
Congress on 'Globalisation, localisation and tropical forest management in the 21st century'

Amsterdam, 22 – 23 October 2003

Welcome

Welcome to the congress on 'Globalisation, localisation and topical forest management in the 21st century' which is to be held at the Roeterseiland university complex in Amsterdam on 22 – 23 October 2003 (see map on next page).

The congress theme is new markets and partnerships in a globalising world where rights to forest land and resources are increasingly being devolved to local authorities, communities and forest users. The congress provides a forum for analysis and debate on how tropical forest management evolves in a context where new actors, partnerships and markets arise. Based on the participants' experiences, the discussions will focus on lessons learnt, the risks encountered and the approaches, actions and research needed to enhance sustainable and pro-poor forest management.

This leaflet should help you get the most out of the conference and make your stay in Amsterdam a pleasant one. If you need any help or advice, please do not hesitate and ask our information officers for assistance.

*On behalf of the Organisation Committee,
Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen
Chair*

Practical information

Dates

The congress is to start with the registration procedure on Wednesday 22 October 2003 at 8:30 a.m. and to end with a drink on Thursday 23 October at 6.00 p.m. The IAC is going to organise an excursion on Friday 24 October for pre-booked participants.

The congress venue

The congress is to be held at the Roeterseiland Complex of the Universiteit van Amsterdam, located at the Roetersstraat 11-15 and Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130.

The plenary sessions are to be held in the A-building (Roetersstraat 15). The opening session on 22 October 9:30 a.m. is to take place in room A-A, while the other plenary sessions are to be held in room A-B.

There is to be a permanent poster exhibition in the hall of the A-building, which is also where coffee/tea and lunch are to be served.

The panel sessions are to be held in the G-building:

- G.0.03 (capacity 55 persons) – Panels 1 and 5
- G.0.18 (capacity 48 persons) – Panels 2 and 6
- G.2.02 (capacity 40 persons) – Panels 3 and 7
- G.1.03 (capacity 40 persons) – Panels 4 and 8

Two rooms are available for spontaneous side meetings. These can be reserved at the registration desk in the hall of the A-building. The rooms available for this purpose are:

- GS.01b (capacity 20 persons)
- GS.04 (capacity 25 persons)

Disabled access: there are lifts and ramps throughout most buildings.

Contact address

During the congress days, the congress organisation can be reached by phone on +31 (0)20 525 4062 / 4063; by fax on +31 (0)20 525 4051 and by e-mail to secretariaat@frw.uva.nl.

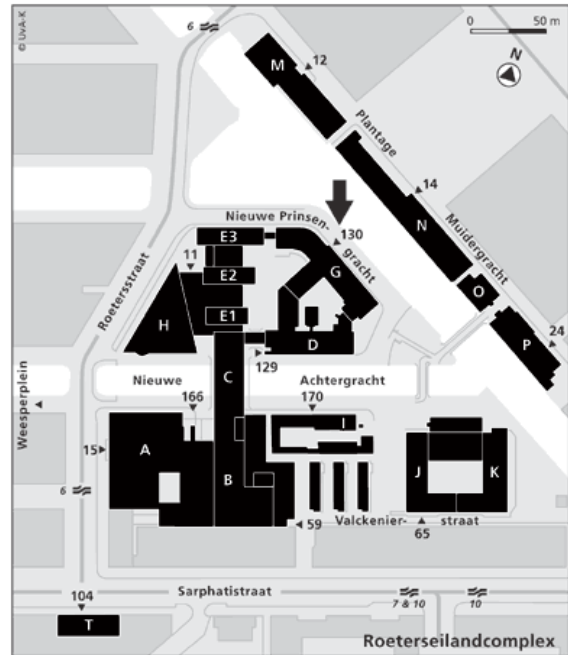
Before and after the congress please contact Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen by e-mail (m.a.f.ros-tonen@uva.nl).

Travel and accommodation

Participants are requested to make their own travel and accommodation arrangements. The congress organisation is not in a position to reimburse travel and accommodation costs apart from selected participants who have been contacted personally. Please consult the reception desk of your hotel regarding how to travel to the congress venue from your hotel.

Passport and visa requirements

For participants from EU countries, a national identity card is sufficient to enter the Netherlands. Citizens of other countries will require a valid passport and for some countries a visa will be necessary. If in any doubt, foreign participants should contact the Dutch Embassy or Dutch Consulate in their own country.



How to get to the congress venue

We strongly advise the use of public transport while in Amsterdam. Travelling by car through Amsterdam is not faster than travelling by public transport. Parking is expensive and although it is often unclear where you can and cannot park, the Amsterdam traffic wardens apply the rules very strictly. In addition, there is no free parking in the vicinity of the congress venue.

Amsterdam has an extensive system of trams and buses and a limited underground service. At night there are several night buses. To use the public transportation system in the Netherlands you will need to purchase a National Strip Card (*de Nationale Strippenkaart*), valid throughout the country on all buses, trams and metros. Cards with 15 strips (6.20 euro) or 45 strips (18.30 euro) are on sale at railway stations, tobacconists, post offices and underground stations. After having stamped two strips on a *strippekaart*, you can travel within the centre of Amsterdam by all means of public transportation for a whole hour. Please note that tickets bought from the driver are much more expensive.

From Schiphol Airport to Amsterdam CS

The best way to go from Schiphol Airport to Amsterdam Central Station is by train. After arriving at Schiphol, please follow the "To the trains" signs which will take you to Schiphol train station which is located in the arrivals hall of Schiphol Airport. Here you can purchase a ticket for the train to Amsterdam Central Station which leaves roughly every 6 – 10 minutes for 3.10 euro (do not buy tickets on the train because these are nearly twice as expensive). The train journey takes about 15 minutes. A note of caution: the train from Schiphol to Amsterdam CS is popular among pickpockets looking for unwitting tourists.

ATMs can be found in the luggage claim area and in the international arrivals hall of Schiphol airport. At the airport, just follow the signs to Schiphol's railway station and then take the train to Amsterdam CS.

An alternative to taking the train is to take a taxi. While perhaps more comfortable, this is not faster than public transport. A taxi from Schiphol airport will cost about 42 euro.

From Amsterdam CS to Roeterseiland

- Underground

Take any underground train from Amsterdam Central Station and get off at Weesperplein (third stop). Leave via the Roetersstraat exit and walk down the Sarphatistraat away from the river Amstel. Take the first street on your left (Roetersstraat). The Universiteit van Amsterdam/Roeterseiland is the large complex of buildings on your right-hand side. The A-building is at No. 15.

- Tram

- Take trams 6 or 20 and get off at the Roetersstraat stop. The A-building will be immediately on your right-hand side.
- Take tram 7 and get off at the Weesperplein stop, walk down Sarphatistraat and turn left into Roetersstraat. The Roeterseiland A-building is the first building on your right-hand side.
- Take trams 9 or 14, get off at the Plantage Muidersgracht / Artis Zoo stop, walk down Plantage Kerklaan towards Roetersstraat. Cross two bridges and you will find the A-building on your left-hand side.

- Getting there by car

Follow the Amsterdam ring road (A-10). Take exit S114 (direction Centrum, Artis, Zeeburg). Turn left after leaving the Piet Hein tunnel (Panamaweg). Follow Centrumring (S100) (Zeeburgerdijk, Mauritskade). Turn right at the Mauritskade traffic lights (in the direction of Artis, Centrum Oostzijde). Continue straight on, onto Plantage Middenlaan. Turn left at the traffic lights (Plantage Kerklaan): Roetersstraat.

City maps

City maps are available on request at the registration desk.

Registration

Please register from 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday 22 October 2003. The registration desk is in the main hall of the A-building of the Roeterseiland campus of the Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Congress language

The official language of the congress is English. There will be no simultaneous translation.

Non-smoking congress

Roeterseiland is a non-smoking complex. Smoking is not permitted in the congress and computer rooms and poster areas nor during lunch and coffee breaks.

General enquiries

General enquiries can be made at the registration desk in the hall of the A-building or you can approach one of the information officers. A message board can be found in the hall of the A-building. Any incoming messages for participants will be posted there.

For the reconfirmation or re-booking of air tickets please consult your hotel front desk.

Climate

The Dutch climate at this time of the year can be chilly. In October, normal temperatures range from 6.5 – 14.2 °C during the day, but nights will be considerably colder.

Voltage

Voltage requirements in the Netherlands are 220 V.

Meals

Breakfasts are included in the hotel accommodation for participants sponsored by the congress organisation. During the congress days, lunches and coffee and tea will be served in the main hall of the A-building. The canal boat trip / congress dinner on 22 October from 7.30 – 9.30 p.m. is exclusively for invited guests and participants who have already paid for this event. Participants to whom this applies will find a voucher in their conference pouch. It is no longer possible to register for this event.

Several restaurants can be found in the vicinity of the congress venue, particularly in the area of Artis Zoo (Plantage Kerklaan).

Reception

All congress participants are to be invited to a reception in the Amsterdam City Hall, Amstel 1. This reception is being organised by the Municipality of Amsterdam on Wednesday 22 October 2003 from 6:00 – 7:00 p.m. An official invitation can be found in your conference pouches. The City Hall is within walking distance of the congress venue.

Working room and e-mail service

Congress participants can use rooms G.2.01 and G.2.30 for internet services from 9.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m. on the congress days (22 – 23 October). Most common software programmes (Word, PowerPoint and others) are also available. E-mail can be accessed through webmail and internet (hotmail and yahoo accounts etc.). The login name ('globloc') and password ('sustainable') are valid on the congress days and during opening hours only.

Print outs can be collected in room G 2.31. The ICT Helpdesk (office hours and for technical problems only – no support of software use) is located in Room G.2.33 of the Roeterseiland University Complex.

Fax services

Requests for faxing can be made at the registration desk.

Photocopies

Photocopies can be made near the "Repro" department on the first floor of the B-building (in front of room B.1.06) and in other public spaces in the Roeterseiland complex. Copy card dispensers can be found in

the hall of the A-building and on the first floor in the corridor in front of the “Repro” department. The costs are 4.00 euro plus 1.75 for a new card, payable in coins of 0.50 and 1.00 euro.

PowerPoint presentations

Paper presenters who intend to use PowerPoint for their presentations are requested to install their files on the laptop computer in the room where the presentation is to be held. An assistant will be present in each room half an hour before the start of the session.

Each room is equipped with a laptop/beamer and an overhead projector.

Congress output

Summaries of the presentations and contributions of people who were unable to attend the congress have been published in the pre-congress document as EFRN News No. 39-40. This special issue of EFRN News can be found in the conference bags and will also be available on-line on www.efrn.org.

All papers are to be posted on the congress website in downloadable format soon after the congress.

The organisers intend submitting selected papers plus a synthesis paper per panel theme to peer-reviewed journals. The authors of these papers will be invited to rewrite their contributions in order to meet the applicable scientific criteria. More details will be communicated to the authors in due course.

Important phone numbers

112 Emergency number (police, ambulance, fire)
0900 8844 Police (when not an emergency)
020-5254062 AGIDS Secretary's office (office hours only)
020-5512512 Amsterdam Tourist Board VVV

Public phones can be found at many locations throughout the university complex. The phones closest to Hall A are near the exit of the A-building.

Disclaimer

The Organisation Committee accepts no liability for injuries or losses of whatever nature incurred by participants and/or accompanying persons, nor for loss or damage to their luggage and/or personal belongings.

The programme

Time slot	Wednesday 22 October 2003				Thursday 23 October 2003			
	GLOBALISING MARKETS AND THE POTENTIAL OF RESPONSIBLE TRADE Chair: Harmen Verbruggen (IVM, Free University, Amsterdam)				GLOBAL-LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT Chair: K. Freerk Wiersum (Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen University)			
8:30 – 9:30 a.m.	Registration and coffee				Registration and coffee			
9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	<u>Plenary session – Room A-A</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening, welcome and introduction (20 minutes in total) Presentations (20 minutes) Joshua Bishop (IUCN, Gland, Switzerland): Markets for environmental services and opportunities for the poor Catrinus Jepma (RUG/Universiteit van Amsterdam, Groningen/Amsterdam, the Netherlands): Carbon crediting and sustainable forest management Discussion (30 minutes) 				<u>Plenary session – Room A-B</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations (30 minutes) Marcus Colchester (World Rainforest Movement, UK) Bridging the gap: communities, forests and international networks Melissa Leach (Institute of Development Studies, UK) Does globalised science work for the poor? Forest perspectives Discussion (30 minutes) 			
11:00 – 11:30 a.m.	Coffee break / Poster presentations				Coffee break / Poster presentations			
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	<u>Room</u> G.0.03 Panel 1 Session 1 3 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.18 Panel 2 Session 1 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.2.02 Panel 3 Session 1 2 papers	<u>Room</u> G.1.03 Panel 4 Session 1 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.03 Panel 5 Session 1 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.18 Panel 6 Session 1 3 papers	<u>Room</u> G.2.02 Panel 7 Session 1 3 papers	<u>Room</u> G.1.03 Panel 8 Session 1 4 papers
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Lunch				Lunch			
2:00 – 3:30 p.m.	<u>Room</u> G.0.03 Panel 1 Session 2 3 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.18 Panel 2 Session 2 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.2.02 Panel 3 Session 2 2 papers	<u>Room</u> G.1.03 Panel 4 Session 2 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.03 Panel 5 Session 2 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.0.18 Panel 6 Session 2 4 papers	<u>Room</u> G.2.02 Panel 7 Session 2 3 papers	<u>Room</u> G.1.03 Panel 8 Session 2 4 papers
3:30 – 4:00 p.m.	Tea break / Poster presentations				Tea break / Poster presentations			
4:00 – 5:30 p.m.	<u>Plenary session – Room A-B</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation outcome panels (10 minutes each) Discussion (30 minutes) 				<u>Plenary session – Room A-B</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation outcome panels (10 minutes each) Discussion (30 minutes) Synthesis by Marcus Colchester and Melissa Leach Closure 			
5:30 – 6:00 p.m.	Walk to Town Hall				Drinks and snacks			
6:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Reception organised by the Municipality of Amsterdam							
7:30 – 9:30 p.m.	Congress dinner / boat trip through Amsterdam canals							

Panel 1 – The feasibility of payments for ecosystem services

Chair: Dr Pieter van Beukering (IVM, Free University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Dr Joshua Bishop (IUCN, Gland, Switzerland)

One of the greatest challenges facing the forest sector today is to reconcile the conflicting demands of different stakeholders for the many goods and services forests provide. Besides being a source of valuable timber and non-timber products, forests offer important environmental services (such as watershed protection, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration) that help sustain life on Earth. Beneficiaries hardly ever pay for the services they receive, resulting in low incentives to conserve forests. The implementation of payment systems for ecosystem services supports the recognition of the true economic value of forests. Globalisation provides opportunities for such market-based incentives for forest conservation and income generation for the communities that manage the forests. This panel invites participants to demonstrate examples of markets for a wide range of forest environmental services.

The key questions to be addressed in this mini-symposium is under what circumstances payment systems for ecosystem services can be established, how effective they are in securing forest environmental benefits and what their potential role is in poverty alleviation. Discussions will evolve around the following questions:

- a. What promising examples are there of payment systems for ecosystem services?
- b. What lessons have been learned with respect to the social and environmental risks involved?
- c. What are the approaches, conditions, institutional requirements and actions needed to benefit both the rural poor in tropical forest areas and the maintenance of ecosystem services?
- d. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Pieter van Beukering (IVM, Free University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Economic valuation of the local and global value of tropical forest
Pita Verweij (Copernicus Centre, Utrecht University, the Netherlands)	Recent trends in financial mechanisms for sustainable forest management and conservation (provisional title)
Peter May (UFRRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Emily Boyd (University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK), Fernando Veiga (UFRRJ, Brazil) and Manyu Chang (UFPR, Curitiba, Brazil)	Towards socially and environmentally friendly carbon: learning from pilot projects in Bolivia and Brazil
Arild Angelsen (Agricultural University Norway), Jens Aune (AUN), Stein Holden (AUN) and Solveig Glomsrød (Statistics Norway)	Leakage in CDM projects: are forest and energy projects equally troubled?
Margaret M. Skutsch (University of Twente, Enschede, the Netherlands)	Carbon as a non-timber forest product

Panel 2 – Opportunities for forest markets to benefit local low-income producers

Co-chairs: Dr Andy White (Forest Trends, Washington, USA) and Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Dr René Boot (Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands)

Both globalisation and localisation create new market opportunities for low-income producers in tropical forest areas. New niche markets for certified forest products and environmental services arise as a result of globalising markets and environmental concerns. Localisation increases control and ownership of forests through the devolution of land rights to indigenous populations, forest communities and specific groups of forest users. The demand for socially responsible forestry provides an incentive to democratic forest governance and protected land rights (Scherr *et al.*, 2002).

The key question addressed in this mini-symposium is under which conditions the rural poor in tropical forest areas can benefit from the new potentials of forest markets. More specifically, discussions will focus on the following questions :

- a. What promising opportunities on commercial markets for forest products and ecosystem services can be identified that have the potential to enhance the livelihoods of low-income producers?
- b. What are the social and environmental risks to be taken into account when promoting community and household-based forest production?
- c. What policy, institutional and socio-cultural barriers need to be removed and other conditions fulfilled to realise the combined goals of benefiting low-income producers, maintaining ecosystem services and promoting participatory sustainable forest management?
- d. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Sara Scherr (Forest Trends, USA), Andy White (Forest Trends, USA) and David Kaimowitz (CIFOR, Indonesia)	Time for something different: putting markets to the service of the forest poor
Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and Freerk Wiersum (Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	The scope for improving livelihoods on the basis of commercial non-timber forest production
James Mayers and Sonja Vermeulen (IIED, London, UK)	Challenges, innovations and principles for multi-scale partnerships between forestry companies and local communities
Kei Otsuki (Amazon Papers, Brazil/ Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Global commodities with local value: non-timber forest product (NTFP) development in the Brazilian Amazon
Carla Morsello and W. Neil Adger (School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, UK / PROCAM-USP, São Paulo, Brazil)	Corporate-community partnerships in Amazonian indigenous communities
Han Overman and Josefien Demmer (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Indigenous forest owners: does higher income mean higher pressure?
Tinde van Andel (Leiden University branch of the National Herbarium of the Netherlands)	First FSC-certified non-timber forest products from the Brazilian Amazon
Herwig M. Cleuren (INBAR)	Bamboo sector development as a means for sustaining forest livelihoods

Panel 3 – Greening (trans)national logging companies? Strategies to combat illegal and unsustainable logging

Chair: Dr Peter Ho (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Prof. Dr Heiner Schanz (Nature Conservation Policy Group, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)

One clear effect of globalisation is the global flow of international capital to the South. Possible “push and pull” factors include lower operating costs, domestic logging bans, nepotism and slack environmental regulations in the South. The critical theme is how companies can work in a more sustainable manner and which strategies might be used: forest environmental services, national regulations, NGO pressure and certification. Others maintain that international business actually contributes to more sustainable forest operations in the South as they abide by international, corporate regulations, rather than promoting a “cut and run” policy. This panel invites participants to address this critical debate.

The key question addressed in this panel is how to effect organisational change in transnational and national logging companies towards a “greener” corporate policy. More specifically, discussions will evolve around the following questions:

- a. What opportunities exist for state and societal actors to cause logging companies to adopt greener policies in a rapidly globalising context?
- b. What specific political, social and economic parameters determine the failure or success of forest management in the South?
- c. What are the conditions, institutional requirements and policy/development actions needed to induce logging companies to practise sustainable forest management?
- d. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Peter Ho (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Greening or greenwash of forest industries? An introduction
F.O.C. Nwonwu (Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa)	The Congo Basin forests at the crossroads of globalisation and localisation conflicts in tropical forest management
Maria Tysiachniouk and Johnathan Reisman (Centre for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg, Russia)	Global civil society and forest management in the Russian Far East
Paul Gellert (Cornell University, Ithaca NY, USA)	Defining illegal logging in Post-Suharto Indonesia: relative capacities of state, private and citizen actors

Panel 4 – Certification and tropical forestry

Chair: Dr Augusta Molnar, Forest Trends, Washington, USA

Discussant: Erik Lammerts van Bueren, ISAFOR, Scherpenzeel, the Netherlands

While the certification phenomenon is still quite new, progress has been staggering since the FSC was created in 1993 (some certification preceded FSC). Over 30 million hectares of forest in more than 30 countries have been certified. Over 600 'chain of custody' certifications have been awarded to suppliers of FSC products and the FSC logo is now a feature of more than 10,000 product lines worldwide. The abundance of newly developed certification schemes including the Pan-European Forest Certification (PERC) in Europe, the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) in the US, the Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management Standard (CSA) and certification schemes in Indonesia and Malaysia are signs that certification is truly here to stay.

Certification has had many affects that cannot be measured in terms of hectares or premiums. It has given greater voice to indigenous groups historically left out of the forest debate. Certification has made a tremendous contribution to creating a space for broad participation and continuous adaptation in forest management and conservation efforts. Regional standard-setting groups have brought together parties from industry, the environmental community and local communities in an unprecedented way. Hundreds of companies, communities and forest landowners have reinvented their businesses, enhanced their products and established new partnerships on the coattails of the certification movement.

A set of strategic issues face the future development of this new tool. Originally designed to respond to unsustainable logging in the tropics, certification has been much more successful in the temperate forest areas. The key questions to be addressed in this session include:

- a. How can certification be rendered even more useful in those forest areas (Congo Basin, Brazilian Amazon, Indonesia and the Russian Far East) where it is most needed?
- b. Is there a need to create a set of companion tools that can help forest owners move up the continuum to certifiable sustainability?
- c. To date, certification has applied only to wood products that come from the forest, yet certification is supposed to apply to the full forest ecosystem. What is the role of certification for the services that forests provide, such as carbon sequestration and storage and water quality?
- d. What is the right business model for certification? How can we lower the costs to make it accessible to everyone?
- e. What is the right role for governments to play in advancing forest certification and evolving a supportive but equitable regulatory framework?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Rebecca Butterfield, Eric Hansen and Richard Fletcher (Rainforest Alliance, Vermont, USA)	Forest certification and small forest enterprises: key trends and impacts; benefits and barriers
Michael Richards (Consultant, Ducklington, UK)	Progress and options for forest certification in complex governance and socio-political settings
Gerardo Segura (National Forestry Commission – CONAFOR, Mexico)	Forest certification and its real and potential influence on regulatory frameworks and forest policies
Andre de Freitas (IMAFLOA, Piracicaba, Brazil)	Sustainable forest management in Brazil and the role of FSC forest certification
Augusta Molnar (Forest Trends, Washington, USA)	Forest communities and certification: looking forward to the next decade
Anne C. de Fraiture and Wouter Leen Hijweege (International Agricultural Centre and Foundation Erkend Groen (FEG), Wageningen, the Netherlands)	Capacity building in forest certification: experiences in network facilitation for multi-stakeholder processes
Bart Holvoet and Bart Muys (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)	Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) throughout the world: an analysis of similarities and differences between SFM standards
Cui Yihun, Yousif Ali Hussin and Ali Sharifi (International Institute for Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation – ITC, Enschede, the Netherlands)	Remote sensing and GIS for supporting sustainable forest management certification in the tropics

Panel 5 – Linking global conservation objectives and local use of forest and wildlife resources

Chair: Prof. Dr Ton Dietz (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam / CERES, Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Dr Fred Zaal (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Globalisation and localisation have altered the actors involved in forest management. Forest management is no longer in the hands of a single entity (whether government, NGO or local community) but is increasingly the product of negotiations and joint actions between players at global and local levels. On the ground, new partnerships for the protection and co-management of forest resources are being formed, involving international donors, government agencies, national and international NGOs, private sector actors, research organisations and communities. These multi-scale and multi-stakeholder partnerships in forest management have the potential to link global conservation objectives with local needs, thus creating synergy. They do not, however, bring an end to power imbalances and conflicting interests.

The key issues to be addressed in this mini-symposium concern the potential of multi-scale and multi-stakeholder partnerships in forest management to link global conservation objectives with local needs and the way they deal with power imbalances and conflicting interests. More specifically, discussions will focus on the following questions :

- a. What opportunities do global-local partnerships offer with respect to linking global conservation objectives with local needs of the poor?
- b. What do we know about the social, cultural and institutional factors that determine the success or failure of democratic and pro-poor forest management, especially in relation to conflicting interests and power imbalances?
- c. Under what conditions can multi-scale and multi-stakeholder partnerships enhance participatory and pro-poor forest management? What approaches, institutional requirements and policy/development actions are needed?
- d. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Eero Palmujoki (University of Tampere, Finland)	International organisations, civil society and tropical forest management
Jan Joost Kessler (AIDenvironment, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Strategic partnerships to combat forest conversion and the role of financial institutions
James Gichiah Njogu (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands / Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya)	Beyond community-based conservation: policy and institutional arrangements for partnerships in forest biodiversity management
Yihenew Zewdie (African Studies Centre, University of Leiden, the Netherlands)	Not by maize alone: forest access and rural livelihoods in Southwest Ethiopia
Wario R. Adano (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands / Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya) and Karen Witsenburg (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Global forest management decisions and local use of forest resources in Kenya: exploring the link
Maija Kaisa Korhonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)	Local people and local benefits in integrated biodiversity conservation: a case study from Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar
Grace Nangendo, Oliver van Straaten and Alfred de Gier (International Institute for Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation – ITC, Enschede, the Netherlands)	Biodiversity conservation through burning: a case study of woodlands in Budongo forest reserve, NW Uganda
Christiaan van der Hoeven, Willem F. de Boer and Herbert H.T. Prins (Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Pooling local expert opinions to estimate wildlife densities in tropical rainforests

Panel 6 – Global-local partnerships for conservation and sustainable forest use: a Latin-American perspective

Co-chairs: Heleen van den Hombergh (Oxfam Netherlands / AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Dr Annelies Zoomers (CEDLA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Globalisation and localisation have altered the actors involved in forest management. The role of the nation state has eroded, while that of the private sector and civil society is on the increase. Forest management is no longer in the hands of a single entity (whether government, NGO or local community) but is increasingly the product of negotiations and joint actions between players at global and local levels. On the ground, numerous partnerships for the protection and co-management of forest resources are being formed involving international donors, government agencies, national and international NGOs, private sector actors, research organisations and communities. These multi-scale and multi-stakeholder partnerships in forest management have the potential to link global conservation objectives with local needs, thus creating synergy. They do not, however, bring an end to power imbalances and conflicting interests.

The key question addressed in this mini-symposium is to what extent and under what conditions multi-scale partnerships can regulate such power imbalances and conflicting interests and give an impulse to democratic governance of forest resources in Latin America. More specifically, discussions will focus on the following questions :

- What opportunities do global-local partnerships offer for democratic governance of forest resources and participatory forest management in Latin America?
- What social, cultural and institutional barriers need to be resolved?
- Under what conditions can multi-scale/stakeholder partnerships enhance participatory and sustainable forest management? What approaches, institutional requirements and policy/development actions are needed?
- What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Sergio Rosendo (CSERGE, University of East Anglia, UK)	Partnerships across scales: lessons from extractive reserves in Brazilian Amazonia
Imme Scholz (German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany)	Negotiating solutions for local sustainable development and the prevention of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: the role of organised civil society and public actors in the Brazilian Amazon
Sjur Kasa and Lars Otto Næss (Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – CICERO, Oslo, Norway)	Globalisation and the environment: the effects of the financial crisis on tropical forest management in Brazilian Amazonia
Pitou van Dijk (Centre for Latin American Research and Documentation, Amsterdam, the Netherlands) and Wouter Veening (Netherlands' Committee for the IUCN, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Prospects for the Guiana Shield: sustainable forest management or exploitation of direct use values
Laura Rival and Nathalie Walker (Oxford University, UK)	Partnerships for sustainable forest management: lessons from the Ecuadorian Chocó
Heleen van den Hombergh (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, and Oxfam-Netherlands)	Partnership on paper: discourse and political opportunities to resist industrial forestry in Southern Costa Rica
Mary M. Brook (University of Texas at Austin, USA)	Nicaragua: the rescaling of indigenous forestry

Panel 7 – The impact of decentralisation on forest resource management

Chair: Prof. Dr A. de Bruijne (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Localisation as discussed here refers to the devolution of land rights and authority over natural resources to local population and user groups and lower level authorities. It has been argued that decentralised systems of forest management can lead to a more sustainable and equitable use of resources, as decision-makers are located closer to, and are more directly involved in, the resource to which their policies and interventions refer. Decentralisation is also supposed to enhance local participation in resource allocation decisions, induce greater accountability and the more sustainable use of natural resources. On the other hand, the decentralisation and devolution of land rights brings new actors into the arena, with potentially conflicting interests, objectives, mandates and values – not in the least with central government agencies previously responsible for forest and natural resource management. Decentralised power also involves the authority to raise local revenues, thereby creating an incentive to exploit the forest beyond sustainable levels. The central question addressed in this mini-symposium is, therefore, to what extent and under which conditions the decentralisation and devolution of land rights can advance more democratic and sustainable forest management.

More specifically, discussions will focus on the following questions :

- a. What opportunities do the decentralisation and devolution of land rights offer for democratic and sustainable governance of forest resources and participatory forest management?
- b. What social, cultural and institutional barriers need to be resolved?
- c. Under what conditions can the decentralisation and devolution of land rights enhance participatory and sustainable forest management? What approaches, institutional requirements and policy/development actions are needed?
- d. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Hanna Kaisti (University of Tampere, Finland)	Conflict over access, struggle over meaning: decentralisation and customary land claims in Indonesian forest politics
Maryani, Retno (Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Management of forest areas in Indonesia following forest policy decentralisation
Sarah Southwold-Llewellyn (Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Devolution of forest management: a cautionary case of Pukhtun Jirgas in dispute settlements
Maaïke Snel and Johan Post (AGIDS, Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	Entitling local communities in forest management
Laurence Boutinot (CIRAD Forêt, Senegal)	Natural resource management and decentralisation in Senegal: the participation in the centre of actor's competition
Baptiste Hautdidier (ENGREF-Paris/IER), Laure Albigès (Université Aix-Marseille/GRET), Barka Atchoumgaï (IPR Katibougou-Mali/IER) and Denis Gautier (CIRAD-forêt-Montpellier /IER)	Has the establishment of rural wood markets in Mali led to an empowerment of the poor?

Panel 8 – A learning perspective on partnerships in collaborative forest management

Co-chairs: Dr Reinout de Hoogh and Wouter Leen Hijweege (International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen, the Netherlands)

Discussant: Yurdi Yasmi, CIFOR, Indonesia

Collaborative forest management approaches develop in response to broader change processes in society, when the roles and responsibilities of groups and organisations dealing with natural resource management are reviewed and questioned. The increased involvement and interactions of participants from different levels (national, regional and local) result in more diversity among stakeholders and their interests. The involvement of various (community) groups and organisations, each with their own 'agenda' and interests, imposes special requirements on work processes to ensure durable agreements and solutions. For example, active monitoring and feedback on results need to be accompanied by learning processes among stakeholders and groups, the so-called social or collaborative learning. Such facilitated learning processes enable participants to develop an appreciation of other stakeholders' interests and perceptions, as well as an awareness of their own 'mental models'. Combined with the necessary flexibility to adjust to the inherent uncertainty and ecological diversity in managing the natural resources, the management and facilitation of such processes deserves special attention.

In this mini-symposium we will explore the potential of social learning methods to enhance partnerships at local and regional level. This is particularly important when considering sustainable forest management in conditions where poverty, land degradation and loss of biodiversity are caught in a downward spiral.

Some of the questions to be explored are:

- a. What are the experiences with managing learning processes in collaborative forest management?
- b. What is its potential to contribute to improved livelihoods and sustainable forest management?
- c. What kind of conflicts can we expect at different levels and how do we deal with these conflicts?
- d. What is needed to facilitate the learning perspective in terms of the institutional environment, leadership and organisational change?
- e. What are the implications of social learning for the formulation and adaptation of management plans?
- f. What role is there for research?

Author(s)	Title of paper
Yurdi Yasmi and Trikurnianti Kusumanto (ACM Programme, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia)	Learning in adaptive collaborative management of community forests: lessons from Indonesia
Herlina Hartanto (ACM Programme, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia)	Facilitating joint learning: lessons from adaptive collaborative management in the Philippines
Ruth C.H. Turia (Australian National University, Canberra, Australia)	The dilemma of 21 st century forest management in Papua New Guinea
Participants in IAC course on 'Leadership and adaptive management in forest environments'	The social learning process from the perspective of different stakeholder groups in collaborative forest management partnerships
Sacha Zurcher (Roskilde University, Denmark)	Public participation in community forestry policy in Thailand: the influence of academics as brokers
Purabi Bose (CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia)	Influencing the international forest policy: role of collaborative research
S. John Joseph (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation – MSSRF, India)	An impact experience with global-local partnership: an experiment of peoples' participation and partnership in a tiger reserve – KMTR
Participants in IAC course on 'Leadership and adaptive management in forest environments'	The roles for different stakeholder groups in collaborative forest management partnerships

Poster presentations

Coordinators: Mr Jelle Maas and Mrs. Blanca Mendez (Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands)

Author(s)	Title of poster
Martina Jung (Hamburg Institute of International Economics, Dept. of International Climate Policy, Hamburg, Germany)	The role of forestry sinks in the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol – An analysis of policy scenarios
Birgit Habermann (Bangor, UK)	Compensating mountain communities for the conservation of ecosystem services
Dave Zwaan (NC-IUCN, Amsterdam, the Netherlands)	The feasibility of payment of ecosystem services in the Guiana Shield Initiative
Koen Kusters (CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia)	Commercialisation of non-timber forest products: lessons from a World Cases Comparison Project
Alicia Rondon (Georg August Universität, Institute of Tropical Silviculture, Goettingen, Germany)	Non-timber forest use and marketing opportunities among the Huascayacu Native Community
Freerk Wiersum (Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen University, the Netherlands)	Forest and nature conservation in a governance and community perspective: a research programme
B.H. Hedden-Dunkhorst (University of Bonn, Centre for Development Research, Bonn, Germany)	Agricultural intensification as a way to encourage forest conservation in the Brazilian Amazon region
César Carrillo Trueba (Facultad de Ciencias, México DF, México)	The potential of Camedor palm cultivation as a way to reduce pressure on forests: the case of lowland Chinantla, Oaxaca, Mexico
Claudia Kathrin Zingerli (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Chair of Forest Policy and Forest Economics, Zurich, Switzerland)	Politicisation of environmental resources in Ba Be National Park, Vietnam: the need for partnerships and capacity building