

Bern, 6. Juni 1991

Referenz: t.024-8 - HZ/JEE

ANTRAG Nr. 146/91

für technische Zusammenarbeit

(ab Fr. 1 Mio)

für finanzielle Zusammenarbeit

VERSION SIGNEE

1. An: Vorsteher EDA

Vorsteher EVD

Vorsteher EFD

Bundesrat

2. Land/Region/Kontinent: Asien

3. Bezeichnung der Aktion und der Phase: Unterstützung für die Asien Komponente des FAO Forest Trees and People (FTP) Programme

4a. Kurzname der Aktion

FAO FTP PROGRAMME

4b. Kurzname der Phase:

PHASE 2

5. DEH gegenüber verantwortliche Institution mit Adresse (bei eigener Aktion der DEH offen lassen):

FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rom

an	KDA	HA	HZ					3/3
Datum	17.7	18/7						
Viss	KDA	HZ						HZ
EDA	17. Juli 1991							
Ref.	<u>t.024-8</u>							

6. Beantragter Kredit Fr. 1'150'000.--

Sektionschef(s):

Abteilungschef (s):

Stv. Direktor:

i.v. *W. Wiederkehr*
Th. Wiederkehr

L. Currat
L. Currat

R. Wilhelm
R. Wilhelm

ENTSCHEID (*)

Eidg. Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten (EDA):
Bern, *27.6.91*

sig: Felber

Eidg. Volkswirtschaftsdepartement (EVD):
(für Finanzhilfe)
Bern,

Eidg. Finanzdepartement (EFD):
Bern, *11.7.91*

sig: Probst

Datum Bundesratsbeschluss (BRB):

(*) Gemäss Verordnung über die internationale Entwicklungszusammenarbeit und humanitäre Hilfe vom 12. Dezember 1977:

Kredite der Technischen Zusammenarbeit

- von Fr. 1 Mio bis Fr. 4'999'999.--

Unterschriften EDA, EFD

- ab Fr. 5 Mio, Beschluss Bundesrat

Kredite der Finanziellen Zusammenarbeit

- von Fr. 1 Mio bis Fr. 4'999'999.--

Unterschriften EDA, EVD, EFD

- ab Fr. 5 Mio, Beschluss Bundesrat

Bitte offen lassen:

Krediteröffnung Ländercode / Haupt- & Sachgruppe / Aktionskredit Nr. / Phase
Kontenplan

Dodis



FAO FOREST TREES AND PEOPLE PROGRAMME
Phase 2, 1991-94
Antrag Nr. 146/91

Fr. 1'150'000.--

1. ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der Wald- und die Baumressourcen spielen für die Bevölkerung der Drittwelt-Länder eine lebenswichtige Rolle. So sind z.B. mehr als zwei Milliarden Menschen auf Holz für das Kochen ihrer Nahrung angewiesen. Aus ökologischer Sicht trägt der Wald und die Baumbestände durch zahlreiche Schutzfunktionen (Schutz gegen Wasser- und Winderosion, gegen Verschlechterung der Bodenfruchtbarkeit, gegen die extreme Härte des Klimas etc.) wirksam zur Aufrechterhaltung von günstigen Lebensbedingungen für den Menschen bei. Weiter versorgt der Wald die ländliche Bevölkerung mit lebensnotwendigen Gütern wie Bauholz, Nutzholz, zahlreiche Lebensmittel und wichtigen Arzneien.

Langfristig kann die Erhaltung und die Schaffung neuer Waldressourcen nur durch die ländliche Bevölkerung selbst geschehen. Ansatzpunkte liegen in der Einführung nachhaltiger Nutzungsmethoden von Wäldern zum Nutzen der Dorfbevölkerung und die Propagierung von gemeinschaftlichen Aufforstungen, sowie das Einbringen von Bäumen in landwirtschaftlichen Kulturen durch die Bauern (Agroforstwirtschaft).

Das Forest Trees and People Programme wurde 1987 in Zusammenarbeit zwischen der schwedischen Universität für landwirtschaftliche Wissenschaften im Sinne einer Pilotaktion initiiert. Die Zielsetzungen des Programmes sind:

- Identifizierung erfolgversprechender Ansätze, Methoden und Instrumente der Waldbewirtschaftung und Aufforstung durch Dorfgemeinschaften.
- Testen solcher Ansätze im Rahmen neuer oder laufender Projekte.
- Dokumentation und Publikation der Erfahrungen.
- Verbesserung der institutionellen Kapazitäten und Rahmenbedingungen zur weiten Verbreitung der erfolgversprechenden Ansätze.

Eine 1989 durchgeführte Evaluation ergab, dass das Programm bereits interessante Resultate gezeitigt habe und dass eine zweite Phase (1991-94) in intensivierter und ausgeweiteter Form durchgeführt werden sollte. An dieser zweiten Phase werden sich nun neben Schweden (Ost-Afrika) auch Frankreich (West-Afrika), Holland (Lateinamerika), Italien und die Schweiz (Asien-Komponente) beteiligen. Der Beitrag der Schweiz wird sich auf Fr. 1'150'000.-- belaufen. Es werden Synergie-Effekte zwischen diesem Programm und dem schweizerischen bilateralen Forstprogramm erwartet.

2. INTRODUCTION

Forests and trees are critically important for most of the rural people in developing countries, providing their principle source of energy and building materials, helping maintain the ecological stability needed for continued food production, yielding products which increase food security, as well as providing a major source of off farm income and employment. The magnitude of the population involved clearly demonstrates the vital importance of forests and trees:

- as many as 500 million people depend upon forms of shifting cultivation within forests and woodlands to produce the food they need.
- much larger numbers live in situations in which their land and water resource base is deteriorating because of the direct or indirect effect of excessive removal of trees.
- some 2'000 million people, most often the poorer segment of the population, depend on wood for cooking their food.

The problems of the forestry sector with deforestation, of agriculture with degradation of productive resources, and of lowering quality of life through increasing landlessness and hunger are well known. The great potential of sustainable tree and forest management as an integrated element in improving the environment makes it imperative to increase the scale of community forestry activities in developing countries. There is a need to strengthen the capabilities of developing country foresters and rural development specialists and institutions in the areas of decentralised planning and in supporting communities in their forestry efforts.

The urgent need to provide national institutions and forestry personnel with appropriate methods, approaches and tools to plan, initiate and provide continuous and flexible support to programmes with this new approach has been clearly underlined by TFAP exercises. The experiences in community forestry which are continually being developed in ongoing programmes, especially by communities themselves or through NGO support, are not widely shared, analysed and used for improving results in other efforts. There is an urgent need to encourage developing, sharing, adapting and disseminating this information.

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Forests, Trees and People Programme (FTPP) began in 1987 and was designed as a collaborative effort between FAO and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (see Annex 1). The overall aim of FTPP is to support approaches enabling rural people to benefit more fully from forests and trees in a way which responds to actual needs, aspirations, problems and priorities of poor women and men. To this end it focuses on developing and disseminating know-

ledge about effective approaches, methods, tools and operational procedures to strengthen people's capability of tree growing and management. The programme serves in an innovative and catalytic role, complementing other inputs and ongoing efforts in forestry and other development programmes. Main outputs produced during a first 3-year phase included: analysis and desk studies (14), field studies (33), small expert meetings and workshops (16), publications (22, see Annex 2).

An expert consultation (to which a number of potential donor countries, including Switzerland, was invited) was held in March 1989 with the purpose to review the accomplishment of FTTP. It concluded that the concept and broad objectives of the programme continued to be of great importance and that the programme should be expanded with the following main recommendations: a longer time frame, a broadened base from which experiences are drawn, and most importantly, increased strengthening of human resources and institutions in the developing countries.

As early as 1988 FAO had contacted SDC to explore its interest in financing parts of the FTTP. In the course of 1989 a number of donors (Netherlands, France, Sweden) announced their interest to financially support the FTTP in Africa and Latin America. In February 1990 FAO submitted a project proposal to SDC with a request for funding FTTP's Asia component. The proposal was discussed with the two Asia sections. It was concluded, that while the programme was well in line with SDC's priorities in the forestry sector in Asia, some open questions remained. Consequently FAO was informed that SDC was willing to contribute, in a first phase, towards the implementation of FTTP activities during a transitory period (1990/91), that will, inter alia, serve to further specify the content of the FTTP Asia component (credit proposal Nr. 234/90). D. Hocking, a community forestry specialist, well acquainted with SDC's forestry programme in Asia, was closely associated in these preparatory activities.

4. BENEFICIARIES AND PARTNERS

The overall beneficiaries are the rural communities, who will receive improved assistance by government and non-government organisations, and thus better able to manage, protect and utilize forest and tree resources.

FTTP is essentially a decentralized and participatory programme, executed through national and regional institutions. In developing the programme, two types of involvement of institutions or projects/programmes are foreseen:

- Member institutions, individuals and projects which will receive information either on a one-way information flow but preferably with sharing of experiences.

All interested individuals, organisations and projects/programmes can become FTP members and thereby have access to materials developed through FTTP.

- Collaborating institutions/programmes which presently have a capacity for longer-term, strongly two-way and reciprocal relationship with FTP and which will also be able to provide services to local institutions, projects and individuals. Collaborating institutions will have the following qualifications: a demonstrated applied orientation and commitment towards people's participation and a present or potential of developing into centres of excellence in skills or fields related to community forestry.

Assessments carried out during the intermediate phase (1990/91) revealed that there exists already a considerable and growing pool of Asian expertise in the field of participatory forestry. A preliminary list of collaborating agencies include: the Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC) at the Kasetsart University, Bangkok; the Forestry and Fuelwood Research, Extension and Development Project (F/FRED), Bangkok; the Asian Universities Agroecosystem Network (SUAN); the CSDA (Pune) Development Network in India; the Indian Institute for Forest Management (IIFM) in Bhopal; the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA); the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC).

Networks and programmes will be developed in more detail during the first year and further grow in subsequent years.

5. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Increased sustainable livelihoods for women and men in developing countries, especially the rural poor, in the Asia region, through self-help management of tree and forest resources.

6. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. Deepened knowledge and more effective strategies and tools for the sustained participation of rural people in forestry.
- B. Strengthened human and institutional capabilities in the region to more fully assess the issues in local community forestry situations, to adapt the methods and tools to their specific conditions and to be able to provide sustained support for participatory forests efforts.
- C. More effective participatory approaches in on-going community forestry activities through technical assistance in the field application of approaches, methods and tools developed under objective A.
- D. Expanded knowledge about participatory forestry approaches and experiences through networking, information dissemination, and improved communication.

7. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

- A.1. Better understanding of critical factors underlying the active and sustained involvement of rural people in self-help forestry activities.
 2. Documented effective methods, tools and approaches; publication of conceptual documents, guidelines and training materials.
 3. An internal monitoring system.
- B.1. Increased teaching capability of twenty trainers or faculty members of Asian Institutes.
 2. Appropriate training materials available.
 3. Professional and technical staff (of GOs, NGOs) trained in participatory community forestry planning and management in field projects.
 4. At least three Asian Institutes capable of conducting participatory community forestry research to adapt tools and methods to local contexts.
 5. Forestry course curricula of at least two national training institutes developed.
- C.1. Six community forestry projects applying improved participatory approaches.
 2. Improved participatory intersectoral approaches within national TFAPs and Forestry Master Plan studies.
- D.1. Active FTP networks (minimum 300 members) in two (possibly 3) countries and or sub-regions in Asia.
 2. Three issues per year of two distinct national or regional editions of the FTP Newsletter published in a regional language.
 3. Improved communication between groups that are generally voiceless and decision makers.
 4. Audio-visual materials to support propagation of participatory community forestry.
 5. National round-tables on community forestry with participation of all actors concerned.

8. ACTIVITIES

- A.1. Collaborative desk and field studies of major topics, applied research and analysis.
2. Existing methods, tools and approaches will be field tested in various countries ; appropriate adaptations will be developed.
 3. Design and test and put into practice an FTP internal monitoring system.
- B.1. Analysis of regional training needs; organise trainers' training courses.
2. Elaboration of training programmes and materials.
 3. Conduct one training course per year in different regional or national institutions.
- Organise a minimum of 4 workshops on selected topics, e.g.: rapid rural appraisal, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, etc.
4. Recurrent use of selected institutions and individuals for consultancies to field projects and organisation of workshops.
 5. Organisation of two sub-regional workshops for curriculum development.
- C.1. Six consultancies will be financed as input to ongoing projects.
- Other support to on-going activities, such as contribution to training events.
2. Support to the participation of consultants to TFAP sector reviews and Forestry Master Plan exercises.
 3. Elaboration of training materials for project design.
- D.1. Contacting organisations, institutions and individuals through visits, meetings and through mailing.
2. Organisation and contracting of the translation into local languages of the English version of the FTP-Newsletter..
 3. Collecting contributions about Asian experiences from institutions and individuals to increase the Asia regional content of the Newsletter.
 4. Organisation of at least 8 workshops for farmer leaders.

Organisation of participatory RRA exercises in association with new or on-going projects.

5. Contract preparation of audio-visual materials on FTP topics.

9. PROJECT ORGANISATION

Responsibility for executing the FPHP will lie with FAO in accordance with standard rules and regulations governing Trust Funds. The FPHP at FAO Headquarters will have the following main responsibilities: Serve as catalyst for FTP ideas and philosophy within the Forestry Department activities (incl. TFAP); provide conceptual leadership; assist in organising regional and national meetings, expert consultations; initiate special studies and arrange documentation and distribution of publication with broader than regional application; monitor overall progress; maintain effective cooperation with collaborating donors.

Operational tasks to be done in the regions will be carried out by regional facilitators within the framework of lead collaborating institutions. These include: initiate and support participatory assessment of users' needs; initiate and coordinate activities among participating institutions; ensure linkages with existing networks; organise logistics for workshops and seminars; promote development of training courses; organise financial and programme monitoring, etc.

In an attempt to decentralise some of the planning to the various regions, a two level committee structure will be established as follows:

- A Regional Steering Committee, consisting of representatives of the key collaborating institutions with the main function to review and endorse the regional annual working plan.
- An Advisory Committee, meeting annually with membership of: representatives of the regional steering committee, FPHP donor representatives, FAO headquarter staff. The meetings will serve the function of updating participating institutions as a whole and advise on further developments in the work and review annual work plans.

In addition, encouragement will be given to the setting up of national working groups/committees incorporating all relevant actors (Forestry, Agriculture, Planning, Research etc.) in an effort to bring about the necessary institutional environment for enhanced community forestry activities.

10. INPUTS AND BUDGET

FAO Headquarters will provide from its core budget: two professional staff and three APOs; backstopping by professional staff of other departments, secretarial support, infrastructure, travel for staff.

There will be substantial local inputs from governments, national and regional institutions, providing support in kind.

Inputs to be financed by the donor include:

- Professional staff: national and/or regional professional staff will be hired or arrangements made with local institutions for staff as required.
- Consultants: both national and international consultants. It is expected that national consultants will increasingly be contracted.
- Official duty travel: essentially by the regional facilitators.
- Contractual services: A number of activities will be carried out through contracts, e.g.: producing regional editions of the newsletter, publishing reports and documents, support to training, etc.
- General operating expenses.
- Supplies and equipment: e.g. desk top publishing equipment, small equipment and supplies for field activities, office supplies etc.
- Training and seminars: This includes travel and per diem at workshops, seminars, exchange visits.

The total budget for the FТПP Asia component amounts to US\$ 1.548 mio. and this amount had been earmarked provisionally by SDC. However, in the face of financial constraints experienced currently by SDC, FAO was informed at the beginning of 1991 that SDC's contribution would have to be limited to about US\$ 800'000,--. Consequently FAO succeeded in obtaining the collaboration of Italy to finance the balance amount.

The contribution of SDC will amount to US\$ 798'526.-- (see Annex 3) or, based on an exchange rate of 1.4 sFr/US\$, sFR. 1'150'000.-- (DEH-Budget-Aufteilung für Computer siehe am Schluss).

11. REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Progress of the Programme will be monitored through the following instruments:

- FAO will provide biennial reports through the regular reporting channels to all donor countries. The report will describe the scheduled activities and progress made towards achieving the immediate objectives.
- Copies of all technical reports and documentation will be sent to the donors.
- At the end of year three, a final report will be prepared and submitted to the donors.
- Regular reviews will be carried out. Near the end of the third year, an evaluation will be scheduled with terms of reference agreed upon between FAO and donors.
- Donors are invited to nominate representatives to the Advisory Committees (see chapter 9) and will thus be able to keep themselves informed on progress achieved and advise on further programme activities.
- It is agreed that D. Hocking will be contracted by FAO at least once a year (under budget heading 11.51, Annex 3) to assist in monitoring and programme development activities.

12. APPRAISAL

The underlying concept of the FTTP is highly compatible with the principles and priorities of SDC's sector policy. It addresses crucial issues related to community forestry such as: participatory planning, land tenure, local management of trees and forests, forestry and nutrition, communication, extension and training, participatory monitoring, etc.

The time has come where knowledge acquired within the framework of individual projects should be widely shared between countries, institutions and individuals involved in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of future interventions. This is the basic idea of the FTTP. Moreover, the seminars and workshops organised by this programme for decision makers at the various levels will contribute towards preparing the ground for introducing the necessary institutional and legal framework for supporting people to grow, manage and utilise trees and forests in a self-sustained manner.

SDC's involvement in the community forestry sector in Asia and the Near East has grown over recent years with projects being currently implemented in Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Yemen and Turkey. SDC has acquired a considerable expertise and is in a position to actively contribute towards efforts to further promote and develop the concept of community forestry.

Through direct involvement in the FTTP SDC will be in a position to assist in fostering and shaping the community forestry movement in Asia but also draw on experiences to be utilised in improving its bilateral forestry programme and its sector policy.

Both Asia Sections support SDC's involvement in the FTTP. A close collaboration between the Sections and the Sectoral Service Forestry/Environment will be established with the aim to exploit to the fullest extent possible the knowledge generated through the Programme and create synergies with SDC's bilateral forestry projects.

13. PROPOSAL

Based on the information presented above, the Sectoral Service Forestry/Environment requests the sanctioning of a credit of

sFr. 1'150'000.--

as the Swiss contribution towards the implementation of the Asia component of the Forest Trees and People Programme.

This credit is to be accounted against the overall credit for technical and financial assistance of sFr. 3.3 mia. according to the federal decree dated 4 October 1990. Expenses incurred are to be debited against budget heading 0202-3600.

DEH-Budget-Aufteilung für Computer

	US\$	sFr.
TA 1: Personalkosten/Konsulenten	323'000.--	480'000.--
TA 2: Material/Betriebskosten	360'000.--	540'000.--
TA 3: Regiekosten	88'790.--	130'000.--
Inflations-Faktor	26 736.--	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	798'526.--	1'150'000.--
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AN FAO/SIDA PROGRAMME

Forests, Trees and People

FAO and the Swedish International Development Authority have launched a new programme on community forestry. Building on the Forestry for Local Community Development Programme, which successfully raised awareness of the need for self-help forestry, the new programme—called Forests, Trees and People—will identify and develop effective ways of supporting people in their efforts to grow, manage and utilize trees and forests.

The FTP Programme

People are the key to the new programme. The FTP programme is aimed specifically at enabling people—through their own efforts—to benefit more fully from forests and trees. To do so, the Programme will have to tackle issues related to the real needs, problems and aspirations of the rural poor.

Though much is known about trees, and the benefits that they provide for the rural poor, knowledge of the best ways of planning and implementing community forestry is far from sufficient. Over the past decade, projects in countries such as India, Kenya, Nepal and Peru indicate that community forestry does work: many thousands of people have

established their own nurseries, planted their own woodlots, improved the use they make of forest products, and organized their own community forestry projects.

But the lessons learned have been mainly short term and specific to the location involved. Far too little is still known about how best to enable large numbers of people to manage their tree and forest resources in ways that will continue long into the future. Forestry planners do not have the range of well-tested techniques and strategies that exist in other areas of rural development. FTP is designed specifically to provide this knowledge through a combination of in-depth studies and field activities.

Why people need trees

Some 2000 million of the poorest people in the world depend on wood for cooking their food, and more than half of them live in areas where wood is becoming increasingly scarce.

Some 550 million depend on shifting cultivation, a method of growing food that depends entirely on the soil fertility that trees provide when land is left fallow.

Even more people live in areas threatened by environmental disruption: soil fertility is declining, water supplies are diminishing, erosion is accelerating,

and flooding becoming more frequent and disastrous. Often this is because too many trees have been removed.

Trees and forests, when they exist, provide valuable—and sometimes essential—nutritional supplements to diets based on one or two staple crops.

After agriculture, trees and forests provide the most important source of rural employment in many of the world's rural economies.

Tree products may be the only productive resource available to the landless, and cash from trees is especially important to farmers with limited resources.

Addressing the real issues

The need for forest and tree resources is so great that sufficient numbers of trees can be grown only on a self-help basis by the people themselves for their own benefit. During the 1970s, it was realized that community forestry schemes of this type could make a substantial contribution to rural welfare, and particularly to the landless poor. In the late 1970s, therefore, FAO and SIDA launched a Special Action Programme, Forestry for Local Community Development (*see box below*), to catalyse the introduction of the idea.

This Programme established the concept of community forestry as an important part of the rural development programmes of many developing countries. In a few of them, rural people have become involved on a very large scale. But elsewhere, while countries are often keen to launch such projects, they are at a loss to know how to do so effectively. How can they ensure, for example, that the excellent results achieved in some countries can be reproduced elsewhere? How can such projects be made self-replicating, so that the results produced in one area snowball into others? And how can projects be designed to ensure that forest and tree management continue long enough into the future for the projects to fulfil their promise of relieving rural poverty?

The FTP Programme is designed specifically to answer these and similar questions. It aims to do so by building up a solid information base on community forestry project design and management, using data gathered from both the literature and the field.

The FTP Programme is different from other cooperative programmes. Of the eight projects now in existence, four are SIDA-funded, FAO Trust Fund projects. The other four are coordinated by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SUAS). SUAS will be cooperating

with the Anthropology Department of Stockholm University. Two of the projects are executed by Swedish consulting firms and funded by SIDA; the other two are run by Swedish NGOs. Together these projects form a network: information will flow freely between them and cooperation will be encouraged. The network is managed by two coordinating units — one in Sweden and one in FAO — which are linked by a liaison committee.

Both FAO and SUAS will provide technical support for the field projects. At the same time, information from the projects will be fed back to FAO and SUAS so that it can be incorporated into the relevant studies. Thus FAO is directly involved with NGO and bilateral projects, and FAO and SUAS will be both supporting and learning from the projects.

Although FTP has been launched for an initial three years, both FAO and SIDA have a much longer-term commitment to the subject. Ways of extending cooperation with other projects and donors are being investigated.

Learning from the field

FTP's field projects are located in countries where the chances of participatory tree growing on a large scale are high — countries, in other words, with some experience and a commitment to expanding it.

Base-line studies will be carried out for all the projects: basic information will be collected on factors such as

Building on success: the FLCD programme

The FAO Special Action Programme called Forestry for Local Community Development (FLCD) ran from the beginning of 1979 to the end of 1986. Supported by SIDA, the Programme was conceived as a means to stimulate awareness of and establish the basis for community forestry.

During its existence, forestry managers from 62 countries took part in three regional seminars in Mexico, Thailand and Senegal. Some 51 countries participated in study tours to visit community forestry projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America. And in-depth evaluations were carried out of programmes in Korea, India and the Philippines.

FLCD's publication programme was extensive. State-of-the-art publications were prepared on assessing people's needs, monitoring and evaluation, legislation and extension. Technical aspects were dealt with in

monographs on such subjects as multi-purpose tree crops and low-cost charcoal production.

FLCD also supported 44 field projects in 37 countries. Initially, help was provided mainly to assist countries define what to do, establish pilot projects, and train core groups of people in community forestry approaches. The emphasis was mainly on fuelwood, and meeting other household and farm needs from self-help tree planting and management programmes. Later in the programme, income generation increasingly became a major objective.

Other countries were assisted in solving particular problems or removing bottlenecks in programmes already underway. For example, performance in the Social Forestry Programme in Gujarat (India) was evaluated; strategies to help people

introduce trees into small farm systems in Malawi and into grazing systems in Sudan were developed; and a monitoring and evaluation system was developed for the Government of India for use on all state social forestry projects in that country.

As a result of FLCD's success, the need now is to move community level forestry on to the stage of widespread replication and adoption. The FTP Programme is designed to be one of the major catalysts in this process.

people's need for trees and how trees can be integrated into local production systems. Information will be gathered on nutritional status, fuelwood availability and employment as the projects start. The baseline data will also provide knowledge of the existing social situation, which will be invaluable in managing the project, and will enable future evaluations to be made more realistic.

The projects will have two other distinguishing characteristics. First, great stress will be placed on participatory monitoring and on-going evaluation. It is vital that participants monitor and evaluate their projects for themselves. News of their successes and failures will also be fed back rapidly and efficiently to project management.

Secondly, major efforts will be made to provide effective two-way communication between villagers and field agents. Agents will receive intensive training in communication techniques. Public awareness will be raised by using media such as radio, and utilizing school and informal educational facilities.

Expanding knowledge

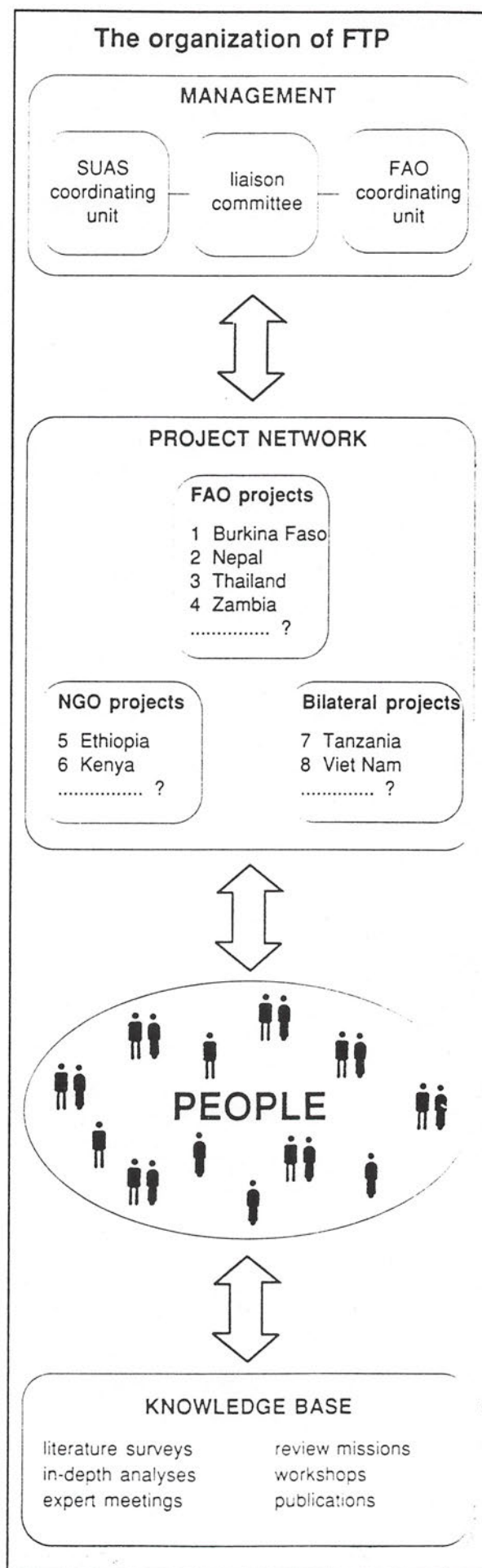
One of the major aims of the FTP Programme is to improve the knowledge base of community forestry. At the project level, data are sparse on even such basic parameters as yields and choice of different species. Basic socio-economic data are even more widely lacking. To help solve this problem, each project will conduct applied research in areas where new knowledge is needed.

Research, plus the results obtained by the projects themselves, will then be used to improve knowledge of community forestry. To this end, two types of study will be carried out.

First, there will be a number of literature surveys of major community forestry issues. Some of these, on subjects such as agroforestry, participatory monitoring and evaluation, and the role of trees in traditional land-use systems, are already underway.

Secondly, more detailed, in-depth analyses will be carried out in selected areas. These are expected to diversify and strengthen project activities as well as increase understanding of the dynamics of participation in community forestry. Some of the questions that need answering include the following. How do tenure rights influence tree planting and management? What are the best ways of helping people set up small-scale forest enterprises? What role can trees and forests play in increasing household food security?

This information will be published and widely circulated to enable those involved in FTP activities to be kept adequately informed, and to benefit as much as possible from the combined experience of FTP staff and consultants. Seminars, workshops, working meetings and the publication of a regular newsletter will be some of the mechanisms instituted to bring everyone involved into the project network.



The publications listed below are available free of charge to institutions, organizations and individuals working with community forestry activities.

For copies of the following publications write to: FTTP, IRDC, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Box 7005, S-750 07 UPPSALA, Sweden.

- O Household Food Security and Forestry - an analysis of socio-economic issues. FAO.
- O Forestry and Nutrition - A reference manual. FAO.
- O Participatory Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation. FAO Community Forestry Note No. 2.
- O Rapid Appraisal. FAO Community Forestry Note No. 3.
- O Herders' decision-making in natural resources management in arid and semi-arid Africa. FAO Community Forestry Note No. 4.
- O Rapid Appraisal of tree and land tenure. FAO Community Forestry Note No. 5.
- O Women in community forestry. A field guide for project design and implementation. FAO.
- O Forestry and Food Security. FAO Forestry Paper No. 90.
- O Why Natural Forests are Linked with Nutrition, Health and Self Reliance of Villagers in Northeast Thailand. Field Document 6. FAO/RAPA.
- O Understanding Tree Use in Farming Systems. FAO.
- O Boisements Ruraux: Approches a l'Auto-Assistance Villageoise. FAO.
- O Small-scale Forest-based Processing Enterprises. FAO Forestry Paper No. 79. Available in E. & Fr.
- O The Major Significance of 'Minor' Forest Products: The Local Use and Value of Forest in the West African Humid Forest Zone. FAO Community Forestry Note No. 6.
- O Restoring the Balance: Women and Forest Resources. Available in F, E & S. FAO.
- O Women in Community Forestry in Sudan. FAO.
- O Guidelines for Planning Monitoring and Evaluating Cookstove Programmes. FAO Community Forestry Field Manual No. 1.
- O The community's toolbox. The ideas, methods and tools for participatory assessment, monitoring and evaluation in community forestry. Community Forestry Field Manual 2.
- O We Eat Trees. Tree Planting and Land Rehabilitation in West Pokot, Kenya. A Base-line study. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 82.
- O FTP in Babati, Tanzania. Base-line and Diagnosis study, Socio-economic Part. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 83.
- O Nutrition in the Forests, Trees and People Project in Zambia. Report on a consultancy for GCP/ZAM/040/SWE. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 99.
- O FTP in Vietnam. Base-line and Diagnosis Study, Socio-economic and Technical part. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 100.
- O Risks, Trees and Security. A Base-line Study of Beddedo, a Peasant Association in Wollo, Ethiopia. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 111.
- O Traditional Forest Reserves in Babati District, Tanzania. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 128.
- O Farmingsystems with special reference to agroforestry. A literature review and a field study in Babati district, Tanzania. A Minor Field Study. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 129.
- O Trees as cash crops. Commercial value of trees and forests in Babati district, Tanzania. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 136.
- O Trees and shrubs of Babati district, Tanzania. A checklist. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 137.
- O Successful tree growers. Why people grows trees in Babati district, Tanzania. SUAS/IRDC Working Paper 155.

For copies of the following publications write to: Regional Wood Energy Development Programme in Asia, c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

- O Charcoal in Northeast Thailand - Rapid Rural Appraisal of a Wood-based, Small-scale Enterprise.
- O Planning Forestry Extension Programmes.

For copies of the following publications write to: Regional Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200. Thailand.

- O Community Forestry: Lessons from case studies in Asia and the Pacific Region.
- O Forest Land for the People. A Forest Village Project in North-East Thailand.
- O Case Studies of Farm Forestry and Wasteland Development in Gujarat, India.
- O Planning Self-help Fuelwood Projects in Asia.

I. BUDGET

B. DONOR CONTRIBUTION (in US\$)

Project Title and Symbol: Special Programme on Forests, Trees and People (GCP/RLA/096/NET)

Asia Component

PROJECT CODES	TOTAL		1991		1992		1993		1994 (I-VI)	
	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
11 PERSONNEL										
*FTP Facilitators	90	45'000	6	3'000	36	18'000	36	18'000	12	6'000
13 *Support to coordination		100'000		25'000		25'000		25'000		25'000
11.51 *International consultant	8	88'000	0	0	5	55'000	3	33'000	0	0
17.51 National consultants	60	90'000	9	13'500	18	27'000	24	36'000	9	13'500
Component total	158	323'000	15	41'500	59	125'000	63	112'000	21	44'500
20. OFFICIAL DUTY TRAVEL		40'000		10'000		10'000		10'000		10'000
30. *CONTRACTUAL SERVICES										
Documents, audiovis. etc.		100'000		0		25'000		50'000		25'000
40. GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES		20'000		5'000		5'000		5'000		5'000
50. EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT		20'000		5'000		5'000		5'000		5'000
60. NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT		30'000		30'000		0		0		0
80. *TRAINING, SEMINARS, GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		150'000		0		25'000		100'000		25'000
SUB-TOTAL		683'000		91'500		195'000		282'000		114'500
91 PROJECT SERVICING COST (13%)		88'790		11'895		25'350		36'660		14'885
TOTAL (at prices valid for the first year)		771'790		103'395		220'350		318'660		129'385
SPECIAL FACTOR FOR INFLATION (4% as of 2nd year)		26'736				8'814		12'746		5'175
GRAND TOTAL		798'526		103'395		229'164		331'406		134'560

*Note: Items marked * are also part-funded within FTP from other sources.

Referenz: t.024-8 - HZ/JEE

COODIERUNGSBLATT für Antrag-Nr. 146/91

1. Land/Region/Kontinent: ... Asien

2. Kurzname der Aktion: ... FAO FTP Programme

Nr./Bezeichnung der Phase: ... Phase 2

3. Form des Beitrages: nicht rückzahlbar [x] rückzahlbar []

4. [] Neue Aktion

[] Eintretensantrag (Konto-Nr.) [] annullieren

[x] Weiterführung der Aktion (vorangehender Antrag, Nr. 234/90.)

[] Zusatzkredit zu Antrag, Nr.

5. Phasen-Dauer: Monat Jahr Monat Jahr

[] Unbefristet-Beginn [] 19 [] Ende [] 19 []

[x] Befristet -Beginn [0] [7] 19 [9] [1] Ende [0] [6] 19 [9] [4]

6. Verantwortlichkeiten: Kat.:

a) geographische Sektion/Sachbearbeiter:

b) Fachdienst/Sachbearbeiter: .Forst./Umwelt.,. HZ..... } IV

c) FZ Sektion/Sachbearbeiter:

7. Aktionstyp: a) TZ [x] oder FZ [] b) bilat. [x] oder multilat. []

8. Durchführung: [] Aktion der DEH

[x] Beitrag für bestimmte Aktion [] Allgemein.Beitrag (Programmbeitrag)

- direkte Aktion [] - CH Hilfswerk []

- Auftrag Privatfirma [] - CH andere Instit. []

- Regie CH Hilfswerk [] - Internat. Organ. UNO [x]

- Regie CH öff.Instit. [] - Internat. Organ. andere []

- Andere [] - Lokale NGO []

- Nicht CH Organ. andere []

9. DEH gegenüber verantwortliche Inst. in der Schweiz/im Drittland: ... FAO ...

10. a) Name der verantwortlichen Partnerinst. im Entwicklungsland: ... versch. staatliche und nicht-staatliche Organisationen

b) Status der Partnerinst.: öffentlich [x] halbstaatlich [] privat []

11. Tätigkeitsbereich: ... Forstwirtschaft

12. a) gepl. Verpflichtungen (in l'000 Fr.) b) gepl. Auszahlungen (in l'000 Fr.)

inkl. beantragter Kredit

		1	1	5	0
		2	0	0	0

19 91
19 92
19 93
19 94
19 95

		1	5	0
		3	5	0
		4	5	0
		6	0	0
		7	0	0

Eintretensantrag []

Kreditantrag [x]

13. KONTENPLAN

Ländercode [9] [9] [9]

Haupt- und Sachgruppe [2] [1]

Aktionskredit [0] [2] [2]

Phase [0] [2]

FINANZPLANUNG

Zuständigkeit [5] [4]

Aktionstyp [6] [0] [0]

Institution [1] [2] [3]

Sektor [] [] [] [] []

Codierung überprüft (Visa):

SIA