

### 3. Empowerment of Dwellers

## ◆ Empowerment of Forest Dependents / Dwellers

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# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ Problem identification and Description for Forest community groups / dwellers
  - Focus on key factors underlying poverty and forest loss;
  - Inappropriate harvesting is reducing biodiversity, limiting re-growth of valuable species, and reducing water quality.
  - The areas having undergone rapid change in the last decades – e.g., opening up of roads; expansion of mining; decentralization that has shifted the balance of power and introduced many new actors in the logging companies entering the area and governance arena; none of which have demonstrated any interest in sustainable production; and,
  - high immigration as a result of new opportunities.



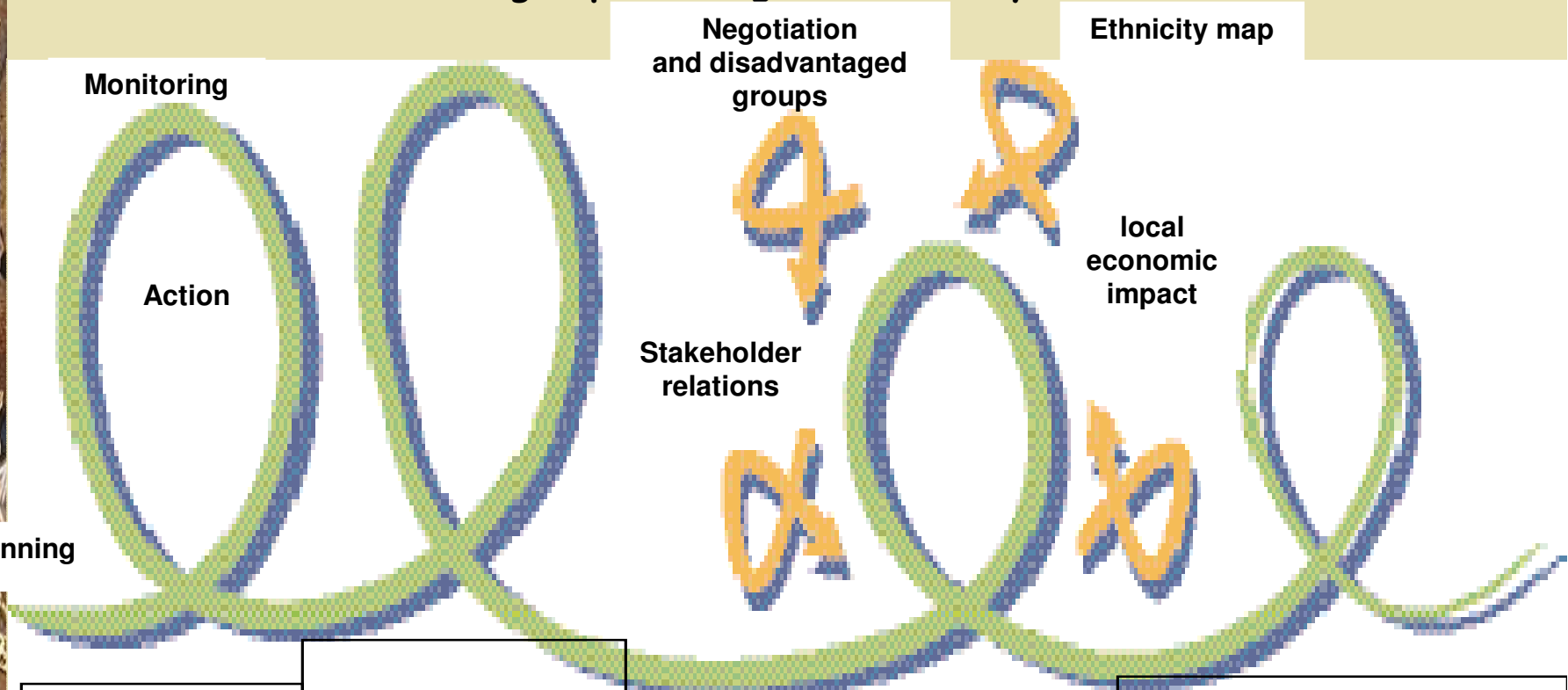
# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (INRM) Approach
- ◆ Forest community groups, district agency, Forestry Development Agency;
- ◆ Improve district coordination of forest management in the catchment through improved stakeholder participation, conflict management, development of land-use plans, and monitoring.
- ◆ Increase local people's access to, and control over, forest benefits.



# Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Approach

Participatory Action Research (PAR): The learning cycles and characteristics for the group focusing on community issues



**Scenarios**

- Develop learning tools
  - for villagers
- Literature review, partner discussions
- Focus on villages: one person in the field
  - Methods guide, article

**Mapping training**

- Increase capacity to claim traditional lands
  - Training
- Focus on villages
- Demand for more training; process too fast, communities needed more preparation

**Boundary disputes & mapping**

- Increase negotiation skills among villages and capacity to claim land
- Needs assessment, major workshop and training, conflict facilitation, field mapping, meetings with local government, next major workshop (negotiation training, legal awareness), newsletters, monitoring villages, NGOs, persons in the field

**Principles of community governance under multi-stakeholder conditions**

- Stimulate debate and action
- Intensive case study, training, community and multi stakeholder workshops, policy
- Focus on villages, engage partner NGO, persons in the field; policy persons; follow up work with original villages

# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ implement sustainable forest management in the concessions through enhanced harvesting practices, stakeholder coordination, preparation of management plans and monitoring
- ◆ Thus exploring technologies that can be applied to achieve both economic and biodiversity goals.
- ◆ Build knowledge, institutions, capacity and technologies that will have impact in the study area, also serving as a platform for experimenting and learning overall efforts to improve the relevance and effectiveness of forestry and natural resource management research.





# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ Enabling , process, reviewing for annual meetings, progress and planning for the next year.
- ◆ Meetings for inter-linking to promote synergies (e.g., the community meetings to build the capacity of community leaders to better articulate their viewpoints about particular issues at the district meeting).
- ◆ Important process element is the adoption of participatory action research (PAR) by some of the research groups (the PAR work is visualized).



# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ PAR facilitates integration amongst stakeholders and stimulates focus on the problems and opportunities identified by the stakeholders – these focal areas invariably require inter-disciplinary inputs.
- ◆ Process to improve the integration of research to handle problem-based conceptual framework for integrating of local government officials, local community members, government and university researchers,



# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ A problem-based conceptual framework can be developed by local government officials, local community members, government, researchers, scientists, forest supervisors.
- ◆ The framework could have four levels:
  - Level 1 = the central problem;
  - Level 2 = “conceptual cornerstones” that describe important components of the central problem;
  - Level 3 = elements that explain the important causes of the problems identified in the conceptual cornerstones



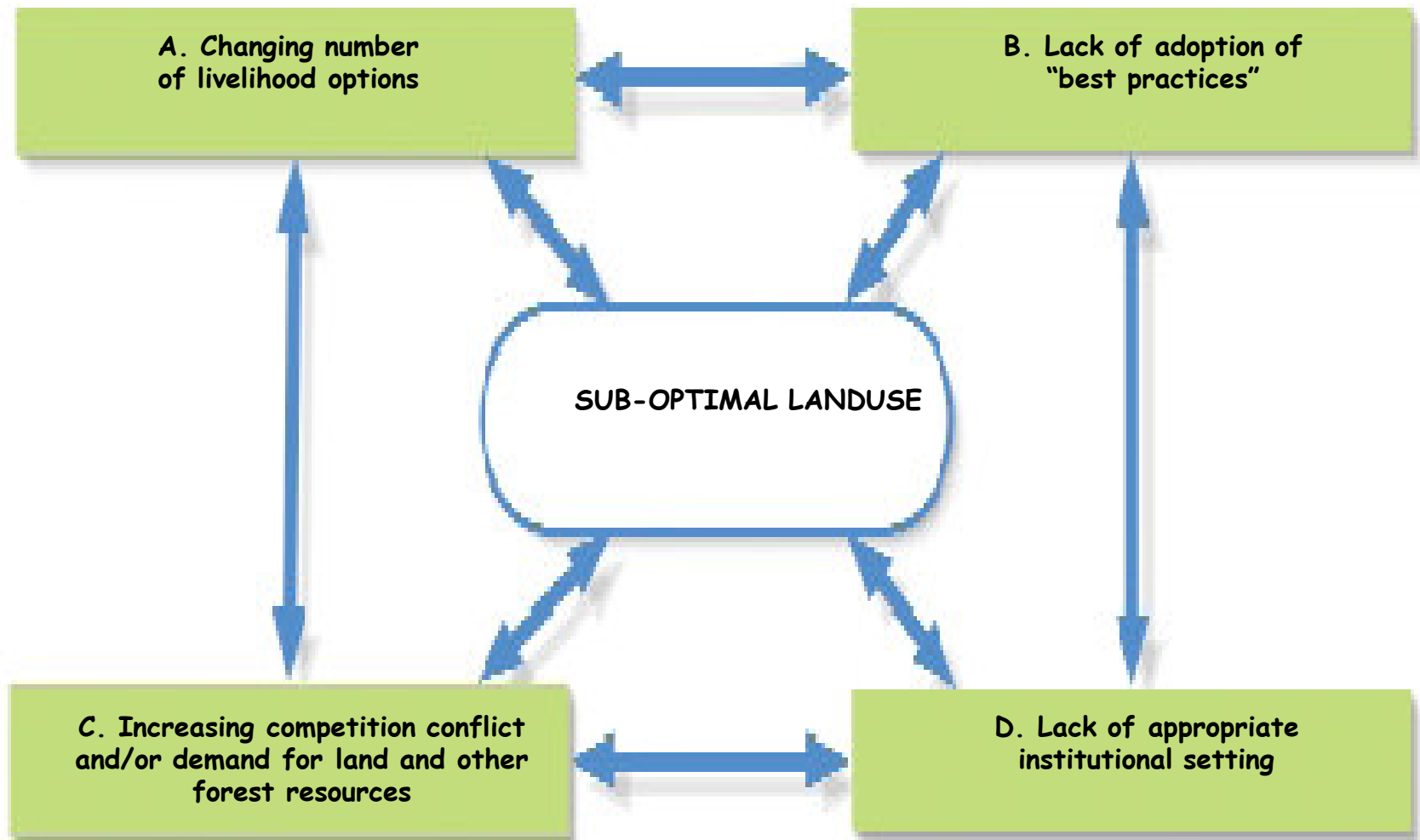


# Empowerment of Dwellers

- Level 4 = causes of the problems described in the elements.
- ◆ The purpose of the conceptual framework is to organize and communicate ideas about key problems related to forests and people in the area.
- ◆ The process of developing the framework itself helped increase awareness of land-use problems – and assisted in bringing diverse views into open discussion.



# Conceptual cornerstones of the central problem for discussion ,at a multi-stakeholder meeting



# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ Achieving impact locally: establishing a consultative group at the district level, and setting up mechanisms for closer cooperation among stakeholders and partners.
- ◆ Scaling up for broad impact: through developing and inculcating interest in the manual, for using tools of integrated conservation and development initiatives.
- ◆ The research tools developed can be widely used in the development work for future large national and international development projects to achieve goals



# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ Project should influence in the operationalization of the 'ecosystem approach' then projects can adopt this approach throughout the country / globe .
- ◆ Suggestions from the participants .



# Empowerment of Dwellers

- ◆ *Thanks for your patient hearing*

