



**THE CENTER FOR
PEOPLE AND FORESTS**



Annual Report

2011/2012

RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests



Foreword

From the Executive Director

Shortly after assuming office in September 2011, I found myself literally under water. The infamous Bangkok floods submerged RECOFTC and its host institution, Kasetsart University, into waist-deep water for more than a month, disrupting both our plans and operations.

It was a time of despair for many in Thailand. However, moments like these also build character; it surely brought out the best in RECOFTC. Our heightened sense of unity and teamwork combined with encouragement from our partners carried us through the difficult times.

At this time, I am proud to share with you that despite these challenges, we have remained positive, committed, and productive. The year 2012 not only marked RECOFTC's 25th silver jubilee anniversary, it also marked a crucial stage in the development of RECOFTC's next strategic planning phase, which builds on the tangible actions and changes on the ground that our capacity building efforts have helped bring about.

This year, we have helped national partners to achieve clearer tenure rights in Lao PDR by facilitating the issuance of certificates that can be used as loan collaterals for teak plantation smallholders. In Cambodia, RECOFTC supported the development of the very first government-approved community forest management plan, and 55 more forest communities are set to gain formal rights through community forest agreements. In Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam, RECOFTC has continued to support the development and sharing of community forestry best practice models in securing formal tenure and access to forest resources. We have also initiated steps in Myanmar that will help the development of a fully functional program to help meet the needs of both people and forests in this emerging economy.

As we enter the final year of the implementation phase of our current strategic plan, we will continue to support the governments and people of the Asia-Pacific in their efforts to address key forest tenure, livelihood, conflict, and governance issues.

Dr. Tint Lwin Thuang
Executive Director
RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests



From the Board Chairperson

Despite the disruption from the flooding that RECOFTC experienced for six weeks in 2011, including setting up alternate offices and retrieving important equipment and documents, all commitments to stakeholders were honored and delivered. Our new Executive Director, Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug, who was barely two months in office then, was immediately faced with a difficult task. However, the experience was also a blessing in disguise as it gave him an opportunity to bond with staff in the face of adversity. With firm resolve, the organization overcame a tremendous challenge at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Building on this momentum, RECOFTC regrouped and celebrated its 25th silver jubilee anniversary by reflecting on the lessons it has learned over the years, and by sharing them with key stakeholders in the region. Reconnecting with its alumni and getting in touch with its roots, RECOFTC organized and named its first international public lecture on community forestry after Dr. Somsak Sukwong, to honor his invaluable contributions to community forestry in the region. Dr. Somsak was RECOFTC's founder and inaugural Executive Director.

Looking back, this was a year of many 'firsts'. With increasing staff members and more developed country programs, the Center's first organizational climate survey was conducted to adjust and improve region-wide internal processes and procedures to better respond to the growing needs of the organization and its clients at various levels. RECOFTC also embarked on its first comprehensive stakeholders' survey to better gauge the impact of its work during the current strategic plan, and to input into the development of the next one.

This will be the last Annual Report before I complete my time as the Chair of the Board of Trustees in March 2013. Despite the turbulence from the global financial crisis and related developments, the last five and a half years have been ones of consolidation and growth for RECOFTC, with a more than tripling of financial assistance to support the work of the Center. I am confident that RECOFTC will continue to meet its mandate. I am also sure that it will not waiver in its commitment to work with partners inside and outside of government to transform its years of learning into action for improved, more socially just, more inclusive and more sustainable forest management that will better meet the needs of the people of the Asia-Pacific region.

David Cassells
Chair, Board of Trustees
RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests

Securing Community Forestry

Fostering Community Forestry in Myanmar

Building the country's capacity to manage its forests equitably while protecting and using forests as a sustainable natural resource is a big task, but one which consists of small steps. In August 2012, the Planning and Statistics Department and the Forest Department under the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry of Myanmar, together with RECOFTC, jointly organized the First National Community Forestry Roundtable Meeting with key actors in community forestry, including government, academic institutes, and civil society. Participants identified six priority interventions including the development of a community forestry law, establishment of a community forestry government unit, a capacity building and research program, establishment of a national working group, and a neutral platform for practitioners.

The roundtable was followed up by the Community Forestry Action Research Formulation Meeting, which aimed to help participants from government, academia, and NGOs understand how participatory action research (PAR) fits with community forestry. At the end of the meeting, participants identified key research topics and developed analytical frameworks for PAR projects to be conducted in 2013.

Myanmar is an original signatory to RECOFTC's charter in 1987 and was active in the early years of the organization. Over the course of 20 years, RECOFTC has trained a significant number of Myanmar nationals, many of whom are in key forestry positions in government institutions and civil society today. RECOFTC continues to prioritize promoting community forestry in Myanmar through its partnerships with the ASEAN Social Forestry Network, the Royal Norwegian Government Program, UNDP and local NGOs.



Villagers in Myanmar share their views on community forestry with RECOFTC researcher.

The Red Book: Securing Local Community Land Use Rights in Vietnam

A local community in Pho Trach village in Vietnam is securing their rights to manage their forest through the support of a RECOFTC – Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) project that is helping villagers obtain the Red Book, which gives individuals legal rights to their land and equips local communities with the legal tools to protect their forest. With the many instances of land reclamation for economic purposes occurring nationwide, the Red Book serves as a crucial defense, protecting the community forest and the benefits to be derived from responsible planning and management for the long term.

For hundreds of years, the community in Pho Trach village, Thua Thien Hue Province, has depended on the forest for water, a wide range of forest products, and for protection from natural disasters. However, until now, villagers' rights to their forest, which they believe traditionally belong to them, have not been acknowledged by government authorities.

Through conducting in-depth trainings among local communities and government about the role of the Red Book and focusing on the protection it provides against economic land concessions, RECOFTG – FGLG is helping villagers realize they can acquire legal rights to and actively participate in decision-making and management of their forest. The government, which owns all land in Vietnam, started issuing Red Books in 2006 with the aim of helping to alleviate poverty through community forest management.

While the Red Book plays an important role in securing ownership status, sustainability requires appropriate knowledge, capacity, and a sound roadmap for the areas of protection, concession and trading, planting or replanting, and more. Thus, RECOFTC – FGLG continues developing capacity through trainings, study tours, and monitoring activities with key stakeholders. RECOFTC is also helping to bridge the gap between policy makers and local communities through playing the role of 'connector' between policy makers and local communities.



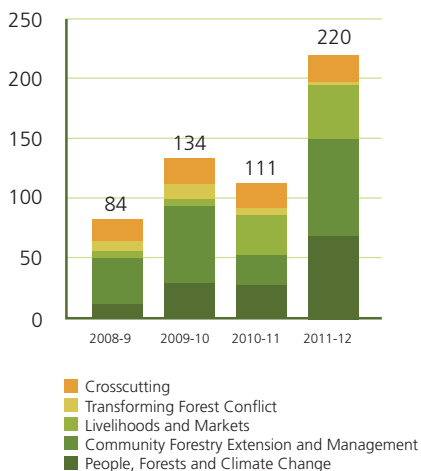
A RECOFTC – FGLG project in Vietnam is helping villagers obtain the Red Book, which gives individuals legal rights to their land and equips local communities with the legal tools to protect their forest.

Developing Capacity for Effective Community Forestry

During 2011-2012, RECOFTC facilitated 220 capacity building events reaching over 4,500 participants, the most of any year during the current Strategic Phase (2008-2013). About two-thirds focused on community forestry expansion and maintenance; and people, forests and climate change issues.

The roll out of capacity building projects such as the Grassroots Capacity Building Program for REDD+ spiked the number of capacity building events in 2011-2012. These trainings were delivered to national and sub-national resource persons under the Grassroots Capacity Building Program for REDD+ in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Vietnam. Resource persons and partner CSOs were subsequently supported under the project to raise the awareness of almost 12,000 grassroots-level stakeholders on issues related to forests and climate change through over 250 local learning events.

Capacity Building Events by Thematic Area



RECOFTC Conducts Stakeholder Survey, Organizational Survey

In 2012, RECOFTC worked with an external organization to conduct a stakeholder survey to help evaluate results achieved in 2008-2013. More than 350 stakeholders who have been involved in RECOFTC's work, including partners, donors, trainers, and others, completed a quantitative survey, followed by individual interviews and group discussions with selected respondents. The survey results are being analyzed and used to inform the development of RECOFTC's next strategic program from 2013 to 2018.

RECOFTC also conducted an organizational climate survey in 2012. The survey aimed to understand staff members' perceptions of aspects of the organization that affect job and organizational performance. The survey results are being used to improve RECOFTC's organizational climate and reinforce employees' commitment to quality.

Enhancing Livelihoods and Markets

Innovative Microcredit Mechanism Improves Livelihoods of Farmers in Lao PDR

A RECOFTC project that is supporting the development of an innovative microcredit mechanism that uses teak trees as loan collateral has resulted in the issuance of plantation certificates by provincial agriculture and forestry officials to smallholder farmers in Bokeo Province, Lao PDR. The plantation certificates declare the commercial value of farmers' teak plantations, allowing farmers access to loans that can help bolster their small enterprises and thus their livelihoods.

Before the project, teak smallholders in need of immediate cash were forced to sell trees before they have reached their maximum commercial value and without taking into account long-term forest management considerations. Additionally, traders who buy teak trees from smallholders select the best trees, cut and remove them, often without making immediate payments to the tree owners - leaving the smallholder who is already in need of cash in an uncertain position.

The issuance of the certificates represents a clear right for the tree owners and enables them to make a case against traders who do not make fair and timely payments. Local government officials, who need documentation of a farmer's formal registration of teak stands, are thus able to play the role of mediator effectively.

District and provincial forestry offices are keen to scale up this success to all teak villages in the district and the rest of Bokeo province. By December 2014, RECOFTC expects at least 50 more smallholder plantations to be registered and eligible to receive certificates.

This project is the result of a RECOFTC Forest Information Generation and Ownership by Local People (ForInfo) project, which has been working to develop the capacity of local communities and provincial government officials to develop teak collateral certificates as a means of improving livelihoods of local communities.



RECOFTC is helping local communities gain clearer tenure rights by promoting the issuance of teak plantation certificates in Houay Tong village, Lao PDR.

Cambodia Forestry Administration Approves First Community Forest Management Plan

Community forestry in Cambodia received a major boost in 2012 when the Forestry Administration for the first time officially approved a community forest management plan. In a country where access to forest resources by forest-dependent communities living in poverty is enormously challenging in the midst of increasing land use conflicts with economic land concessions, suspended forest concessions, and illegal logging, the first approved community forest management plan is being viewed by communities as an important step in increasing their rights to managing their community forests and eventually, their share of benefits.

The announcement was made in the Trapeang Rong Community Forest by the Chief of the Forestry Administration of Kampong Thom province, in the presence of local community members and the EU ambassador H.E. Jean-François Cautain. The Community Forest is home to 502 families.

RECOFTC, in partnership with the Forestry Administration and local NGOs, has been promoting community forests in Cambodia since 2008. RECOFTC and partners supported the establishment of the Community Forest Management Agreement in 2009 and since 2011 have helped prepare the Trapeang Rong Community Forest management plan. Some 55 more forest communities in Cambodia are set to gain formal rights through community forest agreements in the near future.



Kbal Khmaoch community members and EU Ambassador, H.E. Jean-François Cautain at Trapeang Rong Community Forest, Cambodia.

From Trouble Tree to Green Gold: Managing Sandalwood in Indonesia

For decades, sandalwood (*Santalum album*) was considered by many as a 'trouble tree' in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Due to misinterpretation of sandalwood regulations, or to make ends meet, locals often chose to cut rather than to keep young sandalwood trees on their property. Consequently, the sandalwood population in the area almost became extinct. To address this issue, a RECOFTC – Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) project, in coordination with the local government and forest officials and partner organizations, has developed strategies and provided tools for both local communities and government authorities to bring about positive change in how the forest is being managed.

The project has helped local farmers and officials better understand sandalwood regulations and how better management could contribute to local livelihoods and development. This included the opportunity for local community members to visit sandalwood plantations and sandalwood oil distilling plants in Australia in 2011. The exposure inspired Yohanes Banoet, a farmer from Kuale'u village in the South Central Timor, to cultivate sandalwood and encourage his fellow villagers to do so as well.

With the guidance of the government Forest Service and RECOFTC – FGLG, which also helped provide farming equipment and cultivation mentoring, Yohanes formed a farming business group consisting of 15 members. The group has been named Sinar Kuale'u (The Light of Kuale'u). Within a year, the group has produced seedlings being sold for 100,000 rupiahs (~96,000 USD).

"Before, like many others in my community, I believed that if I cut a sandalwood tree in the wrong way, even on my own land, I could go to jail or be fined," said Yohanes, "But now, we are growing and selling sandalwood for our own benefit. We are now planting up to a million sandalwood trees."



The Banoet brothers in Kuale'u village, South Central Timor, have formed a successful sandalwood farming group.

Mainstreaming Social Inclusion and Gender

Social inclusion and gender issues have become a key cross-cutting focus in RECOFTC's work. In 2011-12, RECOFTC undertook a gender audit survey of internal staff, aimed at identifying views on how gender issues are being addressed in the organization's projects and policies. Plans to take action on the report findings and recommendations are underway. An in-house gender sensitization workshop was also held to build a common understanding among staff members on the concepts, principles and significance of gender mainstreaming in both RECOFTC's programs and within the organization. As a result, RECOFTC is integrating gender responsive outputs and indicators in all thematic areas.

In Thailand, RECOFTC began analytical work on gender issues in community forest management through looking at a case study. Thus study looks at the developments, achievements, and best practices in one community in Ban Thung Yao in Northern Thailand. The important role women play in local forest management in this community illustrates the value of equal gender participation and representation, and offers lessons that can be shared with other natural resource-dependent communities. For example, in Ban Thung Yao, female delegates joined the Community Forest Committee in 1997, and on the provincial level, women became part of Lamphun's Community Forest Committee in 1999. Today, the village community forest committee manages 400 hectares of forestland, with 12 women actively participating and making up more than a third of the board.

In Cambodia, RECOFTC led a national workshop on gender mainstreaming in CF management planning in June. Fifty-six participants, including community forestry facilitators, commune council members/community gender focal persons from Cambodia, representatives from INGOs and NGOs, and RECOFTC, staff took part. The workshop shared learning from a project in 16 community forest sites in Northeast Cambodia aimed at strengthening CF and mainstreaming gender in CF management planning through improving women's participation in CF management.



Women play important roles in local forest management in Ban Thung Yao, Thailand.

People, Forests and Climate Change

Achieving Gender Equality and Mitigating Climate Change in Nepal

Guided by the fact that women's empowerment and gender equality are essential for sustainable development, RECOFTC and Himalayan Grassroots Women's Association for Natural Resource Management (HIMAWANTI) are developing the capacity of women in local communities in Nepal to highlight the roles of women in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

In 2011-12, RECOFTC and HIMAWANTI organized a series of 20 training and capacity building events for grassroots women stakeholders. In Makwanpur District, 474 people joined the community-level awareness raising events, while

in Sarlahi District, a total of 442 participated. In addition, a national-level knowledge sharing workshop to convey the concerns and issues of grassroots stakeholders to policy makers was participated in by field practitioners, members of the Constituent Assembly, and senior policy makers from the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.

Pre- and post-evaluations of training programmes reported that more than 60% of the training participants are now capable of facilitating community-level awareness programmes on climate change and REDD+, along with impacts, challenges and gender-related issues connected with REDD+.

"It was encouraging to see the active participation and contribution of women in the discussion during trainings. Before, most of the women were silent spectators, but as the training progressed, they became more active and shared their experiences of local changes, such as disappearance of some grass species from their communities, sightings of new species of birds and the appearance of invasive species of plants," said Durga Pandey, a community facilitator in Nepal.

Transforming Forest Conflicts

Forest Conflict in Asia-Pacific: What Are the Underlying Causes?

A new regional study conducted by RECOFTC and CIFOR sheds light on conflicts between local communities and outsiders: the underlying causes, conflict management approaches, and eventual outcomes. Field data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions on seven community-outsider conflict cases across five countries.

While it's commonly understood that competing or contested claims to resources are the direct cause of conflicts, development literature currently provides few insights into forest resource conflict in Asia. Yet it's an issue that's regularly and vividly played out in the popular press, creating an impression that both frequency and intensity of forest conflicts are increasing. To better respond and transform such conflicts, RECOFTC is working to increase understanding on the issue of forest and land conflict in Asia.

The research findings, published in the International Forestry Review in March 2012, finds that actors on the "community" side of the conflicts are often treated as a single entity in the conflict, however, local communities may not necessarily be homogenous and may have different interests in the conflict.

On the other side of the conflict are the "outsiders." In Asia, there are at least four common actors directly involved in forest management conflicts: logging concessionaires, mining companies, plantation owners and operators, and government conservation agencies.

Overlapping statutory and customary tenure was found to be a leading driver of conflict in each of the case studies. In this situation, the willingness of actors to discuss their differences is key to successful conflict management.

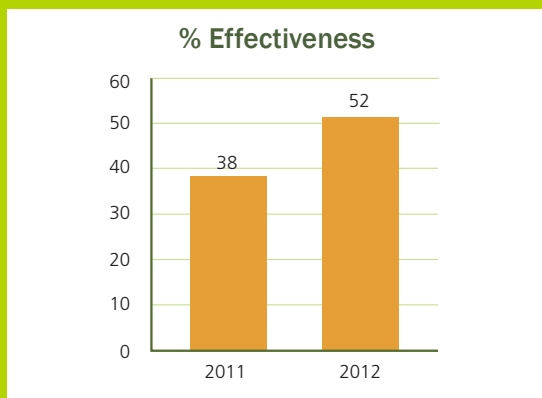
The second driver of conflict was found to be the exclusion of local communities in land use decisions, particularly when land use change resulted in communities being considered illegal settlers when protected areas are created. As long as economic development and conservation-oriented policies exclude local communities as an important partner, conflict will likely continue.

Finally, poor coordination between state agencies contributed to conflict in at least two of the seven cases. For example, in Cambodia, state agencies issued overlapping permits on the same piece of land.

The findings give some critical insights as to why managing community-outsider conflict can be so difficult. First, addressing tenure is a challenge in and of itself. Where governments or more powerful actors are flexible in their positions, solutions are possible – including the possibility of co-management. Second, the study suggests that excluding communities from decision-making can result in conflict. Finally, inter-sectoral coordination must be pursued. Government agencies should work in partnership, rather than in silos.

RECOFTC has long provided training on natural resource conflict management and transformation. Analysis of these regional case studies is informing and enhancing the development of this program to a higher level.

Spreading the Message New Publications



In September 2012, RECOFTC conducted its annual communications survey to monitor the effectiveness of its communications, advocacy and outreach programs. Fifty-two percent of respondents in Asia-Pacific rate the effectiveness of RECOFTC’s advocacy as very effective (compared with 38% the previous year); over 80% of the respondents in communications surveys since 2010 are consistently “satisfied” or “highly satisfied” with the quality and relevance of RECOFTC knowledge products.

During 2011-12, the website had 58,627 visits (an average of over 4,800 per month) and 180,919 page views, which are significantly higher than the previous year. Together with its growing following on Twitter, Facebook and blog site, the organization reaches an average of 7,000 visitors every month – more than half from RECOFTC focal countries.

On the ground, a series of activities throughout the year also helped spread the message. RECOFTC kicked off its 25th anniversary with the Bangkok International Forest Film Festival, which showcased 12 powerful, award-winning films that featured in the International Forest Film Festival in New York in 2011.



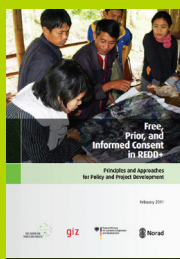
RECOFTC kicks off the Bangkok International Forest Film Festival.

On World Environment Day in June 2012, RECOFTC hosted its first annual Dr. Somsak Sukwong Lecture: ‘Global Forest Policy & Politics: Current Trends, Issues and Future Direction’, in collaboration with Kasetsart University and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). RECOFTC Honorary Fellow, Dr. Somsak Sukwong, along with key international speakers, shared their views on Global Forest Policy & Politics: Current Trends, Issues and Future Direction.

At the Rio+20, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, RECOFTC co-organized the side event “Complex Institutional Frameworks for Sustainability: Resolving Conflicts & Promoting Coherence in Forest Governance” with Yale University, CISDL, IUFRO, and WRI. The side event discussed innovations for managing forest conflicts and promoting coherence, case studies focusing on non-state market-driven systems, public/private regimes, and legality verification schemes.

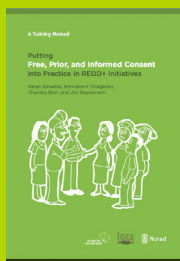
In 2011–12, RECOFTC produced over 35 publications; seven of the top ten most widely disseminated (via hard copies and downloads from RECOFTC and partner websites) publications were related to people, forests and climate change. Over this period, a total of 4,506 downloads were recorded. The top three most popular publications were: Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD+: Principles and Approaches for Policy and Project Development (776); Putting Free, Prior, and Informed Consent into Practice in REDD+ Initiatives (702); and Climate Change, Forests and You (577).

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD+: Principles and Approaches for Policy and Project Development



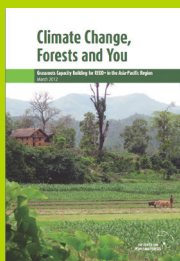
This guidebook provides a basis for developing country-specific guidance on employing free, prior, and informed consent in REDD+ processes. Also available in Bahasa Indonesia and Nepali.

Putting Free, Prior, and Informed Consent into Practice in REDD+ Initiatives



This manual serves as a practical tool for trainers and facilitators to improve understanding of free, prior, and informed consent among stakeholders at all levels.

Climate Change, Forests and You



This publication serves as a resource for community-level facilitators to provide explanations about the basics of climate change and the role of forests. It aims to raise the awareness of grassroots stakeholders for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) through answering nine frequently asked questions. This publication has also been translated into Bahasa Indonesia, Vietnamese, Nepali, and Lao.

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Executive Director, RECOFTC Thailand

Financial Report 2011-2012

| A. Core Program | Annual Budget | | Actual |
|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Revenue (in US\$) | 2,264,667 | | 2,165,732 |
| Grant | | | |
| Core Funds from Sida and Norad and SDC | 2,218,000 | 2,119,065 | |
| Royal Thai Government | 46,667 | 46,667 | |
| Internal Income | 1,150,000 | | 1,344,405 |
| Contribution from Projects | 750,000 | 907,321 | |
| Service Provisions | 190,000 | 239,282 | |
| Sale of guest rooms and facilities | 180,000 | 160,298 | |
| Other income (interest and misc) | 30,000 | 37,503 | |
| Special grant for floods | 57,200 | 57,200 | |
| Total | 3,471,864 | | 3,510,137 |
| Expenditure (in US\$) | | | |
| Programs | 2,277,950 | | 2,128,327 |
| Capacity Building and Technical Services | 829,724 | 763,081 | |
| Strategic Communications | 464,748 | 451,175 | |
| Program Coordination and Country Programs | 983,748 | 914,070 | |
| Governance | 227,396 | 274,571 | 274,571 |
| Executive Office | | | |
| Support | 568,550 | 578,027 | 578,027 |
| Corporate Services | | | |
| Central Operating Expenses | 269,144 | 192,291 | 192,291 |
| Capital Expenditure | 95,650 | 41,355 | 41,355 |
| Total | 3,438,690 | | 3,214,571 |
| Surplus | 33,177 | | 295,566 |
| B. External Project Funding utilized | | | 3,278,294 |

Donors and Partners 2011-2012

Core Donors

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

Project Donors

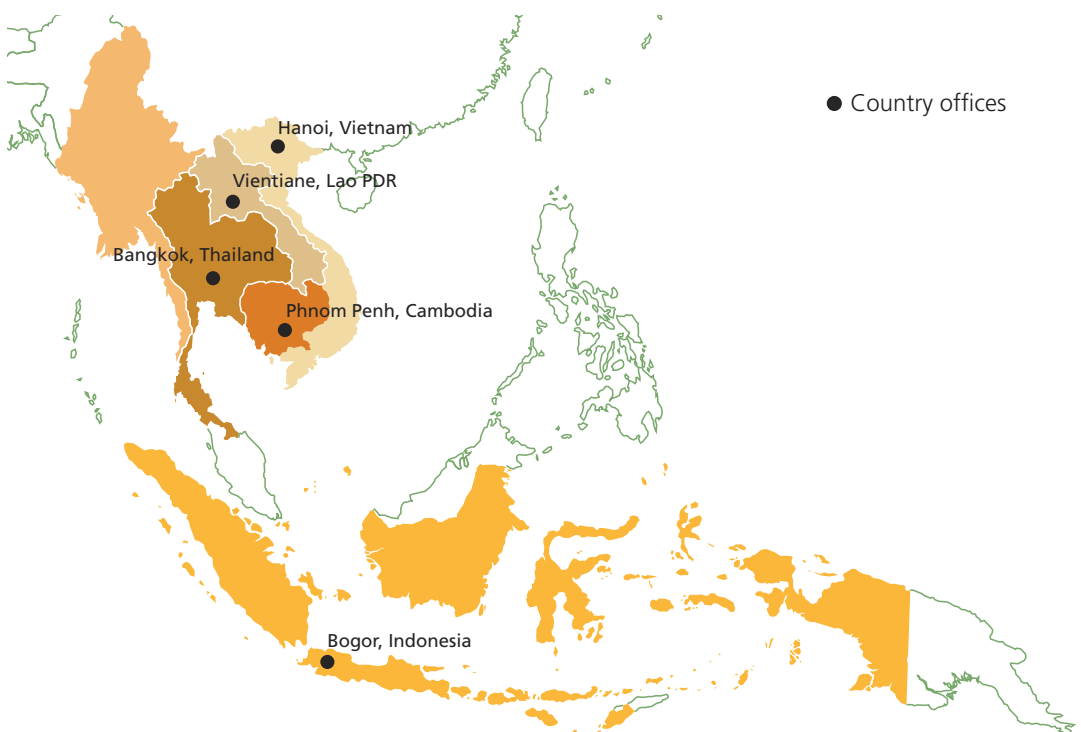
AIT-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)
Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund
Center for International Migration and Development (CIM)
Department for International Development (DFID)
Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
European Commission (EC)
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
Evason Hua Hin and Six Senses Resort and Spa
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) International Center
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Indonesia REDD+ Task Force
International Model Forest Network (IMFN)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Mangroves for the Future (MFF)
Ministry of Environment of Japan
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Organization for Tropical Studies
Raks Thai Foundation
Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)
Royal Norwegian Embassy
Siam Commercial Foundation
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

United Nations Development Program Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Regional Partners

Alliance for Global REDD+ Capacity (AGRC)
Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)
ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN)
Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
European Forest Institute (EFI)
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF)
The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Kasetsart University (KU)
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
Office of the Higher Education Commission, Ministry of Education, Thailand
Princeton in Asia (PIA)
Southeast Asia Network for Agroforestry Education (SEANAFE)
United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)
Wageningen University
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Winrock International
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)

RECOFTC Project Areas and Country Offices in Southeast Asia





RECOFTC holds a unique and important place in the world of forestry. It is the only international not-for-profit organization that specializes in capacity building for community forestry and devolved forest management. RECOFTC engages in strategic networks and effective partnerships with governments, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector, local people, and research and educational institutes throughout the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. With over 25 years of international experience and a dynamic approach to capacity building – involving research and analysis, demonstration sites, and training products – RECOFTC delivers innovative solutions *for people and forests*.

RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests
P.O. Box 1111
Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok, 10903, Thailand
Phone: (662) 940-5700
Fax: (662) 561-4880, 562-0960
info@recoftc.org
www.recoftc.org



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