

**FINAL REPORT OF DISCUSSION SESSION
“TOWARDS THE INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS”**

Dinah Shelton*

During the workshop, participants were able to visit the Tokyo dock for timber imports, a lumber processing plant, timber cooperative, and private forest, as well as Tokyo Woody Land and Hannou Forestry Center. With this on site experience, the participants divided into three groups, each of which discussed a particular topic.

Group one, chaired by Philip Hirsch and Dinah Shelton, sought to identify key elements to be addressed in developing forest conservation strategies for Asia and the Pacific, clarifying important problems and elements that should be dealt with by local people, national governments and international communities. Mr. Martinus Nanang of IGES presented the results of the discussions held by the group.

The second group, chaired by Ms. Siscawati and Pearnasak Makarabhirom, considered procedures of forest conservation strategies for the year 2000. The results of discussion group 2 in developing measures and steps for forest conservation strategies were presented by Dr. Pearnasak Makarabhirom/Thailand. The extensive discussions of the group resulted in the identification of six major steps for forest conservation strategies. According to the IGES research plan, the second year activities must be conducted to clarify ideal forest management systems based on first year research results. It is necessary to seek a way to integrate four sub-theme results for the second year purpose and to develop forest conservation strategies.

Discussion group three, under the chairmanship of Yeo-chang Youn and Alexander Sheingauz, discussed the research direction, programs, and activities for the 2nd phase of IGES Forest Conservation Project (Year 2001-2004). Discussion results of Group 3, which assessed the first phase of IGES work, were presented by Dr. Alexander Sheingauz. It deliberated on the shortages and strengths of the research already done and proposes new ideas, suggestions, or strategies for the second phase of IGES FC research.

During the final session, participants pointed out the interlinkage seen during the field session among stakeholders from the community level to global level, showing the theoretical and actual state of current forest problems. It was commonly recognized that there are three key aspects or a triangle of factors involved in sustainable forest management: social, ecological and economic. Social justice had been given the least attention in this triangle and should be given more consideration. While different levels of governance could address all the issues, it is important to identify the most suitable level and actor choice for efficient research and action. Multiple strategies may be required to deal with any single issue or element. It is also necessary to develop training programs of strategy implementation to achieve good performance. For further action, the key elements listed by Group 1 could be systematized or categorized. One participant suggested that the results of the forest conservation project of IGES should be integrated to other IGES projects such as climate change and environmental because other projects could develop contradictory strategies or overlapping strategies. The importance of balanced integration of the social, ecological and economic aspects of the problem was stressed.

* Notre Dame Law School, USA.

SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSION

GROUP 1

Moderators: Philip Hirsch and Dinah Shelton

Topic: Identifying key elements to be addressed in developing forest conservation strategies for Asia and the Pacific Region.

1. Target Groups

On developing strategies, it is necessary to identify actors involved in the strategy and to develop strategies to accommodate them. Likely actors include:

- national policy makers
- international institutions (including international financial institutions)
- NGOs
- the media
- businesses (e.g., timber companies)

2. Types of Output

When designing strategies, it is necessary to consider the type of outputs expected, depending on the objectives and situations. There can be several types of output:

- research papers
- proposal for international instruments (e.g. IGES could prepare drafts)
- press releases/news letters
- networking and dialogue
- policy briefings
- drafting of national policies and measures
- training programs (including training materials)

3. Prioritizing Comparative Advantage

It is necessary to consider comparative advantage compared with other research work:

- policy making
- regional/sub-regional approach
- international organizations involved in timber trade (WTO, ITTO)
- identifying linkages (timber trade, participation of indigenous people, underlying causes)
- creation of protected areas and human rights, eco-labelling/certification, consumer education
- IGES research with other researchers
- interactive website; publish results in documentation center

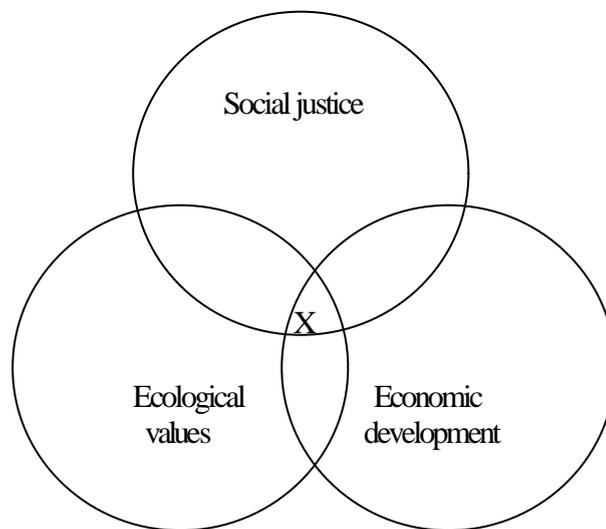
4. Substantive Elements

Strategies should deal with some of these elements:

- “standstill” / no more forest loss
- expanding the forests
- biodiversity
- exotic species
- forest products (timber and NTFP)
- quantity of forest
- livelihoods for local people

- ecosystem management (people, water, soil, flora, fauna)* need a holistic approach, flexibility, prior assessment (including EIA)
- tenure system (customary law, national statutory law)
- public participation
- guarantees for self-determination
- inventory
- intellectual property rights (indigenous knowledge)
- incentives (economic and others)
- institutional implementation (focal point)
- transparency
- co-management/local management
- compliance and enforcement
- management as a substitute
- agreement between stakeholders
- mobilization of shame
- dispute settlement (standing to sue)
- respect for international human rights
- international solidarity
- labeling

On the discussion of substantive issues, one participant proposed an idea to categorize the ideas mentioned into three groups: social justice, economic development, and ecological values. The relationship between them was envisaged as shown below.



Some participants pointed out that area "X" where three categories overlap could be the issue that should be dealt with by IGES strategies.

GROUP 2

Moderators: Pearmsak Makarabhiromand Mia Siscawati

Topic: Group 2 was to develop measures and steps for forest conservation strategies based on the research results of Phase I of the IGES Forest Conservation Project.

The extensive discussions of the group can be summarized into six major steps as follows.

- Step one deals with research in participatory activities by research collaborators and IGES. Because of the heavy schedule in 1999 and 2000, researcher's field activities will be extended to the end of August 2000.
- Step two deals with integration of first year results by the four sub-team leaders.
- Step three will be formulation of draft strategies by four sub-team leaders and collaborators. During this step, the draft will be sent to concerned persons for feedback and the final draft will be used as input for the policy dialogue process.
- Step four: relates to the policy dialogue process, which will involve organizing jointly by IGES and other collaborators invited to provide inputs as well. Participants of the recommended policy dialogue workshop are representatives from government, NGOs, academia, and the political community. Some participants in the policy dialogue workshop will be selected to participate in the consultation workshop in Japan.
- Step five deals with the consultation of results of policy dialogue and research results. The workshop will be organized in Japan for this, and 3-6 participants identified by IGES will help by inviting an multilateral organization to participate in the workshop.
- The final step is finding the strategies. The four sub-team leaders will be responsible for this activity in consultation with collaborators and others.

It would be preferable for the strategy development process to keep the following schedule:

- Conducting research: September 99 - February 2000
- Integrating results: March 2000
- Formulation of draft strategies April - May 2000
- Policy Dialogue Process: June - August 2000
- Consider Strategies: September 2000
- Finalize Strategies: October - November 2000

GROUP 3

Moderators: Alexander Sheingauz and Yeo-Chang Youn

Topic: to develop the proposal for the Phase 2 research activities of the IGES Forest Conservation project.

The Group first discussed the assessment of the project activities of Phase 1, then tried to clarify items that need focus in the next phase.

1. Strength and weakness of the project activities of Phase one

The project activities of Phase 1 were evaluated in terms of both strengths and weakness, as follows:

(1) Strengths:

- participation of diverse groups from academia, NGOs, and GOs, from diverse disciplines and walks of life
- sharing of different ideas among four different sub-teams
- policy/action orientation of research toward changes in Forest Management
- collaboration of regional researchers (but needs more strengthening)

(2) Weaknesses:

- lack of target focus, the targets were not adequately clarified
- too narrow coverage of research target (geographical) areas (need comparative analysis among different regions)
- time limitations
- financial limitations
- no participation from ecologists

2. Evaluation of the project activities

A total assessment cannot be made because of the short project life but it is possible to affirm that directions and methods of research were chosen correctly.

3. Focus on the next phase

It is very important to note that all of the following items must be studied at the different hierarchical levels, from global to regional, national, provincial, municipal, and local. In addition, it is imperative to develop regional mechanisms to solve conflict situations and to achieve concrete results for indigenous people, forest conservation, sustainable forestry management.

The approach must be more comprehensive, to use as much as possible all existing studies that are related to the target of research especially ecological ones. Where possible, to involve groups or individuals, particularly ecologists, as participants. To study each object with its complex of links.

The next phase should focus on the timber trade that is one of the keystones of the sustainable management in the APR. It demands more detailed study of the timber trade structure and dynamics in the context of multiple forest use, including timber and other forest products and services. The latter must include biodiversity conservation, carbon sink, etc.

The project should study the relation of underlying causes of forest cover dynamics with direct causes. For these purposes it should evaluate existing institutional and legislative structures, and their resulting decisions, to find gaps between the decisions and real results. One aim should be to find loopholes that give forest users a chance to enter into shadow businesses. Another should be to elaborate measures that fully regulate the forest business.

An early measure should be to begin a data base, especially GIS creation. While such a

research method is expensive, the group recommends beginning elaboration of a GIS concept and GIS structure as the first step towards solving this massive problem. The implementation of cartography methods of research are very important according specifics of the project.

LIST OF DISCUSSION GROUP MEMBERS

Discussion Group 1

Dinah L. Shelton	Notre Dame Law School/USA	[Moderator]
Kiyoshi Komatsu	IGES/Japan	[Secretary]
Le Quang Trung	Forest Science Institute of Vietnam/Vietnam	
Martinus Nanang	IGES/Japan	
Philip Hirsch	University of Sydney/Australia	[Moderator]
Shirou Sasaki	National Museum of Ethnology/Japan	
Toru Iwama	Seinan Gakuin Univ./Japan	
Toshiaki Sonohara	Daito Bunka Univ./Japan	
Toshiyuki TsuchiyA	Iwate Univ./Japan	
Yasushi Minowa	Kyoto Pref. Univ./Japan	
Yousei Oikawa	Kyoto Univ./Japan	

Discussion Group 2

Akane Nagahisa	Tokyo Noko Univ/Japan	
Herman Hidayat	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)/Indonesia	
Khampha Chanthirath	FORCAP/Lao PDR	
Mia Siscawati	RMI Indonesia	[Moderator]
Makoto Inoue	Univ. Tokyo/IGES/Japan	
Masanobu Yamane	IGES/Japan	[Secretary]
Makiko Yamauchi	United Nations University/Japan	
Mayu Hagiwara	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Japan	
Pearmsak Makarabhirom	Regional Community Forestry Training Center/Thailand	[Moderator]
Seiichi Mishima	JOFCA/Japan	
Takayuki Namura	Univ. Tokyo/Japan	
Tetsu Komoda	Japan	
Wang Xi	Wuhan Univ./China	
Yuriko Harada	Ramsar Center/Japan	
Zhang Yufu	Univ. Tokyo/Japan	

Discussion Group 3

Alexander S. Sheingauz	Economic Research Institute/Russia	[Moderator]
Atsuko Hayama	Kyoto Univ./Japan	
Kimihiko Hyakumura	IGES/Japan	[Secretary]
Min Kyung-taek	Univ. Tokyo/Japan	
Satoru Matsumoto	Mekong Watch Japan/Japan	
Satochi Tachibana	Univ. Tokyo/Japan	
Shin Nagata	Univ. Tokyo/IGES/Japan	
Tadanori Terao	Inst. Developing Economics/Japan	
Takahiro Kohama	JATAN/Japan	
Yoichi Kuroda	IGES/Japan	
Youn Yeo-Chang	Seoul National University/Korea	[Moderator]