

Annexes

Evaluation of the EC-supported project

PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries

EuropeAid/ENV/2010/2429084/TPS

Annexes

- I. Terms of reference for the evaluation
- II. List of persons met/interviewed
- III. Inception Report
- IV. Ecuador Online questionnaire
- V. List of Project outputs
- VI. Some suggestions for short policy briefs
- VII. Names of evaluators and CVs
Dr. David Brown david.brown.w@gmail.com
Dr. Timothée Fometé fometetim@gmail.com
- VIII. Overview of Communications products – actual and potential, indicating strengths and weaknesses of each

ANNEX I: Terms of Reference

Evaluation of the EC-supported ‘PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries’ project (EuropeAid/ENV/2010-242904/TPS) implemented by CIFOR, June 2010-June 2013, with a No Cost Extension until 31 December 2013

1. Background

In 2003, the European Union (EU) launched the FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) process that aims to curb illegal logging and limit the amount of illegal timber entering the EU. The aims of the FLEGT approach are to curb illegal logging, foster sustainable forest practices, improve forest governance in producing countries, and fight poverty. The key instrument to achieve this goal is the VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement) licensing scheme. Under this scheme, the EU provides technical assistance and training to help build an improved Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) and ensure effective means of legality verification in producer countries. Currently, the EU has concluded (i.e. ratified by both parties) five VPAs, with Ghana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Indonesia, and Liberia, while the Republic of Congo is expecting ratification. Furthermore, a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America have started negotiations (see <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/vpa-countries> for more detailed information).

There is optimism that VPAs, used in conjunction with the EU Timber Regulation (which came into effect in March 2013 on ‘first placement’ of timber on the EU market), will help curb illegal logging in partner countries and the placement of illegally traded timber on the EU market. Once fully operational, it is expected that the FLEGT-VPA legality assurance systems and capacity building programmes will not only be effective in safeguarding the integrity of direct timber trade, but also make broader contributions to foster the adoption of sustainable forest management (SFM), improve forest governance and livelihoods in producer countries, and obviate the risks of creating market inequalities between domestic and industrial timber sectors. Nevertheless, some countries such as Ghana and Cameroon have taken specific steps to address some of the challenges of regulating domestic timber markets.

The EC-funded project *PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries* (EuropeAid/ENV/2010-242904/TPS) is being implemented by the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ecuador and Indonesia, during the period July 2010 to December 2013.¹ Currently, national policies in selected countries do not provide an adequate response to the challenges associated with the growth of the domestic sector, its impact on forests, attendant legalisation, and the direct or indirect links to exports. The risk is thus for the VPA to give undue attention to the large-scale, export-oriented logging sector, while neglecting or ignoring the domestic or regional markets.

In some cases, existing national policy and legal frameworks are fairly weak in regulating domestic timber markets, in providing incentives for the actors operating in these markets, and in removing barriers to ensure greater legal recognition of the actors involved in domestic timber trade. In other

¹ A No Cost Extension was requested by CIFOR on 25 March 2013 and approved at the Porformal project Steering Committee meeting in Brussels on 23 April 2013.

countries, where regulations favour large-scale operations oriented to export markets, national policies tend to bias against small-scale forestry operators that are unable to comply with the management and tax regulations applying to the forestry sector.

The FLEGT-VPA process is uniquely positioned to bring focus to the domestic timber sector, by offering policy measures (to be implemented through reforms of the legal frameworks), technical innovations (through the deployment of Timber Legality Assurance Systems), capacity building of different actors (e.g. skills upgrading, and ad-hoc funding to local civil society organisations), and public consultations. This has led some countries (for example, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana, and Liberia) to extend the scope of the timber legality assurance system as defined in the VPA to all wood traded in the country, hence, not only of relevance to timber exports.

However, if the VPA would focus exclusively on timber reaching the EU market through a restricted group of large international enterprises, FLEGT might incur the risk of increasing non-sustainable practices and displacement, while also creating an illegality 'trap' in relation to national timber production and consumption. Some countries have decided that TLAS will apply to all their exports, irrespective of destination.

The Proformal project aimed to study and understand the policies and dynamics regulating the domestic timber sector in timber producing countries, as well as to understand how policies and tools can be used to strengthen and promote enforcement of the legality in the domestic sector in different countries and under different national circumstances. The overall objective of the project is to foster legality, livelihood security and improved forest management in the domestic timber sector of selected tropical forest countries. The specific objective is to produce policy-relevant options to better regulate and integrate the domestic sector in the formal economy, secure the livelihoods of people dependent on it, and promote the adoption of improved forest management practices. The evaluation will assess the extent to which these options have been delivered, disseminated and used by policy makers.

The Proformal project has focused on five countries in three regions, viz., Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The project has been implemented with several key partners, viz., the *Centre de coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement* (CIRAD), the *Institut de Recherche en Ecologie Tropicale* (IRET, Gabon), Brainforest (Gabon), the University of Kisangani (UNIKIS, DRC), Océan (NGO, Eastern DRC), Réseau CREF (Network of NGOs, Eastern DRC), the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA, Indonesia), the Agricultural University of Bogor (IPB-Bogor, Indonesia), the *Universidad Estatal de la Amazonia* (UEA, Ecuador), and Servicio Internacional (SI, Ecuador). The work has involved global and regional reviews of formalisation processes and impacts, as well as data collection, analysis and the formulation of recommendations (pending) for better inclusion of domestic timber markets in selected countries. Some outputs have already been disseminated through CIFOR's Occasional papers, Info Briefs, scientific journal articles, and other web-based materials (available on the project website www.cifor.org/pro-formal).

The Proformal project encompasses eight work packages viz.,

- WP 1 *Understand the domestic timber market in tier 1 countries*
- WP 2 *Draw out lessons learnt*
- WP 3 *Analyse forest management practices associated to different forest uses*
- WP 4 *Assess livelihood options*
- WP 5 *Describe the institutional, political, social and technical environment*
- WP 6 *Propose policy options*
- WP 7 *Capacity building*
- WP 8 *Outreach and dissemination*

2. Objectives

An evaluation will be conducted of the *PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries* project.

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Assess the progress, achievements, shortcomings and outcomes of the PRO-FORMAL project, by assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the eight project work packages. In particular, the focus of the evaluation will be to check whether policy-relevant options have been produced, delivered, disseminated and used by relevant parties in Tier-1 countries. Field visits and face-to-face interviews to this end will be conducted in 2 of the countries (Cameroon and Indonesia), while remaining countries will be evaluated through consultation of project documents and phone interviews with relevant partners. A kick-off meeting will be held between DEVCO and the evaluation team in Brussels.
- Review and assess the preliminary outcomes of the project in terms of its contributions to EU negotiations with timber producing countries and the latter's national initiatives on domestic timber markets, focusing on the prioritized countries specified above;
- Provide lessons learned from this phase to guide potential future actions.

3. Scope of Work

The evaluation shall conduct assessments using three core evaluation criteria to assess the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the eight project work packages. The sustainability of the project will not be assessed. Instead, preliminary outcomes of the project will be assessed given that the evaluation will not be conducted in an *ex post* context.

The relevance of the PRO-FORMAL project and prioritized activities (Are objectives in keeping with needs and priorities of both producing countries and the EC? Should the direction be changed? Should activities be continued or changed?)

The efficiency of the project and its prioritized activities (To what degree have the deliverables achieved been delivered as agreed? Could it have been done better, more cheaply and more quickly? What have been the key challenges faced by the project management team?)

The effectiveness of the project and its prioritized activities (To what extent have agreed objectives been reached or are likely to be reached? Are the activities sufficient to realize these objectives? How effective was the choice of regions and study countries? Would the project have to change the focus of some deliverables or redefine the format of others for dissemination?)

The above questions remain, however, non-exhaustive, and will be better detailed in the methodology and surveys to be developed by the evaluation team.

In addition, the evaluation will (in no particular order of importance):

- Review and assess the quality of science produced so far by the PRO-FORMAL project;
- Review and assess the institutional arrangements and partnership strategy developed during implementation of the project, and how the project addressed the challenges of coordination and ensuring the quality of project deliverables, including the role played by the project Steering Committee;
- Review and assess how inclusive the project has been in terms of engaging with different stakeholders in the five countries where research has been conducted;
- Provide lessons learned with particular emphasis on those of relevance for DEVCO and a potential second phase project;
- Provide key recommendations with particular emphasis on any changes that might need to be made in the detailed design and planning of the potential second phase project during 2014.

4. Composition of the evaluation team

The evaluation team shall comprise two members (one of whom will assume the role of Team Leader and will be responsible for final delivery of outputs) with complementary expertise on tropical forestry, chainsaw milling and informal markets, governance, and social and environmental impacts of forestry operations. The team will visit Indonesia (including CIFOR-HQ in Bogor) and Cameroon, for up to two weeks in each country.

5. Timing

The evaluation is planned to take place during the period February – April 2014, and it will include an inception meeting with the EC in Brussels, as well as about 14 days/expert in both Indonesia and Cameroon, plus the time needed for the preparation and finalization of the evaluation report. A detailed Inception Report shall be presented to CIFOR after the end of a five day desk study phase detailing methodology, the consultants' understanding of the key issues and a draft plan for the follow-up work in Indonesia (including CIFOR-HQ) and Cameroon, consultation with all relevant actors in each country and other partner institutions, specifying the additional documentation required, meetings to be held and the sample of activities of the project to be subject to more detailed study. A calendar will be finalized jointly by the evaluation team and CIFOR during the inception phase.

6. Methods of work

The evaluation shall comprise a preliminary desk study of existing documentation, project technical progress reports and publications. This will be followed by visits to Indonesia (including CIFOR-HQ) and Cameroon by the evaluation team for more detailed in-country meetings and interviews to complete the assessments of specific activities identified in the Inception Report. The use of short questionnaires and/or additional telephone interviews may also be necessary.

7. Reporting

The evaluation team shall produce a draft report summarizing the findings, conclusions and key recommendations (maximum 30 pages, all other materials to be annexed) not later than four weeks after the visit to CIFOR-HQ. CIFOR and EC will then have two weeks to comment on the draft report. A final report shall be provided not later than two weeks after receiving comments to the draft report from CIFOR and/or the European Commission.

A 2-4 page brief of the key findings of the evaluation team shall be presented to CIFOR on the final day of the team's stay in Indonesia and Cameroon, as an integral part of the debriefing process.

8. Reference documents

The following constitute the key deliverables of the project to date.

Technical Reports

- Activity reports (EuropeAid/ENV/2010-242904/TPS) for the project period so far.
- **See separate list of publications** (www.cifor.org/pro-formal)
- **See separate list of partners, and Masters and PhD students** (www.cifor.org/pro-formal)
- **See separate report based on FTA evaluation process**

ANNEX II: List of Persons Interviewed

Date	Person	Post
February, 2014 <i>Visit to Brussels</i> [DBr]	Francois Busson	Policy Officer/Thematic Officer - FLEGT and Forestry C2 Unit, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid
	Bernard Crabbé	Head, Unit C2 - Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water, DEVCO, European Commission -
	David SanMiguel	
	Michaela Tagliaferri	Policy Officer, C2 Unit
March, 2014 <i>Field visits,</i> <i>Cameroon</i> [DBr/TF]		
	Paolo Cerutti	Senior Scientist, CIFOR/Project Leader, PRO-FORMAL
	Samuel AssembeMvondou	Post-doctoral Fellow, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Raphael Tsanga	Research Officer PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Didier Essiane Edouard Mendoula	Research Officer PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Guillaume Lescuyer	Seconded Scientist (CIRAD) PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Eding BoKagne	Vice-President, ANCOVA, Marché rue manguier Elig-edjoa
	Basanak, Jean	Membre syndicat des vendeurs de bois
	Bikele, Simon	Secretary-General, APEVA
	Serge Menang Evouna	Senior Environmental Specialist, The World Bank Cameroon Country Office
	Carl Frosio	Attaché, Chargé de programmes, Section Développement Rural, Environnement et Société Civile, Délégation de l'Union Européenne au Cameroun
	Klaus Mittmann	Chef de mission, Mission AHT-Group d'appui à la mise en oeuvre du Fond Commun, PSFE (KfW)
	Jean Claude Soh	Assistant Technique AHT-Group, Unité de gestion du fonds Commun du MINFOF
	Eric Force	Ambassade de France au Cameroun, Attaché de Coopération, Développement durable et environnement
	Abena, Joseph Claude	Inspecteur Général, MINFOF ancien Directeur des forêts
	Ngomin, Anicet	Expert FLEGT, Chef de la Cellule de Reboisement au MINFOF
	Sol, Nadège	Responsable du projet de mise en place du Marché Intérieur du Bois, MINFOF
	Abouem, Isabelle	MINFI Coordinatrice du Programme de Sécurisation des Recettes Forestières
	Eric Essono	Asst. Technique, Chargé d'étude Réseau des partenaires d'Afrique Centrale, assistant de Hon Zam Zam Jacques (REPAR)

Date	Person	Post
	Hervé Mfou	Conseiller juridique adjoint, (REPAR)
	Ebia Ndongo, Samuel	Expert Forestier, Ex-Director of Forests, MINFOF
	Kemajou, Baudelaire	Centre Technique de la Foresterie Communautaire, Yaoundé
	Rodrigue Ngonzo	Coordonnateur FODER
	Sebastien Tchebayou	Expert Forestier au FODER
	Blandine Ouogua	Représentante du Groupement de la Filière Bois
	Samuel Nguiffo	Secrétaire Général CED
	Patrice Bigombe Logo	Expert, Observateur Indépendant du Contrôle forestier, AGRECO/MINFOF
March/April, 2014 <i>Field visits, Indonesia [DBr/TF]</i>		
	Andrew Wardell	Research Director of the Forests and Governance Program, CIFOR
	Agus Andrianto	Research Assistant, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Ahmad Dermawan	Scientist, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Krystof Obidzinski	Senior Scientist, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Pablo Pacheco	Principal Scientist, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Heru Komarudin	Researcher, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Louis Putzel	Senior Scientist, CIFOR PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Heri Purnomo	Scientist, CIFOR
	Robert Nasi	Deputy DG, CIFOR
	Giovanni Seritella	Attach, Programme Manager (Environment, Climate Change, FLEGT-VPA), Operations Section, Delegation of the EU to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam & ASEAN
	Andy Roby	DFID Forestry Adviser/Co-Director, Multistakeholder Forestry Programme
	Mariana Lubis	Deputy Director for Timber Legality Verification Information (SVLK Bureau), Directorate General of Forest Utilisation, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
	Arya Hadi Dhaarmawan	InstitutPertanaian Bogor PRO-FORMAL Partner
	Bramasto	InstitutPertanaian Bogor PRO-FORMAL Partner
	Satria Astana	LitbangKehutanan
	Dody Hernawan	Bioma PRO-FORMAL Team Member
	Muhammad Zein	Min Forestry, E.Kalimantan
	Hamzah	District Forestry Office, Berau
	Andreas	District Forestry Office, Wonosobo, Central Java
	Partin	District Forestry Office, Blora, Central Java
	Yustanhok	District Forestry Office, Nabire, Papua

Date	Person	Post
	Gerhard Tua Nadeak	District Forestry Bureau of Timber Utilization, Papua
Telephone Interviews [DBr]		
	Julia Falconer	EFI/DFID (ex-DEVCO, FLEGT)
	Mathieu Bousquet	EC DEVCO (ex-FLEGT)
	John Bazill	DG Trade (ex-DG Env/FLEGT)
Telephone Interviews DRC [TF]		
	Adebu Bernard	ONG OCEAN, Coordonnateur projet PROFORMAL, Kinsangani
	Alogo Adrien	Ministère de l'Environnement, Kinshasa
	Biloko François	Réseau CREF, Goma
	Djengo Frédéric	Directeur des services, Ministère de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme
	Malele Sébastien	Directeur, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme
	Mbangiwa Michel	Université de Kinshasa, Doctorant
	Kasulu Vincent	Secrétaire Général Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme
	Ipalaka Joseph	Point focal REPAR CEEAC, Kinshasa
	Kalal Léopold	Conseiller Technique Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme
	Mpoyi Augustin	CODELT, Kinshasa
		<i>Union Européenne</i>
		<i>FLEGT</i>
Telephone Interviews Gabon [TF]		
	Bilogo Bi Ndong	Brainforest, Consultant Proformal, coauteur Etude de cas
	Essono Protet	Brainforest, responsable Proformal
	Iponga Donald	Chercheur à IRET
	Ingueza David	Assistant du Directeur Général
	Assoumou Fidèle	
	Prosper Obame	Responsable proformal au Ministère des Forêts
	Quentin Meunier	Responsable projet DACEFI, forêts communautaires
	Alphonse Owele	Responsable projet APV au Ministère des forêts
		<i>Coopération Française</i>
		<i>Union Européenne</i>

ANNEX III: Inception Report (9 February, 2014)

*Evaluation of the EC-supported project, 'Pro-Formal: Policy & Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries'
[EuropeAid/ENV/2010-24904/TPS]*

1. Pre-amble

This Inception Report has been prepared by Drs. David Brown & Tim Fometé, the consultants engaged by CIFOR to undertake the evaluation of the PRO-FORMAL project. Prepared following the five-day preliminary desk study, it sets out a draft implementation framework for the evaluation. It should be considered as 'work in progress', and will be finalised following circulation to, and discussions with, project partners, including DEVCO. The views expressed are tentative; they do not imply firm judgements or conclusions but ideas for further reflection and possible development in the evaluation.

There are four sections, in addition to this pre-amble:

- Background to the project, its key objectives and challenges
- Consultants' understanding of the key issues
- Proposed Methodology, including outline questionnaire
- Draft Work Plan

2. Background: The PRO-FORMAL Project

PRO-FORMAL addresses an important aspect of the forest sector in many tropical countries, with major implications for forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT). It is an innovative (indeed, in some ways, ground-breaking) research project and a challenging one in a number of respects.

First, it examines a sub-sector about which many assumptions have been made but precious little hard data has existed hitherto. It seeks both to generate essential primary data about the functioning of the sub-sector, its dynamics and scale, and also to feed into active and on-going policy development (particularly EU-FLEGT, the VPAs and national initiatives).

Second, its objectives are diverse and ambitious. In line with the aims of the EU FLEGT Action Plan, they include fostering legality, livelihood security and improved forest management, in disparate tropical countries, whilst also producing policy relevant options for the enhanced regulation and integration of the domestic sector in the formal economy. The compatibility of these objectives cannot be assumed; indeed, they could well be in conflict to varying degrees. This is most evidently the case regarding the linkages between formalisation of rules of access and utilisation, livelihoods enhancement and poverty alleviation. Interesting questions are also raised concerning the relationship between increased regulation of the timber market and the overall structure of the forest sector, particularly the position of small-medium operations.

Third, the forest sector in the tropics is well-known for its often difficult governance environment, adding to the challenges of generating sound information, and necessitating heavy investments of

time and effort in building good relations with diverse, and often ideologically polarised, stakeholders. *Inter alia*, there is a risk that project recommendations merely increase opportunities for ‘rent seeking behaviour’ with no beneficial effects on either livelihoods or forest condition.

All in all, therefore, the formulation of practicable and well-targeted policy recommendations is likely to be far from straightforward. The risks and challenges are recognised in project documents and summaries². These set out a detailed and well-argued plan to address the information deficit about domestic logging, and to develop options with a good chance of reconciling the diverse policy interests.

3. Consultants’ understanding of the key issues

We note that the scope of the project is global, seeking to contribute to the broad fight against illegal logging and trade through applied action research on domestic timber markets in selected countries.

On an initial reading of PROFORMAL outputs to date, one is impressed by their range and scholarship, the care taken with research and data gathering, and the variety of the methods employed to present the findings. The quantitative aspect is also notable. Within 3 years of its commencement - and as of December, 2013 - the project has disseminated, either independently or in partnership:

- 21 publications
- 24 unpublished papers
- 54 presentations, in at least 17 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.
- Project papers have been downloaded from the CIFOR website 41,446 times.

The quality of outputs looks to be good, and publications are well presented and cogently argued. A series of extra-sectoral case studies has been prepared, all of which are of interest and relevant to the concern with the social impact of formalisation. Innovative means have also been used to present findings (such as the video clips on the project website).

As regards geographical coverage, the breakdown for the 45 publications and unpublished papers is as follows:

	CAM	DRC	GAB	ECU	INDON	GEN & NON- GEOG	Extra-sectoral	Total
Published papers	5	4	1	1	2	8	0	21
Unpublished papers	1	1	0	0	11	3	8	24
Totals:	6	5	1	1	13	11	8	45

Coverage is thus somewhat uneven but probably not excessively so, given the importance of two countries (Cameroon and Indonesia) in CIFOR’s established programme, and the track records of the leading researchers.

² For example, the project summary in Action Sheet F, of the 2010 Annual Action Programme [Part 1], under the ENRTP.

In summary – and without prejudicing the findings of the review - it seems unlikely that the levels of effort and scholarship, the quality of the research materials and the range of presentation tools used will be, of themselves, areas of central concern in the evaluation, in any negative sense.

More important therefore – as a proposition, to be discussed with funders and project managers– will be questions of practical application and wider policy relevance.

These issues concern, for example:

- a. Conversion of findings into useful policy tools
- b. Introduction of local timber market issues into the policy dialogue in various forest governance settings
- c. Delivery and dissemination of policy messages
- d. Synergies with ongoing national and international policy processes including VPA delivery, and means to ensure optimal policy relevance.
- e. Quality and mechanisms of collaboration; breadth of engagement with stakeholders, and presentation of findings in ways that diverse partners will find useful; coordination with other actors, projects and partners.
- f. Capacity building at all levels, including boundary partners.
- g. Practicality and utility of findings for (a) DEVCO and (b) national partners in the producer states.
- h. Perspectives to aid possible Phase II planning (as appropriate).
- i. Wider issues such as:
 - i. Initial choice of partner regions and study countries; are the timber sectors in the selected countries sufficiently comparable, as regards both research aims and methodologies?
 - ii. Balance of project investments between countries and partners.
 - iii. Choice of project partner and their relative performances (e.g. NGO, university department, forestry research organisation, national research institute).
 - iv. Staffing issues in CIFOR and the partners; funding issues.
 - v. Project management and monitoring.

The evaluation will examine these issues in detail, adopting a conventional framework for the study of bridging research and policy. Among the issues to be considered will be:

- Supply* (is the project producing outputs that are appropriate to its policy objectives; are the messages of appropriate quality; are the messages appropriate in form; are they suitably packaged and presented; how effective has the use of extra-sectoral case studies been?)
- Demand* (the needs of diverse policy-makers; how the research messages can best be incorporated into ongoing policy processes, and by whom)
- Timing* (are the needs of policy makers being met in timely ways; are there mechanisms to reconcile diverse needs [including commissioning partners, host governments and non-commissioning partners]; at what point in the project cycle should such an innovative project start to generate and test policy-relevant messages; how might research messages evolve over time)
- Process* (how can project messages be best incorporated into policy development; should the primary focus be on *messages* or *actors* or *arenas*; what roles for intermediaries in translating research into policy).

Given that the outcomes are still preliminary, the overall focus of the evaluation will be formative: evaluating the project's successes to date and its potential to support future policy development.

The eight work packages will be assessed with regard to their relevance and the significance of their contributions to advancing:

- i. VPA negotiation processes
- ii. National initiatives in the area of timber market regulation impacted by the implementation of the project.
- iii. Awareness and utilization of project outputs by government officials and key stakeholders

The three core evaluation criteria - *relevance*, *efficiency* and *effectiveness* of the project and its prioritized activities, as expressed through the *work packages* - will guide the evaluation, per Para 3 of the ToRs. The Project Logical Framework is noted.

The following table provides a schematic and somewhat expanded presentation of the proposed *Scope of Work*, and will be developed as appropriate during the inception phase and evaluation.

Scope of Work:

1. Relevance of the Pro-Formal project and prioritized activities
1.1 Are the objectives in keeping with the needs and priorities of producer countries?
1.2 Are the objectives in keeping with the needs and priorities of the EC?
1.3 Has the Project made a significant contribution to understanding?
1.4 What lessons can be drawn regarding further activities in this area?
1.5 Should the direction be changed?
1.6 Should the activities be continued or changed?
1.7 What lessons can be learnt of relevance to DEVCO?
2. Efficiency of the Pro-Formal project and prioritized activities
2.1 Have the outputs been delivered as agreed?
2.2 Could they have been delivered better?
2.3 Could they have been delivered more cheaply?
2.4 Could they have been delivered more quickly?
2.5 Has it been necessary to include additional outputs, not initially foreseen?
2.6 What are the key challenges faced by project management?
2.7 Have they addressed these challenges appropriately?
2.8 Have the challenges been addressed successfully?
2.9 Have other interventions been more effective in relation to the same objectives?
3. Effectiveness of the Pro-Formal project and prioritized activities
3.1 Have the agreed objectives been reached?
3.2 If not, are they in course of achievement?
3.3 Are the activities contributing to the realisation of these objectives?
3.4 How good was the quality of the science produced by the project?
3.5 Was the choice of study regions and countries appropriate?
3.6 How effective were the institutional arrangements?
3.7 How effective was the partnership strategy?
3.8 How effective was project coordination? Project monitoring?
3.9 How inclusive was the project, in terms of stakeholder involvement?
3.10 How effective has dissemination been, and how should the project now disseminate its findings to its various audiences?
3.11 How well was the project coordinated with other ongoing initiatives?
3.12 What would be the next steps to achieve full implementation of project policy recommendations?

4. Methodology

The research methodology for the evaluation is evidently very constrained by the limited time available for each country review (5 working days per country visited, with additional contacts by telephone for both these countries and those not visited). The main tool will be interviews - individual and group, face to face and (for the countries not visited) by telephone. Questions of attribution will rely heavily on triangulation of the views of diverse informants, and the judgements of the evaluators.

The inquiry will be structured around the VPA negotiations, accessing as many stakeholders as possible with a strong interest in national VPA negotiations in the partner countries.

Key informants will include:

- i. EU staff in Brussels and the Delegations; other active European official development assistance staff.
- ii. National FLEGT negotiators in host countries.
- iii. Other national FLEGT interested parties (forest industry, NGO, EU funded partners)
- iv. Project personnel and partners; senior management.
- v. *[Time permitting]* other interested parties (e.g. international NGOs, European trade bodies, academics & consultants).

The advice of both the EU (DEVCO, Delegations) and the research team (CIFOR and its partners) will be sought during the inception phase, as regards the specific informants to be interviewed during the evaluation.

Regarding the *sample of activities to be subjected to more detailed study*, two areas are of particular interest:

- a) National VPA negotiation processes, focusing on the opportunities for direct project engagement with decision makers;
- b) Domestic production in the informal sector, (ideally) focusing on the project's field-level relations with lumber dealers and chainsaw loggers.

Limited field visits will be undertaken. These will be mainly in Cameroon, as traffic congestion problems are likely to limit mobility in Indonesia, precluding most field level contacts. CIFOR administration has offered to help with logistics (detailed programmes of meetings and visits are currently under preparation by the project team for both Cameroon and Indonesia). The assistance of DEVCO in setting up meetings with Delegation staff and national partners in-country would also be appreciated.

There may be opportunities for a division of labour between the two consultants during the field visits, particularly in Cameroon. With limited time available for the joint mission in Cameroon, it is possible that some field visits (particularly follow-up visits) will be undertaken independently by Dr. Fometé, at a later stage.

5. Draft Work Plan

Schedule of visits:

- a) Inception Visit to DEVCO, Brussels (13 February)
- b) Cameroon country visit (8 – 16 March)
- c) Indonesia country visit (29 March – 5 April)
- d) Brussels de-briefing (as required)
- e) Telephone interviews [DRC, Ecuador, Gabon]: during March.

It is hoped that interviews with project personnel and key partners can be conducted on the first day (with a wrap-up meeting at the end of the trip), and meetings with national policy makers and EC personnel (Delegation and EC-supported VPA advisers, where available) on the second day.

In Cameroon, a meeting with a group of stakeholders is envisaged towards the end of the mission, to discuss and reflect on initial findings.

A 2-3 page Aide-Memoire will be prepared at the end of each country visit, summarising key findings.

A draft questionnaire is provided below. This will be adapted to the different categories of informants, as appropriate (see variant questions, below). It focuses on the key issues identified in Section 3, above. The aim is to obtain diverse views on these key issues, based on a succinct and (to a large extent) common set of questions, with the accent on useful insights rather than statistical validity.

Draft Questionnaire:

1.1. Relations with project

Implementing team:

- 1.1.1. Project objectives: were these clear from the start, and agreed by all parties?
- 1.1.2. Project management: were relations with CIFOR satisfactory? Were budgets and management procedures agreed and transparent?
- 1.1.3. Has the Steering Committee played a useful role? If so, specify; if not, explain why.
- 1.1.4. Has the funding made available to you been sufficient for you to undertake your tasks effectively?
- 1.1.5. How well has the project engaged with stakeholders? Any gaps or omissions?
- 1.1.6. What problems have you experienced in undertaking this project? How might these problems have been better dealt with?
- 1.1.7. Was the project good value for money? If so, how? If not, why not? Identify alternative ways of achieving its aims at lower cost.

OR: *Other partners (host government, EU & aid agencies, NGO & etc.)*

- 1.1.1. *Project objectives: were these clear to you? Did you see them as valuable?*
- 1.1.2. *Were the project objectives in line with your organizational and/or country priorities?*
- 1.1.3. *Project management: were relations with CIFOR satisfactory? Other research partners? How does this project compare with others in cognate fields?*

1.1.4. *How well has the project engaged with stakeholders? Any gaps or omissions?*

1.2. *Project Findings [all partners]*

1.2.1. Has the project produced useful findings? What have you learnt from this project as regards the domestic market for timber in [Cameroon]? If so, give examples. If not, why not? (Specify areas such as: VPA implementation; livelihoods protection; forest management; control of chainsaw milling; etc.)

1.2.2. Have these findings been brought to the attention of policy makers? If so, give examples, both of the issues and the means. If not, why not?

1.2.3. Has the project been able to influence policy development, including at international and national levels (specify ~ VPA, etc.)? If so, give examples. If not, why not?

1.2.4. Has the project made any difference 'on the ground'? Specify.

1.2.5. What advice can you give as to how the project might better engage with policy makers, and better influence policy uptake?

1.3. *Other [all partners]*

1.3.1. What lessons can be learnt from this project (specify by whom)?

1.3.2. The project ends shortly. Would a second phase of the Project be useful? If so, what changes should be made? If not, why not?

1.3.3. What other points would you like to make to the evaluation team?

ANNEX IV: Ecuador on-line questionnaire

EVALUACIÓN DEL PROYECTO:

PRO- FORMAL: Política y Opciones de Regulación para reconocer e integrar mejor el sector maderero nacional en los países tropicales

Estimado/a colaborador/a:

Hemos sido comisionados para realizar la evaluación del proyecto de investigación PROFORMAL, que fue dirigido por CIFOR. Estaremos muy agradecidos si usted pudiera darnos sus puntos de vista sobre este proyecto en base a su experiencia como colaborador. Su opinión será de valiosa ayuda para la revisión del proyecto.

Quedamos agradecidos,

David Brown

Tim Fometé

Equipo de evaluación del proyecto PROFORMAL

PRO- FORMAL : CUESTIONARIO PARA SOCIOS DEL PROYECTO

1. ¿Cuál fue su colaboración con el proyecto PRO- FORMAL?
2. ¿Cuál ha sido la naturaleza de su contacto con el proyecto?
3. ¿Con qué frecuencia has estado en contacto con el personal del proyecto?
4. ¿Cuál es su evaluación de los objetivos del proyecto?
5. ¿Qué tan importante y qué útil usted juzga que son los resultados del proyecto en el contexto actual del sector forestal en Ecuador?
6. ¿La investigación del proyecto ha hecho una contribución útil a la comprensión de la mercado interno en Ecuador? Si es así, ¿de qué manera? Si no, ¿por qué no?
7. ¿El proyecto ha hecho una contribución útil al desarrollo de las políticas públicas sobre la aplicación de la legislación forestal y la gobernanza en Ecuador? ¿De qué manera?
8. ¿Si el proyecto no ha promovido ninguna diferencia en la práctica, es probable que lo haga en el futuro?

9. ¿Hay otros proyectos - de otros investigadores, ONG, etc - o que trabajan en cuestiones similares en Ecuador? Si es así, ¿cómo podría comparar estas iniciativas a PRO- FORMAL?
10. En resumen, ¿cuáles son las fortalezas y debilidades de PRO-FORMAL?
11. ¿Qué hizo bien, y cómo podría haber hecho mejor?
12. ¿Qué lecciones se pueden aprender de este proyecto?
13. Por favor, siéntase libre de añadir cualquier otro punto que usted desearía.

[Final de las preguntas]

ANNEX V: List of documents related to the PRO-FORMAL Project (as of 19 May 2014)

Publications

1. Wit, M., van Dam, J., Cerutti, P.O., Lescuyer, G., Kerrett, R. and Parker Mckee, J. 2011. Chainsaw milling: supplier to local markets - A synthesis. In: M. Wit and J. van Dam (Ed.), Chainsaw milling: supplier to local markets. Wageningen, the Netherlands, Tropenbos International: vii-xxii. [Available <http://www.etfrn.org/publications/chainsaw+milling:+supplier+to+local+markets>]
2. Lescuyer, G., Cerutti, P.O., Essiane Mendoula, E., Eba'a Atyi, R. and Nasi, R. 2011. Chainsaw milling in the Congo Basin. In: M. Wit and J. van Dam (Ed.), Chainsaw milling: supplier to local markets. Wageningen, the Netherlands, Tropenbos International: 121-128. [Available <http://www.etfrn.org/publications/chainsaw+milling:+supplier+to+local+markets>]
3. Cerutti, P.O., G. Lescuyer. 2011. Le marché domestique du sciage artisanal au Cameroun: état des lieux, opportunités et défis. Bogor, Indonesia, CIFOR Occasional Paper 59, Bogor, Indonesia. [Available www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
4. Lescuyer G., P.O. Cerutti, S. Ndotit Manguingha, L. Bilogo bi Ndong. 2011. Le marché domestique du sciage artisanal à Libreville: état des lieux, opportunités et défis. CIFOR Occasional Paper 65, Bogor, Indonesia. [Available www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
5. Lescuyer, G., P. O. Cerutti, E. Essiane Mendoula, R. Eba'a Atyi and R. Nasi. 2012. Évaluation du secteur du sciage artisanal dans le Bassin du Congo. *Etat des Forêts 2010*. C. de Wasseige, P. de Marcken, N. Bayol, F. Hiol Hiol, P. Mayaux, B. Desclée, R. Nasi, A. Billand, P. Defourny and R. Eba'a Atyi, Eds. Luxembourg, Office des publications de l'Union européenne: 97-108. [Available www.observatoire-comifac.net]
6. Kishor, N. and G. Lescuyer. 2012. Controlling illegal logging in domestic and international markets by harnessing multi-level governance opportunities. *International Journal of the Commons* Vol. 6, no 2 August 2012, pp. 255–270. [Available <http://www.thecommonsjournal.org/index.php/ijc/article/viewFile/327/294>]
7. Lescuyer, G., R. Eba'a Atyi, P. O. Cerutti, R. Nasi and P. Tshimpanga (2012). Le secteur informel du sciage artisanal en RD Congo : L'enjeu d'une analyse nationale. *Le bois à l'ordre du jour. Exploitation artisanale de bois d'oeuvre en RD Congo: Secteur porteur d'espoir pour le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises*. C. Benneker, D.-M. Assumani, A. Maindo, F. Bola, G. Kimbuani, G. Lescuyer, J. Esuka, E. Kasongo and S. Begaa, Eds. Wageningen, The Netherlands, Tropenbos International RD Congo. [Available <http://www.search4dev.nl/search?identifieur=431902;docsPerPage=1>]
8. Mejía, E. and Pacheco P. 2013. *Aprovechamiento forestal y mercados de la madera en la Amazonía Ecuatoriana*. CIFOR Occasional Paper 97, Bogor, Indonesia. [Available www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
9. Lescuyer, G. and P.O. Cerutti. 2013. Prendre en compte le secteur informel – Politiques de gestion durable des forêts en Afrique centrale. CIRAD, Perspective 21, Montpellier, France. [Available <http://www.cirad.fr/en/news/all-news-items/articles/2013/ca-vient-de-sortir/perspective-no.-21-sustainable-forest-management-policies-in-central-africa>]
10. Benneker C., Assumani D.-M., Maindo A., Bola F., Kimbuani G., Lescuyer G., Esuka J.C., Kasongo E., Begaa S. (eds.), 2012. *Le bois à l'ordre du jour. Exploitation artisanale de bois d'oeuvre en RD Congo : Secteur porteur d'espoir pour le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises*. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, Pays Bas, 278p [Available <http://www.search4dev.nl/search?identifieur=431902;docsPerPage=1>]
11. Benneker C., Maindo A., Lescuyer G., Assumani D.M., 2012. Quelques éléments pour la révision du cadre légal de l'exploitation artisanale de bois en RD Congo. In « *Le bois à l'ordre*

- du jour. Exploitation artisanale de bois d'œuvre en RD Congo : Secteur porteur d'espoir pour le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises* », Benneker C., Assumani D-M., Maindo A., Bola F., Kimbuani G., Lescuyer G., Esuka J.C., Kasongo E., Begaa S. (eds.). Tropenbos International, Wageningen, Pays Bas, 263-269 [**Available** <http://www.search4dev.nl/search?identifieur=431902;docsPerPage=1>]
12. Fishman A. and Obidzinski K. 2014. "European Union Timber Regulation – Is it Legal?" *Review of European, Comparative & International Environmental Law* [**Available** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/reel.12060/abstract>]
 13. Robiglio, V., G. Lescuyer and P. O. Cerutti. 2013. "From Farmers to Loggers: The Role of Shifting Cultivation Landscapes in Timber Production in Cameroon." *Small-Scale Forestry* **12**(1): 67-85. 10.1007/s11842-012-9205-3. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 14. Cerutti, P. O., L. Tacconi, G. Lescuyer and R. Nasi (2013). "Cameroon's Hidden Harvest: Commercial Chainsaw Logging, Corruption and Livelihoods." *Society & Natural Resources* **26**(5): 539-553. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 15. Eba'a Atyi, R., S. Assembe Mvondo, G. Lescuyer and P. O. Cerutti (2013). "Impacts of international timber procurement policies on Central Africa's forestry sector: The case of Cameroon." *Forest Policy and Economics* **32**(July 2013): 40-48. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 16. Lescuyer, G., P. O. Cerutti and V. Robiglio (2013). "Artisanal chainsaw milling to support decentralized management of timber in Central Africa? An analysis through the theory of access." *Forest Policy and Economics* **32**(July 2013): 68-77. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 17. Julve Larrubia, C., P. P. Tabi Ekebil, N. Nzoyem Saha, J. C. Tchantchouang, B. Kerkhofs, A. Beauquin, J. P. Mbarga Mbarga, C. Vermeulen, P. O. Cerutti and G. Lescuyer (2013). "Forêts communautaires camerounaises et Plan d'action « Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade » (FLEGT) : quel prix pour la légalité ?" *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* **317**(3). [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 18. Obidzinski *et al.* "The timber legality verification system and the voluntary partnership agreement in Indonesia: Challenges for the small-scale forestry sector". *Forest Policy and Economics* (accepted).
 19. Dodik Ridho Nurrochmat, Arya Hadi Dharmawan, Krystof Obidzinski, Ahmad Dermawan, James Erbrough. "Contesting national and international forest regimes: Case of timber legality certification for community forests in Central Java, Indonesia". Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 20. Obidzinski K and Kusters K. "Formalizing the logging sector in Indonesia: historical dynamics and lessons for current policy initiatives" *Society and Natural Resources* (in review).
 21. Obidzinski et al. 2014 "Timber legality verification system and the Voluntary Partnership Agreement in Indonesia: the challenges of the small-scale forestry sector". CIFOR Occasional Paper No xxx (forthcoming). [**Forthcoming** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 22. Fishman A and Obidzinski K. 2014. "Verified Legal? Ramifications of EU Timber Regulation and Indonesia's Voluntary Partnership Agreement for the Legality of Indonesian Timber". *Environment, Development, and Sustainability*. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 23. Wiersum K.F., Lescuyer G., Nketiah S., Wit M., 2013. International forest governance regimes: Reconciling concerns on timber legality and forest-based livelihoods. *Forest Policy and Economics*, **32**, 1-5. [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
 24. Lescuyer, G., P.O. Cerutti, P. Tshimpanga, F. Biloko, B. Adebu Abdala, R. Yembe Yembe, N. Kabuyaya, E. Essiane Mendoula and R. Tsanga (2014). Le marché domestique du sciage artisanal en République démocratique du Congo : Etat des lieux, opportunités, défis. [**Forthcoming** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].

Unpublished

1. International Peace Information Service. 2012. The Formalisation of Artisanal Mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. Report. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
2. McGrath, D.G. 2012. Case analyses on experiences of formalization of informal sectors: Development of a formal co-management system for floodplain fisheries in the Lower Amazon Region of Brazil. Report. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
3. Peluso, N.L., Kelly, A.B. and Woods, K. 2012. Context in land matters: The effects of history on land formalisations. Report. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
4. Spiegel, S.J. 2012. Formalization Policies, Informal Resource Sectors and the De-/Re-Centralization of Power: Geographies of Inequality in Africa and Asia. Report. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
5. Wynberg, R., J. van Niekerk, W. Kozanayi, and S. Laird. 2012. Formalisation and the non-timber forest product sector - Experiences from Southern Africa. Report. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
6. Bintang C. H. Simangunsong. 2012. Indonesia Forest Future Analysis (2010 -2029). CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
7. Carodenuto, S. and P.O. Cerutti. 2012. Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in Cameroon: Private Sector Incentives for Successful VPA Implementation. Paper presented at the “Illegal logging and legality verification - the FLEGT / VPA as new modes of governance” conference, held on December 6th and 7th 2012, at Copenhagen University, Centre for Development Research. [**Authors’ version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
8. K. Obidzinski *et al.* 2012. Timber legality verification in Indonesia: the challenge of small-scale forestry sector. Paper presented at FLEGT-VPA conference in Copenhagen 6-7 December 2012. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
9. Obidzinski K., A. Dermawan, A. Andrianto, H. Komarudin, D. Hernawan and E. Fripp (in review). Timber legality verification system and the Voluntary Partnership Agreement in Indonesia: the challenges of the small-scale forestry sector. CIFOR Occasional Paper, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
10. Putzel, L., A. Kelly, P.O. Cerutti, and Y. Artati. 2014. Formalisation of natural resource access and trade - Insights from land tenure, mining, fisheries, and non-timber forest products. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
11. Astana, S., Obidzinski, K., Riva, W.F., Hardiyanto, G., Komarudin, H. and Sukanda. IMPLIKASI BIAYA DAN MANFAAT PELAKSANAAN SVLK TERHADAP SEKTOR PERKAYUAN SKALA KECIL. (Cost and Benefit Implications of Indonesia’s Legality Verification System for Smallscale industry sectors). Draft [**Authors’ version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
12. Astana, S., Obidzinski, K., Riva, W.F., Hardiyanto, G., Komarudin, H. and Sukanda (in review). Dapatkah SVLK Mendorong Tata Kelola Kehutanan ke Arah yang Lebih Baik? Sebuah kajian nilai tambah sistem verifikasi legalitas kayu (Assessing Value Added of SVLK in Comparison to Other Legality Verification Systems in Indonesia). Draft [**Authors’ version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
13. Simangunsong, B. C. H. Domestic timber market dynamics in Indonesia. Bogor, Indonesia. [**Available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
14. Nugroho, B., Tiryana, T. The Implication of Private Property Right to the Formalization of Community Forest Businesses through the Certification Policy. Draft [**Authors’ version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].

15. Putri, E. I. K. 2013. Value chain of smallholding forest timber trade: Can certification improve the justice of market actors (Case studies of Bora, Wonosobo, and Wonogiri districts, Central Java). Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
16. Dharmawan, A. H., Mardiyarningsih, D. I., Wianti, N. I. Analysis of smallholding forest livelihood system : timber certification and its socioeconomic impacts (Case studies of three regencies of Central Java, Indonesia). Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
17. Kolopaking, L. Turasih. The community timber forests institutional strengtning processes in the decentralization era in Java, Indonesia. Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
18. Nurrochmat, D. R., Marwoto, Yulianti, F. Policy options to integrate the domestic timber market into formal economy. Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
19. Dermawan, A., Obidzinski, K., Berina, D (in review) Teak trade networks in Semarang district, Indonesia and the challenge of implementing timber legality verification system. Draft [**Authors' version available** www.cifor.org/pro-formal].
20. Putzel, L., P.O. Cerutti, Y. Artati and A. Kelly (in review). Formalisation of access and trade in natural resources and land – Introduction to the special issue. Submitted to Society and Natural Resources.
21. Obidzinski, K. (in review). Formalizing the logging sector in Indonesia: historical dynamics and lessons for current policy initiatives. Submitted to Society and Natural Resources.
22. McGrath, D.G., L. Castello, O.T. Almeida and G.M.B. Estupiñán (in review). Market formalisation, governance and the sustainable management of community fisheries in the Brazilian Amazon. Submitted to Society and Natural Resources.
23. Green, S., K. Matthyssen and A. Bulzomi (in review). Beyond the 'no blood on my cellphone' : Formalising the artisanal mining sector in Eastern DRC. Submitted to Society and Natural Resources.
24. Wynberg R., J. van Niekerk, W. Kozanayi and S. Laird (in review). Formalisation and Non-Timber Forest Products: Experiences from Southern Africa. Submitted to Society and Natural Resources.

List of presentations

1. "*Bridging local and global interests: Integration of domestic timber markets in FLEGT/VPAs and REDD+*", 17-18 January 2011, Brussels, co-organised by Tropenbos International (TBI), Wageningen University (WUR), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Chatham House, European Forest Institute (EFI), European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with financial support from the European Union, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dutch Ministry of Economics, Agriculture and Innovation and The French Cooperation;
2. "*Illegal Logging Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting*", Chatham House, UK, Jun 2010;
3. "*Vers une stratégie de développement de l'industrie de transformation du bois dans le Bassin du Congo*", Workshops IFIA/ITTO/FAO
 - a. Yaoundé, 21-22 Sep 2010;
 - b. Brazzaville, 22-23 March 2011;
 - c. Kinshasa, 19-20 May 2011;
 - d. Libreville, 14-15 juin 2011;
4. Inception workshop of the UICN project on formalizing small-scale loggers of the Bas-Congo province, Kinshasa, 7-8 February 2011;

5. Racewood, ATIBT/IFIA, Pointe-Noire (Congo), 30 Sep 2011;
6. Workshop on the Development of a SADC Regional FLEGT Programme, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26-28 Oct 2011;
7. "Central Africa Forest Governance Forum", Yaoundé, Cameroon, 21-22 Nov 2011;
8. "La consommation domestique du bois d'œuvre, un enjeu majeur de la gestion durable des forêts camerounaises", PROMOTE 2011, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 5 Dec 2011.
9. V Conference of the French stakeholders on tropical forests, 11-12 January, Paris;
10. "Atelier d'identification et de validation des activités prioritaires à mettre en œuvre dans le cadre de la composante FLEGT régional du volet gouvernance environnementale du programme ECOFAC V", CEEAC, Libreville, Gabon, 12-13 Jan 2012;
11. GIZ&EFI workshop on « FLEGT and anti-corruption », January 30-31, Bonn, Germany;
12. "Journée Gouvernance du Bassin du Congo", Conference Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP/PFBC), Douala, Cameroon, 29 Feb 2012;
13. "Atelier de lancement du projet régional PNUE-GEF", COMIFAC/WRI, Douala, Cameroon, 20-21 Mars 2012; "FLEGT Week", EC, Brussels, 25-27 Apr 2012;
14. Presentation entitled "Role of timber market in revitalizing forestry industries in Indonesia: research proposal and design" delivered at Focus Group Discussions with forestry stakeholders in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, 12 April 2012.
15. Presentation entitled "Domestic timber market and SVLK in Indonesia: Proformal Project" delivered at a meeting with Indonesian Forestry Research Development and Agency (FORDA), 20 April 2012.
16. Presentation of Proformal Indonesia activities at the "Identification of Timber Species and Origins Workshop" Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24-25 April 2012" supported by FLEGT Facility;
17. "Les arbres forestiers dans les exploitations agricoles, une solution pour alimenter la demande en bois du secteur domestique au Cameroun?", ASB/IITA/CIFOR, Yaoundé, Cameroon, May 2012;
18. Conference IUFRO-Fornessa, "Forest and trees serving the people of Africa and the world", Nairobi, 25-30 June;
19. "Policies and governance in African forestry", ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day, Nairobi, 28 June 2012;
20. Forum on forest governance in RDC, 11-12 Sep 2012, Kinshasa;
21. Workshop CEEAC-REPAR to sensitize Central African parliamentarians on FLEGT issues, 26-28 Sep 2012, Libreville;
22. Presentation entitled "Timber legality verification in Indonesia: the challenge of small-scale forestry sector" delivered at FLEGT-VPA conference in Copenhagen 6-7 December 2012;
23. Presentation entitled "Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade in Cameroon: An Exploratory Analysis of Private Sector Incentives for VPA Implementation" delivered at FLEGT-VPA conference in Copenhagen 6-7 December 2012;
24. Presentation and discussion of policy options for Cameroon and Indonesia to EU-FLEGT team and EFI FLEGT-Facility member, Brussels, 10th December 2012;
25. Presentation including the findings from the research conducted in Ecuador delivered in a meeting with MAE, 19 November 2012. Quito, Ecuador
26. Preparations for the Chatham House meeting and VPA workshop in Q-1-2013.
27. Presentation entitled "Assessing Value Added of SVLK in Comparison to Other Legality Verification Systems in Indonesia" delivered at the Indonesian Forestry Research Development and Agency (FORDA) meeting, 5 March 2013.

28. Presentation entitled “The challenge of timber legality verification system Lessons from trade data in Indonesia” delivered at World Teak Conference, 26 March 2013, Bangkok.
29. Presentation “Exploitation artisanale et Légalité”, workshop with Cameroonian MPs (REPAR) to discuss PROFORMAL findings, 12 March 2013, Yaoundé, Cameroon;
30. Presentations on “Corruption, secteur bois et le bassin du Congo”, and “Les contraintes des forêts communautaires pour remplir la grille de légalité de l’APV-FLEGT”, Forest Governance Forum, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 2-3 April 2013;
31. Meeting with Indonesian actors to present preliminary policy options (11 April 2013);
32. National workshop at the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta, Indonesia “Prospects and challenges for the implementation of the Indonesian timber legality verification system SVLK in the small scale forestry sector”, 11 April 2013
33. Meeting on “FLEGT and the domestic timber sector: options for better integrating the domestic timber sector in the formal economy”, presentation of PROFORMAL preliminary policy options to FLEGT-Team in Brussels, April 22, 2013;
34. PROFORMAL Steering Committee meeting in Brussels, April 23, 2013;
35. Presentation on “Management of Congo basin forest resources – The quest for sustainability”, Sustainable Forest management in Central Africa: Yesterday, today and tomorrow, 7-8 May 2013, Yaoundé, Cameroon;
36. Presentation of the Proformal results in Central Africa at the World Bank and COMIFAC workshop “Tendances de déforestation dans le Bassin du Congo”, Kinshasa, DRC, 15-16 May;
37. Session at the annual meeting of district forestry agencies in Papua “Prospects and challenges for SVLK in the small scale forestry sector in Papua”, 23 May 2013;
38. Organisation of national workshop on “Intégration et formalisation des sciages artisanaux dans le marché domestique camerounais”, 24 May 2013, Yaoundé, Cameroon;
39. International Association for the Study of the Commons Conference, Mt Fuji, Japan, June 5, 2013, two panels (9 presentations) were organised on “Formalization of access and trade in land and natural resources: Inter-sectoral lesson sharing from and for forestry, mining, fisheries, and land tenure”;
40. Organisation of workshop on “Réunion d’échanges avec les parties prenantes dans l’exploitation artisanale et le commerce du bois en province Orientale dans le cadre du processus APV-FLEGT”, 5-6 June 2013, Kisangani, DRC;
41. Organized a panel on “Domestic and intraregional timber markets: assessing their implications and policy options in order to improve the forestry governance in Latin America” at the third congress of IUFRO in Latin America, June 12-15, Costa Rica. We presented the case of Ecuador (PROFORMAL) and invited cases from Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. An analytical paper on the topic was also presented and discussed;
42. Organisation of national workshop on “Exploitation forestière illégale en RDC : L’enjeu de réguler le sciage artisanal”, 17-18 June 2013, Kinshasa, DRC.
43. Workshop ‘Análisis Proyecto Proformal fase Downstream Napo – Orellana’, 3-4 July 2013, Napo, Ecuador, CIFOR;
44. ‘22nd Illegal Logging Stakeholder Update’, Chatham House, London, UK, keynote presentation ‘Laws, Logging and Landscapes – connecting to Sustainable Development’, 8-9 July 2013, CH, DFID;

45. 'Aprovechamiento forestal y mercado doméstico de la madera en el Ecuador', 17 July 2013, Quito, Ecuador, DEU and CIFOR;
46. 'New Challenges for Community Forestry: Sharing Scientific Knowledge in a South-North Perspective', Remscheid, Germany, poster presentation 'The impact of FLEGT on Community Forests in Eastern Cameroon and the domestic wood market', 23-25 September 2013, Göttingen University and IUFRO;
47. 'Power matters: a socio-economic study on the trans-boundary timber commodity chain, and compliance levels to prevailing policies and legal conditions, in two road corridors of East Africa', FAO-FLEGT/KEFRI Project Inception Workshop, presentation 'Key players and power play in timber trade in East and Central Africa', 25 September 2013, FAO-FLEGT, KEFRI;
48. 'International forum on the sustainable development of the wood industry in the Congo basin', Brazzaville, RoC, oral presentation 'Quel business model pour les exploitants artisanaux en route vers la légalité?' 21-22 October 2013, COMIFAC, FAO, FAO-FLEGT, EU, ITTO, ATIBT, EFI, AFD;
49. 'Best practice in the governance of Africa's dryland forests: Implications for Southern Africa', Johannesburg, South Africa, keynote presentation 'Ten years of EU-FLEGT in the Congo basin – Lessons for Southern Africa', 22-23 October 2013, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SAIIA, SADC, German Cooperation;
50. National workshop in Yaoundé, Cameroon, 'Intégration et formalisation des sciages artisanaux dans le marché domestique camerounais', 22 November 2013, CIFOR, CIRAD;
51. National workshop in Quito, Ecuador, 'Aprovechamiento forestal y mercados de la madera en la Amazonía Ecuatoriana', 27 November 2013, SI, UEA, SAMIRI, CIFOR;
52. National workshop in Libreville, Gabon, 'Intégration et formalisation des sciages artisanaux dans le marché domestique gabonais', 6 December 2013, BRAINFOREST, IRET, CIFOR;
53. 'Timber legality verification system and Indonesian timber trade: prospects and challenges', panel at the Trade and Development Symposium, the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference, Bali, Indonesia, 3-5 December 2013;
54. National workshop in Kinshasa, DRC, 'Atelier national de reflexion sur le sciage artisanal en RDC', 16-17 December 2013, CIFOR, CIRAD, OCEAN, CREF, University of Kisangani;
55. National workshops in Beni and Goma, DRC, 'Atelier national de reflexion sur le sciage artisanal en RDC', 19-20 // 21-22 April 2014, CIFOR, CIRAD, OCEAN, CREF, University of Kisangani.

ANNEX VI: Some suggestions for short policy & info briefs (proposed by the evaluation team)

1. Methodological guidance for assessing the role of the domestic sector in diverse contexts
2. What VPA negotiators need to know about internal markets
3. Ten ways to bring the domestic market into VPA development
4. How to formalise informal markets: Evidence from PRO-FORMAL [*present diverse ways with their strengths and weaknesses*]
5. Learning from extra-sectoral experiences in the forestry sector: evidence from the PRO-FORMAL Project.
6. Trans-frontier markets as an issue in FLEGT: evidence from Ecuador and Cameroon
7. Governance vs. business self-interest as entry points for FLEGT and VPAs
8. What are the prospects for a VPA price premium and is the lack of one a problem?
9. A risk-based approach to developing compliance strategies
10. Comparative costs of individual & group certificates: Evidence from Indonesia
11. Synergies and conflicts between compliance & voluntary certification: the case of the SVLK
12. Does better regulation mean better conservation? Evidence from Ecuador
13. How to avoid problems of scale in small-holder legal compliance
14. The price differential problem in VPA programmes: What needs to be done
15. Interactive models and their value in forestry research: evidence from the PRO-FORMAL Project
16. Environmental impacts of industrial and non-industrial logging operations in the tropics: a comparison

ANNEX VII: Consultant CVs

CURRICULUM VITAE – DAVID BROWN

Address: 13, Nuneham Square, Abingdon-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, OX14 1EH, UK

Date of Birth: 8 May, 1946

Nationality: British

Education

- PhD Social Anthropology (1979); University of Manchester, UK
- MA (Econ) Social Anthropology 'With Distinction' (1974); University of Manchester, UK
- BSc. (Hons) Class 2-1 Bacteriology (1968); University of Birmingham, UK

Countries of Work Experience:

Geographical experience throughout the tropics (since 1969), particularly West-Central Africa.

Employment Record:

a) ODI, London, UK (1996-2009)

Positions held: Research Fellow (2009-2014: Senior Research Associate)

- Team Leader, Climate Change, Environment and Forests Programme (2003~ March, 2009); Group Coordinator, Forest Policy and Environment Programme, and member of the ODI Management Committee (1997-2003).

Research projects include:

- Leverhulme Trust Emeritus Research Fellowship, 'Social History of Eastern Liberia' (2010-13).
- Research Director of 'The VERIFOR Project: institutional options for verifying legality in the forest sector' (€2.4 million, co-funded by the EC Tropical Forests Budget Line and the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany), 2005-9.

b) University of Reading, UK - Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development (1987-1996)

Positions held: Lecturer

- Teaching specialisation in Rural Social Development, Management of Extension and NGO management at Masters and Diploma levels.
- Lecturer Responsible for Courses in Rural Social Development; Chairman, AERDD Board of Studies.

c) OXFAM – UK and Ireland based in Dakar, Senegal (1983-7)

Positions held: Regional Representative for Coastal West Africa

Director of a wide-ranging NGO development programme in five countries of the Sahel (Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Cape Verde Isl.) focusing on local institutional development & capacity-building in civil society, food security, natural resource management & humanitarian relief.

Languages:

English & French.

Consultancy experience:

More than 40 consultancies on behalf of diverse donors, throughout the tropics

Publications:

Four books and over 70 published articles on development issues.

CURRICULUM VITAE – TIMOTHÉE FOMETÉ

1. Family name: FOMETE NEMBOT

2. First names: Timothée

3. Date of birth: 23rd August 1960

4. Nationality: Cameroonian

5. Civil status: Married

Contact details: Rainbow Environment Consult, PO Box 30137, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Tel : +237 2221.51.58 (office) / 237 9993.64.46 (cell)

E-mail: fometetim@gmail.com

Education:

Institution (Date from - Date to)	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:
1992 – 1997 : École Nationale du Génie Rural et des Eaux et Forêts (ENGREF). University of Nancy – France.	French PhD in Forest and Wood Sciences.
1987 – 1990 : North Carolina State University, College of Forest Resources, Raleigh, NC-USA	M.Sc. Forest Economics and Policy
1981 – 1986 : National Advanced School of Agronomy, Dschang, Cameroon.	Engineer Diploma in Forestry, Waters and Wildlife

6. Language skills: Indicate competence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
French	mother tongue	mother tongue	mother tongue
English	1	1	1
Spanish	3	3	3

7. Membership of professional bodies:

8. Other skills: (e.g. Computer literacy, etc.)

9. Present position: Executive Director of the Sangha-Tri-national Foundation, **and** Independent Consultant **and**

Associate Director of Rainbow Environment Consult (a local consultancy firm in Cameroon specialised in ESIA, forestry, programme development and evaluation)

10. Years within the firm: 25 years of professional experience within forestry sector in the Central Africa Region

11. Key qualifications:

Timothée Fomété is an accomplished forest economist and forest policy specialist. During the last 15 years of his career Timothée has played a pivotal and coordinating role in many forest sector policy developments in Cameroon and the wider Congo Basin. He was a pilot in coordinating and facilitating the development of the Forest and Environment Sector Programme in Cameroon (WB support team) and subsequently in the development of the COMIFAC Regional Action and Capacity building plan. He has been a technical advisor to the FLEGT and forest certification processes from their beginning in the Central Africa Region. He has successfully worked with all national governments in the region and with all international agencies and partners supporting forestry development (WB, EU, DFID, FAO, UNCCD, GTZ, ACDI, IUCN, WWF).

In the first half of his career, Timothée worked as a lecturer at the University of Dschang (1986 –2003), and he

masters a wide experience in training and capacity development and hands-on research in the forestry and wildlife in Cameroon.

During the past 5 years Timothée has coordinated the creation of the Sangha Tri-National Conservation Trust Fund, which has become operational in 2007 and of which he is now Executive

Director. This is a major and leading achievement in the Central Africa Region.

As founder and Associate Director of Rainbow Environment Consult he has lead 2 large teams of national and international experts in the conduct of Environment and Social Impact Assessments on two major new mining developments in the forest zone of southern Cameroon. Timothée's key competences can be summarised as:

- Trainer, facilitator of policy processes and researcher;
- Independent and conceptual thinker with a great sense for reality;
- A leader of academic teams capable of ensuring quality output;
- A widely respected leader in forestry throughout the Congo Basin.

12. Specific experience in the region:

Country Date from - Date to

CAR Frequent missions since 2000

CONGO and DRC Several short term missions since 1999

GABON Short term missions

13. Professional experience:

- Since 2004. Associate Director Rainbow Environment Consult.
- Since august 2007. Executive Director of the Sangha-Tri-national Foundation.
- 2008 – 2012. Head of mission and team leader for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of major infrastructure and mining projects in Cameroon.
- 2007- 2008: Head of mission and team leader for the realization of Environment and Social Impact Study on a planned iron mining exploration at Mbalam for the Sundance resource/CAMIRON. Leading a team of national and international experts and ensuring the interface between government and the mining company.
- 2004-2007: Head of mission and team leader for the realization of Environment and Social Impact Study on a planned Cobalt Nickel mining project at Nkamouna for the American company GEOVIC. Leading a team of national experts and counterpart to the American consultancy firm Knight Piesold ensuring the interface between government Knight Piesold and the mining company.
- March- April 2006. Facilitation of refreshment workshops on the Forest and environment sector programme for high level staff of the Ministry in charge of forests. Sponsored by the FESP Basket Fund, Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- March 2006: Facilitation of the regional workshop for the finalization of the operationalization process of the Convergence Plan of COMIFAC. Regional consultancy sponsored by UNDP environment programme APREN, Yaoundé Cameroon.
- August-september 2005: evaluation of the Central Africa Biodiversity and Poverty alleviation Programme. Regional consultant for IAC/Wanegingen in the Netherlands as part of an international evaluation Team of this DGIS sponsored programme implemented through WWF, UICN, Birdlife international and Friend of the Earth international.
- Since November 2004, Regional facilitator of the creation process for a conservation Trust Fund for the Sangha trinational transborder complex of protected areas covering CAR,

Congo and Cameroon. In charge of coordinating inputs from an international technical team of conservation finance experts, planning and facilitating the work of a fifteen members Steering Committee responsible for the creation and launching of the trust fund by the end of December 2006. Sponsored by the World-Bank/ World Wide Fund for Nature

Alliance, GTZ, WWF-US.

- February 2005 : Regional Consultant for the preparation of the Central african report on experiences in the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat

Desertification (UNCCD). Compiling documents on ten countries, preparation and facilitation of the regional experience exchange workshop. Sponsored by UNCCD and

COMIFAC.

- Since April 2005 : Regional Focal person for the VERIFOR project, a four years European Union sponsored project. In the capacity of a CIFOR research associate, responsible in planning and delivering research output on Verification systems in the forest sector. This is a global project coordinated by the Overseas Development Institute in London, with focal institutions and persons in Africa, Latin america and Asia. Work with both governmental and Non governmental organisations on governance issues. This position is for four years.

- Facilitator of meetings on international tropical timber markets and forest certification for private companies and professional organisations (TTF, EUROCERTIFOR), Douala, June 2005.

2003 – 2004:

- Coordinator of the Environmental Impact assessment study of the Cobalt-nickel mining project in Cameroon. As Rainbow Environment consult expert and director, coordinated the work of more than ten local consultants and contributed to the writing of the EIA reports for GEOVIC Ltd an american based company.

- Regional Coordinator of the FAO 2919 (A) “capacity building and institutional support project to the Executive Secretariat of COMIFAC”. Work under supervision of the Executive Secretary and the FAO country representative. In charge of updating the subregional convergence Plan of COMIFAC, and facilitator of the elaboration of national components. preparation, facilitation of major meetings including ordinary and extraordinary ministerial conferences. Development of a working network with national correspondents in seven member countries and with partner organizations.

2003 :

- Consultant for ODI Review of Independent Monitoring in the Forest sector ; in charge of preparing the Cameroon case study; project sponsored by DFID.

- Regional Consultant for the preparation of the strategic action plan for further processing of timber in Africa. Project sponsored by ITTO, involving nine countries. Action approved by a Ministerial conference in march 2003 in Libreville.

2001 - 2003 :

- Co-pilot of the National team for the preparation of the Forest and Environment Sectoral Programme (FESP). In charge of preparing terms of references and selecting consultants, leading working groups, monthly reporting, coordinating donors inputs in the planning process, facilitating workshops with various stakeholders;

- Participated in several international conferences on forest governance (ODI London march 2002), illegal logging in tropical forests (Yale University USA, april

2002).

- Studies on the socio-economic impacts of illegal logging in Cameroon. 3 reports prepared as part of a multidisciplinary team, sponsored by DFID.

- Several consultancies in community forestry for the CFDP/MINEF project.

2000 :

- Institutionnal Review of the forest sector in Cameroun. Consultancy mission

sponsored by the world Bank, for the Cameroon government. Work under I&D consulting firm between september 2000 and december 2001.

· Strategic plan for biodiversity conservation in the Congo Basin. Member a consultants teams in charge of preparing a regional report for UICN-CEFDHAC, financial support from GEF/UNDP.

· Local correspondent in the Congo Basin for the monitoring and evaluation of the “sustainable forestry : local and global perspectives” programme ; sponsored by the

World Bank Institute from october 1999 to june 2000.

1999 :

- Economic and technical Audit of the forest sector in view of improving the fiscal regime. Sponsored by the Government of Cameroon (MINEF, MINEFI) and carried out by the consortium CIRAD-Forêt & IDE. November - december 1999. Responsible of the sectoral structure section of this study.
- The socio-economic context of forest management : concepts, principles and applications. Paper presented at the Regional workshop on forest Management. Tropenbos-ONADEF, Kribi, november 1999.
- *Evaluation of the EC/WBI Congo Basin Forest Policy dialogue and training program*. Short term consultancy contracted with FTP International. Team work for the World Bank Institute. September 1999, report 25 pays + appendix
- *Industrialization in the forest sector of Cameroon between 1994 and 1998: observation, Interpretation, conjectures*. Report and plants monographs, team work in collaboration with CERNA (France) for the Ministry of Forest and Environment. Financed by the French Cooperation, May 1999, 110 p + monographs (187p). *Cameroon forest policy reform and its impact on the local socio-economical development*. Paper presented at the international conference on ecosystems conservation and development in the South and East of Cameroon. Yaoundé 16-17 February 1999. IUCN / CEFDHAC / MINEF.

1998:

- *Forest resources management in Cameroon: Needs in tools for data processing, analysis and information diffusion*. Paper presented at the International conference on "environmental management in Cameroon" Yaoundé University, December 2-3 1998, 11p.
- *The management of forest ecosystems in Cameroon at the break of year 2000*. Coauthor of the report prepared for IUCN Regional Office of Central Africa and EFDHAC. Financed by the Biodiversity Support Program (USAID) November 1998, 270p + appendix + maps.
- *The 1997 Asian economy crisis and its consequences on African Wood Sectors*. Paper presented at the international symposium on sub-Saharan agricultural channels in the context of globalization. University of Dschang, October 1998, 14p.
- *A diagnosis of forest industry in the Congo Basin*. Training document presented at the EC/WBI workshop on forest policies analysis. Yaoundé, may 11-19th 1998 39 p.
- *Valuing critical sites for Biodiversity conservation in Central Africa*. Paper submitted to second Conference of Central Africa Dense Humid Forest ecosystems (CEFDHAC), Bata Equatorial Guinea. June, 1998.
- *Wood trade in tropical timber : the case for African timber*. Paper presented at the Colloque des Centres Régionaux d'Enseignement Spécialisé en Agriculture (CRESA) Yaoundé, April 6-10, 1998.
- *The Dynamics of logging in the Boumba et Ngoko Division: Characteristics, determinants and compatibility with sustainable management*. Team work with CERNA (France) for WWF – Cameroon. Financed by WWF Netherlands. Mars 1998, 55p.

1997-1996 :

- *African wood industries: structures, strategies, policies*. Ph. D thesis, École Nationale du Genie Rural et des Eaux et Forêts (ENGREF), university of Nancy, 354 p + appendix + maps- (April 1997)
- *Evaluation of the Tropical Forest Action Program in Cameroon*. Consultation report prepared for the Intergovernmental Special Panel on Forests. Financed by UNDP (New York) and MINEF, Cameroon, 40p May 1996

1989-1995:

- Rural production and marketing of sawn wood and wood products in Cameroon. Surveys and studies report.
- Fuel wood issues in Savannah and Sahelian zones. Case studies in Cameroon (1990-1992) and Togo

(Sokodé, 1994)

- *Constraints and prospects for forest industries development in Cameroon*. Fellowship report submitted to the International Tropical Timber Organization ITTO, Yokohama, Japan 55p (October, 1993)
- *Cost effectiveness in food- aided forestry projects*. Master of Science thesis. North Carolina state University, Raleigh, USA. (April 1990)
- *Production table for Pinus khesiya in West Cameroon*. End of study memoir, ENSA, Cameroon (July, 1986).

14. Other relevant information: (e.g. Publications)

Experience with Non Governmental Organization development

Linked to various networks of specialists and organizations in Africa and abroad.

Reference Persons :

Mr MAKON WEHION Samuel : Technical Advisor, Natural Resource Management Programme, German Cooperation GTZ, Yaoundé, Cameroun. Tel (237 983 17 35) email : makons1@iccnnet.cm.

Professor François KAMAJOU, the University of Dschang, BP 222 Dschang Cameroon.

ANNEX VIII: Communications products, actual and potential, and their strengths and weaknesses

Class	Medium	Length/Content	Issues arising
Existing outputs			
CIFOR Occasional Papers	Written/lengthy Public, open-access	Exhaustive, multi-faceted, academic	Academic and practitioner audiences Circulation facilitated by CIFOR Limited appeal to policy makers, except for reference purposes
Refereed journal articles	Written/academic papers	Academic, agenda set by journal editors	Narrow academic audience Limited value for policy makers, NGOs, etc. Policy relevance limited by the fact that production cycle surrendered to external parties; loss of topicality.
Journal theme issues	Written/academic papers	Academic journal, though with rel. high level of in-house control over content	Relatively narrow academic audience, although thematic nature may broaden readership. Production cycle surrendered to external parties, perhaps exacerbated (or facilitated?) by need to coordinate with diverse co-authors; limited value for policy-makers.
CIFOR Infobriefs	Written/variable length/public	Country-specific or general	Variable length; longer versions may be overlong and too dry for the target publics Circulation facilitated by CIFOR
Extra-sectoral studies	Written/lengthy/public	Thematic and detailed/overviews at varying levels	Academic and practitioner publics – probably limited audiences, except for syntheses Yet to be capitalised upon – remains to be seen if any or all have direct cross-sectoral utility.
Face-to-face briefings	Oral/time-bound/individual	Variable, responsive	May be effective as regards the targeted individual, but limited or no [direct] broader impact. Variable uptake into policy [potentially high impact, though highly dependent on the individual conduit]. Low external visibility; difficult to document and evaluate, except impressionistically.
Chatham House-type briefings	Oral/public	Variable	Limited outreach, with fairly narrow, mainly practitioner publics, albeit highly motivated. Good for networking at the reference level (national or international). An effective means of targeting a range of policy-concerned actors, and introducing – but not developing – key messages.
'You-tube' clips	Visual/public/reference docs	Variable	Time-consuming, though undemanding Good for students, though not necessarily well suited to policy-oriented audiences
PRO-FORMAL Website	Written and visual/reference	Diverse	Accessible and visually attractive (though still work in progress); somewhat restricted by CIFOR's commitment to academic publication.
			Assessment: 1. <i>Significant gaps in the targeting profile, particularly as regards problem-oriented but non-academic publics</i>

Class	Medium	Length/Content	Issues arising
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Written outputs: strong on targeting the wider academic community; high academic credibility and (over the long-term) accessibility</i> 3. <i>Verbal outputs: strong on networking, and face to face contacts, where the milieu favours</i> 4. <i>More problematic where the milieu less favourable (e.g. where CIFOR lacks a country-base/where limited EC contacts/where limited entry points into national policy processes)</i> 5. <i>Written outputs tend to be 'behind the policy cycle'</i> 6. <i>Limited responsiveness to the needs of policy makers</i> 7. <i>Not reassuring for those with short-term policy preoccupations</i>
Proposed additional outputs			
<u>Policy Briefs</u> <i>(e.g. 'The challenge posed by burgeoning domestic markets for FLEGT and the VPAs'; AND: 'What the Cameroon experience tells us about the negotiation of VPAs')</i>	Very short/somewhat time-bound	Qualitative, issue-focused	<p>Useful for policy makers requiring a punchy brief with pros and cons Good for raising innovative policy concerns & mapping out strategies Quickly taken up into policy discussions. Easy to convert into other communications outputs (e.g. blogs) Help researchers maintain tight focus on 'actionable policy options' Able to build on high credibility of both CIFOR and PRO-FORMAL as a valued messenger Provide a ready basis for briefings, updates and dialogue, at all levels Tend to be 'of the moment' Strongest when linked to primary research, and hence report privileged information. On their own, lack academic credibility.</p>
<u>Technical Briefs</u> <i>(e.g. 'Relative costs of group and individual SVLK certification for Indonesian SMEs')</i>	Short	Qualitative or quantitative	<p>Useful for non-technicians requiring a quick and durable briefing on technical issues Good for imparting technical information which may not be widely available</p>
<u>Implementation pathways</u> <i>(e.g. 'Ten steps to bring the domestic market into FLEGT strategies')</i>	Short & thematic	Qualitative or quantitative	<p>Targeted on FLEGT practitioners seeking advice on how to accommodate project findings and innovative ideas in new contexts and countries. Restricted focus and practical utility aid rapid uptake.</p>

Class	Medium	Length/Content	Issues arising
Options papers (e.g. 'Governance vs. business self-interest as entry points for FLEGT and VPAs')	Short & thematic	Quantitative	<p>Good for setting out options at an early stage in the policy/decision-making process</p> <p>Good for identifying policy obstacles and issues in need of quick resolution by others</p> <p>Easily converted into other outputs (e.g. blogs)</p> <p>Normative bias lacks academic credibility.</p>
			<p>Assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helpful and informative for the uncommitted 2. Readily accessible for the problem-oriented but over-loaded activist or decision-maker 3. Good at imparting discrete items of information/raising issues and controversies 4. Timely: quick turn-around aids policy relevance 5. Highly accessible as briefing documents– both for national policy actors and for cross-country learning 6. Easily converted into blogs and similar comms outputs 7. Help project staff maintain an applied focus in policy-oriented research 8. Limited academic credibility (though CIFOR's wider credibility provides a positive counter-balance) 9. A compliment to other outputs, not a substitute.