER 2 AND REGIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING FACILITATION:																				
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: right;">\$55,000</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: right;">\$45,000</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: right;">\$114,925</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$347,159</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$714,347</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								\$55,000		\$45,000		\$114,925			\$347,159				\$714,347	
	\$55,000		\$45,000		\$114,925															
	\$347,159				\$714,347															

IV. Tier 1 Country - Cameroon

4.1 RRI Strategy in Cameroon

Cameroon is one of the nine most forested countries in Africa and in the top thirty forested countries worldwide. The forest area is estimated as 3.7 million hectares representing 30% of the permanent forest (State owned forest) and 8% of the national territory (MINEF/GFW/WRI, 2007), including extensive protected area set asides. Forests classified under national domains (*forêts domaniales*) are permanent forest estates, with state claimed sovereignty and ownership. Other types of forests include agro-industrial and mineral zones. Based on the available information on Cameroon in 2008 (From Exclusion to Ownership), area of forest land administered by government is 95%; area of forest land designated for and owned by communities is 5%; and area of forest land under industrial concession (*Unités Forestières Aménagées- UFA*) is 30%.

Issues and problems in Cameroonian forest and land tenure are characterized primarily within seven themes:

1. Coexistence of statutory and unrecognized customary , and the exclusive nature of statutory tenure
2. Lack of harmonization of forestry and land laws
3. Democratic participation of grassroots actors (local communities) in decision-making
4. Indigenous Peoples
5. Women and gender
6. Small and Medium Community Forest Enterprises
7. International discourses and agendas: climate change, REDD, FLEGT, VPA

Since the colonial era (by turns German, British and French), **customary tenure** in Cameroon has been superseded by statutory (state written) laws borrowed from the Western legal tradition, and by modern tenure systems and forest estates legislation that grant ownership of land and forests to the State (Oyono 2005). Since independence, the Cameroonian State has maintained the public estates system and the State's position as the owner of lands and forests. Today, these two systems of land and forest access (the customary system and the "modern" system) are often at odds, as one is not recognized by the other creating a situation intensified by many misunderstandings, clashes and conflicts over specific rights and over types of rights. Forest reserves, concessions, national parks and all protected areas today fall within the public/permanent estates, which include (among other things) State forests. Cameroon's forestry law recognizes usage rights for communities (in a very limited sense) in the permanent State estates, which really demonstrates the supremacy of modern/"positive" law in Cameroon's forest legislation. The State views community rights as usage and benefit/profit rights, rather than ownership rights, thereby weakening community hold on these rights. The official declaration of the State as owner of lands and forest gives the forest administration zoning authority over resources as well, regardless of the complexity and diversity of rights. However, the multiplicity of customary rights, although important in terms of recognizing a localized and contextual cultural diversity, also weakens the weight of customary rights in national forest policy.

Although the forestry law references the land law in specific articles, there remains a serious lack of consideration between the two sets of laws. Despite the wide range of **forest reforms** underway, and the 1995 forest law currently being reviewed, **reform of the land law** has been stagnant and almost a taboo subject. In reality, forestry reforms have little impact without concomitant land reforms. Forest and land issues are treated bureaucratically as two sectors, when in reality they are strongly linked and the absence of coordination is a major obstacle to tenure reform. For effective recognition of customary tenure rights, there is a need to ensure better harmonization and coordination between these two sectors. A platform for coordination and coherence is currently being set up by the government but is not fully operational. The institutionalization of a dialogue platform among ministries, with buy-in from the Prime Minister would be a key step. The Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) requires that, after three years, the State must commit to reform the entire legal framework of the forest sector. As a result, different sectors must also undergo reforms (mining, land, forestry, agriculture, etc.). However, there is a risk that VPA signature (signed in 2010), will not be respected despite the three-year delay assigned to

signatory countries. If we take the example of Ghana, one of the first African countries to adopt VPA, these types of accords may never be ratified.

While the State restricts communities' land usage, it actively promotes non-customary land use such as plantations, mines, concessions and protected areas. At the same time, Conservation organizations contribute to the misappropriation of community lands due to the priority given to public conservation/biodiversity over community rights. Neither the government, with its industrial focus on exports, nor the international private and donor sectors support the growth of **small and medium community forest enterprises (SMCFE)**, an alternative tenure model contributing more to livelihoods and the local economy. SMCFEs are not included in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) officially recognized by the government. In addition, SMEs are often subjected to heavy administrative and regulatory burdens and are taxed according to commercial tax systems and laws. Export certification for non-timber forest products (NTFP) is another barrier to accessing international markets. The lack of validation of local knowledge regarding forest resources (traditional medicine, non-timber forest products) is being further reinforced with REDD mechanisms that give priority to a value chain based on carbon credit concessions, rather than the potential of forest resources such as NTFP.

Export led industry is still the favored model for economic development, even though all evidence points to the fact that it benefits a small group of actors and undermines the potential of domestic markets to contribute to local livelihoods. Although environmental discourse has changed over time, the forest management models have not. State forest land sovereignty is not questioned by international donors (exp: the European Union). In Cameroon, the **REDD** discourse is above the heads of principal stakeholders, including the State, NGOs, international organizations, and universities. RRI partners and collaborators have engaged to influence the REDD process and issues and opportunities regarding rights and tenure through dialogues established by conservation organizations (such as CI, WCS, WWF), dialogue implementing the Oslo Partnership Accords, and engaging in major platforms like the Regional Congo Basin REDD and the National Observatory on Climate Change. REDD targets are potentially the Indigenous People's areas such as those subsumed within State protected area designations, including Campo, Mbamem Djerem, Ngolya-Mitome with threats for rights: WCS has no explicit policy regarding IP's; and WWF has a good policy but uneven implementation. Access rights and benefit sharing has also been problematic. Communities, those most vulnerable to the impacts of carbon sales in their forests, remain largely unaware of the ins and outs of the mechanism and/or the Cameroonian government's current negotiations.

One major challenge to democratic **participation of grassroots actors** (local communities) and civil society in decision-making is representation in national platforms, which are, for the most part, occupied by donors and the international community operating in the country (for example, CCPM, the working group in the revision of the 1994 forestry law). The modalities of democratic participation are poorly defined and those that do exist are not operational. The State capitalizes on civil society's "disorganization" i.e. the difficulty of bringing the diverse voices of a multi-ethnic and diverse citizen base to a common agenda, in order to make decisions in its absence. Generally, there is no engagement in national decision-making of more than a narrow base of "approved" civil society.

Although there are opportunities/platforms for recognizing IP rights (MINFOF and MINAS began drafting a law on IPs in March 2010), **women** encounter many problems in accessing decision making and participating in land and forest control and ownership, despite their primary role in forest resource management. The Cameroonian REDD negotiation delegation includes no women, there are no specifics on women's rights in COMIFAC's proposal on climate change, and there is no theme on "women and gender" in the working group for reforming the 1994 Forestry Law. In both customary systems and modern law, tenure rights for women remain unrecognized; this persistent invisibility is the root of the lack of recognition of women's tenure rights in legal and policy reforms. Women are leaders in income-generating activities such as the exploitation of non-timber forest products (NTFP), nevertheless, despite their contribution to local economies, efforts to support women's roles in community forest management remain woefully inadequate. Heavy administrative burdens surrounding permits for NTFP exploitation, and the forestry laws regarding NTFP exploitation, continue to restrict the development of women-run forest enterprises.

Although threats to forest tenure are major in Cameroon, there is political will (although still very limited) and **opportunities** for RRI to promote the recognition of tenure rights in Cameroon forest and land policy reform processes in the upcoming years.

From 1994/95 the Cameroonian government has undertaken policy reform processes and actions to increase areas for use by communities and indigenous groups. The following main actions have been taken:

- Decentralization: institutional willingness to promote community forests and communal forest designated council forests managed for community benefits;
- The 2001 order 0518/MINEF/CAB specifies additional community rights to acquire community forests (Government of Cameroon, 2001). The order demonstrates a government commitment to the community forest program and establishes a new regulatory framework (RRI, 2008);
- Increase in the area of land designated for and owned by communities and indigenous people from 0.00 Mha in 2002 to 1.14 Mha in 2008 (*From Exclusion to Ownership*);
- 3.8 Mha of communal forests as of 2006 (NINFOF/GFW/WRI, 2007, *Interactive Forestry Atlas for Cameroon, version 2.0- An overview*).
- Drafting and adoption of community forest procedure textbook (*Manuel de Procédures des forêts communautaires*) in 2008;
- Review of the 1994 forest law started in March 2009; and
- Adoption of VPA/ FLEGT for a better forest governance

Even though political will is still limited, there is new political space and openness and a growing organization of civil society as a voice for change:

- the National Land and Forest Policy reforms, mainly the review of the 1994 forest law, provide political space that can be advanced;
- the FLEGT process: (multi- actor facilitation, implementation monitoring, and advocacy) can contribute to this;
- COMIFAC/CEFDHAC Central Africa forest law harmonization process brings in new political voices and advocacy spaces;
- There is a growing capacity and savvy influence of community organizations and local NGOs (e.g. RRI collaborators: CED and Cameroon Ecology) which RRI can help to foster;
- MINFOF has committed to implement the Declaration of the international conference on tenure, governance and enterprise, held in Yaoundé in May 2009;
- RRI partners in Cameroon are capable and have good political and research connections; and
- Government involvement in international REDD processes creates new opportunities to press for a tenure and rights agenda.

4.2 Cameroon - Planned Activities- 2011-2012

Activity	Details/Description	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Priority 1 Funding	Priority 2 Funding	Funds Committed by Partners
"Capitalization"/Collection: synthesis of lessons and problems for SMCFEs Workshop : dialogue with decision-makers regarding SMCFEs	This activity entails: a review of 2010 CAFT reports on CFEs; a literature review of business plans for community forests, review of administrative documents ; interviews and visits of high-level ministry staff charged with : SMFEs, local processing of timber and NTFPs, domestic and international commerce, community and national taxation; drafting a document to capture lessons learned; organization of a multi-stakeholder dialogue; and printing and dissemination of the document capturing lessons learned and experiences	CAFT (CED, REFACOF)	\$41,700		
Collection, Synthesis of thematic maps done by RRI partners and collaborators over the past two years, organize a national workshop to disseminate findings, and develop plan for advocacy	Main objective : to promote the legal recognition of participatory mapping as a tool for local communities to have their rights to land and forests authorized and formally recognized (based on a recommendation from the May 2009 Yaoundé conference) - This workshop will engage high-level officials from relevant administration on these issues to make current information on communities' tenure rights available to relevant administrations -The two above activities will be helpful in drafting an advocacy document to submit to the Prime Minister, the three major ministries (MINOF, MINDAF, MINEPAT) as well as the President of the Republic.	Cam Eco (CED, ICRAF, FPP)	\$35,000	\$34,768	
RRI engagement to the review of the 1994 forest law mainly the dissemination of the RRI proposal on the thematic area "rights, tenure, and community forest enterprises" to the main actors and to share findings from RRI research, different community consultations, case studies, legal analysis, and national and local workshops recommendations and outcomes, organized by RRI Cameroon coalition members	Few meetings (two or three) will be organized by RRI-Cameroon with members of the working group to the review of the law and strategic partners to share the findings of the consultations, workshops, studies, and mapping carried out over the last two years by RRI partners and collaborators in Cameroon. A restitution workshop (half or one day) with the working group and strategic partners to discuss RRI proposal to the revision of the law	All RRI Cameroon coalition members		\$30,000	

<p>Meetings with parliamentarians on a position paper on land and forest tenure to influence the review process of the 1994 forest law</p>	<p>This activity aims mainly at bridging the disconnects between forestry resources management actors on the field, policy makers in the process of the 1994 forestry law review in Cameroon; Informal meetings for guiding MPs in position paper on rights & tenure; Organizing the extended multi stakeholders (MPs, traditional rulers, state services, local community leaders and NGOs) on farmers 'perceptions , recurrent claims and public grievances to be taken into account in the new legal texts</p>	<p>ICRAF (IUCN)</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>\$4,600</p>
<p>Identification of existing forest and land platforms and reform processes and mobilization of women's groups to advocacy for women's tenure rights in policy reforms</p>	<p>Objectives : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling the recognition of women's interests in the 1994 forest law reform process - Sharing REFACOF's vision in platforms engaged with defending community rights to land and forests, and with women's property rights - Facilitate dialogue among stakeholders within the decision-making process <p>Main actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A scoping of existing women's networks for collaboration - Draft and implement an advocacy plan for supporting women's tenure - National workshop with decision-makers regarding the women's land and forest rights </p>	<p>REFACOF Cameroon (Cameroon Ecology)</p>	<p>\$25,000</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>
<p>National preparatory workshop: IPs and land/forest ownership rights Participation of key IP groups (that participated in the national preparatory workshop)</p>	<p>The overarching objective is to spark political change to ensure the representation of indigenous peoples in decision-making platforms regarding land and forests in Cameroon and Central Africa. Specifically these activities will lead to : Partner institutions approving a strategy for advocacy and communication Implementing the advocacy and communication strategy Strengthening dialogue among actors regarding indigenous peoples' land and forest rights</p>	<p>IUCN (FPP, CED)</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>	
<p>Advocacy for involving the coalition in REDD bodies and platforms ; information and awareness-raising for stakeholders</p>	<p>The main outcome would be the forest communities' mastery of other emerging questions especially REDD towards robust incentives development and their integration into the upcoming legal texts in Cameroon</p>	<p>ICRAF (Cam Eco)</p>	<p>\$15,000</p>	<p>\$10,844</p>

Consultations with indigenous communities in potential REDD sites	This involves consultations, trainings and workshops throughout the Ngoyla Mintom area: informing, consulting and preparing indigenous people for the meeting with conservation and government actors in Ngoyla, and helping them develop legitimate community representatives who can form networks to legitimately represent communities' interests in relation to REDD and any other issues of concern.	CED and FPP	\$35,000	\$15,000
National workshop with MINDAF/MINFOR/MINEPAT on land and forest tenure	This workshop will engage high-level officials from relevant administration on issues related to forest and land; and how to make sure the two government departments work together for a more effective tenure reform;	Cam Eco (ICRAF, CIFOR)	\$30,000	\$9,535

4.3 Cameroon - Audiences and Priority Outcomes- 2011-2012

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities and indigenous peoples Women's groups and networks Parliamentarians and local officials (mayors) Subregional decision-making bodies (COMIFAC) CFE leaders Government (MINFOR, MINDAF, MINEPAT) Conservation organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business climate favoring the emergence of small forestry enterprises is initiated Participatory Community Rights Mapping is institutionalized by government as a legal tool by government for forest & land management & decision-making RRI-Cameroon's proposal for the revision of the 1994 forest law is disseminated and submitted to decision-makers MP's have a position paper on land/forest rights and tenure of local communities and indigenous peoples REFACOF Cameroon participates in the main decision-making platforms on land and forest tenure rights and has an advocacy document and plan for women's tenure rights IP representation in decision-making bodies for land and forest tenure is strengthened The RRI coalition is represented in the national REDD commission and creates dialogue around REDD process & risks/opportunities with COMIFAC, government bodies, CSOs, IPs, local communities, LOCAL elected officials and MP's Better collaboration between MINDAF and the RRI coalition

4.4 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partner/Collaborator	Role
Cameroon Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage local officials (mayors) and administrators, concessionaires in UFAs to advance the right agenda; participatory community rights mapping; raising awareness of REDD's implications for tenure and rights; advocate for women's rights and raise awareness for women forestry stakeholders
CAFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance small, medium and community forest enterprise options in Cameroon and support networking of cooperatives and CFEs
CED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with indigenous communities regarding REDD and PES
CIFOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze legal options to link land and forest tenure and rights Conduct research and legal analyses of forestry in Cameroon
FPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to indigenous peoples for land and forest tenure; consultations and awareness-raising for indigenous peoples on REDD and its impacts on rights; engage with conservation organizations to investigate impacts of REDD pilot projects

ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with community leaders and parliamentarians; advance rights in REDD
IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate indigenous peoples' participation in subregional platforms; engage with parliamentarians
REFACOF-Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize, raise awareness and build capacity for women involved in forest management; advocacy for women's tenure rights in forest reform

V. Liberia Strategy

5.1 RRI Strategy in Liberia

The Liz Alden Wily publication for SDI-FERN in 2007, *So Who Owns the Forest? An investigation into forest ownership and customary land rights in Liberia* provided a good overview of Liberian history and the complexity of forest ownership and management. Although one of Africa's smaller countries in area and population, Liberia is famous for being one of the wettest countries in Africa (mean of 4,650 mm annually), for containing more than half of the rich Upper Guinean tropical forest left in West Africa (4.4 million ha of ca 8 million ha) and for its additional mineral wealth (iron ore, gold, diamonds, manganese and silica). Liberia is also known for being the home of the largest rubber plantation in the world (Firestone's one million acres) and for 10% of its area being under long lease to still partly foreign-owned agri-business. Even communities with formal title to customary properties, almost all substantially forested, have had no ownership rights to the trees on their land in the absence of implementation of a Community Rights Law (CRL) now modifying the Forest and Land sector legislation. Until the CRL was passed the Forest law was explicit that the people on those lands could not control government-approved logging on their lands. Their consent was not legally required for leasing of their lands by industry, for up to 35 years for logging or salvage, and the new rights are not yet being enforced. (Alden Wily, 2007)

The major challenges in recognizing tenure rights in Liberia are:

- The implementation of the Community Rights Law (CRL) approved and signed in 2009
- Rationalizing industrial and commercial concessions with the new law and land reform process
- How to make REDD pro-poor and pro-tenure right?
- Equitable land reform
- Enabling Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
- Gender and women's tenure rights

On October 16, 2009, the "Act to establish **the Community Rights Law** of 2009 with respect to forest lands" was approved and signed by the President of Liberia. While this CRL marks a new era in citizen-friendly forest management, stating that "all forest resources on community forest lands are owned by local communities who must have free, prior and informed consent regarding all decisions and activities regarding their lands", it has created controversies between the legislators, the Forest Development Authority (FDA), and the civil society who qualifies the final version of the CRL that passed as an "Anti-Community Rights Law". The main critiques from civil society around the new CRL at its adoption, which gives more priority to statutory rights than customary rights, are:

- Lack of discussions about the CRL among the legislators before adoption;
- Limited civil society engagement with the recently established Land Commission (so far only SDI and Green Advocates are following the process closely); community participation is limited in national decision-making processes, despite nationwide consultations.
- Communities' expectations are not being met;
- International donor and conservation organizations are not rethinking their approaches and strategies to be consistent with the changed rights framework (including that in the CRL) in order to maintain good relations with the FDA towards their various goals and programs;
- FPIC is not being applied for forest or other commercial concessions as stipulated in the new law; and
- The final version of the CRL reduced community benefit shares to 5% of concession profits which is not acceptable to civil society, nor is a pathway clear for communities to take on their own management initiatives as an alternative arrangement.

The CRL has not been adequately regulated nor disseminated to the communities by the FDA. However, there are strategies proposed by civil society organizations, parliamentarians, and communities and emerging opportunities to better develop social agreements and thereby recognize community rights. One response has been the establishment of an informal Community Rights Caucus of Parliamentarians advocating for the advancement of community rights. This is the first time there has been a thematic caucus in the legislature and it has empowered forward thinking Parliamentarians as well as provided a

basis for broadening political support for implementing reforms. The CRL has also increased the importance of participatory community rights mapping as a tool for identifying community lands and associated rights. In order for communities to realize the benefits of the new law, they must establish a governance and management system, formulate rules, agree and clarify boundaries, and develop a forest management plan. A first step in accomplishing these tasks is mapping to clarify and demonstrate rights. Community mapping is less advanced in Liberia than in Cameroon but has increasing demand and relevance, and technical capacity-building of local actors is key. This is particularly critical in light of the increase in land grabs and allocation of new area to foreign businesses for logging, plantation development, and mining, and the tendency of government and donors to precondition rights mapping with top-down, land use zoning.

In 2008 and 2009, the Liberian government issued seven **Forest Management Contracts**, covering more than one million hectares, and six Timber Sale Contracts, covering 30,000 hectares. This makes a combined total of 1,037,266 hectares of forest or a third of the country's forests (Liberia's forest estate is estimated to be 4.39 million hectares). There are serious technical flaws in the FDA forest use zoning process underlying identification of concessions areas and flaws and illegalities in the actual bidding and contract allocation processes (SDI, 2010). Yet, as of July 2009, a total of 7 Forestry Management Concessions (FMCs) were formally designated, and 3 awarded as of 2009 (Phil Sherman, 2009). More than one million hectares of Liberia's forest are now under concessions held of the US\$36 million projected to be derived from the sector in the 2009/10 fiscal year, less than US\$4 million has been realized. The millions of dollars in revenue and thousands of jobs that were projected by the FDA are not forthcoming. Communities that are now ready to invest their 30% of logging revenues, as promised in the forestry law, have not received even a fraction of their share of timber revenue. Logging companies now owe affected communities a combined total of approximately US\$3 million: all because the implementation of reform measures has been compromised and undermined by entrenched and vested interests of powerful individuals both in the government and outside it (SDI, January 2010)

Despite the analysis and research on the failure of **industrial concessions** in Liberia, the government continues to act according to the old and mainstream mindset that revenue generation is best achieved through conventional industry. The one million hectares currently under concessions narrows the space in which communities are supposed to be operating for farming activities; some communities are even within the boundaries of the logging areas. While civil society engages and continues to point out failures and unmet expectations, there is no good policy document on what the alternatives could be. Despite evidence to contrary, policy makers continue to use capacity figures quoted in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to shape planning of national budgets and of logging concession areas. In addition, Forest Development Authority (FDA) and concessionaires publish limited information on logging agreements and their compliance. All social agreements are currently being revisited by government with civil society input because of irregularities in their contents. A process has been put in place to renegotiate all agreements, but it is only being initiated since September 2010. Concessions have been granted and activated as well with no prior Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA), despite an advanced FLEGT process with the EU.

Land for plantations overlap logging activities, which could be a further source for conflicts. Land grabs are increasing--agribusiness is negotiating with the government, even seeking carbon rights, without the government's understanding of the implications and lack of awareness of what is being given out. Land grabs and occupation of customary lands by returning refugees are chaotically carving up the country, without a process for ordering action. Customary rights and practices are questioned because of fear of elite dominance, a prejudice against traditional agro-forestry management systems, and overlapping claims, with statutory -deeds still prevailing over customary rights, but increasingly questioned by social movements. Now that the land commission has been established and minimum funding for its operations secured, RRI has begun engagement with the land commission (Bill adopted by the Legislature in July 23, 2009 providing civil society inputs on the land and forest and CRL linkages and options. The Land commission already faces a complex set of issues, similar to the stumbling blocks already faced in the CRL process. A major challenge of the land tenure reform is to prevent customary rights from being overridden in declaring statutory rights. Civil society is aware of the need to be careful going forward; if all Parties' concerns are not carefully weighed, one set of rights will be lost in seeking to confirm others.

The **Climate Change and REDD** discourse and mechanisms has introduced a new level of complexity as well as increasing the stakes for government, communities and private sector, all hoping to qualify for new finance to manage natural resources and reduce emissions related to forests and agriculture. The REDD debate in Liberia (like in many other African countries) is shaped by outsiders; international agencies do not agree on approaches and private sector is positioning itself in the wings. Government and policy-makers are not clear on whether to focus on fund mechanisms or enable development of carbon markets. The four new Forest Management Contracts (FMCs) were passed in 2010 due to the external momentum on REDD, without major actors knowing the real potential funding from REDD. Because logging revenues are tied to protected areas management funding in the Forest Law, conservation agencies push for consolidation and expansion of protected areas in tandem with FDA-controlled industrial concessions. Private investors have already been taken to court over behind the scenes carbon deals and agricultural concessionaires initially convinced the IMCC to approve an agreement ceding unvalued carbon rights as well as land for planting. Traditional systems of slash-and-burn agriculture are under attack without firm analysis of land, income, livelihood or social impacts, or serious analysis of alternatives. There is a proliferation of new institutional structures and actors, complicating community and civil society participation in decision-making. In 2011, RRI collaborators in Liberia will be looking more critically at how REDD is playing out in Liberia and more closely at the funding from the REDD, at the conditions and processes of the funding, before it is too late to influence the debate. Their main goal is making REDD pro-poor and rights-based, and getting the forest governance discussion into the REDD debate. Whatever climate change policy is developed in Liberia, it should be consistent with Liberian rights, tenure goals and legal framework.

Pit-sawing is a vital sector in Liberia, providing the main source of sawn wood to the domestic market and the reconstruction effort, as well as creating steady employment for local people. Its potential role in providing long-term income streams and resources to forest communities makes it a key part of post-war reconstruction and economic development. A joint focus on capacity-building for pit-sawyers and advocacy for their legal recognition has produced favorable results, and in 2010 the Secretariat of the VPA extended an invitation to the leadership of the Chainsaw Union to participate in the VPA process. The invitation to participate in deliberations in the early stages of the Liberian VPA is a higher endorsement and recognition of the pit-sawing sector by forest stakeholders in Liberia.

Pitsawing is currently under review, with a national study completed building on the Green Advocates research of 2008, and a draft regulation is being developed on the basis of a series of consultations contracted to an NGO consortium led by RICCE. Pitsawyers and Green Advocates are part of the steering committee set up by government for the process, but are concerned about the adequacy of the process, and asking for greater oversight going forward. A regulatory framework is essential to put in place adequate policy and strategies for community forestry and forest enterprise development, and is key to a balanced and equitable agreement for the Liberian FLEGT/VPA. This process is an opportunity for local pit-sawyers to develop formal institutions and gain recognition as a legitimate component of legal, sustainable timber harvesting, and to agree on the relative roles of communities and pitsawyers in forest management and legal permit systems.

Women in Liberia are among the primary forest users, especially of non-timber forest products. They farm and collect fuel wood, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products for domestic use and to generate income. Women's active role in forest management makes them a major stakeholder in the forestry sector, but they have long been marginalized. At all levels, men have traditionally occupied the political spaces for forest communities, and women's interests, needs and views have not been adequately represented. This applies to both the community level, where women are excluded from local decision-making meetings, as well as in high-level governmental processes: for example, the recently passed Community Rights Law did not address women's concerns, in part because of limited political representation from women leading up to the bill. The new Land Commission may serve as a national platform for championing women's rights and their role in land management, but that remains to be seen. Moving forward, it will be crucial to support women's involvement in community-level decision-making and build their capacity, and to establish linkages with women's organizations focused on post-war reconstruction and peace building. The possibilities for women's enterprises, particularly in NTFPs, are promising for Liberian economic development, as well as for gender equity and livelihoods.

How can communities, marginalized groups, and women represent their own voices? How can RRI facilitate neutral dialogue on scope of issues? RRI collaborators in Liberia (GA, SDI, and FCI) are ensuring a process of mainstreaming views and positions of marginalized communities/voices including mainstreaming the voices of women.

5.2 Liberia - Planned Activities- 2010-2012

Activity	Details/Description	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Priority 1 Funding	Priority 2 Funding	Funds Committed by Partners
Support four CFDCs and host communities to develop strategy and actions to advocate for renegotiation of their SA's and new contract signings; raise awareness of tax obligations, e.g. EIAs, and potential environmental impacts if companies fail to respect EIAs	Work with 4 CFDCs involved in the campaign for renegotiation and use their situation as test cases in the campaign for review and renegotiation. This engagement will inform work with other CFDCs also interested in pursuing review and renegotiation of their SAs. The project will use the outcome of the legal analysis as a basis to develop a new negotiating mandate for CFDCs. SDI will also provide ongoing facilitation, technical, legal and financial support to CFDCs throughout the negotiation process and will provide periodic update on the status of companies' compliance.	SDI (ACORD, Liberia, Green Advocates)	\$37,570		
Raise communities' awareness of REDD and plantation development and impacts on community rights; national stakeholder workshops	Identify and catalogue communities where REDD (carbon trading) projects and agricultural concessions are planned and build awareness on the potential negative impacts of these projects on community rights via three community-level civil society workshops on land and forests and a national-level stakeholders' workshop to present issues from the field and to develop common actions and next steps	SDI	\$22,000	\$31,410	
Informal caucus informed by internal study tours and RRI support at national level; Facilitate at least 3 consultative outreach visits to regional and subregional bodies (ECOWAS, UEMOA, MRU) and with parliamentarians in Mano River	Parliamentarian caucus plans regional exchange with parliamentarians in Ghana and other Mano River Union countries and to see legal implementation of community rights in neighboring countries and more knowledge sharing with RRI	Green Advocates NGO Coalition (SDI, IUCN, RRG)		\$30,000	
Develop a coalition-wide dialogue with land commission based on current situation with land grabs, forest-REDD dialogue, and emerging strategy for land rights/tenure recognition; Develop an advocacy plan with all country collaborators to launch nationally, using national-level stakeholder workshops	The coalition has been organizing multi-stakeholder dialogues on issues related to the approval and implementation of the CRL. In the face of increasing land pressures from plantations, mining etc. coalition plans to engage land commission to collaborate in an informed dialogue on these issues	Green Advocates and IUCN (SDI, RRG)		\$50,000	
Stocktaking studies on shifting cultivation,	Raise awareness on REDD in conjunction with land	Green Advocates (SDI,			

<p>REDD and climate change to establish a platform for local community/CSO intervention and participation in REDD/climate change.</p>	<p>and forest dialogue, enabling diverse stakeholders to understand the potential negative implications for community rights: Hire a consultant to take stock of REDD and climate change development in Liberia, including a scoping study on climate change actors, drivers, profile and current trends.</p>	<p>IUCN, FCI)</p>			
<p>Community Rights Law Phase III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two community dialogues and two legislative round table discussions for law makers, local community leaders and civil society leaders One regional consultative outreach and experience sharing tour for Liberian legislative caucus Two consultative fora between law makers and local community participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two community dialogues and two legislative round table discussion where law makers, local community leaders and civil society leader will share lessons and experienced gathered from regional experience sharing tours One regional consultative outreach and experience sharing tour would be facilitated so that the Liberian legislative caucus could visit regional and sub-regional bodies (either ECOWAS, UEMOA or with parliamentarians in Mano River union countries) Two consultative fora between law makers and local community participants to facilitate direct Legislative consultation with local communities to enable them to consult with their law makers on implementation challenges associated with the implementation of the CRL and community issues 	<p>Green Advocates</p>	<p>\$30,000</p>		
<p>Continue participatory mapping and capacity-building of GA and CFDCs to develop community maps for use in advocacy.</p>	<p>This activity will include technical capacity-building (GIS-community mapping training, additional equipment), strengthening monitoring capacity, dialogues to introduce challenges to community rights, using maps in renegotiating SAs and a case study on customary rights vs. statutory law-incentives and disincentives for strengthening community rights</p>	<p>IUCN will facilitate but Green Advocates will be responsible for running of activity</p>		<p>\$49,750</p>	
<p>Training communities in participatory tools to form community forestry cooperatives: scoping studies, identify target groups, analytical work with target groups</p>	<p>This is a second phase of an activity in the 2009 work program to build pilot community capacity for enterprises. SDI is now working with an invited expert, Cath Long, and starting a new phase of this pilot initiative</p>	<p>SDI</p>		<p>\$20,400</p>	
<p>Print and disseminate pit-sawing handbook;</p>	<p>Support to structure and deepen Multi-stakeholder</p>	<p>Green Advocates</p>	<p>\$20,000</p>		

<p>continue engagement in steering committee on law, and revise and implement strategy for getting multiple stakeholders to endorse new legal framework and national strategy; support Pit-Sawyer Union to maintain engagement and strengthen capacity of members to follow the new law</p> <p>Pit-sawing community exchanges: in Liberia-Latin America to learn and share best practices; Mano River countries to visit Montana to see BMPs for local timber operations</p>	<p>Dialogue on pit-sawing that could first support evolving a legal framework (having access and rights to forest licenses, permits and contracts) for pit-sawing including Secretariat and administrative support</p> <p>The regulation of pitsawing is currently being drafted and discussed but in the absence of a good understanding by Liberian stakeholders of the alternative models for regulation, such as best management practices. RRG plans to organize these visits to provide input into this drafting process.</p>	<p>To be funded from Networks/ RRG global programs</p>		
<p>Forest Democracy Initiative, Phase II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two local community Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) training workshops Reprint of at least 500 copies of the EIA Action tool kit for local communities Facilitate the participation of at least two local community leaders in EIA review conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency in Monrovia 	<p>Key outcome: Community awareness is raised on tax obligations, Environment Impact Assessment (EIAs) and potential environmental impacts if companies fail to respect their EIAs</p>	<p>\$5,000</p>		
<p>Strengthening Women Participation in Forest Governance and Management Through Networking and Capacity Building.</p> <p>The goal of this project is to secure formal recognition of the role of women in forest governance processes and management activities in Liberia.</p>	<p>The key activities that will be undertaken by the project are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organize and facilitate a women forum on land and forests every four months - Increasing women participation in meetings at the local and national levels - Social mobilization amongst women to play active roles in the various CFDCs - Provide support to key local women groups to follow up on some of the action points from the women forums, local meetings and CFDC/ community meetings 	<p>\$18,000</p>	<p>\$71,990</p>	
<p>Increasing women participation and ownership to land by identifying the problems they face.</p> <p>This project will conduct a national scoping</p>	<p>Key activities of the project include examining gaps (situational analysis) within the laws and policies regarding forest resources and land tenure in Liberia. Also, the project plans to hold validation</p>	<p>\$35,722</p>		

study to examine the problems that lead to the marginalization and exclusion of women in the decision making process about forest resources and land ownership in Liberia; the policy and legal gaps and barriers on gender rights and land and resources management, as well as find solutions to overcome them; bring to light the voices of women in decision making on land and resources management.	meetings/workshops in identified communities/counties. Findings from these workshops would turn in a report to be distributed among major stakeholders. Expected outcomes. The project will: -Provide clear analysis of the problems faced by women in land ownership and their participation in decision making relating to natural resources; - Provide action plans developed by women to mitigate the challenges relating to these problems.; - Provide stakeholders with factual information on women rights to land and their participation in resources management.				
Create a database of existing groups, and analysis of gaps and needs; assessment report (circulated among local, national and international partners) including the development of training tools to increase women's capacity	Conduct a national situational (gap) analysis of Liberian laws and policies on land and natural resources; hold workshops to present and discuss the analysis	FCI (SDI, BAWODA & CBO)	\$51,125		
Identify potential women and opportunities for women's groups in CFEs and conduct small business and project management training with initiative micro-lending linkages	Work with women to identify small scale economic activities to reduce poverty	FCI (SDI, Green Advocates)	\$30,000		

5.3 Liberia - Audiences and Priority Outcomes- 2011-2012

Audiences/Constituencies	Priority Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government (FDA, Land Commission) • Legislators and elected officials (Parliamentarians/informal caucus) • Subregional bodies (ECOWAS, MRU, UEMOA) • Women's groups and networks • Local communities and indigenous peoples and Community Forest Development Committees (CFDCs) • Pit-sawyers and other SMFE stakeholders • Civil society and NGO coalition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear national strategy and advocacy for the amendment of the Community Rights Law (CRL) • Social contracts in concession areas are consistent with CRL • Land Commission includes the CRL and it in its policy • Legal recognition of pit-sawing, with at least one permit issued, and few community groups organize and start up small enterprises • More women's groups receive training and are better organized to participate in forest governance processes and identify small-scale economic activities • National policy-makers, including Executive and Legislative branches recognize and respect the rights of communities in the implementation of REDD projects in Liberia

5.4 Strategic Partners, Collaborators and Roles

Partner/Collaborator	Role
FCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop women's capacity and awareness of their rights and roles in forest management
Green Advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise civil society coalition around CRL; Advocate for community rights; Build communities' management and mapping capacity
IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage government in multi-stakeholder dialogue; Engage in pit-sawing legislation and regulation; FLEGT/VPA consult
SDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of communities and dialogue around land and forest issues with civil society coalition

VI. Budget- Tier 1 Countries

Country	Priority 1 Funds Request	Priority 2 Funds Request
Cameroon	\$246,700	\$119,747
Liberia	\$168,292	\$334,675
Total	\$414,992	\$454,422

VII. Activities in Tier 2 Countries

8.1 Planned activities—2011

Country	Activity	Description/ Details	Lead (Partners and Collaborators)	Priority 1 Funding	Priority 2 Funding	Funds Committed by Partners
Mali	Draft and implement a strategy for advocacy with arguments for an effective transfer of power to decentralized bodies and the recognition of community rights through local conventions to be shared with government and local elected officials	This activity will draw from the findings of studies on local conventions and decentralization done in 2009 and 2010 to inform an advocacy document to recognize rights and the transfer of power in natural resource management to local collectivities; These arguments will be used to influence decision-makers and to deepen the support gained during the national workshop on the legal framework of local conventions organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation in 2010.;	Intercooperation (Sahel Eco)	\$17,659		
	Participation as co-organizer at national workshop on local conventions in Mali organized by the government; Drafting of tools adopted for beneficiaries; organize a subregional workshop to share tools develop by RRI coalition and by the government with other Sahelian countries	The outcomes from this set of activities will enable the implementation of local conventions, adapted and accepted by all NRM stakeholders. The local conventions will allow poor rural communities to claim their rights within the framework of natural resource management in agroforestry parks, forests, agroforests and more specifically their territories. The subregional workshop will allow these outcomes to be met in Mali and in the Sahel more generally.	ICRAF (RRI-Mali coalition)	\$40,000	\$26,000	
	Inform and engage with government divisions (DNCT, HCC, CADD, elected officials/policy makers (AMIM), and advocates (CNOP) on local conventions, decentralization, and the newly adopted forest law	This activity will serve to advance advocacy for the power transfer process in forest management; the major activities will involve: Study/proposal, draft a program for advocacy, Coordination and programming of activities, and coordination meetings with different actors; In 2011 the expected outcomes to be achieved through these activities are: -the High Council of Territorial Collectivities (HCCT) will declare its engagement with the transfer power process; - the support unit for decentralization at the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation/CADD is called upon to engage on legal texts for the power transfer; - legal texts to implement decentralization and the transfer of power are adopted.	Intercooperation (Sahel Eco, coalition members)	\$50,000	\$6,425	

<p>This activity is designed to achieve the 2011 outcome of drafting legislative and regulatory texts on managing protected trees in peasant land and it will draw from the 2010 activity on agroforestry and decentralization for a recognition of peasants rights</p>	<p>Participation in planning of CADD actions on decentralization in 2011 to influence the process; Draft a technical note based on a critical study commissioned to review how community rights is taken into account in the new forestry law adopted in July 2010; Encourage the choice of a focal point at the HCC to deal with peasants rights in relation to agroforestry and decentralization; Strengthen strategic alliances at the National Assembly; Exchanges visits in Niger forest, land, and agricultures divisions to learn from their best practices in recognizing peasants rights (this specific activity will be funded from the RRI global networks program)</p>	<p>Sahel Eco (Intercooperation, ICRAF)</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>	<p>\$2,500</p>	
<p>Support women of FNAFER (National Federation of Rural Women) and their allies in the drafting and implementation of an advocacy plan for including gender in land/forest tenure and agriculture legislations, laws, and regulations</p>	<p>This activity will include a planning meeting with participants in FNAFER's advocacy movement. Key components of this activity: -Support to the drafting of an advocacy strategy; - Media diffusion on gender, rights and tenure; - Recommendations from the study on gender, rights and tenure to the Ministries of environment, agriculture, land, and women's affairs for a recognition of women's tenure rights in legislation and regulations; Take stock of different experiences and best practices for securing land rights in management zones and workshop to share results</p>	<p>IUCN (coalition members)</p>	<p>\$24,500</p>		
<p>Organize regional workshop on Pastoralism and tenure rights (2010 activity)</p>	<p>The workshop on pastoralists' rights will present the findings from the 2010 study on pastoralism, and will produce concrete recommendations for decision makers and other actors involved in natural resource management for a better recognition of pastoralist rights</p>	<p>IUCN (Sahel Eco, Intercooperation, UEMOA)</p>	<p>\$20,000 (NB: \$20,000 already contracted from 2010 funding)</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	

<p>Carry out a disaggregated analysis of gender in selected NTFPs' value chains</p>	<p>The pilot case study will build on work done in 2010 to identify current knowledge, gaps and constraints to management and livelihood benefits from selected NTFPs. The study approach will comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTFPs and sites selected during the first phase of the study in 2010 will be maintained • Categorization of actors within each value chain as a function of roles, gender, and tenure status • Analysis of institutional, environmental and socio-economic context affecting management and equity in revenue distribution within each value chain • Mapping of resource and monetary flows <p>Outputs will basically comprise a value chain report, one student thesis and a policy briefing note.</p>	<p>CIFOR (IUCN, University of Ouagadougou, National NTFPs association)</p>	<p>\$25,000 (total ask is for \$51,000 and it involves other institutions; RRI will like to participate half of the budget and the other institutions will take care of the rest; funding might come from ATEMs after fundraising)</p>	
<p>Copy and distribute the gender-sensitive drafting guide for the rural land charter and extra booklet on drafting the PCD and PRD</p> <p>Produce and broadcast a radio show on the contents of the drafting guide for the rural land charter to include gender awareness</p>	<p>-Draft and disseminate a gender tenure guide to inform the rural land charter and create awareness among rural farmers organizations; - continue the identification of tenure champions and create a national database; - organize a general assembly to put in place the gender platform; - Draft ToRs and commission a scoping and analytical study for establishing a gender watchdog group for CSOs in Burkina Faso;</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$12,000</p>	
<p>Continue identifying champions and establish a database</p> <p>Organize the founding general assembly for the platform</p> <p>Workshop to share the findings of the draft study on the gender watchdog group</p>	<p>This set of activities will enable a Gender Platform for Civil Society Organizations to be established in Burkina; the eventual aim for this group is to ensure that gender is taken into account in national plans for forestry management and climate change initiatives</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$16,990</p>	
<p>Develop a drafting guide for the rural land charters (CFR) to incorporate gender</p> <p>Preparatory workshop, to analyze the draft and formalize the guide</p>	<p>This set of activities is designed to ensure that forest tenure rights are taken into account during the drafting of rural land charters, and that gender questions are addressed.</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$8,790</p>	
<p>Burkina Faso</p>				

	<p>Train local officials on natural resource governance</p> <p>Produce and broadcast programs on natural resource governance</p> <p>Validation and adoption workshop for the guide</p> <p>Develop tools and indicators for monitoring, planning and evaluation of Ad Hoc Committee</p> <p>Hold two ordinary sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee ; propose actions and recommendations</p> <p>Draft and amend the work plan for the ad hoc committee</p> <p>IUCN's role to facilitate (support, advise) civil society organizations i.e. tenure champions to implement RRI 2011 activities in Burkina Faso</p>	<p>These activities will strengthen local officials' capacity for the following issues : climate change mitigation and adaptation, reducing GHG emissions, and participation in different decision-making bodies</p> <p>-Appropriate indicators are identified; - Monitoring worksheets are developed; - Monitoring worksheets are analyzed and recommendations and actions are proposed; - Activity reports, audio communication aids are produced; - Activity implementation is evaluated; - The Platform's program is drafted</p>	<p>IUCN (facilitation for champions) CIFOR</p>	<p>\$35,390</p>		
<p>Ghana</p>	<p>Participate in and popularize resource rights approaches to the constitutional review process, forest sector policy review, forest legislation review, and land legislation review</p> <p>Hold governance training workshops for FOSSA and other senior staff of FC and invite senior forestry staff to governance workshops</p> <p>Promote District Forest Forums aggressively and focus them increasingly on the "what if?" and at the same time deepen collaboration amongst RRC network members and build on their communication resources</p>	<p>This set of activities is designed to ensure that alternative NR governance (policy, legislation and institutions) regime fully presented to Ghanaian society</p> <p>This set of activities will allow the reformist group in FC management to be consolidated</p> <p>This activity will lead to stronger community based governance reform movement and will lead to stronger media focus on NR governance issues</p>	<p>IUCN</p> <p>Civ Civic Response (FWG, NETRIGHT, NCOM, CICOL)</p> <p>Civic Response</p> <p>Civic Response</p>	<p>\$12,640</p> <p>\$30,000</p> <p>\$20,000</p>		<p>IUCN funded</p> <p>Funded by another project</p>

	<p>Support climate network information and capacity building for CSOs and CBOs through a REDD listserv for Ghana; capacity-building and strategy workshops on REDD; capitalizing on forest forums to discuss relevant REDD issues; information campaign (community radio stations)</p> <p>Media campaign: engaging MEST, MLNR and PSCs on community rights issues; quarterly mainstream publications on communities' experience with REDD+ implementation</p>	<p>This set of activities will enable an informed network is engaged in REDD and climate change process in Ghana, and will increase the flow of information about REDD developments and their implications to CBOs and CSOs commenced</p> <p>This will enable platforms to be established for CSOs and CBOs, to engage MEST, MLNR, and NRSC.</p>	Civic Response	\$25,000	\$10,000	
			Civic Response		\$15,000	

VIII. Summary of all regional activities

Include here a summary of key regional activities planned in this time period, including coordination and implementation responsibility and cost.

Category	Priority 1 Funds Request	Priority 2 Funds Request
Tier 1 Country activities	\$414,992	\$454,422
Tier 2 Country activities	\$347,159	\$114,925
Regional activities	\$100,000	\$145,000
Regional Facilitation	\$100,000	-
Total	\$962,151	\$714,347

IX. Recommendations for Global Activities

Include here recommendations for global-level activities for which you see an emerging demand, for example for global network support to a certain constituency or global strategic analysis.

Global Program	Activity	Request (if any)	Partners and Collaborators
Realizing Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify RRI's specific position on tenure on rights; build vocabulary to connect diverse situations, struggles and alliances (e.g. make clear which "communities" and which "rights" we support) Knowledge and experience sharing on existing success stories across Africa and globally Build community and CSOs' capacity for advocacy, claim tactics and negotiation tools Community Rights mapping: coalition-wide reflection to establish a mastery of indicators to enable monitoring on the country level Gender in Africa: Collect country-level studies into one document for global consumption to be used as a source of information and data across regions Gender global scoping: complement what is done in other regions and reach out to all coalition members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect all country-level gender analyses of forest and land legislation into a regional-level document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REFACOF, Cameroon Ecology, IUCN, FCI
ATEMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document African cases and pilots to identify best practices within the region Build national-level Partner and collaborator capacity to identify, document and propagate ATEMs in association with the regional research community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and NTFPs in Sahel Case studies in CFEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIFOR-West Africa Partners and collaborators working on CFEs
Rights and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish regular platforms (meetings, listserv, etc) for sharing on REDD among countries Increase awareness of RRI's position on REDD within Africa; link Rights and Climate global work to the regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with subregional parliaments on REDD+ 2nd Regional Dialogue on "forest governance and climate change" as pre-event to COP17 in South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NESDA, Civic Response Civic Response, FPP, CED, ACRN

<p>Networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and support regional research networks • Establish and support regional networks of supportive parliamentarians, lawmakers, and mayors to strengthen knowledge and advocacy of community rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a regional database of CSOs engaged on rights and tenure based on Burkina model (see Regional workplan) • Pit-sawyer exchanges: Liberia-Latin America; Mano River-Montana • Exchange visits for Malian land, forest, agriculture division officials to Niger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RRI Partners and Collaborators • Green Advocates, SDI
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