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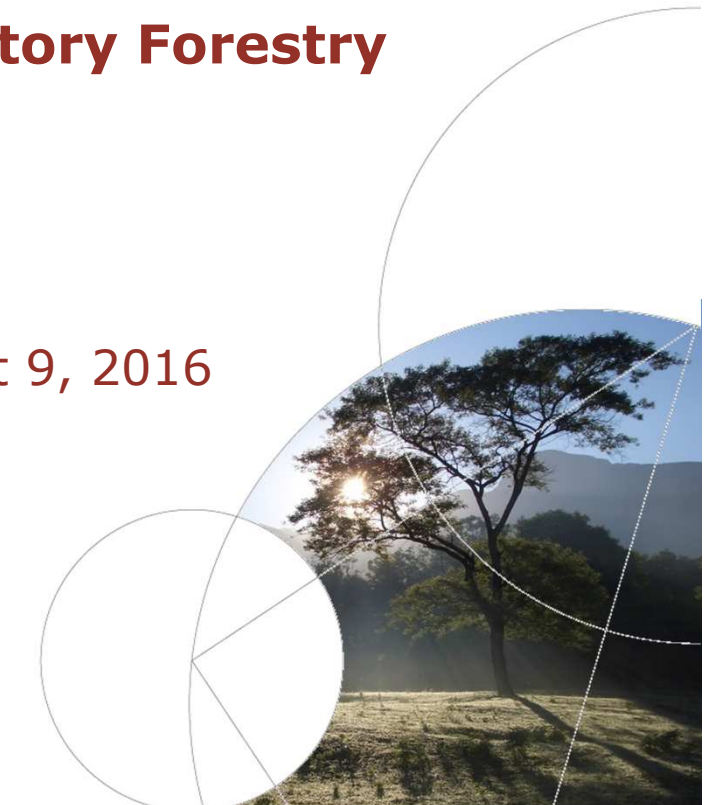
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# SCIFOR

## Science and Power in Participatory Forestry

Stakeholder Forum II, Kigamboni, August 9, 2016



# SCIFOR Project

## - Science and Power in Participatory Forestry

- **Collaboration between Danish, Nepalese and Tanzanian researchers with backgrounds in forestry, anthropology and development studies**
- **Key research questions:**
  - **What is the role of scientific forestry and other forms of knowledge participatory forest management (PFM)?**
  - **What are the underlying rationales for the reliance on scientific forestry in PFM processes?**
- **The project involves four PhD studies, app. 20 MSc theses, and related research that draws on a mix of natural and social science approaches**
- **The project runs Jan 1, 2014 – Dec 31, 2018 and is financed by the Danish Consultative Research Committee on Development Research.**
- **To learn more: <http://www.ifro.ku.dk/scifor>**



## Our starting point

- PFM implementation is inhibited by lack of funding for land-use planning and forest inventory and management planning



## Our questions

- Do plans guide village-level and other forest managers' actual management practices?
- Are management plans, based on rigorous and updated inventories, in existence for PFM and other forests?
- How do resource constraints affect management planning?
- How do technical and procedural requirements for PFM affect inclusion and participation?
- How do villagers and foresters perceive of forestry science and participation?
- How are foresters' attitudes towards forestry science and participation shaped by (i) professional training and (ii) institutional incentives and socialization



## Hoped for outcomes

### Better understanding of:

- Justifications, values and challenges associated with inventory-based management planning among foresters at all levels
- Actual forest management practices among foresters and villagers
- The forms of knowledge used in actual forest management
- The role of technical requirements in shaping participation and inclusion in village-level forest management



### Inputs to:

- New forms of forest management planning procedures in PFM
- Guidelines for PFM implementation
- The ongoing forest policy process

## Results so far...

- Data collection still in progress...
- Analyses still in progress...
- Yet, we have a few finalized analyses to share now 😊



## Analysis I: The local level

Green, K. and J.F. Lund 2015. The politics of expertise in participatory forestry: a case from Tanzania. *Forest Policy and Economics* 60:27-34.

Lund, J.F., N.D. Burgess, S. Chamshama, K. Dons, J. Isango, G. Kajembe, H. Meilby, F. Moyo, E.E. Mwakalukwa, Y. Ngaga, S. Ngowi, M. Njana, K. Skeie, I. Theilade and T. Treue 2015. Mixed methods approaches to evaluate conservation impact: evidence from decentralized forest management in Tanzania. *Environmental Conservation* 42(2): 162-170.



**Management  
Responsibilities**
**Management Procedures**
**Meetings**

The committee will meet once a month to discuss all matters pertaining to the management of the forest and the implementation of the forest management plan

**Record Keeping**

The committee will record all meetings, training activities and management suggestions/decisions in the Secretary's book

The committee will record the issuing of all resource user permits, fees paid, fines paid and expenditures on standardised vouchers and receipts in three copies; one for the producer, one for the VFC and one that will be kept by the district forest office

**Forest Patrols**

The committee will implement weekly patrols of the forest (and additional patrols when damage is reported in the forest)

The forest scouts will record resource uses, disturbances and selected indicator species/droppings seen during patrols on standardised reporting forms

The VFC (non-scout members) will carry out occasional inspections of the forest

**Accounting**

The committee will receive and manage revenue collected from forest activities and arrange its use in collaboration with the village council

The committee will record all financial transactions in standard books (see Record Keeping)

**Information  
Dissemination**

The committee will compile a monthly report and send a copy of it to the District Forest Officer as well as used account books

The committee will report to the village at public meetings four times per year on the activities of the committee

**Interviews**

The committee will carry out perception interviews regarding the state of the forest and its resources with residents of the village (5 per month)





To: District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Office  
 Copy to: Ward Executive Officer  
 Divisional Secretary

<b>Report from Village Natural Resource Committee</b>		<b>Village:</b>		<b>Month and year:</b>	
Names and positions of committee members  Positions: Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Patrol Commander, Interview Chairman, others.	Females		Males		
	1.		1.		
	2.		2.		
	3.		3.		
	4.		4.		
	5.		5.		
	6.		6.		
7.		7.			
<b>Meetings/ Training</b>	Date	No of attendants (Females)	No of attendants (Males)	Issues related to natural resources	
Village Natural Resource Committee meetings					
Village General Assemblies					
Training/ Workshops					
<b>No of Permits, Revenue from resource/services, revenue from fines and Expenditure</b>					
<b>Natural resource / Service from forest</b>	No of permits	Revenue Tshs.	<b>Fines</b>		
			Number of fines		
			Revenue from fines (Tshs)		
			<b>Expenditure (Tshs)</b>		
			Natural resources expenditure (Tshs)		
Total number of permits and revenue from forest resources/services	Total number of permits	Total revenue from resources/services	Village expenditure (Tshs)		
			Total expenditure (Tshs)		
Remarks:					
Date:	Date:	Date:			
Signature VNRC Secretary	Signature VNRC Chairman	Signature Village Chairman			

<b>Monthly patrol report</b>	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Date						
Time spend on patrol						
<b>Resources/ disturbances/ threats</b> (Transfer from VNRC Patrol Form)	Number of forms where the specific resource extraction/ disturbance was observed	Write the total: number of trees, number of traps or Size of area	Main cause			
<b>Animals</b> (Transfer from VNRC Patrol Form)	Number of forms where the each species has been observed	Total number of individuals seen or heard by the Patrol Guards	Total number of dungpiles found for each species			

**Monthly interview summary, regarding status and trend of important natural resources**

<b>Interviews</b>	Total number of forms	Number of females	Number of males	Occupation of interviewed persons		
	At least:5					
<b>Resources from the forest</b> (Transfer from Interview Form)	For every resource, on how many forms have they written:					
	Status of resource <b>Abundant</b>	Status of resource <b>Sufficient</b>	Status of resource <b>Scarce</b>	Trend: <b>Increasing</b>	Trend: <b>Decreasing</b>	

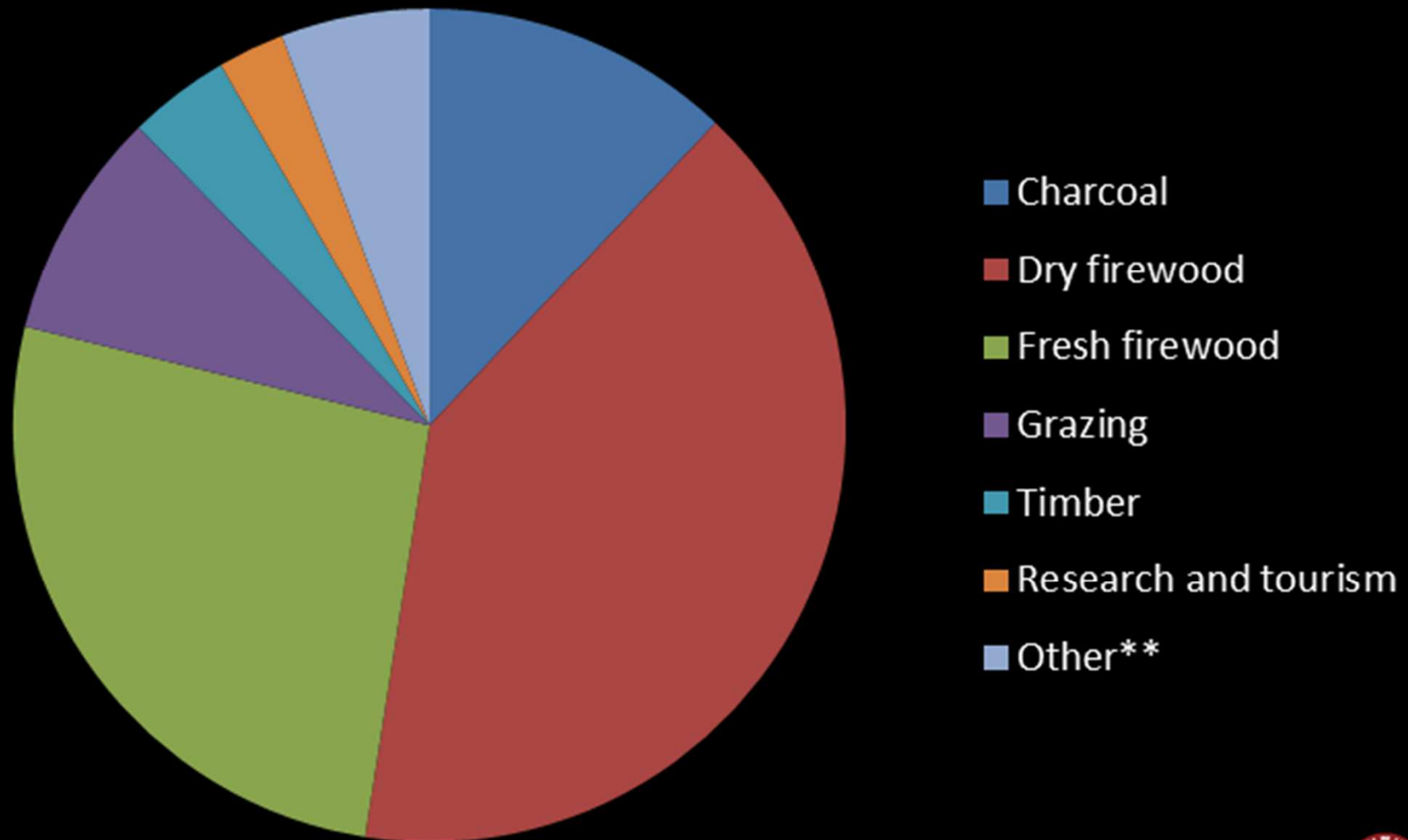
**Regarding resources (and animals) that are decreasing**

What do the Natural Resource Committee think is the cause of the decrease?

VNRC comments on forest health and trend in resource use, including comments to present rules regarding permits and fees.

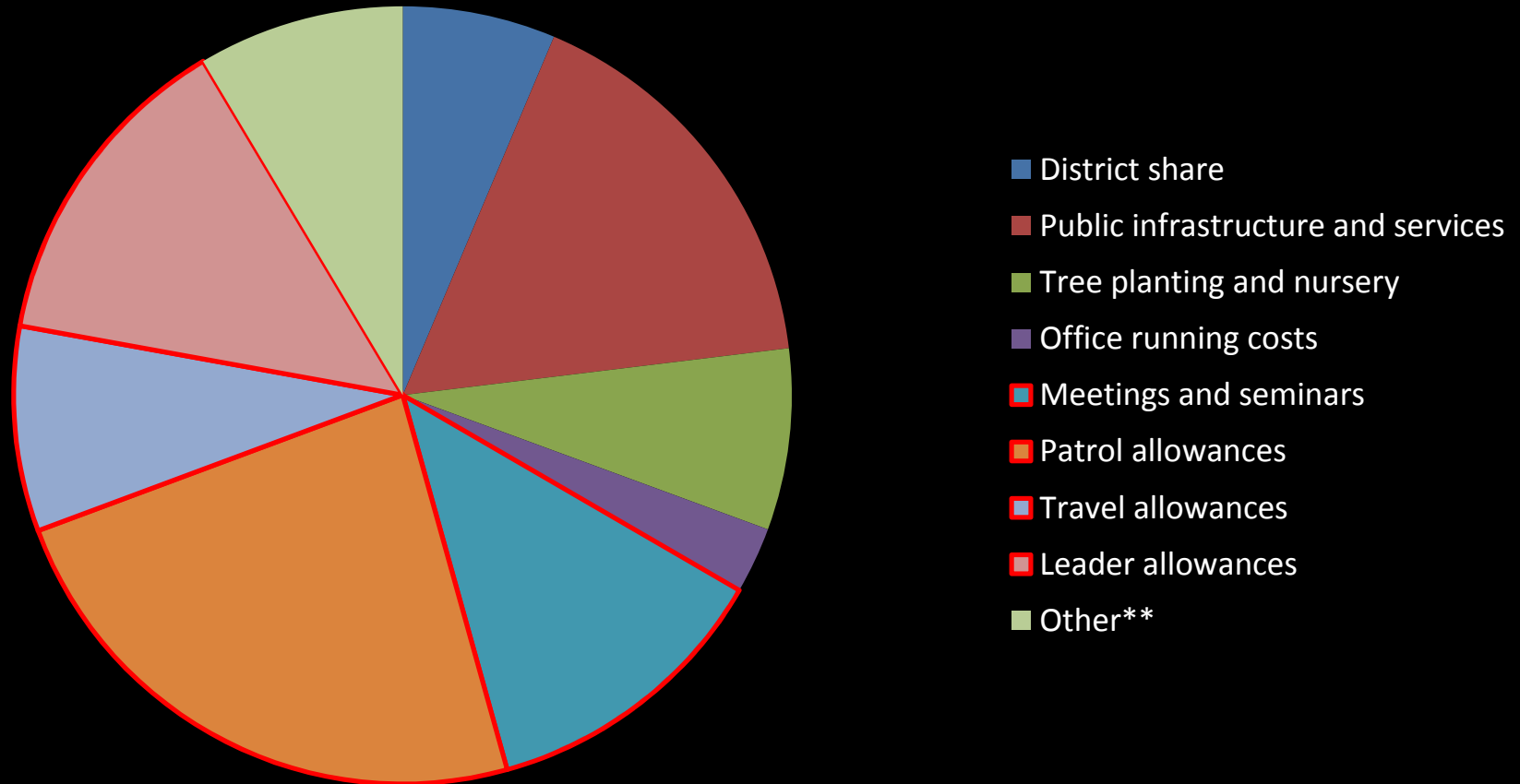


# Sources of forest revenue



\*\* 'Other' includes beekeeping, fines, poles, sale of confiscated forest products, withers, and other.

# Forest revenue expenditure categories



\*\* 'Other' includes other allowances, contributions to an inter-village collaboration on forest management, and other expenditures



# The role of expertise

- CBFM required numeracy and literacy – as well as knowledge of the various procedures
- Locally-held expertise created legitimacy of decisions with redistributive consequences
- Expertise was the main argument for re-election of village-level managers

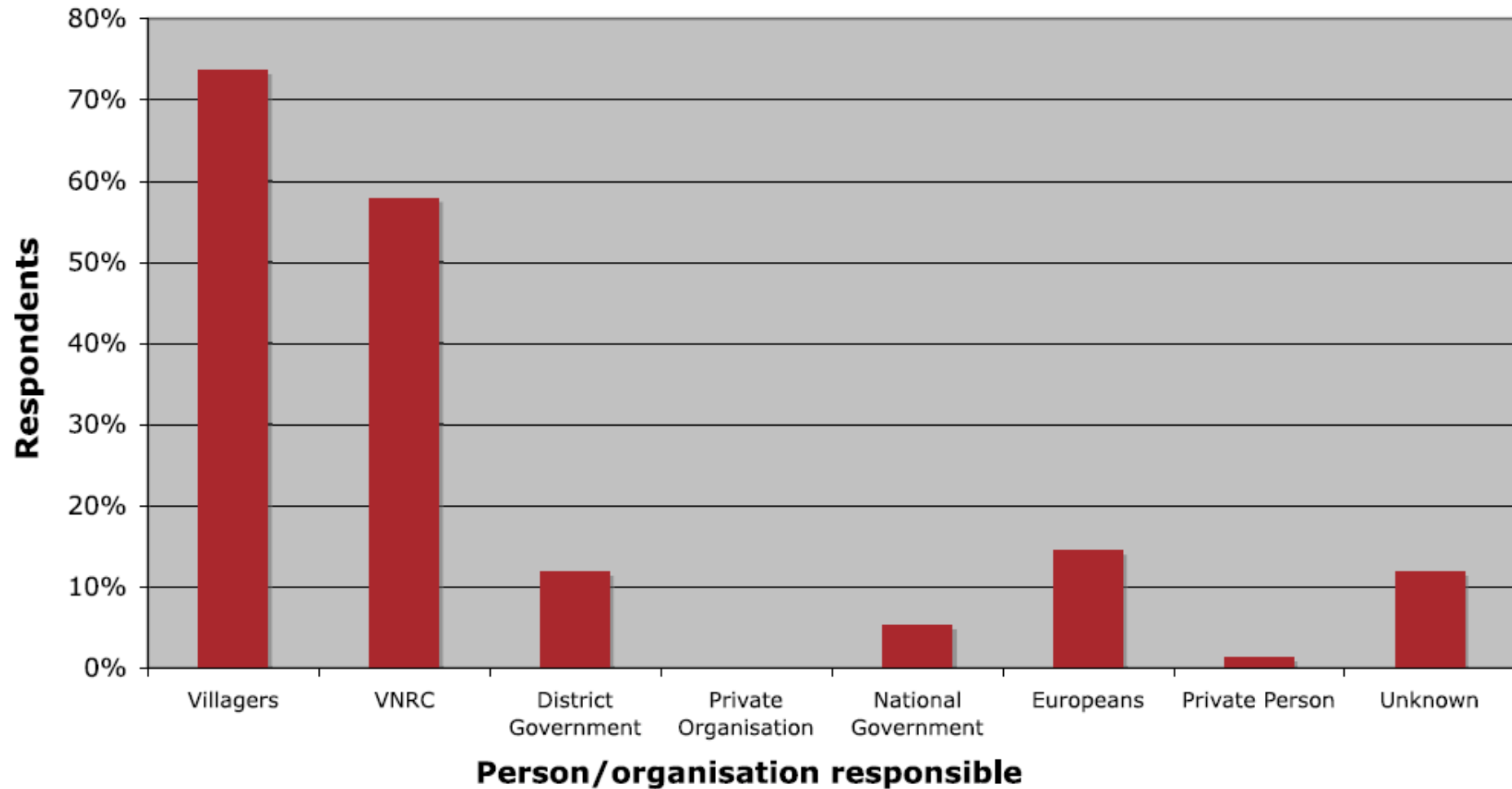


## Analysis II: The project level

Scheba, A. & Mustalahti, I. 2015. Rethinking 'expert' knowledge in community forest management in Tanzania. *Forest Policy and Economics* 60:7-18.



## Who is responsible for taking care of the protected forest?



*"People don't see the benefits. Even if the experts come and call the villagers to explain them issues about the forest, others don't even go. Because they don't see the benefits."*

*"We are the ones who look at the experts only. Because as you know, the ones who studied are at the top and the ones who did not study are at the bottom. Thus we look what they are doing, how they will provide benefits to us. We will see."*





## Analysis III: The national level

Lund, J.F., Mabele, M.B., Sungusia, E and A. Scheba.  
Promising change, delivering continuity: REDD+ as  
conservation fad. *World Development*. Forthcoming.



## PFM

- Late 1980s onwards
- 7-8 pilot projects
- National level policy and legislative process
- Since early 2000s basket funding and nation-wide implementation mainly through local government offices
- National-level PFM monitoring procedures
- Total funding at least 60 mio USD (2001)

## REDD+

- 2008 onwards
- 8 pilot projects
- National level policy and legislative process
- National forest inventory and establishment of national carbon monitoring center
- Total funding at least 100 mio USD (2012)



*"In conservation, where positive outcomes are rarely articulated, difficult to achieve, and often impossible to measure to any degree of certainty, fads may be particularly prevalent.*

*The skipping from fad to fad may not reflect the introduction of something truly novel, as such, but rather a repackaging of an old approach, which may or may not have had some beneficial effect, into something perceived as new."*

Redford *et al.* 2013, p. 438





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# Asante sana!!

