

**REPORT OF NORTHERN REGIONAL (CHANDIGARH) WORKSHOP CUM TRAINING  
PROGRAMME IN INDIA FOR CREATING AWARENESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NLBI**



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL**

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**Northern Region (Chandigarh) Workshop cum Training Programme  
in India  
for  
Creating Awareness for Implementation on Forest Instruments  
(NLBI)**

**Submitted to**

**The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

**Submitted by**

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**IIFM Project Team**

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## 1. The Context

Forests are one of the prime natural resource of the world and provide a wide range of goods and services. These environmental, social, economic and cultural goods and services play an important role in sustenance of life on earth. Other than the environmental services which are invaluable, the economic and socio-cultural services like generating livelihoods, raw materials for industries, food and protection to forest dependent communities, etc are extremely important. The contribution of forests for development and well being of humans is extensively recognized, however, the forest cover and quality is degrading in many regions of the world. Every year this loss and degradation of forests impose costs between USD 2-4.5 trillion for global economy (TEEB, 2012).

Non-legally Binding Instruments (NLBI) in All Types of Forests is an international arrangement, adopted by United Nations forum on Forests (UNFF) in May 2007 and is commonly known as “Forest Instrument.” The Forest Instrument were agreed upon to enhance the sustainable forest management practices and augment the environmental, socio-cultural and economic values of all types of forests for benefit of present and future generations. The purpose of this arrangement as per UNFF resolution (UNFF A/RES/62/98) is:

- 1) Strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement the sustainable management of all types of forests effectively and to achieve the four Global Objectives on Forests
- 2) Enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability;
- 3) Provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

And the Global Objectives on Forests are:

- 1) Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.
- 2) Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.
- 3) Increase significantly the area of sustainably managed forests, including protected forests, and increase the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests.

- 4) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for SFM and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM.

## 2. Purpose of Workshop

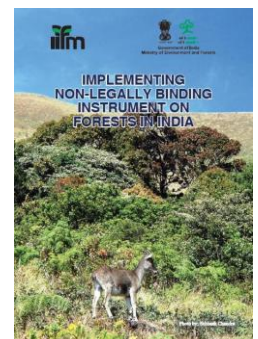
The main objective of this northern region workshop at Chandigarh (7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2013) was to generate awareness and build capacities of wide range of stakeholders at regional level for effective reporting of implementation of the Forest Instrument. The regional workshop was also designed to review the present situation of the country with respect to the national policies and measures of NLBI and to create an inventory of baseline data and identify priority areas to strengthen the national forest programmes. The Chandigarh Region covered states of Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh Union Territory, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nagaland & Mizoram. These states represent different forest types and models of forestry and thus a mixed environmental group ensured diverse ideas and opinions.

## 3. Methods

A multi-method approach was adopted to organize the workshop. Stakeholders from different groups and from different hierarchical levels were invited. The participants were invited from state forest and other related departments, research and academic institutions, Non- Governmental organizations, units of central government, corporate, etc. working in forestry and related sectors

In order to maximize learning by sharing and deliberation the workshop was interactive and participatory in nature. This allowed the participants to share information about the initiatives of their areas related to NLBI. To serve the purpose individual/state/organization experience sharing and small group exercises were conducted. Accordingly, small and representative group from different stakeholder groups were formed. The outcomes of the group exercises were then discussed amongst all the participants to have effective experience sharing and discussions related to the national policies and measures of NLBI.

In addition to learning by doing, printed background information, forestry instruments in India was provided to the participants. Besides, implementation of NLBI in various countries, FAO's publications on NLBI and outcome of exercises performed by participants in prior workshop(s) were shared as soft copies with the participants. Participants were requested to share the material on NLBI with others and thus create a multiplier effect of training workshop.



Thus, the training – workshop adopted participatory and all encompassing approach was adopted to develop inter sectoral understanding and creating awareness in all the stakeholder groups.

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Insert Plate 1: About Here  
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#### **4. Conduction of the Workshop cum Training programme**

The workshop was organized through five exercises (Refer Annexure 2 for exercises) on NLBI moving from awareness raising to monitoring and evaluation plan and finally UNFF's reporting format. After completion of each stage, group outcomes of each exercise were shared with the participants. After the exercises participants were encouraged to share ongoing Forest Instruments related activities in their State/Region. In the light of NLBI exercises, the report is organized in various steps according to exercises and its outcomes.

##### **Step 1: Raising awareness of forestry instrument**

The workshop started with the introduction of NLBI for the participants by resource person by asking the participants about their familiarity/understanding with the term NLBI. Out of about 35 participants only 2 knew about NLBI. Such low level of awareness about NLBI amongst the primary stakeholders motivated the participants to actively participate and learn about NLBI. The introductory presentation started with a brief background about the facts about forests like the forest cover, GDP contribution, etc. and the timeline of events which had resulted into agreement on Forest Instrument. The purpose of NLBI and global objectives on forests were briefed about along with discussion on its inter linkages with SFM and its thematic elements.

Twenty-five national policy and measures of the NLBI framework were introduced and the participants were made to work in groups and relate the existing NFPs with the 25 policies and measures of Forest Instruments. The participants were asked to list out the policies and measures which are catered to or are addressed, in their region or India, through some existing policy frameworks which can include the acts or judicial rulings, etc. Then they were asked to list out the policies vis-a-vis their implementation at their state or national level. After doing this exercise individually they were divided in multi-stakeholder groups and were asked to deliberate and do the exercise in group with group outcome. The group exercise was aimed to create awareness amongst participants about existing NFPs and status of their implementation. The result of the group exercise is provided Table – 1:



**Table 1.** Assessment of Current Policy Framework & Actual Implementation (Exercise-1)

Response→	<b>No</b> (No related NFP and No implementation)	<b>No</b> (Related policy exist but No implementation)	<b>Yes</b> (Related policy exist and is also being implemented)
<b>Group 1</b>	8, 9, 11, 24, 25	7, 10,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
<b>Group 2</b>	8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 24	6, 7, 18, 22	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25
<b>Group 3</b>	8, 10, 24	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25
<b>Group 4</b>	23, 24	5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20
<b>Summary</b>	<b>All Four Groups</b> -24 <b>Three Groups</b> – 8 <b>Two Groups</b> – 9,10,11,23	<b>Three Groups</b> – 7, <b>Two Groups</b> – 6, 10, 22	<b>All Four Groups</b> - 1,2,3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 <b>Three Groups</b> – 5, 13, 17, 21

The results demonstrate that the policy measure number 24 i.e. Encourage private sector and CSOs to implement voluntary instruments, promote products from sustainable manage forests and improve market transparency; and 8 i.e. Create enabling environment for investment by private sector, communities and other forest stakeholders; were least attended in terms of presence of any national policy framework or its implementation. Thus, it can be easily concluded that the private sector involvement whether through investments or promotion of SFM is absent from this region. Also, the participants bring into the discussion that though some of these measures are present in NFPs and are being implemented, the implementation is very poor or ineffective. Then they were explained that a detail exercise dealing with the status of implementation and its quality will follow at later stage in the workshop.

## **Step 2: Identification of benefits & reasons for implementation of NLBI (Exercise 2)**

Creating awareness about NLBI is a primary objective therefore without developing an understanding about the subject the aim of the Workshop will not be achieved. To further encourage participants understanding on NLBI and facilitate stakeholder discussions, the groups were asked to enlist the perceived benefits and reasons of implementing the Forest Instruments and the reasons for implementing such forest

instruments. They enlisted as many as 31 benefits and 12 reasons. The benefits were then categorized into primary and secondary benefits and benefits having local or national implications. The list of benefits is as follows:

### **A. Local Benefits**

1. Economic benefits for the local community.
2. Increased returns and profit from forest produce through SFM.
3. Promotion of application of scientific research for local communities and Forest Department frontline staff.
4. Encouragement and recognition of indigenous community knowledge about forests.
5. Better livestock population can be maintained.
6. Increased people's participation.

### **B. National Benefits**

1. Economic growth of forest based industries.
2. Efficient production and processing of forest products and sustainable production of timber and NTFPs.
3. Increased contribution in poverty reduction of forest dependent communities.
4. Intersectoral understanding.
5. Enhance scientific study.
6. Better opportunity for Public Private Partnership (PPP).
7. Better utilisation of resource and its sharing among the stakeholders taking into consideration their requirement and present status.
8. Better management of existing resources and will give us further direction to channelise our efforts.
9. Help in activity/project prioritization and financial allocation.
10. Help in re-orient NFP and need based strategy formulation for SFM.
11. Contribute to global understanding of SFM and thus work against climate change.
12. Promote political commitment to SFM.
13. Improvement in forest related policies and legislations and participation of local community and stakeholders in policy framing
14. Promotion of tools for assessment of Environmental impacts of developmental actions
15. Knowledge of status of forest in different countries will lead to discussions on protective measures to be taken.
16. Monetary support to financially weak countries.
17. Better monitoring and assessment and thereby increased efficiency of forest administration & management.

18. Common platform for issues of global concern as it will provide for single umbrella to various forestry policies and measures.
19. It will facilitate enhancing forest policy understanding among the stakeholders and will facilitate wider correlation with national policies on SFM with respect to the world community
20. Increased cover and quality of forests
21. Biodiversity conservation
22. Increased transparency in forest governance.
23. A framework to monitor/trace progress towards SFM.
24. Preserving and sustaining fresh water resource.
25. Holistic view of forest management.

These benefits can also be categorized into primary and secondary benefits as given below:

#### **A. Primary Benefits**

1. Economic benefits for the local community.
2. Increased returns and profit from forest produce through SFM.
3. Promotion of application of scientific research for local communities and Forest Department frontline staff.
4. Encouragement and recognition of indigenous community knowledge about forests.
5. Better livestock population can be maintained.
6. Increased people's participation.
7. Economic growth of forest based industries.
8. Efficient production and processing of forest products and sustainable production of timber and NTFPs.
9. Enhance scientific study.
10. Better opportunity for PPP.
11. Monetary support to financially weak countries.
12. Intersectoral understanding.
13. Help in activity/project prioritization and financial allocation.
14. Increased cover and quality of forests.
15. Biodiversity conservation.
16. Increased transparency in forest governance.

## **B. Secondary Benefits**

1. Increased contribution in poverty reduction of forest dependent communities.
2. Better utilisation of resource and its sharing among the stakeholders taking into consideration their requirement and present status.
3. Better management of existing resources and will give us further direction to channelise our efforts.
4. Help in reorient NFP and need based strategy formulation for SFM.
5. Contribute to global understanding of SFM and thus work against climate change.
6. Promote political commitment to SFM.
7. Improvement in forest related policies and legislations and participation of local community and stakeholders in policy framing
8. Promotion of tools for assessment of Environmental impacts of developmental actions
9. Knowledge of status of forest in different countries will lead to discussions on protective measures to be taken.
10. Better monitoring and assessment and thereby increased efficiency of forest administration & management.
11. Common platform for issues of global concern as it will provide for single umbrella to various forestry policies and measures.
12. It will facilitate enhancing forest policy understanding among the stakeholders and will facilitate wider correlation with national policies on SFM with respect to the world community.
13. A framework to monitor/trace progress towards SFM.
14. Preserving and sustaining fresh water resource.
15. Holistic view of forest management.

## **Reasons for Implementing NLBI**

- 1) A common platform for discussing and sharing problems and for assessing the merit of proposed activities.
- 2) Processing of products and improved access to forest dependent communities
- 3) Investment opportunity and PPP.
- 4) To promote scientific and technological intervention and encouragement of science and research based processes, Criteria & Indicators, etc.
- 5) Participation and involvement of local communities and other stakeholders.
- 6) Certification based principles of SFM
- 7) Strengthen implementation of policies like JFM and FRA
- 8) Policy making and implementation follows a top down approach.

- 9) Conserving global common resource – forests.
- 10) Interlinked individual national policies.
- 11) Reverse the loss of forest cover through SFM.
- 12) Enhance forest based economy.

### **Step 3: Inventorisation and categorization of stakeholders (Exercise – 3)**

Stakeholders play an important role in successful implementation of any project. NLBI for all types of forests deals with multitude of stakeholders and understanding the negotiation power and importance of all the stakeholders becomes a prime necessity. Keeping this in the backdrop, the participants were asked to identify the stakeholders and classify them as per the influence they have and their importance. These stakeholders need to be involved and contribute in, the implementation of the instrument.

Various groups listed different stakeholders which were then summarized into Table 2.

Interestingly, there were certain stakeholders who were identified and by all the groups and were also kept in the same category in terms of importance and influence. However, some stakeholders were kept in different category in terms of their importance and influence by different groups depending upon their perception and understanding. There were also some stakeholders identified were unique to particular group.

The outcome of stakeholders' identification and their categorization in terms of importance and influence matrix of exercise 3 given in Table 2:

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**Insert Table 2: About Here**

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A glance at the stakeholder's matrix by all the working groups makes it evident that all the participants have listed Forest Department, State Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India and International donor agencies as highly important and highly influential stakeholders. Also, there was a general consensus that the local communities or the forest based communities are highly important but have less influence. Though there were certain difference of opinion on influence and importance of certain stakeholders like NGOs, Research Institutions, JFMCs, *Panchayats*, Women Groups and other line departments but they were duly identified by multiple groups as important stakeholders.

**Table 2.** Stakeholders of NLBI in relation to their importance and influence (Exercise 3)

		<b>IMPORTANCE</b>	
		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
<b>INFLUENCE</b>	<b>LOW</b>	<i>Research Institutions</i> <i>Other Line Departments</i>  <u>Tourism/Ecotourism</u> <u>Banks/Financial Institutions</u> <u>Other countries</u> <u>Public</u> <u>CSR</u>	<b>FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES/ LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>  <i>NGOs</i> <i>Research Institutions</i> <i>Panchayats</i> <i>JFMC</i> <i>Women</i> <i>Forest Based Industries</i>  <u>Forest Based Labour</u> <u>Transporters</u> <u>Forest based Shopkeepers / Retailers</u> <u>Artisans</u> <u>Consumers</u> <u>Environmental Groups</u> <u>Civil Society Organisations</u>
	<b>HIGH</b>	<i>NGOs</i> <i>JFMC</i> <i>Women</i> <i>Political Entities</i> <i>Forest Based Industries</i> <i>Industry using Forest Land / Development projects</i> <i>Other Line Departments</i>  <u>International Community</u>	<b>GOVERNMENT OF INDIA</b> <b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b> <b>MOEF</b> <b>FOREST DEPARTMENT</b> <b>INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>DONORS/FUNDING AGENCIES</b>  <i>Research Institutions</i> <i>Forest Based Industries</i> <i>Elected representatives</i> <i>Panchayat/PRI</i> <i>Industry using Forest Land / Development projects</i>  <u>Media</u>

**Key – Capital & Bold** – agreed by all the groups

**Italics**– Difference of opinion

**Underlined** – Identified by only one group

#### Step 4 : Approaches to implement the forest instrument (Exercise 4)

NLBI being an international instrument, it is all encompassing. Some policies and measures might be more relevant in context of a country, region or a particular location. Thus, it is important to prioritize the policies from the 25 policies and measures as per the specific requirements or gaps in the area. Strengthening of such measures will be of prime importance for that area and thus different activities can be planned accordingly.

In view of above, to prioritize from the list of 25 policy measures, participants were asked to work in groups rating each policy on a scale of 0-4 and then identify the priority policies for their area. The result of the exercise is presented in following Table 3:

**Table 3.** Prioritization of Policy measures (Exercise – 4)

Rank	Group – 1	Group – 2	Group – 3	Group – 4	Composite Ranking
1	1	1	10	4	<b>1</b>
2	2	9	11	10	<b>10</b>
3	3	15	1	7	<b>4</b>
4	4	19	7	19	<b>7 and 19</b>
5	12	23	23	23	<b>23</b>

It can be seen that the first priority emerged out to be policy measure 1 i.e., developing, implementing and updating the National Forest Programme (NFP). The participants believed that if the existing NFPs be implemented effectively and updated regularly, it will address to majority of the gaps in existing frameworks. The second priority was policy measure 10 i.e., promoting the recognition of values of goods and services provided by forests. The participants believed that the goods and services provided by forests is not being valued appropriately and these intangible values needs to be evaluated and documented. The other important policy measure was 4 i.e. enhancing contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development; followed by 7 i.e., further development of C&I; and 19 i.e. Promoting scientific and technological innovation and 23 i.e. promoting active and effective participation. This list of top 5 priorities can be used to design projects and programmes in this region.

#### Step 4: Develop and implement an action plan (Exercise 4b.)

The stakeholders were asked to develop proposed action plans for prioritized policies and measures. Specific activities related to the identified priorities were developed. Although some of these actions are already being taken up by various agencies but integrating these efforts and efficient planning will lead to targeted action. Action plan

for the 3 top composite prioritized policies developed by the participants of different working groups is as follows (Refer Table 4):

**Table 4.** Combined action plan for top 3 composite policy measure (Exercise – 4b)

<b>Policies and Measures</b>	<b>Action to be taken</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>By Whom</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>1</b> <b>Developing, implementing and updating NFPs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops, training and surveys</li> <li>2. Strengthen the implementing agencies</li> <li>3. Formulation and execution of state specific action plans by central govt.</li> <li>4. Involve all stakeholders in formulation of programs at all steps</li> </ol>	Immediate	SFD SFD Central Govt. State Govt.	Cannot be quantified at this stage  Need based
<b>10</b> <b>Promoting the recognition of values of goods and services provided by forests</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Finalization of the criteria for environmental valuation</li> <li>2) Incorporate in national working plan</li> </ol>	Within 2 years  Immediately	MoEF State FD Research Institute s like IIFM, Institute of economic growth	50 million INR  2.5 billion INR from MoEF
<b>4</b> <b>Enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Relaxation of laws related to extraction of forest produce</li> <li>2) Profit sharing</li> <li>3) Livelihoods generating activities</li> </ol>	Within next 3 years	Govern ment of India State FD	1.5 billion INR from state & centre Govt.



A glance at the table shows that the participants recognize need and importance of both, financial as well as skill and capacity building of human resources, which needs to be implemented by various levels of institutions.

**Step 5: Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (Exercise 5)**

Regular monitoring and evaluation will allow the stakeholders to assess their progress in achieving the targets. Also this will help in identifying the gaps and areas that need immediate attention. They will develop an understanding about the challenges in the process of implementation and try to find out ways for effective implementation thereby improving the plan of action timely. It will also help in maintaining accountability towards public on actions taken. The monitoring plan was prepared by the participants for the prioritized policy areas and is presented in Table 5:

**Table 5.** Monitoring and evaluation plan for top 3 policy measures (Exercise – 5)

<b>Policy measure</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Main data</b>	<b>Method and frequency of data collection</b>	<b>Responsible/ by whom</b>	<b>Method and frequency of data analysis</b>	<b>Responsible/ by Whom</b>
<b>1</b> <b>Developing, implementing and updating NFPs</b>	1. Forest stand density / Increase of forest cover 2. Change in Growing Stock 3. Organic carbon 4. Change in water table 5. Socio-economic conditions of local communities	Percentage increase in Forest area / Biomass Growing Stock Carbon sequestration/ Percentage of Organic Carbon Water table	Once in 5 years Biannual	FSI / SFD FSI / Research Institutes State Govt.	5 years interval 1. Satellite interpretation Biannual 1. Field data by sampling	FSI State Govts or institutions decided by State Govt.
<b>10</b> <b>Promoting the recognition of values of goods and services provided by forests</b>	Value for different forest types per Hectare Tangible products Intangible products Ecosystem services	Inventory of forest types and extent of area Timber/ NTFP Carbon stocks / emissions Water yield Soil erosion rates	Once & Review after every 5 years Official records Socio-economic surveys Physio-sociological survey Field experimentation Once in 5 years (5% sampling)	MoEF State FDs Research Institutes (IIFM, Institute of Economic Growth), etc.	Once & Review after every 5 years	MoEF SFDs Panchayati Raj Institutions

4 <b>Enhancing the contribution of forestry to poverty reduction and sustainable development</b>	Poverty alleviation in fringe villages Ecosystem characteristics Biodiversity	Annual income Water yield and command area Forest cover & density Biodiversity indices Fodder & fuel wood collection pattern	Socio-economic surveys Physio-sociological survey Field experimentation Once in 5 years (5% sampling)	SFDs Research Institutes	Create Database management systems / Financial Management Information System	Research Institutes, NICTU to develop Financial Management Information System
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Effective monitoring and evaluation framework necessitates baseline data. Also, the indicators and data collection strategies mentioned above need to be revisited and refined so as to have optimal number of indicators which are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time based). These optimal indicators will save on the resources of the agencies collecting such data. Set formats and broad monitoring and evaluation framework can be developed to capture state /regional variations. The already present framework can also be suitably modified or adapted to make implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and reporting effective NLBI reporting.

## 5. Concluding Session & Recommendations

The two days workshop was concluded with sharing of progress of NLBI in India and other countries along with UNFF's reporting format. Finally, participants shared recent initiatives in their respective states / organisations and how the issues of NLBI or SFM are being addressed. All the participants recognized and appreciated the workshop about comprehensive knowledge and skill development for implementation of NLBI.

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**Insert Plate 2: About Here**

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NLBI being a relatively new instrument for most of the participants, few recommendations emerged out during the workshop as summarized below:

- Need to Create awareness about NLBI in all forestry related institutions through training programmes and inclusion of the subject in curriculum. FAO to support such initiatives.
- Call for awareness amongst the private sector regarding NLBI especially targeting the corporate with taking up CSR.
- Integrated framework for funds allocation and channelization of activities for NLBI.
- Updating and integration of already existing NFPs in view of the NLBI framework.
- Developing standards or formats for monitoring framework or adoption of already existing frameworks with required changes to capture state/regional variations.
- Create a state level coordinating Cell of existing units like SFM/JFM/HRD at State Forest Department may be entrusted this responsibility for improved awareness, implementation and reporting as the participating states differ significantly. For example, states like Punjab and Haryana has good involvement of farmers /industries (plywood manufacturers) in growing wood outside forest and thus indirectly reducing pressure on forests for timber and assisting SFM. However, in Himachal Pradesh, there is lot of forest diversion due to hydro-electric projects.

**Annexure 1 : List of Participants & Resource Persons - Chandigarh Workshop**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Affiliation</b>	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Affiliation</b>
<b>1.</b>	Shri. H.S. Gujral PCCF, Punjab State Forest Department	<b>19.</b>	Shri. R.K. Luna APCCF, Punjab State Forest Department
<b>2.</b>	Dr. Harmeet Singh Saralch Associate Professor, Dept. of Forestry & NR, Punjab Agricultural University	<b>20.</b>	Dr. G.S. Shamet Dean, College of Forestry, Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry
<b>3.</b>	Shri. Pramod Tyagi Programme Director, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi	<b>21.</b>	Shri. Vineet Kumar Pangtey CCF (Forest Headquarter) Uttarakhand Forest Department
<b>4.</b>	Shri. Saurabh Gupta, CF (M&E), Punjab State Forest Department	<b>22.</b>	Shri. M.P. Sharma CF (Wildlife & Ecotourism), Haryana Forest Department
<b>5.</b>	Shri Kumar Sambhav Correspondent, Down to Earth, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi	<b>23.</b>	Shri. Hardeep Singh Programme Director, Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi
<b>6.</b>	Shri. M.L. Rajvanshi DCF (Headquarter), Haryana Forest Department	<b>24.</b>	Shri. A.K. Goyal APCCF, Northern Region, MoEF
<b>7.</b>	Shri. Ved Prakash DFO (Wildlife & Ecotourism), Haryana Forest Department	<b>25.</b>	Shri. G.S. Thakur DCF, Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
<b>8.</b>	Shri. Vinay Sood DFO (Talland), Himachal Pradesh Forest Department	<b>26.</b>	Shri. Pradeep Bhardwaj DCF, Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
<b>9.</b>	Shri. Abhilash Damodaran DFO (Renukaji FD), Himachal Pradesh Forest Department	<b>27.</b>	Shri. Saroj Bhai Patel DFO (Rohroo FD), Himachal Pradesh Forest Department
<b>10.</b>	Dr. D.P. Sharma Professor, Dept. of Silviculture	<b>28.</b>	Dr. Avtar Singh Silviculturist & HOD, Dept. of

	& Agroforestry, Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry		Forestry & NR, Punjab Agricultural University
<b>11.</b>	Shri. R.K. Acharya Asst. Silviculturist, FRI, Dehradun	<b>29.</b>	Shri. Dharendra Singh CWLW, Punjab Forest Department
<b>12.</b>	Shri. Vineet Garg CF (Planning & MIS), Haryana Forest Department	<b>30.</b>	Shri. Sunil Kumar GM, Punjab State Forest Development Corporation
<b>13.</b>	Shri. Anoop Upadhyay CF, Punjab Forest Department	<b>31.</b>	Shri V. S. Tanwar CF, CFP, Ambala
<b>14.</b>	Shri. D.K. Sinha CF, Haryana Forest Department	<b>32.</b>	Shri. Surendra Kumar Director, Regional Office, MoEF
<b>15.</b>	Shri. Aseem Kr. Sharma DCF, Punjab Forest Department	<b>33.</b>	Anil Kumar Hooda CCF, Protection, Haryana Forest Deptt.
<b>16.</b>	Shri. Ishwar Singh CF (General) MoEF, Northern Regional Office	<b>34.</b>	Dr. R. I. S. Gill, Scientist (Agroforestry), Punjab Agricultural University
<b>17.</b>	Charchil Kumar DCF, Punjab Forest Department	<b>35.</b>	Aseem Sharma, DCF, Punjab Forest Department
<b>18.</b>	Dr. Amrinder Kaur APCCF, Wildlife, Haryana Forest Department		
<b>Resource Persons</b>			
<b>1.</b>	Shri. A.K. Bansal Former ADG, MoEF, New Delhi		
<b>2.</b>	Shri. Subhash Chandra, DIG (Forest Policy) MoEF, New Delhi		
<b>3.</b>	Dr. Rekha Singhal Professor – Human Resource Management Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal (M.P.)		

**Annexure 2: NLBI Exercises****INTRODUCTION TO FOREST INSTRUMENT****INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1:** *Relating existing national forestry development framework to the NLBI policies and measures*

*Ask participants to indicate the type of forest development framework they are using i.e NFP, Master plan, forest policy statement, forest law or other equivalent and when it was developed or adopted.*

**Two Questions:**

- ***Which of the policies and measures are included in your forest policy framework?***
- ***Which of the policies and measures are actually implemented in your region/state/country?***

Table 1 Assessment of current policy framework and actual implementation vis-à-vis 25 national policies and measures

No. of Policy measure	Policy /measure	Included in forest policy framework		Actually implemented	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Develop and implement NFPs or similar strategies for SFM and integrate them into strategies for sustainable development incl. PRS				
2	Consider the seven thematic elements of SFM				
3	Promote the use of management tools to assess the environmental impact of projects affecting forests; promote good environmental practices				
4	Develop/implement policies that encourage SFM to provide a wide range of goods and services, contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities				
5	Promote efficient production and processing of forest products				
6	Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices incl. fair and equitable sharing of benefits				
7	Further develop and implement C&I for SFM				

8	Create enabling environments for investment by private sector, communities and other forest				
9	Develop financing strategies taking into account all funding sources				
10	Encourage recognition of range of values from forests and ways to reflect such values in the marketplace				
11	Enhance cross sectoral policy and programme coordination to integrate the forest sector into national decision-making processes				
12	Integrate national forest programmes or other strategies of SFM into national sustainable development strategies e.g. PRSs				
13	Establish or strengthen partnerships and joint programmes with stakeholders				
14	Review and improve forest legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, promote good governance				
15	Address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities				
16	Develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas				
17	Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected areas				
18	Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing SFM; incorporate scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes				
19	Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, incl. for local communities				
20	Strengthen public understanding of the importance and benefits of forests and SFM				
21	Promote access to and support formal and informal education, extension and training, for implementation of SFM				
22	Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners to develop forest management approaches that				



	reduce pressure on forests				
23	Promote active and effective participation of major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development implementation and assessment of forest related national policies, measures and programmes				
24	Encourage the private sector and civil society organizations to implement voluntary instruments such as certification, promote products from sustainably managed forests and improve market transparency				
25	Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners and communities to forest resources and markets				

## **WHY IMPLEMENT NLBI?**

### **Exercise 2: Benefits of implementing the NLBI/FI**

The exercise will be undertaken in three mixed groups of 7-9 people. The exercise involves participants identifying, from their own perspective, what could be the reasons for, and expected benefits from, implementing the Forest Instrument.

**Question: *What could be the reasons for, and expected benefits from, implementing the Forest Instrument?***

Participants in each group will choose a facilitator and rapporteur. The latter will be present the results of the group in plenary.

The plenary group discussion is for 30minutes

- This will be followed by a short plenary discussion after presentation. (15 minutes)
- Each presenter will have 10 minutes

*Purpose of the exercise: The exercise will help and enable participants to think through and assess the policies and measures and share their own perception and understanding of the usefulness of the Forest instrument. This will augment the presentation by the facilitator and also provide the facilitators with an opportunity to gauge the participants' understanding of the FI at this stage. The ideas generated will be re-enforced by the presentation from the facilitator*

**Exercise 3: Stakeholder analysis**

The participants will be asked to identify the important stakeholders who need to be informed of, and participate in, the implementation of the Forest Instrument. In addition they participants will be asked to identify or suggest the awareness raising strategies and methods they could use to reach the identified stakeholders. This will be done in state groups.

**Questions:**

- *Who in the region/state/country do you need to convince of the benefits of implementing the NLBI (this is essentially a stakeholder analysis)?*
- *How would you go about it (this is about awareness raising methods)?*

*This exercise will take 30min, including presentation by groups. Plenary discussion will take 15 minutes*

<b>EXERCISE 3 MATRIX</b>	<b>IMPORTANCE</b>		
		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
<b>INFLUENCE</b>	<b>LOW</b>		
	<b>HIGH</b>		

## APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING THE FI

**Exercise 4:** Assessment of extent to which the 25 national policies and measures are being implemented: Participants will be divided into 4 groups and will be asked to assess the extent to which the 25 national policies and measures are being implemented in their States/Region/Country. This will be done through a brainstorming and scoring system. The participants will also be asked to identify the five priority measures/actions for their state based on the assessment using a voting system.

### Rating

- 0- Not addressed
- 1- Just started/ needs attention
- 2- Action initiated/ progressing well
- 3- Action carried out with full satisfaction/ Model

**Time:** This task is allocated 1hour plus 30 minutes presentation and discussion

**Table 4: Assessment of current situation vis-a-vis the 25 national policies and measures**

No	Policy /measure	Ongoing initiatives	By Whom	Score/Rating				Justification/remarks
				0	1	2	3	
1	Develop and implement NFPs or similar strategies for SFM							
2	Consider the seven thematic elements of SFM							
3	Promote environmental impact assessment of projects affecting forests;							
4	Develop/implement policies that encourage SFM to provide a wide range of goods and services, contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities							

5	Promote efficient production and processing of forest products							
6	Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices incl. fair and equitable sharing of benefits							
7	Further develop and implement C&I for SFM							
8	Create enabling environments for investment by private sector, communities and other forest							
9	Develop financing strategies taking into account all funding sources							
10	Encourage recognition of range of values from forests and ways to reflect such values in the marketplace							
11	Enhance cross sectoral policy and programme coordination to integrate the forest sector into national decision-making processes							
12	Integrate national forest programmes or other strategies of SFM into national sustainable development strategies e.g. PRSs							
13	Establish or strengthen partnerships and joint programmes							

	with stakeholders							
14	Review and improve forest legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, promote good governance							
15	Address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities							
16	Develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas							
17	Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected areas							
18	Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing SFM; incorporate scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes							
19	Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, incl. for local communities							
20	Strengthen public understanding of the importance and benefits of forests and SFM							
21	Promote access to and support formal and informal education, extension and training, for implementation of SFM							

22	Support education, training and extension programmes for local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners							
23	Promote participation of major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders							
24	Encourage the private sector and civil society organizations to implement voluntary instruments such as certification							
25	Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners and communities to forest resources and markets							

**Table 4.b: Prioritized Actions or Policy Measures for the region/state/country**

S.No	Policies and Measures	Score	Rank
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

**Exercise: 4.2:** Based on the outcomes of the exercise 4.1 above participants are to develop an action plan for implementing the five top priorities. The plan should cover what is to be done, when, by whom and with what/budget. The results can be presented as a table as shown below:

**Table 4.2: Action plan**

S.No.	Policies and Measures	Action to be taken	When	By Whom	Budget
1					
2					
3					



## MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NLBI

### Exercise 5: Progress/Performance monitoring Plan

The participants will be asked to develop a performance monitoring plan. This is a group exercise that builds on the action plan developed during the last session which allows participants to develop indicators of achievement, identify the specific parameters to be measured or monitored, frequency of monitoring and who will be responsible. The results can be presented as a table as shown below:

Task: Develop a performance/progress monitoring plan

**Table 5: Performance monitoring plan**

Policy measure	Indicators	Main data	Method and frequency of data collection	Responsible/by whom	Method and frequency of data analysis	Responsible/by whom

**Time: This task is allocated 30 Minutes including presentation of group work**

**Annexure 3: Programme Schedule**

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

Training - Workshop on

**NON-LEGALLY BINDING FORESTRY INSTRUMENTS**

**7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> October 2013**

**Venue: Hotel Shivalik View**

**Schedule for Workshop**

<b>Session Timing</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Resource Person(s)</b>
<b>Day – 1, 7<sup>th</sup> October 2013 (Monday)</b>		
10.00 – 10.30 AM	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration Desk</b>
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Introductory Session – Inauguration & Opening	Shri H.S. Gujral, PCCF, Punjab State Forest Department – Chief Guest.
11.00 – 11.15 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group Photo</li> <li>• Tea Coffee &amp; Open Interaction</li> </ul>	
11:15 – 12:00 Noon	Origin of NLBI and National Significance	Shri A.K. Bansal, Former DG-F, MoEF
12.00 – 1.30 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1	Shri A.K. Bansal, Former DG-F, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
1:30 – 2:15 PM	Lunch	
02.15 – 03.30 PM	1. Introduction to NLBI (International arrangement on Forests). Exercise-1 <b>(Continued)</b>	Shri A.K. Bansal, Former DG-F, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
	2. Why implement NLBI?	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM

	Exercise-2	
03.30 – 03.45 PM	Tea – Informal interaction over tea / coffee.	
03:45 – 5:00 PM	3. NLBI Stakeholders Identification? Exercise-3	Shri Shubhash Chandra, DIG, FP & FIC, MoEF
<b>Day – 2, 8<sup>th</sup> October (Tuesday)</b>		
10.00 - 10.45 AM	Analysis of exercises & Sharing	Ms. Apoorva Singh & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
10.45 – 11.30 AM	4. How to implement NLBI Exercise-4	Shri Shubhash Chandra, DIG, FP & FIC, MoEF & Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
11.30 -11.45 AM	Informal interaction over tea/ coffee	
11.45 – 12.15 Noon	4. How to implement NLBI Exercise-4 <b>(Continued)</b>	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM
12.15 – 1:30 PM	5. Monitoring Implementation of NLBI. How to integrate NLBI in India's National Forestry Programme? & Discussion on UNFF's reporting format	Shri. Shubhash Chandra, DIG, FP & FIC, MoEF
01:30 – 02:30 PM	Lunch	
02:30 – 03:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punjab State Forest Department</li> <li>• Haryana State Forest Department</li> <li>• Uttarakhand Forest Department</li> <li>• Punjab Agriculture University</li> <li>• Y.S. Parmar University</li> </ul>
03:30 – 4:30 PM	State Presentation and experience sharing on NLBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPWD, New Delhi</li> <li>• Himalayan Forest Research Inst.</li> <li>• Himachal Pradesh Forest Department</li> <li>• Centre for Science &amp; Environment</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forest Research Institute</li></ul>
04:30 – 05:00 PM	Overview, Valedictory and Vote of Thanks	Dr. Rekha Singhal, IIFM