Workshop on Forest Governance and Decentralization

Highlights and Key Messages

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Objectives:

- Exchange of lessons
- Identify contemporary challenges, trends and issues
- Analyse implications of these trends

Workshop Sponsors:

Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines as inputs to UNFF and AFP.

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Workshop Participants

- Estimated around 80-100 people; actual number of participants was 133
- Representatives of local, provincial, state and national governments, community organisations, international agencies and paper presenters
- Countries represented: Philippines, Indonesia
 China, PNG, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Vietnam,
 Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, Nepal,
 Bhutan, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand,
 Switzerland, UK and US

Design of workshop

- ****** Presentations in plenary and breakout sessions
- ***** Working group discussions
- **★** Field trips, informal interactions
- ***** Parallel panel discussions on 3 themes

Highlights and Key Messages

- Decentralization not a panacea (outcomes vary, local antecedents condition results)
- Decentralization a work in progress various points of tension
- Centralization and decentralization
 - Takes time, gradual vs. big bang
 - Constant renegotiation and adaptation

I. Rights, Roles and Responsibilities

Need to further clarify roles, rights and responsibilities

 Clarity and stability of tenure regimes (right to own, access, use, sell, transfer etc) essential

- There are major issues of inequity (gender, ethnic/tribal, caste, across regions, within and among communities)
- Inequities and uneven access to resources and processes of decision-making related to forests constrain effectiveness of decentralized forest governance

- Capacity building and empowerment critically needed at all levels
 - Spaces for targeted empowerment
 - Capacity to negotiate
 - Infrastructure support
 - Resources and enabling environment

New ways of thinking and doing things that allow for local adaptation and diverse institutional arrangements essential

- Honest consultation
- Transparency and accountability
- Incentives and disincentives

- Legal and regulatory frameworks need to be further clarified, gaps need to be addressed
 - Inconsistencies and inequities need to be redressed
 - Understanding links between 'illegalities" (small scale and large scale)
- Corruption and perverse incentives need to be tackled
 - Alliances with civil society, use of the media
 - Advocacy and direct action

III. Financial Incentives and Investment

- Funds for decentralization generally inadequately provided
- Decentralization has often meant devolving costs and burdens with uncertain benefits
- Major revenue generating rights and resources remain centralized

III. Financial Incentives and Investment

- Sources of funding for decentralized forest management
 - Central government
 - Local government
 - Local communities
 - External donors
 - Private sector (untapped potential)

Thank you