

Break-out Group 1: Session 2 – Capacity Building

Questions:

1. What is needed to establish and strengthen of organizations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities
2. What else is needed to build capacity among rights groups
3. How to overcome the problem of fragmentation of small-scale private ownership
4. How to build capacity in the informal sector

Establecer organizaciones

- Intereses comunes
- Creacion de conciencia
- Informar sobre derechos
- Reconocimiento politico de propiedad comunitaria (Albania)
- Crear confianza entre individuales, comunidades. Ejemplos positivos de otras asociaciones en funcionamiento
- Incentivos y medidas – actores estatales y internacionales
- (Amenazas)

Que mas?

- Intercambios entre organizaciones, paises, etcetera
- Identificacion por las comunidades mismas de sus prioridades
- Apoyo profesional – para fortalecer temas y para la continuidad de procesos iniciados
- Fortalecimiento de capacidades del estado
- Abrir la mentalidad

Fragmentacion

- Intercambio de parcelas
- Incentivos del estado
- Arrendamiento de tierras para manejo para juntar parcelas mas grandes (mas faciles de manejar) manteniendo derechos de propiedad de la tierra
- Derechos de herencia
- Cooperativas

Sector informal

- Impuestos
- Bureaucracia
- Clarificacion y simplificacion de la ley

Break-out Group 2: Session 2 – Capacity Building

Questions:

1. What is needed to establish and strengthen of organizations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities
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Establishment and strengthening of organisation

- Critical mass – members
- Designed around specific need
- Clarity around mission/vision
- Long-term and short-term goals
- Organisation structure – designated roles, clear statutes
- Joint learning
- Sharing of information in a transparent central function
- Building and maintenance of trust

Other requirements for capacity building among rights groups

- Understanding of existing international/regional/national NGOs/other organisations that can assist with capacity building
- Central database or resources/organisations in forestry sector

Fragmentation

- Joint management of small fragmented forests
- Development policy of a carrot instead of a stick
- Awareness
- Piloting and learning from international experiences

Informal sector

- Too broad
- Illegal (black) activities or grey?
- Needs global policy development (forest, tax, rural policy, social policy)

Break-out Group 3: Session 2 – Capacity Building

Questions:

1. What is needed to establish and strengthen of organizations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities
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4. How to build capacity in the informal sector

Question 1

- Question: *what is needed to establish and strengthen organisations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities?*
- 1. Support from experienced and well established organisations
- 2. An inventory of existing organisations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities
- 3. An inventory of existing forest areas and resources
- 4. Assessment of capacity needs of these organisations
- 5. Awareness and understanding of the common goal of the rights holders
- 6. Clear legislation permitting rights holders to associate and to organise
- 7. Putting into place modalities for attracting rights holders into these associations and organisations – offer some tangible benefits
- 8. Partnerships and cooperation

Question 1 - Continued

- Question: *what is needed to establish and strengthen organisations of forest owners, indigenous peoples and communities?*
- 9. Hope of offering support to members to benefit from forest resources
- 10. Possibility of supporting members to protect their rights
- 11. Activities that enable rights holders to know their rights
- 12. Alliances should work around issues, and provide information to the rights holders on what the law says
- 13. The government should recognise the right of such organisations to exist and to operate
- 14. There should be a critical mass to establish these organisations – there is a need for numbers.
- 15. Rights holders should have access to data and information
- 16. Ownership and economic benefits from the cooperatives

Question 2

- *What else is needed to build capacity among rights groups?*
- 1. External support including financial resources.
- 2. Education, technology transfer, developing skills, within the groups with some of it provided from external sources. Use training of trainers methods.
- 3. Advocacy, public awareness, media engagement

Question 3

- *How to overcome the problem of fragmentation of small-scale private ownerships*
- 1. Organise and strengthen community groups to take advantage of economies of scale through cooperatives or other forum.
- 2. Look at existing ownership and carry out land consolidation
- 3. Enlarge land ownership
- 4 Need a functional land market and proper cadastre to know who owns what

Question 4

- *How to build the capacity in the informal sector*
- 1. Offer them training and build their skills to improve their activities to earn better livelihoods.
- 2. Offer them training on how to harvest forest products on a sustainable basis

Break-out Group 4: Session 2 – Capacity Building

Questions:

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3. How to overcome the problem of fragmentation of small-scale private ownership
4. How to build capacity in the informal sector

CONTEXT	ACTION	RESULT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Governmental awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Return 80 dr. / m³ user fee to PFOA •Engage government as partner / regulator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PFOA can strengthen supplier bargaining power, marketing, and overall Macedonian economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen PFOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strategic development •Goal setting •Long term planning •Forest fire training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Developing professional PFOA •Forest fire response •Improve watershed / biodiversity

CONTEXT	ACTION	RESULT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fragmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assurance of contact completion •Remapping cadaster GIS •Apply Law on Forest •Clarify process for community forestry application •Conflict resolution process •Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reparcelization into less fragmented larger parcels •Improving watershed / biodiversity •Develop community forests •No more fragmentation •Decrease industry / government intervention •Strengthen rural community stability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity of rights groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective stakeholder communication •Funding for training and policy, advocacy ,and mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High margin value creating self-supporting services and goods •Improve access to market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity of informal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Developing value added commodities •Improving market data and pricing through transparency •Maintaining traditional knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving margins and income •Correct, immediate information allows response to market changes by PFO •Strengthen traditional knowledge