



MEGAforestais

2014 Buea, Cameroon



Forests in 300 years and actions now to secure them

SYNOPSIS

May 5-9, 2014
Buea, Cameroon

Hosted by: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon

In cooperation with: Rights and Resources Initiative

2014 Co-chairs of MegaForestais: Tom Rosser, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Sally Collins, Former Associate Chief, US Forest Service

Denis Koulagna, Secretary General, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon

Facilitator: Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative



Executive summary

MegaFlorestais 2014 was co-hosted by the Cameroonian Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, in cooperation with the Rights and Resources Initiative. Nineteen delegates attended from Cameroon, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Sweden, and the USA, as well as a representative from the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and the MegaFlorestais Co-Chairs, Sally Collins, Tom Rosser, and Denis Koulagna. Eight resource advisors also participated in the meeting:



Wale Adeleke, REDD¹ Forest Governance Thematic Coordinator, West and Central Africa Programme at the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN; Solange Bandiaky-Badji, Director Africa Program, Rights and Resources Initiative; Paolo Cerutti, Senior scientist, Forests and Governance Programme at the Center for International Forestry Research, CIFOR; Philippe Guizol, Senior Researcher, and Alain Karsenty, Researcher at the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development, CIRAD; Cécile Ndjebet, President of The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF); Don Roberts, CEO of Nawitka Capital Advisors Ltd.; and Jenny Springer, Director of Global Programs, Rights and Resources Initiative.

Meeting in the culturally rich city of Buea, participants focused this year's MegaFlorestais on ***Forests in 300 years and actions now to secure them.***

This year's discussions touched on a number of critical topics for the forest sector:

- The future of forest and citizen demand;
- Challenges in managing tropical forests;
- The state of climate change and carbon rights;
- Rethinking conservation for the 21st century; and
- Forest agencies of the 21st century – Reflection on the Key Principles for architecture for the 21st century.

The group reflected not just on the topics presented at this meeting, but on principles of governance for forest agencies of the 21st century, that were discussed at the MegaFlorestais meeting last year:

- 1. Transparency in governance:** Data on forests should be freely available and easily accessible to citizens, who must have a voice in creating and adapting the forest plans, strategies, laws, and regulations that affect them. There should be clear and fair grievance procedures for resolving disagreements.
- 2. Clarification of tenure (land rights and ownership):** Recognizing the rights of communities and Indigenous Peoples is an essential step in advancing human rights, alleviating poverty in forest areas, and preserving forest land. It will also inspire public and investor confidence. Public forest agencies should be willing partners and leaders in policy changes on tenure.
- 3. Inclusive governance:** Governmental systems that effectively engage citizens in forest management make more resilient and sustainable decisions because of the trust and support inclusive governance brings. Organizational structures, policies, plans, and regulations must be designed to actively engage all stakeholders in forest governance.
- 4. Evolution of forest agencies:** Public forest agency leaders must be accountable to citizens for

¹ REDD stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

the effectiveness and efficiency with which they are managing their forests. Many agencies are considering how to restructure to serve the growing class of new forest owners, and they are shifting from a focus on managing public lands to enabling the sound management of forests by communities. Policies in the mining, water and agricultural sectors often undermine policies on forests and forest-dependent communities. Such conflicting policies must be reconciled.

- 5. New skills for forest leaders:** Across the world, public forest agency leaders are facing challenges unlike any they have faced before; they must hone their skills and those of their staff if they are to lead effectively. They operate now in a global environment, where a change in policy or regulation in one country can have international, even global, impacts. Leaders must therefore understand the global complexities of human rights, community organizations and enterprises, global trade, and emerging trends in new technologies, markets, and climate change. The key message of this brief is that forest agencies will need to meet these principles in order to remain relevant, and to secure forests in the 21st century.

Finally, the group once again affirmed that this forum, which is continually evolving to meet the needs of leaders, is a critically important opportunity for leaders to meet and learn from colleagues informally, to refresh understandings and perspectives, and to be reassured that they are not alone in facing many of the same challenges. For more details on this event, please click [here](#).

Background

MegaFlorestais² is an informal network of public forest agency leaders dedicated to advancing international dialogue and exchange on transitions in forest governance, forest industry, and the roles of public forest agencies. The group includes the heads of forest agencies of the largest forested countries in the world, and provides the opportunity for these leaders to share their experiences and challenges in a frank, open and technical manner.³ The process aims to foster stronger relationships between forest agencies, collectively strengthening their abilities to play leading roles in addressing forest governance and sustainable forestry issues.

MegaFlorestais is co-chaired by Sally Collins, former Associate Chief of the US Forest Service and former Director of the US Department of Agriculture Office of Environmental Markets, and Tom Rosser, former Assistant Deputy Minister of the Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada. The Rights and Resources Initiative continues to function as MegaFlorestais' secretariat.

This year was the ninth annual meeting of MegaFlorestais.

For more information on MegaFlorestais and prior meetings, visit www.megaflorestais.org.



² MegaFlorestais – a Portuguese phrase that translates to “those with the greatest forests.”

³ MegaFlorestais meetings encourage free and open conversation following the Chatham House Rule (participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed).

Welcoming session

[Patrick Ekema Esunge](#), the Mayor of Buea, welcomed the first meeting of MegaFlorestais held in Africa.

[Andy White](#), Coordinator of the Rights and Resources Initiative, [and Tom Rosser](#), Co-Chair of MegaFlorestais thanked Cameroon for their long-time involvement in MegaFlorestais, and for enabling this meeting. They mentioned that the objectives of this particular gathering were: 1. to better understand the issues, challenges and opportunities of the forest agency leaders of Central Africa, and what the rest of us can do to help; 2. to discuss the set of principles laid out by former forest agency leaders to make sure forest agencies remain relevant in the future and promote good governance. Specific to Cameroon, Andy White presented two goals: 1. to obtain a clear understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing Cameroon's forests and their priorities for action; and 2. to see how MegaFlorestais Leaders can help support those priorities.



On behalf of the Cameroonian government, [Philip Ngole Ngwese](#), the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, wished a hearty welcome to the MegaFlorestais Leaders and expressed his joy to host the meeting for the first time.

- [Sally Collins and Tom Rosser](#) - *Introduction to MegaFlorestais: Past activities and Outcomes*

Sally and Tom reviewed the reasons for creating MegaFlorestais and the themes from past meetings. They noted that so many of the settings around which leaders meet tend to be very formal and not conducive to conversation and honest dialogue. The idea to create the group originated in a meeting in Beijing in September 2005. This meeting on public forest reform, co-organized by the Chinese Center for Agriculture Policy and the Rights and Resources Initiative, convened leaders from Brazil, China, Mexico, and the USA. Here, the leaders agreed to continue the collaboration by creating the MegaFlorestais network. They invited the Rights and Resources Initiative to facilitate and coordinate the organization of future meetings. Since then, two additional activities were created: a seminar for the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders and an international workshop on Rethinking Forest Regulations.⁴ Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou](#) - *Introduction to the Forests of Cameroon*

Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou is the Director of Forests of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon.

Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou provided an overview of Cameroon's four main tropical forest types (rainforest, moist deciduous trees, dry forest and tropical shrub land). Forest policy has undergone major reforms since 1992 with the creation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Main policy tools include the Forest-Environment Sector Program for sustainable forest management, and the 3 programs under the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF). The forest sector generates 5% of GDP, making it the 3rd most important sector in the economy after agriculture and oil. A number of measures have been taken to promote good governance and transparency such as an independent observer to monitor forest violations or a better mode of attribution of forest exploitation titles. In this line,

⁴ For more information on the MegaFlorestais network and its activities, please visit www.megaflorestais.org.

Cameroon signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the European Union in 2010. Cameroon is also focusing its efforts on sustainable forest management with reforestation projects or the transfer of forests reserves management to local authorities. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

○ [Andy White](#) - Key Note Speech: Forests in 300 years

Original [presentation](#) by Jürgen Blaser (Swiss Development Cooperation), and delivered by Andy White in his absence. This presentation is based on a longer [article](#) entitled “Forests in 300 years”, published in *Unasylva* 240, Vol.64, in 2013. The key messages that framed the meeting could be summed up as challenging times ahead for the forestry sector. In 300 years, “natural forests will still exist but, to a great extent, climax forest types, such as primary rainforests, will have disappeared, due mainly to shorter forest cycles caused by increased (climate related) disturbance.”⁵ People and market demands will also change. Even if the effects of these changes are harder to predict in the longer term (100-300 years), it is certain that forest agencies will need to evolve and governance must improve. Currently 45% of the world’s forests are in tropical countries with growing population. Deforestation remains high in areas like the Amazon Basin, West Africa and Southeast Asia. If business as usual continues, effects on these landscapes will be dramatic: for instance, under conservative scenarios much of the Congo Basin would become a savannah by 2050. Pressures from population growth and climate change will become even more challenging and we just cannot continue on this path: we need to adapt our policies and governance systems, manage our forests more sustainably, and think about the long term. A few actions



will be essential: countries should adopt a national strategy for sustainable forest management, clarify forest tenure, and encourage innovation and new approaches (i.e. ecosystem services, carbon pools, wood fibers). We will have to implement new forest management techniques (such as shorter rotations, guided semi-natural forests) and as a consequence, forest managers will become more important. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

The participants expressed caution about these projections but agreed that actions should be taken to avoid further degradation and that establishing better forest governance is urgent and essential to have hope of maintaining forests and sustainable production. We might not know what the future will look like but taking actions now will help us steer the process in the right direction.

Country Presentations

Every year, each MegaFlorestais member comes to the meeting prepared to discuss the priority challenges, issues, and opportunities facing their agencies and the forest sector. In advance they shared an overview of their forest governance structure and forest sector (overviews available [here](#)). Given the candid nature of the presentations, the countries/names are not attributed here, but the general themes were:

- Working across sectors, especially mining and agriculture remains a large challenge;
- Decentralization of authority (from national government to states/provinces is happening in many places with mixed results);

⁵ P. 72 “Forests in 300 years”, *Unasylva* 240, Vol.64, in 2013

- Collaboration with communities and the public, and finding innovative ways to reach out and involve people, continues to be an issue and opportunity;
- Climate change, requisite fire and forest restoration is requiring new approaches to government intervention and funding;
- Land reforms are currently happening in many countries, and in others the reforms are deepening;
- Markets for forest productions are leading to new innovations as the pulp and paper industries struggle. Some governments are helping to reduce the risk of new technology and innovation by offering matching funds to investors.

Summary of the global scan – The future of forests and citizen demand

One of the highlights of MegaFlorestais each year is the Global Scan, a session on global trends affecting forestry. This year, our resource advisors, Don Roberts, Alain Karsenty, Jenny Springer, and Cécile Ndjebet each gave a presentation that was followed by a group discussion. A short synopsis is provided here:

- **[Don Roberts](#) - *Two Key Trends in the Global Forest Sector: The growth of China and bio-energy***

There are two key trends shaping forest use and investments: Chinese demand for fiber and bio-energy. Chinese demand for timber- and forest-related products and fibers has increased dramatically since 1992. Meanwhile, their supply deficit has grown at a rate of more than 15% per year—despite having the greatest area in timber plantations anywhere. The demand for foreign wood has resulted in growing imports from Russia, New Zealand and the USA, and increased investments in timberland via Chinese State Owned Enterprises and sovereign funding.

In regards to bio-energy, four variables have direct impact on demand: price of fossil fuels, resource cost and quality, efficiency of conversion technology, and public support and policy. On the other end, three of the biggest current impediments to investing in bio-energy are: low prices of alternative sources of energy, feedstock price risk, and policy uncertainty. Global investments in biomass-based power have increased since 2005, mostly driven by demand in Europe and China, but 2020 national targets are unlikely to be reached. Supply sustainability is becoming a key requirement among European power companies which has implications for regional sourcing of biomass. The UK is currently the most attractive market in Europe, however policy uncertainty remains as projections are often overstated. Meanwhile, Asian consumer countries (Japan, China, and South Korea) have set very ambitious targets to meet energy demand with bio-energy but their achievability is questionable. In any case, biomass remains an increasingly attractive source of electricity – especially when combined with other sources of low cost renewable power like wind and solar. Going forward, major next generation biofuel investments are expected in the US and Brazil.



Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- **[Alain Karsenty](#) - *Trends for Investments, Industry and Trade: Tropical forests in Africa***

Global demand for timber may fall, hitting the already shrinking natural forest-based timber sector, but domestic (and mostly informal) demands are increasing. There are also more pressures on forested

areas due to growing population, agriculture and extractive industries investments. We are consequently witnessing a change of actors in the timber sector with a clear decline of European companies' shares, a lower interest in Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, and less profitability for timber exploitation companies which complied with the law and are being replaced by less scrupulous companies. The African timber market is becoming both more concentrated and fragmented: companies in emerging markets are better positioned to meet demand with cheaper prices, while creating unmet domestic demand, often filled by informal loggers. The concession system is declining and as operations become costlier, formal enterprises are forced to scale them down and outsource supply to contractors (the Southeast Asian case).

The speculative nature of commodity trade is resulting in a market where land is the most valuable asset. Land acquisitions are rising and are mostly domestic-driven. Degraded forests are then especially attractive zones for the production of high value crops, such as palm oil. Yet, the conditions for investments are not ideal and this trend might slow down. Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) is increasingly adopted though with a major implementation gap: the high and unmet expectations created by REDD+ have made it a source of disappointment in the region. It looks like there is a shift from the forest to the land agenda. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

Participants expressed their interest in the development of biotechnologies and attachment to exploring strategies that would bring social, economic and ecological benefits. Several programs promoting sustainable forest management have been implemented in most of the participating countries.

In response to Alain's presentation, participants from African countries indicated that they wanted to change domestic timber markets and encourage higher value timber activities. They also indicated their disappointment to see that many actors were discouraged by certification.

The international REDD market cannot work as currently designed because carbon prices are too low. However, it could work if used as an investment tool for land, tenure, and governance reforms.

- [Jenny Springer](#) - *Progress and Slowdown in Forest Tenure Reform Since 2002*

Although tenure transition has continued since 2002 by giving ownership and control of over 513 Mha of forest lands to local communities, governments still own or administer most of the world's forests. Advantageous court rulings notwithstanding, the implementation of tenure regimes favorable to communities has slowed down and REDD+ countries are no exception to this trend. Across the developing world, uneven progress is evident. In Asia, the two largest countries (China and India) account for the largest shares of community forests in the region. Most notably, since 2008 in all regions, very few tenure frameworks have been passed that confer ownership. In this context, governments are compelled to react to pressures from industry by granting greater spaces to concessions, or by speeding up the allocation of such permits. Though new policy frameworks and tools exist to map and measure these pressures and resources, some additional actions are needed to create real change: promote tenure reform as a strategy to achieve development goals, secure real support



from REDD+ and FLEGT, build synergies between tenure and conservation reform movements, and fully engage private sector corporations and investors. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Cécile Ndjebet](#) - *Community Forest Enterprises in Cameroon*

In Cameroon, community forests can be established in natural forests of the non-permanent forest domain and are subject to a management agreement between a local community and the forest authority. They must meet certain size requirements (< 5000 ha) and management models by law. The models, however, allow for customization, adjusting targets and objectives to a community's developmental needs. As of 2013, 147 community forests had been established and many more are being negotiated. Within community forests, community forestry enterprises (CFEs) are being created to exploit timber and non-timber forest products. Multi resources inventories of the forests are often key to estimate the value of the forests. In one pilot CFE, investments per year have surpassed USD 20,000 (11 million Central African Francs). Communities however face great technological and financial challenges with limited access to funding and markets. Access and ownership are often vexing issues and subject to contention. Permanence and clarity in their tenure model would substantially improve the economic and social prospects of Cameroon's CFEs. Political will is required from governments and donors. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



Discussion

Participants discussed the challenges that local communities are facing to ensure their economic development. They wondered if evidence existed that change in ownership led to more sustainable forest management: indeed, a growing body of research shows correlation of community forest based management and improved resource outcomes.

Summary of the sessions

- **Challenges in Managing Tropical Forests**

- [Paolo Cerutti](#) - *Emerging Lessons for FLEGT and Implications for Local Enterprises and Communities*

Created in 2004, the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) emerged as a European Union policy response to illegal timber, with the support of many forested countries. A decade later, implementation has been sluggish—only 7 countries have fully embraced the process (most of them from West Africa). As countries consider the provisions of FLEGT, issues of formality/informality come to the fore and there is a high risk of sending wrong messages to politicians: legal timber is not necessarily sustainable, and illegal timber is not necessarily illegitimate or non-sustainable. However, we still need to face reality: in the Congo Basin, Indonesia or Ecuador, almost 70% of timber exploitation takes place in the informal sector. There are many reasons for this: red-tape, onerous regulations, or arbitrary suspensions of permits, all of which hamper the success of the FLEGT process.

Governments should take a less combative approach to informal trade: analyze customary ownership, promote legal demand through public procurement, provide transparent data and information, facilitate micro-credit and training. Most importantly, as governments come to grips with the challenge of effective governance, they should scale back the criminalization of informal activities, promote conditions that would stimulate legal trade (i.e. by fighting corruption) and bring back confidence in the State. Other policies should include incremental decentralization, as governments test the appropriateness of certain policies for certain contexts. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

Participants discussed the different legislations that governments have put in place to fight illegal logging (i.e. Australia, E.U., USA). Paolo explained that the Lacey Act (USA) approach had a better impact on local population because they focus on the outcome and do not dictate specific actions.

Participants raised the issue of access to market and timber processing industries for small forest enterprises and discussed the challenges of timber tracking. While markets for traditional forestry/large scale concessions in natural forests are decreasing, the governmental laws prefer/anticipate these kinds of transactions. Laws are not equipped to deal with new markets or players (e.g. biofuels and energy markets). There are few mechanisms in place to support and promote community management of forests, which evidence shows to be better managed than traditional forestry.

- [Solange Bandiaky-Badji](#) - *Land Reforms in Africa: Challenges, opportunities, and the Empowerment of local communities*

The Congo Basin is home to the second largest forest in the world after the Amazon. Unfortunately, it also has the largest amount of threatened forests in the world and a very large vulnerable population (there are at least 428 million customary land holders in the continent). Africa also remains the main target of global land investment and acquisitions. Governments have made notable advances in land reforms since 2009, in an effort to uproot colonial and post-colonial legacies. Indigenous rights, however, remain a challenge, coupled with decentralization of land and resource management, as well as a more active engagement of civil society organizations in policymaking processes. Yet, the most outstanding threat is still political upheaval, which continues to afflict a host of African nations. Likewise, traditional conservation agencies have often neglected the rights of local communities as they pushed for biodiversity and environmental preservation. In most countries, women's tenure has not garnered significant support for reform.



In coming years, it is important that governments further recognize customary and collective rights, involve civil society in reform processes, build alliances with strategic actors and improve collaboration with other sectors and legislations (such as land, forest and mining). Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

Participants discussed the issue of granting titles to land, especially for local communities in low density areas. Several approaches are being debated (i.e. individual vs. collective titles, macro zoning vs.

participatory mapping). Others pointed out that it is critical to identify “what” rights and to “whom they are granted.”

➤ **The State of Climate Change and Carbon Rights**

- [Wale Adeleke](#) - *Status of REDD+/Forest Governance in Central Africa: Challenges of implementation*

Forest governance is essential for resource management in Central Africa, where 80-90% of logging is said to be illegal and consumed domestically which leads to lost taxes and royalties, the erosion of livelihood and degraded forests. Since the 2000s, regional and national FLEG processes have been undertaken to help solve some of the underlying issues—elements include accountability, transparency, rule of law, clarification of land tenure and ownership, etc. In response to governance issues, policy and legislative reviews have taken place in places from Cameroon to the Republic of Congo. Key challenges remain stakeholder participation, planning and implementation.



In this context, REDD is seen as an opportunity to give impetus to governance reforms needed in this region of Africa, although challenges to this implementation are no less formidable. Countries lack technical capacity to support, for instance, participatory MRV processes. Funding is uncertain; there is limited experience engaging various stakeholders in the policymaking process; legislative challenges of their own abound, among others. Nevertheless, REDD could be instrumental to push for the necessary harmonization of processes and standards in the region. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Andy White](#) - *Establishing Forest Carbon Markets in Tropical Countries: Community rights and carbon trade*

The Warsaw Agreement provided 3 key requirements: 1. REDD+ activities are consistent with the 7 Cancun safeguards; 2. countries will develop a Safeguards Information System; and 3. developing countries will provide the above information. However, further guidance is needed regarding these safeguards, and accountability, among other aspects. The Carbon Fund’s Methodological Framework, at the World Bank, offers similarly vague specifications regarding carbon ownership and transfers, and requires good governance in order to have positive effects. A study conducted by RRI on 23 countries shows that only 3 had passed legislation defining carbon rights, while another 6 are currently debating these laws. No country has established a regulatory framework governing carbon trade. Research suggests that communities can be effective guarantors of forest carbon permanence, with governments implicitly supporting this claim. Successful models exist in Australia and New Zealand. Carbon trade requires a level of detail that poses a complex legal challenge. Clarification is therefore imperative. Likewise, rights and responsibilities need to be strengthened, and permanence established before REDD+ implementation. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Alain Karsenty](#) - *REDD+, Nested Approach and Carbon Rights*

At the moment of conception, REDD+ architecture was more about a national-level performance on carbon reduction. Yet, lobbying by carbon-business companies and NGOs also brought about a project-based focus, which led to a “nested approach” whereby project- and national-level performance.

Indeed, for a given target of emission reduction at the national level, projects are credited for their verified reduction, while governments receive the remaining credits. Soon, troublesome questions arose, especially as deforestation related to food security became a perfectly tenable reality while achieving carbon reduction at the project level. Another unintended consequence could be the rise of carbon rents, as emission reduction becomes a speculative and lucrative investment. The prospects of carbon rights in this context are dire: competition over forestlands and forests ownership could be detrimental for the customary rights of local populations. Likewise, focusing on the property of carbon credits under the current legislative vacuum creates an opening for project promoters to claim ownership over those credits. Focusing on the carbon rents, on the other hand, creates a more strategic framework in which net benefit sharing is the subject matter of policy. Only then can tenure become a relevant principle. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

Discussion

Participants discussed the challenges of REDD implementation. One of its main issues is that it rewards the middle man rather than actual forest managers. They agreed that REDD, as currently designed, was not successful but regretted that it had been a missed opportunity for the forest sector as the REDD debate brought a lot of political attention on forestry issues. The Green Climate Fund could take over and lead the efforts in the coming years.

➤ Field Trip

- **Introductory presentation: [Samuel Eben Ebai](#) - *Land Use Situation and Challenges in South West Cameroon***

Samuel Eben Ebai is the South West Regional Delegate for the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon.

Spanning a total surface area (30% for protected areas) of 2.4 million ha, Southwestern Cameroon is divided in 6 divisions. Yet, many challenges arise over the usage of its rich soil: diverse land uses include natural sanctuaries, ecological reserves, etc. The disparities between community and commercial forests are stark: 45,000 ha are under some sort of community management vs. 200,000 ha for agro-business companies. Like in other developing countries, overlaps between agricultural, mining concessions, and forests reserves abound, and are estimated at 200,000 ha. This confused context has created tension and difficulties among local, governmental, and private stakeholders—an information asymmetry to the detriment of local communities and local authorities. Indeed, regarding land negotiations, private companies have an almost natural upper hand, highlighting the need to strengthen governmental involvement. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



- **Summary of the Field Trip**

During the field trip, the group stopped in Bokwango and was greeted by Mr. Besong Simon Besem, Conservator of Mount Cameroon National Park who gave an overview of the park. The park was created in 2009 to protect the volcano and its rich diversity from deforestation and protect its water sources. It covers 58 ha and is bordered by 41 villages (about 100,000 inhabitants) who gathered in an association, Mocap, to participate in the management of the park. The villages are divided into clusters, each with their own institutions (such as Village forest management committees or cluster platforms, an elected

structure that participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of park management activities). One of the areas of co-management is the exploitation of *Prunus Africana*, whose bark is shredded and used by pharmaceutical companies to cure prostate cancer. This specie is currently protected under appendix II of CITES⁶ and its exploitation is heavily regulated. Exploitation within the park's boundaries started in 2011 once the management plan was validated. The park authorities and Mocap have been collaborating for its implementation: they have conducted an inventory of the trees, and Mocap is handling the harvesting activities under the monitoring of the park agents. 43% of the benefits from the harvest go to the local harvesters and 16% goes in the village committee fund to support local development. This initiative is consequently widely supported by the surrounding population. However, there are doubts about the future of this initiative as it is not financially self-sufficient (prices of *Prunus Africana* are low and all sales need to go through a national agency which increases the costs). After a demonstration of the harvesting process, the group was greeted by the local dance group.



The group then travelled to Limbe through 150 ha of tea plantations. A long standing dispute took place on this land between the plantation company and the communities. The communities advocated that some of these lands were theirs and brought the case to the African Human Rights Commission which ruled in favor of the communities. Some land was given back but it was sold immediately.

Once arrived in the Botanic Garden, the group was greeted by the Conservator, Ms. Mafanny Julie Mbome who explained that the garden has been created 120 years ago, covers 44 ha and has the second biggest nursery in Cameroon. It is part of the Cameroonian authorities' conservation efforts and preserves endangered species and plant varieties while enhancing the livelihoods of local communities nearby through honey production, craft, etc. The participants walked through the garden and saw 800 years old trees, the oldest in the garden.

The group then visited the Limbe Refuge Center and saw how endangered species or hurt animals are being protected and reintroduced in their natural habitat. In its 20 years of activity, the center has rescued nearly 4500 animals (primates, birds, small mammals and reptiles).

After travelling through hectares of banana, rubber and palm oil plantations and witnessing the pressure on the land, the group visited Alpicam, a certified timber processing factory in Bonaberi (Douala). Alpicam is a family owned business headquartered in Italy. It has 3 factories in Cameroon and almost 2,000 employees. The factory focuses on 4 main products: sawing, rotary cutting, reconstructed wood and plywood. 80% of their production is being exported. This high value processing factory is however facing some constraints in terms of supply and infrastructure.

○ Reflection and Discussion Around the Field Trip

After the field trip, the group discussed outstanding pressures from agriculture, infrastructure investments and conservation efforts, and their impact on local communities. Tenure reform is a key challenge—and a challenge to implement—and it carries its own complexities (e.g., individual vs. collective titling). Even developed countries have not fully solved these tenure issues.

Regarding the reality of continued support by many governments for deforestation and climate change, agencies have to face the fact that forests will become more fragmented and less diverse. Actors are

⁶ CITES stands for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

changing too with family owned businesses being replaced by corporate capital. One of the most important questions is: how to encourage domestic markets? Most of the wood produced domestically is being exported and is too expensive.

Andy White began the discussion by pointing out that some countries have experienced similar exploitation patterns: first comes extensive harvesting of high value species, often by “outsiders” (foreign investors), large businesses who conduct extensive harvesting. Then, simultaneously, land prices rise, causing the conversion to agriculture (much more profit on a per hectare basis) and subsequently, a few remnants natural forests remain, controlled by the “state”. He reflected that Cameroon is currently harvesting its high value species, yet the wood values are not up but land prices are escalating.

This is happening at a time, in history, when not only are we coping globally with climate change, but with global timber markets, and international mechanisms like REDD, FLEGT and FSC, a very competitive environment in which to govern forests. The result is a dangerous dissociation between governance done locally and global pressures. The domestic implementation of international conventions must be more closely tailored to local realities for they will not only risk having no effect, but could also lead to the opposite outcomes. In sum, this puts enormous pressure on forest agencies. Others added that “we cannot make reforms to please others”; reforms require practical solutions that work for people who live there. There was a broad consensus around community forestry being one solution that must be considered.



The Cameroonians offered some perspectives as well: the collaboration observed with communities around Mt. Cameroon took 30 years to build. Any sustainable changes require the support of communities, and that shared ownership in the results takes years to develop. Now Mt. Cameroon is being reforested, stabilized and a tourism industry is being nurtured. Concepts like REDD are, to say the least, foreign for locals. They know that if you cut trees there is no water—the implications of deforestation are real and tangible. There seems to be an opening to involve Doula in a “water for people” project as in Buea. Also, there was much discussion about creating a local market for wood; the government is creating incentives for secondary wood processing in wood furniture, to be implemented this summer. There is optimism that this will help create jobs and create the desired local markets.

On land tenure, the debate focused on the more practical terms to address the issue. Is it best to divide the land into small parcels for each individual? Or to keep the land communal and let them set aside some land for households, as was done in Mexico? There was much interest in creating a network to just focus on best practices around these practical solutions to forest land tenure reform.



Finally, they concluded that good forest governance requires tackling not just tenure reform but another big underlying issue: poverty. We need to look at new ways to create economic development from the forests: local timber markets and enterprises, Non Timber Forest

Products (NTFPs), Payments for Environmental Services (PES) – all are widely underestimated.

Don Roberts pointed to the example of Brazil, where there might be a middle way: being able to tackle deforestation while developing an agribusiness industry. But capital and clear tenure rights are needed. Any development that would come without a clarification of tenure rights will be a momentary illusion. Infrastructure investments (such as the deep sea water being constructed in Kribi, Cameroon) will change the economic context, bring more capital and increase the value of natural resources. The best thing we could do to prepare ourselves is to do physical and economic inventories. New investors will be looking at the business case but also pay attention to environmental and social dimensions. Therefore, every attempt to account for these is also a good way to attract responsible capital.

➤ **Rethinking Conservation for the 21st Century**

Jenny Springer gave a quick introduction to the session by explaining why it is important to rethink conservation. Several reasons can be considered: 1. Equity: conservation models are a heritage of colonialism and were unfair with local population by expropriating them from their native land, 2. Extent: most biodiversity areas are on community lands (de facto or de jure), 3. Economics: more actors are involved in conservation and it became more costly, 4. Effectiveness: there are growing scientific evidence of good conservation and sustainable use outcomes under community management, and 5. Environment: the protected areas approach has showed its limits and landscape approaches are proving to be more effective to fight against climate change.

Two ways forward have been identified: a rights-based approach to conservation (that would contribute to realization of human rights standards) and community-based conservation (sustainable use initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities grounded in their local tenure, governance and knowledge systems).

- [Wale Adeleke](#) - ***Community-Based Approach to Conservation as a Tool to Help Achieve International Commitments at the Country Level***

Rights-based conservation is supported and promoted by a wide range of international frameworks and conventions on issues such as human rights (i.e. the International Bill on Human Rights), Indigenous Peoples (i.e. the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and the environment (i.e. the World Heritage Convention), among others. For instance, the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) has been one of the most supportive and recognized the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities on biological resources. All these international obligations guide the work of IUCN and should guide national level policies. A few key principles have emerged including: safeguards; free, prior and informed consent; culture; contribute to the rights of communities; customary governance; state governance; community initiatives; information, knowledge, science and technologies. Despite all these instruments, it is unfortunately hard to guarantee that the signatories of those agreements abide by them and that those rights are experienced on the ground. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Jenny Springer](#) - ***Evidence on the Scale and Effectiveness of Community Conservation***

Community-based conservation is difficult to quantify, considering its self-initiated nature, and often smaller scale. Nevertheless, studies suggest that at least 370 million hectares are owned or managed by communities in developing countries and that about 13% of the world's surface is currently among Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). For instance, 20% of the Amazon is on legally-designated indigenous lands but other examples can be found throughout the world. Evidence suggests

that mixed-use protected areas (where some degree of productive use is allowed) are more effective in reducing deforestation: in Latin America, indigenous lands have been at least twice as effective as any other form of protection to reduce deforestation (Nelson & Chomitz, 2011). Community forests and jointly managed forests in Tanzania are also great examples of innovative and effective community-based conservation. These community based conservation models rely on 4 basic building blocks: secure tenure, strong local institutions, sound management, and sustainable livelihoods. Indeed, policies to strengthen and scale up community conservation should aim at these. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.

- [Mary Wagner](#) - *Experience From the US*

Mary Wagner is the Associate Chief of the United States Forest Service (USFS).

The US has had conflictive relationships with the Native Americans due to the nation's settlement history. The process to solve tenure issues started 100 years ago but is still ongoing. However, through courts and legislative acts, relations have improved and tribes are recognized as individual nations. 4 recent ideas have helped strengthen the relations between Indigenous Peoples and the US Forest Service: 1. The 2012 Planning rule (which governs how public forests are managed): a new process was established in consultation with Native American representatives; 2. In 2012, five federal agencies (the Departments of Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, Energy, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) entered into a memorandum of understanding to improve the protection of and Indian access to sacred sites on federal land; 3. The anchor forest concept that involves tribal land and all the adjacent national forests to promote sustainable long term wood and biomass production levels at the landscape level. Pilot projects have taken place and are being led by tribal councils; and 4. A new process to build cultural competencies that help the USFS work with others of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds, to build inclusiveness and diversity awareness and understanding into our workforce and into our relationships with tribes and communities.

It takes a lot of leadership time to set up these initiatives and understand the needs of the Indian tribes and how to work with them.

Discussion:

Participants discussed different ideas that have been put in place in their respective countries to encourage Indigenous Peoples participation and sustainable forest governance. They also discussed how protected areas were established and what this did to the rights and livelihoods of people who lived on the land. There was little support for this model of protected areas that denied historical, cultural rights of people who lived there; there was support for a new model of conservation that engaged communities and Indigenous Peoples in the conservation of forests, as in Buea with Mt. Cameroon.



- **Forest Agencies of the 21st Century, and Reflection on the Key Principles**

- [Tom Rosser](#) - *What Does it Look Like From the Other Side?*

At first sight, fisheries and forestry are very distinct industries, yet commonalities overlap between the two sectors (such as climate change, invasive species, and First nations) and there is a constant need to challenge ourselves and seek a broader perspective. Indeed, global demand for marine products is taking a toll on the productive capacity and the sustainable outlooks of Canada's fisheries. In this

context, the rise of aquaculture is likely to mitigate some of this increase. Advances in 3-d printing, energy-generation and storage, genomics and advanced materials are compelling public resource managers to re-examine their structures for the 21st century. Examples of this impulse are the UK Nudge Unit, a UK government agency that brings insights from behavioral economics to policymakers. In the US, the proliferation of innovation challenges X-prizes, crowdsourcing, crowd-funding, and citizen science are also testaments to this renewed interest in information sharing. In Canada, Blueprint 2020 aims at breaking these silos of information across the public service to change the way agencies and employees interact. Click [here](#) to see the full presentation.



Discussion:

Denis Koulagna began the discussion by thanking Tom Rosser and reflecting on how every industry is guided by tradition, and forestry has a strong tradition of its own. He reflected on his first MegaFlorestais meeting at Grey Towers and the powerful vision and tradition created by Gifford Pinchot. He wondered what would happen to these traditions, noting that the forestry culture is somewhat driven by a kind of “divine” mission of protecting forests for future generations, a truly sacred mandate. He admired Tom for moving into Fisheries and noting the role difference. But in both, Tom is in “public service”, what he believes is the important role for foresters to assume going forward. He pointed out that foresters must not be “enforcers” or “police” but be servants, protectors of the land.

Participants also discussed new approaches to encourage inter-sectoral collaboration, empower staff and stimulate the agents’ creativity within the agencies. Some mentioned that they did the leg work, identified and brought together all the stakeholders. Others are encouraging more public private partnerships to stimulate innovation. Some countries are focusing on enhancing inclusion and are virtually connecting on a quarterly basis the head of the agency to the younger leaders. In this spirit, MegaFlorestais Leaders agreed that they should capitalize more on the Next Generation of Forest Agency Leaders seminar and ask their younger leaders to work on specific tasks. They also reflected on the fact that agencies needed to adapt and take advantage of outside forces.

➤ Closing Session

○ [Sally Collins](#) - Reflections on Principles for Architecture for the 21st Century

Sally synthesized the discussions of the week (as well as from previous MegaFlorestais meetings) around a set of 5 principles for effective public forest agencies in the 21st century. These were discussed during the meeting in Bali and refined by a set of former forest agency leaders. They include:

1. Transparency, good information accessible to all is essential, as well as enabling the agency to stay on track, and enabling citizen action to help. Better data is specifically needed on NTFPs, Small and Medium-sized Forestry Enterprises (SMFEs), payment for ecosystem services, etc., the “non-traditional” forest industry. **Public forest agencies can take the lead in engaging citizens in effective and productive ways.**

2. Clarification of tenure and ensuring recognition of community land rights is an essential step, and a priority in many countries. Forest agencies should promote this, work with and encourage other ministries to address this challenge. ***Public forest agencies must help lead the transformation of forestland ownership and tenure.***
3. Promote more inclusive, effective, governance – from “command and control” to more responsive structures, more efficient, more strategic, more forward looking, and relevant to local communities, citizens. Engage a growing array of actors and forest users in monitoring and enforcement. ***Organizational structure, policies, plans and regulations should be designed to actively engage all stakeholders.***
4. Ability to evolve: leaders must open up to new organizational models, and designs that resolve conflicting policies on the same land. ***Public forest agencies must be designed to respond to the demands of citizens, changes in their forests, and global trends.***
5. Prioritize development of new skills and capacity for social/community engagement, conflict management, rethink the curriculums of forestry schools and ensure staff development in these areas. ***New Challenges call for new management and leadership skills.***

Public forest agencies should ensure that governance is enriched as new actors are engaged—not only in the traditional sense but also in a more holistic way: respecting citizen rights, ensuring transparency and permanence and reaching out to new partners in the private sector and other areas of government. There is an existential challenge ahead for forest agencies: to embrace the uncertainties of the future via more open management models and rationales, or become a casualty of environmental and social transformation. See [presentation](#), and the original opinion piece in [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Indonesian](#) [Portuguese](#), and [Spanish](#).

Discussion:

A lively discussion followed as each participant reflected on how their agencies are performing on these principles: what is most challenging, what they feel they are making progress on. But all participants agreed that the principles laid out in the opinion piece were accurate. They recognized that new technologies had completely changed the context and offering new tools to promote inclusion and transparency. Countries recognized that tenure reforms were tough to tackle but experience shows that they are highly beneficial and improve the livelihood of rural population by stimulating local economy.

Several tangible items came from this discussion that could result in follow-up activities:

1. Set up a working group on tenure reform to do a “deep dive” on this topic as a group, learn about best practices and what made them successful.
2. Give the Next Generation of Leaders an assignment, to look ahead at these issues/principles and perhaps address the move of forestry into new technologies. Get them engaged to help leaders.
3. Build a strong link to the Next Generation group to the next MegaFlorestais meeting, perhaps have one of the group assignments presented there. Develop “X” prizes for the best new ideas, to get the next generation focused on robust scenario development (Canada’s “Foresight” exercise might be a great idea for example, a one day workshop).
4. Make a set of recommendations to universities about the shifts in forest training needed to help address these global challenges.
5. Use the 5 Principles to build a robust agenda for Peru’s meeting and pair countries to do some work in between the meetings on some of this.
6. Prepare a guide to “best practices” around the 5 Principles that Leaders could share with their staffs internally as reforms are contemplated.

Participants expressed their gratitude to the Rights and Resources Initiative for continuing to organize and support the meetings, and agreed to help with fundraising efforts.

RRI expressed its deepest thanks to Secretary General Denis Koulagna for his steady involvement in MegaFlorestais and paid tribute to his leadership, graciousness and mentorship. Denis concluded the meeting by saying that he was very happy with what he heard, with the discussions during the meeting, that all of his expectations had been met. He pointed out that as foresters we are often “imprisoned by our forests without a view.” We hardly step outside of the woods to help politicians understand the needs of the forest sector, or to fully understand them ourselves. It is critical that decisions that are taken elsewhere in government consider forestry and forests, and also consider the future more broadly. Finally he congratulated former MegaFlorestais Leaders for the Opinion Piece and the five principles: “it was like holding up a mirror” to read them.

Going Forward

- The annual MegaFlorestais meetings continue to be important to agency leaders as no other venue offers this opportunity for candid discussion and exchange of ideas. Despite the differences between countries, forest leaders have so much in common as forest institutions.

All countries face challenges and the issues are changing constantly - whether they come from outside the agencies (like new markets or new global initiatives like REDD) or from the inside (political transitions, different policies). Forest leaders have to be nimble and responsive to these challenges and changes. It is essential for them to keep a broad view to ensure their agency is open to new cultures, new approaches, new markets, new ideas, etc.

- Leaders favorably welcomed Peru’s offer to host the next meeting.
- They thanked Secretary General Denis Koulagna and the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife for their organization of the meeting.
- RRI informed the MegaFlorestais Leaders that it had commissioned an evaluation of the MegaFlorestais network to take stock on its 9th year of existence. Leaders expressed they were looking forward to reading the results.
- A consensus was established around the 5 principles for the forest agencies of the 21st century.
- Building leadership remains critical and continuing to promote the Seminar for the next generation of MegaFlorestais is a priority. New ways to engage with the next generation of leaders will be explored.



MEGAforestais

2014 Buea, Cameroon



Forests in 300 years and actions now to secure them

PROGRAMME

May 5-9, 2014

The Mountain Hotel - Buea, Cameroon

Hosted by: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon

In cooperation with: Rights and Resources Initiative

Co-Chairs of MegaFlorestais 2014: Tom Rosser, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
Sally Collins, Former Associate Chief, US Forest Service
Denis Koulagna, Secretary General, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon

Facilitator: Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative

Sunday, May 4

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

All day | Arrival
19:00 | Group Dinner

Monday, May 5

8:30-10:00 **BREAKFAST**

SESSION 1 | General Introduction & Orientation to Meeting

10:00-11:00

- Welcome and Introductions:
 - Patrick Ekema Esunge, Mayor of Buea
 - Andy White, Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative
 - MegaFlorestais Co-Chairs: Tom Rosser, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans; and Sally Collins, Former Associate Chief of the US Forest Service
 - Philip Ngole Ngwese, Minister of Forests and Wildlife, Cameroon (15-20 min)

11:00-11:15 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 1 | (Continued)

11:15-12:00

- Introduction of MegaFlorestais – Sally Collins (10 min)

- Introduction of MegaFlorestais Leaders and Resource Advisors (15 min)
- Introduction to Cameroonian Forests (20 min)

12:00-13:30 **LUNCH**

13:30-14:00 **Keynote speech:** Forests in 300 years – Andy White, on behalf of Jürgen Blaser (20 min, followed by 10 min discussion)

SESSION 2 | Trends from around the world

14:00-15:45

- Delegations take 15 minutes each to share their country presentations

15:45-16:00 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 2 | (Continued)

16:00-17:00

- Country presentations continue

17:00-17:30

- Resource advisors provide their sense of 2-3 major news events/shifts in the last year (3 min each)

17:30-18:15 **HAPPY HOUR AT THE BAR**

19:00-21:30 **GALA DINNER HOSTED BY THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE**

8:00-9:00 BREAKFAST

SESSION 3 | Global Scan: The future of forest and citizen demand

9:00-10:30

- Global trends for investments, industry and trade – Don Roberts, CEO, Nawitka Capital Advisors Ltd. (20 min)
- Trends for investments, industry and trade: Tropical forests in Africa – Alain Karsenty, Senior Researcher, French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) (20 min)
- Response by Arvind Khare, Executive Director, Rights and Resources Initiative (5 min)
- Discussion and Q&A (45 min)

10:30-10:45 COFFEE BREAK

Session 3 | (Continued)

10:45-12:00

- Progress and slowdown in forest tenure reform since 2002 – Jenny Springer, Director of Global Programs, Rights and Resources Initiative (15 min)
- Community forest enterprises in Cameroon – Cécile Ndjebet, President, The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF) (15 min)
- Discussion (45 min)

12:00-13:00 LUNCH

Session 4 | Challenges in Managing Tropical Forests

13:00-14:30

- Emerging lessons for FLEGT and implications for local enterprises and communities – Paolo Cerutti, Senior scientist, Forests and Governance Programme, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (20 min)
- Land reforms in Africa: Challenges, opportunities, and the empowerment of communities – Solange Bandiaky-Badji, Africa Program Director, Rights and Resources Initiative (20 min)
- Discussion and Q&A (50 min)

14:30-14:45 COFFEE BREAK

SESSION 5 | The State of Climate Change and Carbon Rights

14:45- 16:30

- Status of REDD/forest governance in Central Africa: Challenges of implementation – Wale Adeleke, REDD Forest Governance Thematic Coordinator, West and Central Africa Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (20 min)
- Challenges of climate change, community rights and carbon markets – Arvind Khare (20 min)
- Implementation of REDD+ projects: Carbon rights, nested approach – Alain Karsenty (15 min)
- Discussion and Q&A (50 min)

Introduction to the Field Trip

16:30- 17:00

- What are we going to see and what should we bring – Samuel Eben Ebai, Representative of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife in the South West region (30 min)

17:00-19:00 Free time

19:00-20:00 DINNER

FIELD TRIP

6:30-7:45	Breakfast
7:45-8:00	Gather in the lobby
8:00-8:15	Travel to Bokwango
8:15-10:00	<p>Visit to Bokwango</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lingombi and Ngannyah dances • General presentation of Mount Cameroon and co-management of Prunus Africana • Prunus Africana harvesting • Group discussion <p><i>Point of interest: See how local communities around Mount Cameroon came together to create an association, MOCAP, and fought to be involved in the management of the National Park and some of its species. The visit will focus on the co-management of the Prunus Africana in the Park. 16% of the proceeds from Prunus Africana exploitation are going towards community development which has already boosted local participation.</i></p>
10:00-10:40	Travel through tea plantations to Limbe
10:40-11:45	<p>Refreshments and visit to the Botanical Garden of Limbe</p> <p><i>Point of interest: See how the Cameroonian authorities have contributed to conservation efforts by preserving endangered species and plant varieties. One of the Garden's missions is also to enhance the livelihoods of local communities nearby through honey production, craft, etc.</i></p>
11:45-11:50	Travel to the Wildlife Refuge Center of Limbe
11:50-12:20	<p>Short visit to the Wildlife Refuge Center</p> <p><i>Point of interest: See how endangered species or hurt animals are being protected and reintroduced in their natural habitat. Wildlife and forests are linked to each other: animals play a critical role in the forests by spreading grains, etc. There is no healthy forest without wildlife.</i></p>
12:20-12:50	Travel to Seme Beach, Bakingili
12:50-14:15	LUNCH AT SEME BEACH HOTEL
14:15-15:45	Drive to Bonaberi (Douala)
15:45-17:00	<p>Refreshments and visit to Alpicam, a timber processing factory</p> <p><i>Point of interest: Visit a factory focused on 4 products: sawing, rotary cutting, reconstructed wood and plywood. Alpicam is a certified processing factory since 2009. The company, headquartered in Italy, has 3 factories and almost 2,000 employees in Cameroon and other factories around the world. Most of their products are exported.</i></p>
17:00-18:30	Travel Back to Buea
18:30-19:00	Free time
19:00-20:00	DINNER

8:00-9:00 **BREAKFAST**

SESSION 6 | Rethinking Conservation for the 21st Century

9:00-10:30

- Why rethinking conservation and why now: The context – Jenny Springer (5 min)
- International commitments and guidance on rights and community-based approaches to conservation – Wale Adeleke (20 min)
- Evidence on the global scale and effectiveness of community-based conservation – Jenny Springer (15 min)
- Discussion and Q&A (50 min)

10:30-10:45 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 6 | (Continued)

10:45-12:00

- Conservation and Local Communities: Examples of how governments have worked with indigenous/community groups to promote conservation:
 - Experience from Mexico – Enrique Serrano, General Coordinator of Planning and Information, National Forestry Commission of Mexico (15 min)
 - Experience from the US – Mary Wagner, Associate Chief, US Forest Service (15 min)
- Discussion and Q&A (45 min)

12:00-13:00 **LUNCH**

SESSION 7 | Private Session for MegaFlorestais Leaders*: Forest Agencies of the 21st Century – Reflection on the key principles

13:00-15:00

- Roundtable discussion on the principles of governance (op-ed) (60 min)
- Breaking the silos: What does it look like from the other side? – Tom Rosser (15 min)
- Promoting collaboration between land and forest ministries: Experience from the DRC – Marie France Mubenga, Principal Presidential Advisor on land affairs and the environment, Office of the President, DR Congo (15 min)
- Discussion (30 min)

15:00-15:15 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 8 | Private Session for MegaFlorestais Leaders*

15:15-17:00

- Group discussion

17:00-19:00 Free time

19:00-20:00 **DINNER**

CLOSING SESSION8:00-9:00 **BREAKFAST**9:00-9:30 **PREPARE LUGGAGE**

SESSION 9	Private Session for MegaFlorestais Leaders*: What did we learn and what's next for MegaFlorestais?
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9:30 – 10:30

- Discussion on next steps

10:30-10:45 **COFFEE BREAK**

SESSION 9	<i>(Continued)</i>
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- Discussion on next steps continues
- Final wrap-up

12:00-13:00 **LUNCH**13:00-13:30 **ROOM CHECK OUT**

**During private sessions, only MegaFlorestais Co-chairs, MegaFlorestais Leaders and one staff of their choosing can remain in the room. Resource advisors may be invited to join the discussion.*

List of Participants

MegaFlorestais Co-Chairs

Sally Collins	Former Associate Chief, US Forest Service	
Tom Rosser	Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada	MegaFlorestais Co-Chairs

MegaFlorestais Hosts: Cameroon

Denis Koulagna Koutou	Secretary General	
Bruno Mfou'ou Mfou'ou	Director of Forests	
Victoire Eheth	Director of the Cooperation and Programming Department	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
Habibou Mahamat	Director of Promotion and Transformation	
Joseph Lekealem	Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas	

Canada

Glenn Mason	Assistant Deputy Minister	Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
David Nanang	Director General	Great Lakes Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada

Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)

Martin Tadoum	Deputy Executive Secretary	COMIFAC
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China

Yongli Zhang	Vice Minister	
Puchun Jin	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation	State Forestry Administration of China
Chun Yang	Section Chief, Office of General Affairs	

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Booto Bo Lolimba	Director of Forest Management	Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature & Tourism
Sébastien Malele Mbala	Director of Forest Inventory and Planning	

Gabon

Louis Philippe Nkoghe	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resource Protection
Nsitou Mabilia	Director General	Agency for Activity in the Forestry and Timber Sector

Indonesia

Basoeki Karyaamadja	Secretary, Directorate General of Forestry Planning	Ministry of Forestry
Yuyu Rahayu	Director of Forest Resources Inventory and	

Monitoring

Sweden

Peter Blombäck Head, Policy and Analysis Division Swedish Forest Agency

USA

Mary Wagner Associate Chief US Forest Service

Resource Advisors

Wale Adeleke	REDD Forest Governance Thematic Coordinator, West and Central Africa Programme	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Paolo Cerutti	Senior scientist, Forests and Governance Programme	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Philippe Guizol	Senior Researcher	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)
Alain Karsenty	Researcher	
Cécile Ndjébet	President	The African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF)
Don Roberts	CEO	Nawitka Capital Advisors Ltd., Canada

Rights and Resources Initiative

Andy White	Coordinator	
Jenny Springer	Director, Global Programs	
Solange Bandiaky-Badji	Regional Program Director, Africa Program	Rights and Resources Initiative
Hortense Ngono	Regional Facilitator, Africa Program	
Jenna DiPaolo Colley	Senior Manager, Strategic Communications	
Claire Biason	Manager, Networking Support Program	

Observers – Cameroonian Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

Gomse Assan	Chief, Programs and Projects Department	
Jean Avit Kongape	Deputy Director, SDAFF	
Anicet Ngomin	Chief, Reforestation Department	
Moise Niassan	Deputy Director, Community Forests Department	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
Cyrille Martin Nkie	Deputy Director, SDIAF	
Atangana J. Quentin Yene	Chief, Cooperation Department	

Secretariat – Cameroonian Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

Théodor Aladoum	Assistant Researcher #2, Cooperation Department	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
Georges Amougou	Deputy Director of Transformation	

Samuel Eben Ebai	Representative of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife in Buea	
Eric Kaffo	Chief, Inventory Services	
Adama Haman	Assistant Researcher #2, Programs Department	
Marcel Ojong	Assistant Researcher #1, Programs Department	
Ange Ottou	Executive, Forest Department	
Yves Nkoum Messoua	Chief, Forestry Unit	National Forestry Development Agency (ANAFOR)