



A Brighter Future for People & Forests

Annual Report October 2010 – September 2011

RECOFTO
THE CENTER FOR
PEOPLE AND FORESTS



From the Executive Director

The International Year of Forests brought much needed public attention to a sector that can provide answers to some of the most significant challenges we face today. At RECOFTC, the momentum translated into an expansion of our program as I met with donors, partners and associates after assuming office in September 2011.

As a partner in the past, I have appreciated RECOFTC's mission and its contribution to community forestry; as an insider, I am struck by the demand for the capacity building services provided by the organization – both in our six focal countries and emerging ones like Myanmar.

Continued poverty and lack of a fully enabling environment for forest people, continue to drive us. Our support for tenure reform has shown encouraging results in Cambodia where RECOFTC is working with national partners to actively support more than half of the country's 450 community forests. To provide tangible income to local communities, we piloted new value chains linking them with the private sector in the Mekong region. Our project on building grassroots capacity on REDD+ has now reached out to over 11,000 stakeholders through our national partners while the Second Regional Forum for People and Forests in August 2011, attracted policymakers at the highest levels. We have tried to capture these achievements in this Annual Report in a new format which we hope you like.

I would like to thank our donors and partners who strongly support RECOFTC's work as well as the 20,000 alumni who are helping to take Community Forestry forward. It will be our task to strengthen this unique network in time to come.

Tint Lwin Thuang, Ph.D.
Executive Director

From the Board Chairman

The last year has been one of significant achievements and challenges for RECOFTC. For the Board of Trustees, finding an able successor to Dr. Yam Malla, who completed nine years as Executive Director in September 2011, was a paramount task. After a long and wide ranging search by the Selection Committee, the Board unanimously decided to offer the position to Dr. Tint Lwin Thuang, who brings a broad range of regional experience to the job having worked for more than 26 years in forest management, forest research, and community forestry. Dr. Thuang has already taken the program forward in emerging countries like Myanmar.

An independent Mid-Term Review of RECOFTC's Strategic Program 2008-2013 was very positive regarding the Center's clear focus and program goals, matched by results from an "enormous amount of activity" for the size of the organization. RECOFTC's current portfolio of over 60 projects and training services has doubled under the current Strategic Plan. In 2010-2011, the Center provided services worth US\$ 5.2 million.

Actions to address the Review's recommendations to develop a more active institutional learning culture and clearer engagement strategies for the nascent country programs have already been initiated by the Executive Director and his staff. The Board and management also formed a Board-Staff task team to sharpen RECOFTC's strategic log-frame to enunciate clearer outcomes and to better capture the impacts of the Center's research and capacity building work, its piloting of projects to expand community forestry and its strategic communications work. With these actions, the Center is positioning itself to be able to better distill and share knowledge and best practices to advance community forestry policy and practice, and better meet the needs of people and forests in the Asia-Pacific Region.

David Cassells
Chairman of the Board

Board of Trustees, October 2010 – September 2011

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Forestry consultant and Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, James Cook University, Australia

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Arunpraparut

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Senior Forestry Officer, FAO - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand

Dr. Tachrir Fathoni

Director General, Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Non-voting Member

Dr. Yam Malla

Executive Director, RECOFTC (to Sep 2011)

Dr. Tint Lwin Thuang

Executive Director, RECOFTC (Sep 2011 onwards)

Fighting Poverty Through Community Forestry in Cambodia

RECOFTC started working with the Government of Cambodia in 2007 to help build a national framework for community forestry to reduce the poverty for over five million forest-dependent families. Today, in partnership with the Forestry Administration, international development agencies, communities and NGOs, it has helped put some 200,000 hectares of forest into the hands of more than 60,000 families from 450 villages. RECOFTC and its partners have directly supported more than half the country's community forestry sites and half of those with legal agreements.

In 2011, RECOFTC shifted its focus to help communities develop forest management plans and enterprises under its flagship Sustainable Forest Management and Rural Livelihood Enhancement Project and other partnerships supported by the European Union and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development. The establishment of community development funds and participatory resource management plans was augmented by piloting initiatives under REDD+ such as community carbon accounting and climate change adaptation, and assessing the potential for biomass production in the Seima Protection Forest in northeast Cambodia. RECOFTC also assessed the impact of existing national REDD+ capacity building efforts as part of a regional study funded by UNEP.

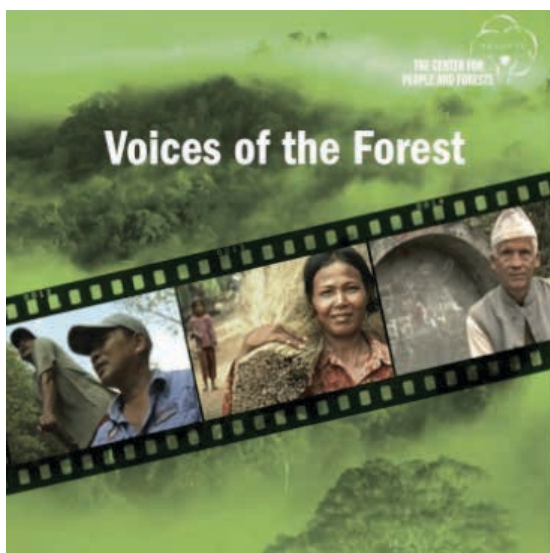
During the year, six training modules were developed to train 30 forestry professionals and 400 members of target communities under various projects. In the last three years some 3,100 stakeholders have been trained at all levels to support community forestry in Cambodia – this central role was captured in a chapter in the UN's landmark publication for the International Year of Forests 2011.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Voices-of-the-forest-building-partnerships-for-community-forestry-in-Cambodia.php>



"Once we make the Community Forest Management Plan, we can get more benefits from the forests. We will start doing silviculture. We're already able to gather more products for traditional medicine and we have a plan to protect the forest. I've used skills I learned in the RECOFTC courses doing forest inventory, recording tree and plant species and developing records of the forest."

Ms. Sao Saveun, Community Forest Management Committee, Kbal O KraNak, Kampong Thom, Cambodia



Indonesia's First Village Forest (Hutan Desa)

RECOFTC's primary demonstration project in Indonesia, supported by the Ford Foundation, ended in December 2010, with news that the Ministry of Forestry had granted village forest management licenses for three villages in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi, allowing these communities to conduct forest management legally for 35 years. One of the key outcomes is that the sale of coffee grown in the Village Forest has already started to augment household incomes by 50% on average.

The stirring story, told by the villagers in RECOFTC's award winning *Voices of the Forest* film series, won the Special Jury Award, Green Screen International Film Festival in Vancouver, Canada, in November 2011. Earlier in 2011, another *Voices of the Forest* film, on Thailand, was shortlisted at the International Forest Film Festival in New York.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Voices-of-the-forest-building-partnerships-for-community-forestry-in-Cambodia.php>



Giving Grassroots Stakeholders a Say in REDD+

With 1.6 billion people living on less than US\$ 2 per day in the Asia-Pacific region, projects that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation or conserve and enhance carbon stocks from forest conservation and the restoration of degraded forests, are as much about tackling poverty as they are about climate change, governance, and rights. Recognizing that no forestry-based solution to climate change can succeed without the active support of grassroots stakeholders, RECOFTC has been working strategically since 2009 to help them prepare for REDD. Supported by the Government of Norway's Climate and Forests Initiative, this US\$ 2.35 million, four year program, covering Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Vietnam, has pioneered a successful communications strategy together with local partner organizations using both traditional methods like street plays and new media like SMS to reach over 11,000 grassroots stakeholders by September 2011.

This expansive outreach is based on a network of local partnerships across countries resulting in the development of communications materials aimed at simplifying the complex nature of REDD+ and contextualizing what it might mean for communities living in and near forests. The project has created innovative channels to facilitate information flows among policy makers, think tanks, program implementers, and communities.

"No one knew about REDD+ before the Grassroots training program, but now we try to seize opportunities to strengthen the knowledge and skills of our staff on this subject."

Mr. Oun Sarnsaly, Water Resources and Environment Agency, Government. of Lao PDR

The project has trained over 350 resource persons and facilitators, while some 400 awareness raising activities in four countries have targeted local government officials, local reporters, indigenous people, women and other forest dependent communities, and school students. In the process, the grassroots capacity building program has used various tools, such as developing training manuals and promotional materials in national languages. Key training materials produced so far include a facilitators' manual for REDD+ translated in regional languages, an FPIC Guidebook in Bahasa Indonesia and Nepali, and audio visual communications for grassroots awareness raising. These materials and tools have been used by a number of partners.

Nepal is the incubator for some of the most innovative communications approaches developed under the Grassroots program, and RECOFTC was invited to present them at the plenary session of the Asia-Pacific Forest Week



in November 2011. Through local partners in Nepal, the capacity of over 100 'barefoot reporters' were built, a series of community radio talk shows were broadcasted with live feedback from listeners via SMS, and actors were recruited to organize street plays with relevant messages. An independent review of these forest user groups showed changing attitudes towards fuelwood and livestock grazing methods in favor of alternatives that reduce carbon emission. Similarly, significant trainings at national and provincial levels are beginning to show results in Indonesia and Lao PDR while Vietnam – one of the first UN-REDD pilot sites - joined the project in August 2010.

"The training conducted in the school is very effective. The students get excited and curious about climate change and REDD+. They perceive issues quickly and are sharing their learning with families and relatives."

Huma Nath Bhattarai, FECOFUN General Secretary, Kapilbastu

Unclear land titles and benefit sharing mechanisms, high expectations, and ambiguity of evolving REDD+ concepts remain key challenges. Documentation of lessons learned has contributed to the ongoing discourse on REDD+ at national, regional and international levels. These include publications on REDD+ and Governance, conflict case studies in Nepal and Vietnam and training materials on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+. In 2010-2011, RECOFTC organized 28 trainings and workshops on community forestry and climate change.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Grassroots-Capacity-Building-for-REDD-/>

Setting Minimum Standards for Communities' Consent in REDD+

Although the concept of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) originally evolved in relation to indigenous peoples and their respective territories, in principle it is a social safeguard that should protect the rights of any community whose livelihoods will be affected by an external initiative or influenced by an interest from outside. For REDD+, the value and need for FPIC has been identified not only for protection of local communities' rights and forest-dependent livelihoods, but also for reducing risks for national REDD+ implementation frameworks and the proponents of pilot projects. However, there are few readily available resources that explain and train practitioners in its concepts and practice. Indeed, one of the key challenges of developing training materials is the lack of minimum standards on FPIC for REDD+.

To address this resource gap, RECOFTC partnered with the German Agency for International Cooperation in Indonesia (GIZ) to develop a beginner's guide on *Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD+: Principles and Approaches for Policy and Project Development*, with additional funding support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. The guide was first published in English in 2011, but has already been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and Nepali due to the increasing demand for local language resources. As a testament to its success, the UN-REDD Programme referred to it in drafting its Guidelines on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD+, and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact referred to it in a manual for Indigenous Community Trainers for Understanding Community Based REDD+. The guide has also led to the development of FPIC training programs by RECOFTC for grassroots stakeholders in Nepal with other countries, like Lao PDR, Indonesia, and Vietnam, soon to follow. RECOFTC is now working on a training manual for putting FPIC into practice in response to demand from partners and local stakeholders.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Putting-Free-Prior-and-Informed-Consent-into-Practice-in-REDD-Initiatives.php>

A Knowledge Hub for Community Forestry

As a regional knowledge hub for community forestry, RECOFTC's research and knowledge distillation work is backed by a broad outreach program that encourages the use of its publications by partners and in its own capacity building program. Some 42 publications and 12 chapter and article contributions were published during 2010-2011, many appearing on a network of a dozen partner sites. REDD+ publications dominate the top 10 downloads with Natural Resource Governance Manual and FPIC Guidelines leading with over 400 total downloads. The website also averaged 830 monthly downloads for all the publications released during this reporting period. Some 54 language titles have so far been produced in Chinese, Bahasa Indonesia, Thai, Nepali, Khmer and Vietnamese and more than 46,000 copies have been distributed in our effort to make knowledge more relevant and useable by local partners.

RECOFTC's website was redesigned and content was enhanced resulting in an average of 12,500 page views per month in 2010-2011. A focus on social media networks helped reach a younger peer group, even giving an online voice to forest communities. Twitter followers have increased as RECOFTC doubled its appearance on Twitter lists. While the blog became the largest driver of traffic to the website, *People and Forests E-News*, re-launched in May 2010, had over 5,200 confirmed subscribers and continues to grow.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/The-Role-of-Social-Forestry-in-Climate-Change-Mitigation-and-Adaptation-in-the-ASEAN-Region.php>





Learning by Doing: Training Events Target Media, Youth and Refugees

RECOFTC's training packages are informed by its analytical work and its experience with pilots and demonstration activities in its six focal countries. In 2010-2011, it facilitated 110 training events covering some 2,300 participants, 27% of whom were women. A third of the training events were related to expanding community forestry and climate change and included 800 participants. In Thailand, a series of 14 training workshops on participatory ecosystem monitoring and carbon accounting for community forestry groups attracted several youth groups and women while 53 learning events were held in focal countries to link tenure reform with forest management goals.

RECOFTC offered training events across all four of its thematic areas, some of them specifically targeted at media, youth and refugees. Notable events included: a series of media workshops for journalists in Beijing, Bangkok and Bogor to encourage better reporting on REDD+; youth in the new Young Seedlings program coming together to learn about carbon accounting; Refugees at the Thai-Burmese border learning to deal with conflict; over 40 training events in nine provinces of Cambodia to establish forest management and livelihood programs; a training course on promoting customary practices in biosphere reserves and UNESCO heritage sites in Vietnam; and, in Indonesia, training methodologies for forest service trainers.

REDD+ Learning Networks

"Three years ago, I didn't even know what REDD+ was. Now I attend UN climate conferences and other REDD+ events and I know what people are talking about," says Vu Thi Bich Hop, Director of Sustainable Rural Development in Vietnam, a member of the REDD+ Learning Network, coordinated by RECOFTC under the recently completed Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT) Project. "This knowledge is my power to help make sure that REDD+ is a positive force for change in the forests of Vietnam." In 2010-2011, the Network focused on distilling and disseminating knowledge in a series of media briefs from five previous workshops on 'Decoding REDD+' in detail, analyzing and identifying gaps in analysis and capacity building. The briefs were launched at a UNFCCC meeting in Tianjin, China, in October 2010, engaging 20 journalists from 10 countries in a regional workshop, and 31 from Indonesia in a subsequent national workshop. Materials from the workshops were translated into four languages and widely distributed. Bringing together different players in the forestry sector and increasing understanding of REDD+, has helped prepare countries for climate-friendly forest management. "The Negotiating Forest Land-use Change workshop clearly showed me that REDD+ should be considered in the whole landscape, not forests alone," says Network participant Dr. Niken Sakuntala Dewi of Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry. "It gave me a clear picture on how stakeholders should work together in making use of the land to address both conservation and development."



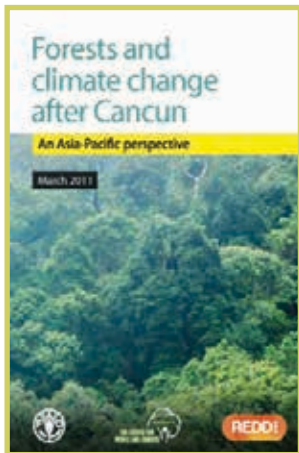
Training One Person ...and Supporting a National Program

Professor Nguyen Ba Ngai, Deputy Director General of the Vietnam Administration of Forestry, says the training he received at RECOFTC 20 years ago "changed me from a lecturer in business management to another person," one who was to develop the country's first Community Forestry course at the Vietnam Forestry University. It was a challenging assignment for which he enrolled in RECOFTC's six month training program in Bangkok in 1991. "I developed a 60-hour course on social forestry based on the handouts and materials I studied at RECOFTC," he says.

"Within six months we started using it as a textbook which soon became popular nationwide," he recalls.

Professor Ngai says community forestry and RECOFTC are almost synonymous in Vietnam: "Over 50% of officials in the Forestry Administration know about RECOFTC. That percentage may event hit 70% in colleges and universities," he says. RECOFTC's growth from a regional training center to one having specific country programs, is a move he thinks has strengthened "the sharing, collaboration and participatory approaches" for which the Center is known. "When talking about human resource development in CF, we really expect the participation of RECOFTC - from carrying out needs assessments, to course designing, to process monitoring," he says.

The COP Series: Q & A with Regional Experts



What do international climate change negotiations really mean for people and forests? The complex negotiating texts, full of acronyms and political sub-texts, can be difficult to decipher. Since 2009, RECOFTC has been working with renowned regional experts to distill the key outcomes and implications of each Conference of the Parties (COP) and present easy-to-read, practical guidance for policy makers and forest stakeholders across Asia and the Pacific.

RECOFTC and FAO have hosted experts meetings and produced two booklets following the 15th and 16th COPs to the UNFCCC. The booklets address 12 key questions emerging from the negotiations, and were cited by an FAO external evaluation team as among the organization's most effective and influential products.

They remain among the most frequent downloads from the RECOFTC website – and are a favorite with visitors to RECOFTC booths at international events.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Forests-and-Climate-Change-After-Cancun-An-Asia-Pacific-perspective.php>

The Second Regional Forum for People and Forests

Although Community Forestry can help slow and even reverse deforestation, only 26% of forests in the region are formally recognized by national governments as 'community forests'. Constrained by regulatory frameworks and contradictory policies, local people are often denied the opportunity to sustainably manage their forests. Key country decision-makers and over 200 participants from the Asia-Pacific region and beyond considered these issues at the Second Regional Forum for People and Forests: Community Forestry—Key to Solving Current and Emerging Challenges, held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 8 and 9 August, 2011. The highlights of the Forum included a Knowledge Fair where a series of presentations captured important lessons from the practice of community forestry. Delegates issued a Call for Action saying community forestry needed to move beyond forest regeneration and meeting subsistence needs, to enhancing livelihoods through domestic and international markets for both forest goods and services. The call for strong grassroots institutions, meaningful local participation, shared decision-making, transparency and accountability as essential prerequisites for the wellbeing of forests and forest communities was also issued at a side event hosted by ASEAN at the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week, Beijing, November 2011. A post Forum survey revealed an overall satisfaction rating of 83% with the highest rating of 99% on the clarity of the Forum objectives and the lowest, 61%, on the length of the Forum which many deemed to be too short. The Call

has subsequently been translated in five languages and is being used as a tool for raising awareness at local and provincial levels.



Dr. R.K. Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, addresses media at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Bangkok on the importance of paying for environmental services provided by forest communities.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Second-Regional-Forum-for-People-and-Forests.php>

Young Seedlings with Big Ideas

To groom the next generation of community forestry practitioners, RECOFTC and the Siam Commercial Bank Foundation launched the Young Seedlings Network (YSN) project, which links 20 community forestry groups across Thailand. These youths have been involved in a wide range of grassroots initiatives this year: recycling forest litter to earn funds for community activities like tree planting; collecting land use information in their villages; measuring trees and calculating carbon stocks, growth and water usage of their trees; creating a community-based learning center about bamboo; establishing a farmer's market for community forest products; creating short films related to their local natural resources; and many more educational, environmental, and community-focused activities.

The Network helps young people gain the confidence and technical skills to support and, in certain cases, spearhead these community projects. In gathering this group of determined individuals, YSN resembles a cultural ecosystem—an intricate matrix of knowledge, community

practices, and distinct experiences that develops with each additional event and participant.

"Before I started I didn't have any knowledge about community forestry. I didn't want to participate because I was really lazy! But after joining the Young Seedlings group, I've learned how to measure carbon stocks, make short films, conserve forests, and collect community data."

Thao, 14, Ranong, Thailand.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/The-Young-Seedlings-Network-A-hub-a-compass-a-home-for-community-forestry-youths.php>

Nearly 20 Million Indonesians Live with Endemic Conflict

RECOFTC's Conflict Learning Network, set up under the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade program, has trained over 100 individuals from the state and private sectors, and specialized agencies. Agung Wiyono, 39, from The Tropical Forest Trust working in Indonesia, a RECOFTC alumnus and conflict mediation practitioner, says the "Network is unique because it took a long-term approach, with a series of trainings over seven months, allowing participants to apply what we learned in the field." He describes a typical experience in the inaugural issue of FLEGT magazine: "When the decision was taken to establish a provincial park on land that was being claimed by communities, I started to examine the chain of events that led to conflict. As my understanding grew, I learned and developed new concepts for dealing with conflict. I had the opportunity to learn from others and realized I was not the only one passionate about trying to move beyond the conflict and towards strengthened collaboration." Today, Agung's organization is "helping small and big companies to establish conflict management systems, and supporting them in their process of transforming conflict within their concessions / plantations through mediation services, training and the development of social and environmental safeguards."

In 2011, RECOFTC developed an advanced mediation training course which has laid the foundation for continued work on analyzing conflict mediation, and strengthening the consensus building capacity of the stakeholders involved. As forest conflicts increase, RECOFTC is mainstreaming conflict transformation in projects such as REDD+, and continuously updating its training courses based on research which includes examining the status of social forestry in ASEAN countries in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation. In Vietnam, RECOFTC mentored researchers to produce a series of six policy briefs on the forest tenure situation and constraints faced by forest users in exercising their rights in markets.

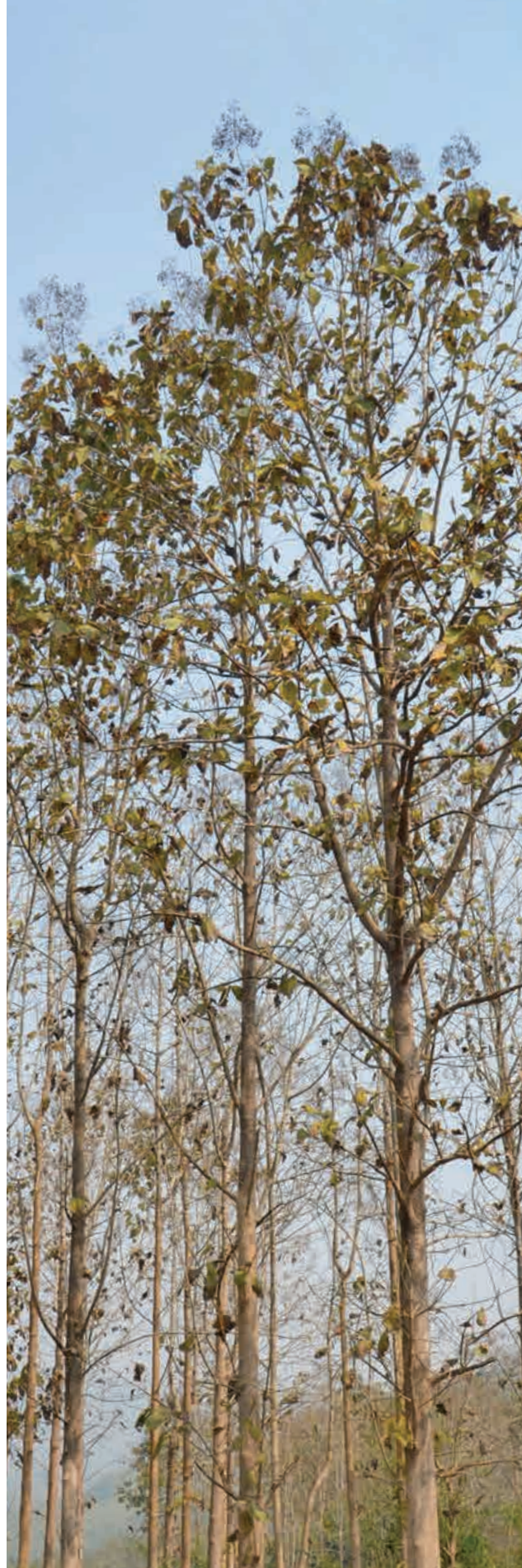
<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Conflict-Learning-Network>

Using Teak as Collateral

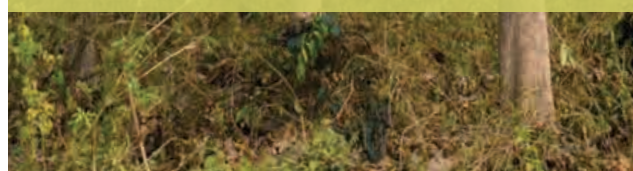
In Bokeo, Lao PDR, RECOFTC's ForInfo project sites represent a diversity of forest-based industries. In each case, forest-dependent communities stand to improve their livelihoods through the development of information networks and, ultimately, meaningful market engagement.

Supporting the development of an innovative new microcredit scheme hinging on the use of standing teak trees as loan collateral, the project hopes to dissuade farmers from selling their trees in a financial emergency. The scheme will enable communities to apply for loans to bolster their small enterprises at an interest rate of 12-15%, meanwhile letting the trees mature to 25-30 years—a period during which the annual value increment of teak is about 20-25%. Government officials have attended training on introducing teak collateral certificates as a first step to linking small farmers to commercial banks.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/An-innovative-livelihood-project-uses-teak-as-collateral-in-Laos.php>



Helping local people develop viable livelihood opportunities, such as this smallholder teak plantation in Bokeo, Lao PDR.



A Mid-Term Performance Review

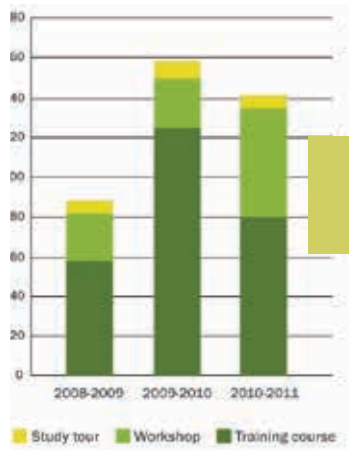
Halfway through its current Strategic Plan 2008–2013, the Center invited a panel of three independent experts from Australia, China, and Vietnam to carry out an in-depth review of its performance in light of its overall goals of (a) Building capacities of stakeholders at all levels for community forestry, (b) Promoting policies that enhance resource rights of local people, and (c) Applying new knowledge so people and community forestry can respond effectively to change.

“In Cambodia, RECOFTC plays a very powerful role in providing a link between the Forest Administration at cantonment level, local NGOs and villagers to advance the legalization of Community Forestry. This synergy contributes considerably to the good results.”

Cambodian government official speaking to Review panel

In 2011, RECOFTC’s portfolio of over 60 projects and services included large regional capacity-building projects for REDD+ and community forestry in Cambodia. Partnership initiatives such as the Regional Conflict Study, the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT) Program, and REDD-Net allow RECOFTC to share global trends and issues concerning people and forests with national and local stakeholders in local languages. In turn, feedback from them and lessons learned are shared at key international fora. The Center engages with policy makers through consortia like the Rights and Resources Initiative, and forest processes such as the Forest Stewardship Council, Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, and the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).

The four country programs launched in Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand in 2010 opened new avenues for engagement with donors, partners, and government clients while allowing for a quicker response to emerging community forestry trends in countries. The total funding of community forestry projects secured for this strategic phase and beyond by the Center during this period is US\$ 26,667,733. During the review period, some 316 capacity-building activities reaching more than 8,500 clients from 27 countries have contributed to RECOFTC’s reputation as a leading capacity building organization.



**Building Capacity for Community Forestry
Oct 2008 - Sept 2011**

RECOFTC has the ability to demonstrate the link between the environment (including climate change) and forest rights (and how to secure these rights) in a non-confrontational way. Not many other organizations can do this.

Donor speaking to Review Panel, May 2011

Panel Recommendations

The review panel recognized the tremendous growth in the Center’s overall program and its improvement in financial health with project funding already overtaking core funds. In its key recommendations, the panel recommended that the Center should develop a more strategic approach to engagement in its country programs, emphasizing learning and leveraging its potential as the basis for engagement. It also stressed the need to make organizational learning a central feature of the Center’s institutional culture, the need to increase and retain human resources, and need to develop a monitoring and evaluation system that better reflects the outcomes of the Center’s combined activities. Staff began to address these recommendations in June 2011 in their development of the annual work plan for 2011-2012.

<http://www.recoftc.org/site/resources/Program-Results-Overview-2008>

Financial Report 2010-2011

A. Core Program

Revenue (in US\$)

		Annual Budget		Actual
Grant		2,066,322		2,018,633
Core Funds from Sida and Norad	2,019,147		1,971,460	
Royal Thai Government	47,175		47,173	
Internal Income		1,100,000		1,069,489
Contribution from Projects	600,000		672,201	
Service Provisions	260,000		126,417	
Sale of guest rooms and facilities	200,000		191,513	
Other income (interest and misc)	40,000		79,358	
Surplus from 2009-10	100,000	100,000		

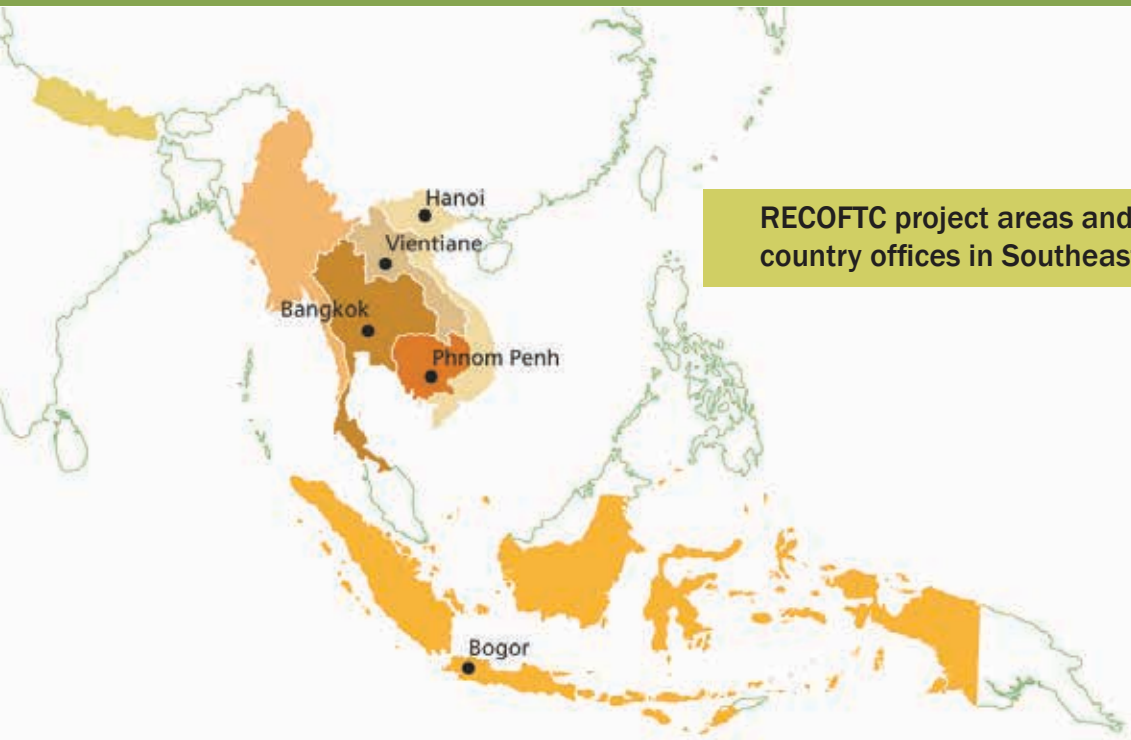
Total **3,266,322** **3,088,122**

Expenditure (in US\$)

Programs		2,146,742		1,848,577
Capacity Building and Technical Services	807,829		619,965	
Strategic Communications	473,515		419,467	
Program Coordination and Country Programs	865,398		809,145	
Governance		292,010		329,434
Executive Office	292,010		329,434	
Support		582,269		593,129
Corporate Services	582,269		593,129	
Central Operating Expenses		186,283		179,722
	186,283	186,283	179,722	179,722
Total		3,207,304		2,950,862

Surplus **\$137,260**

B. External Project Funding utilized **\$2,142,028**



RECOFTC project areas and country offices in Southeast Asia

● Country offices

Donors and Partners (2010-2011)

Core Donors

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
 Royal Thai Government
 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Project Donors

Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
 Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)
 Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
 Department for International Development (DFID)
 Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
 Environmental System Research Institute (Esri)
 European Commission (EC)
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 Ford Foundation
 German International Cooperation (GIZ)
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
 Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
 Mangroves for the Future (MFF)
 Microsoft (Thailand)
 Ministry of Environment of Japan
 Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
 Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
 Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)
 Siam Commercial Bank Foundation
 Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
 Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)
 Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau (TCEB)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 World Bank (WB)

Regional Partners

ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN)
 Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)
 Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
 Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
 European Forest Institute (EFI)
 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF)
 International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 Kasetsart University
 Office of the Higher Education Commission, Ministry of Education Thailand
 Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
 Princeton in Asia (PIA)
 Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT)
 Southeast Asia Network for Agroforestry Education (SEANAFAE)
 The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
 United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)
 Wageningen University
 Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)

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