

Summary - Discussion for Group 1 *Priorities, impacts and instruments*

GROUP MEMBERS

Tony Simons, Jens Dragsted, Li Zhiyong, Nik Efstathiadis, Kjell Nilsson, Jobst Schroder, Bernard Riéra, Anders Malmer (Chair), Patrick Mertens, Eugene Hendrick, Yemas Yemshaw, Alan Pottinger (Rapporteur)

PROCESS

The group was assigned the task of identifying key research themes and impact within each of four regions: global, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The information source for this exercise was the list of priority themes and activities produced by the whole group previously (a maximum of one theme and one activity for each region).

The process took place in three stages.

Stage 1 - Analysis of priority research themes and impact at global level to *produce major research themes*. (Undertaken by the whole group).

Stage 2 – *Categorization of activities within themes* identified in Stage 1, by region. (Undertaken by the whole group).

The purpose of this exercise was to test whether the main themes identified at the global level were applicable at the regional level. It was concluded that they were.

Stage 3 - *Synthesis of key priorities*, by region and theme. (Undertaken by three sub-groups assigned to different regions).

RESULTS

Stage 1 - Analysis of priority research themes and activities at global level to *produce major research themes*.

The following research themes were identified.

1. Sustainable use/development [including environment and biodiversity]
2. Climate change
3. Institutions, research capacity building and governance
4. Poverty, markets and economic evaluation
5. Policy

These were linked to impact and cross-cutting tools as indicated in the following table:

| | Theme | Impact | Cross-cutting / tools |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Sustainable use/development [including environment & biodiversity] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A more sustainable management of natural resources - Forest dynamics under human and natural processes - Fill gaps in research on water use of forest plantation and successional forests. - Payment for services/externalities - The role of forests in the urbanisation process, linkages between urban and rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenario analysis of forestry strategies (agroforestry of forestry) - Certification - Inventory tools - Best practice |
| 2 | Climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry in the CDM - Low income community access to the CDM - Avoided deforestation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physiological basis research - Ecosystem modelling - Compliment existing biodynamic research work by socio-eco research linked to international conventions - Inventory/monitoring tools |
| 3 | Institutions, research capacity building and governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles of women in RNR management recognised (topic= methods for better education and primary level) - Corruption in RNR harvesting reduced (topic = cross sectoral and historical survey of success factors) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking - Evaluation of environmental change and conflict dynamics |
| 4 | Poverty, markets and economic evaluation | | |
| 5 | Policy | Research/policy linkages Reduction of migration fluxes and poverty | |

Stage 2 – Categorization of priorities within themes identified in Stage 1, by region.

The categorization of activities within themes identified in Stage 1 revealed the following results (Figures indicate the number of times themes were referred to in each region).

| Region/Theme | 1. Sustainable use/development [including environment & biodiversity] | 2. Climate change | 3. Institutions, research capacity building and governance | 4. Poverty, markets and economic evaluation | 5. Policy |
|---------------|---|-------------------|--|---|-----------|
| Asia | 17 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Latin America | 12 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Africa | 12 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 41 | 7 | 26 | 23 | 3 |

Key points to emerge from the assessment included:

- Overall high frequency of reference to theme 1 across regions.
- Overall low frequency of reference to themes 2 and 5 across regions.
- Relatively high frequency of themes 4 and 5 in Africa.

Stage 3 - Synthesis of key priorities, by region and theme.

Small working groups synthesised the complete list of priorities identified by the whole group for each region (Annex 1) to compile the following list.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---|
| Sustainable use/development [including environment & biodiversity] | Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dryland/woodland management - Sustainable use of tree production - Natural and genetic resource conservation |
| | Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity conservation (inventories). - Agroforestry - Urban forestry - Afforestation Rehabilitation - Human health and forest - Natural ecosystem management - Benefits of mountain forest for local communities. |
| | Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystem restoration and conservation - Urban and peri-urban forestry/health - Natural forest and genetic resource management - Watershed and groundwater management |
| Climate change | Africa | |
| | Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - Avoided deforestation - Implementation and access to CDM forestry mechanisms. |
| | Asia | |
| Institutions, research capacity building and governance | Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research capacity building - Governance input - Knowledge management |
| | Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address capacity building. - Community based |
| | Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving cross-country information sharing/twinning |
| Poverty, markets and economic evaluation | Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agroforestry / community forestry - Trees as buffers |
| | Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest valuation tools. Certification - Payment of global public goods Forest ecological services. - Financial mechanisms for management. - Improving rural urban livelihoods |
| | Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market chain analysis - Small-holder timber production |
| Policy | Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property rights |
| | Latin America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding policy drivers |
| | Asia | |

ANNEX

Complete list of research priorities for all regions produced by the whole group.

ASIA

- Forests for enhanced water quality in water sheets
- Wood, food and water sustainable production

- Models and tools to understand changing landscapes with shortening fallows, increasing wet rice irrigation, etc
- Rehabilitation
- Ecosystem restoration conservation
- Natural forest resources management
- Improvement of degraded forests
- Increased demand for timber will come from plantations and well managed forests
- Restoration of forest cover and ecosystems
- Certification, sustainable management, fast growing species
- Management and conservation of fragile and weal island ecosystems
- Natural resources use/management
- Environment sustainable development
- Urban and peri urban/ forests and health/ water project
- Restoration techniques
- Urban and peri urban forestry
- City expanding rapidly / ecological and environmental problems security / peri-urban poverty obviously
- Government systems efficiently decentralised/deconcentrated (topic = improving cross country information sharing)
- Participatory forestry
- Knowledge of agroforestry
- Developing efficient governance systems
- Improving knowledge/participation/stability
- Poverty reduction
- Market barriers against the poor reduced (topic = production to retail market chain analysis)
- Poverty alleviation, combating desertification, forest protection
- Sustainable wood supply
- Promotion of small holder timber production

LATIN AMERICA

- Increase knowledge of biodiversity and climate change
- Tools for inventories at different scales
- Environmental protection
- Biodiversity conservation
- Agroforestry/urban forestry. Afforestation
- Forest health (human and environmental) linkages
- Environment / biodiversity
- Natural ecosystem management / urbanisation
- Natural forest management / rehabilitation
- Role of tropical moist cloud forests/ mountain forests to surrounding communities (water, wood, hunting etc)
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Natural forest management
- Protecting tropical forest / conserving biodiversity / sustainable providing ecological services
- Climate change
- Avoiding tropical deforestation through climate change mechanisms
- Sequestration of carbon and CDMs implementing optimisation
- Deforestation reduction / poverty alleviation / climate change

- Global public goods paid for globally / topic=enhancing roles of GEF and private sector
- Global forestry issues in environmental review
- Impact of increased capacity building through design of PhD programmes
- Knowledge state, structure, dissemination
- Community-based model
- Poverty alleviation
- Improving rural/urban livelihoods
- Forest valuation
- Forest ecological services
- Complete utilization / agroforestry / certification
- Valorisation of forests / improvement of degraded forests
- Developing financial mechanisms (incentives) for managing forests (and securing environmental services)
- Policy shaping for RNR using research outputs (topic=improving understanding of policy drivers)

AFRICA

- Resource rights of forest-dependent poor assured (topic=participatory action learning across countries)
- Dryland management / agroforestry / certification
- Desertification reduction impact / poverty alleviation / forest protection
- Tree products (wild harvest to cultivation transition)
- Tree product development research
- Forest as socio-economic buffer in rural areas
- Human beings/ forest relationship
- Knowledge of forest dynamics
- Decentralization / governance
- Forest cover conservation
- Improving natural resource base
- Assessment of natural resources / ecosystem functionality
- Reduction of biodiversity erosion
- Forest conservation
- Rights over forest resources of forest dependent people improved
- Research capacity building
- Self reliance
- Clear lack of scientific capacity
- Improving local knowledge
- Support for increase scientific capacity
- Governance inputs related to integrated forest resources management
- Capacity building and governance support
- For the region formulate, take initiative and perform own forest research
- Capacity building of academic institutions and their governmental counterparts (ministries)
- Forest governance more transparent (topic' inter=sectoral and historical review of successes)
- Poverty / genetic resources / community forestry / agroforestry
- Strengthening of forest benefits
- Poverty alleviation
- Evaluation of trees in rural area for poverty alleviation
- Poverty reduction
- Increasing income / improving living conditions / providing forest food

