



NTFP-EP
LINKING
PEOPLES and FORESTS

ASIA REGIONAL STRATEGY 2021-2030

NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS - EXCHANGE PROGRAMME



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Non-Timber Forest Products -
Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFA	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development
AFOCO	Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
CAV	Community Agency and Voice
CBC	Community-based Conservation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBE	Community Based Enterprise
CBF	Community-based Forestry
CBFM	Community-based Forest Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EXCEED	Expanding Community Enterprise and Economic Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDC	Forest Dependent Community
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICCA	Indigenous and local community conserved areas
IFH	Indigenous Food & Health
IKSP	Indigenous knowledge, systems, and practices
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPLC	Indigenous People and Local Communities
IPLCWY	Indigenous People and Local Communities, Women and Youth
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature

IWGIA	International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs
L&A	Lobby and Advocacy
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MY	Malaysia
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme
PH	Philippines
PO	Peoples Organization
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
SCACL	Sustainable, Climate Adaptive Community Livelihoods
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SF	Social Forestry
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
ToC	Theory of Change
TRG	Tenure Rights & Governance
UN	United Nations
UNBHR	United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights
WAMA	Women in Action on Mining in Asia
WEHRD	Woman Environmental and Human Rights Defender

INTRODUCTION

NTFP-EP 2030: LINKING PEOPLES & FORESTS:
RIGHTS, HEALTH & LIVELIHOOD

STRATEGIC DIRECTION & PLAN

In 2018, NTFP-EP celebrated 20 years, a work spanning almost a generation. As it prepares for the next 10 years, the organization faces communities in transition, communities in the middle of a fast changing environment.

The NTFP-EP looks forward to 2030, envisioning a change that requires structural and cultural change, breaking down deeply ingrained culture of singular processes and way of thinking, where other knowledge and ways of doing are not trusted nor recognized, and top-led governance where communities are seen as dependents, weak and marginal, instead of people with equal rights and as competent partners; and where “resting” land and intact forests are seen as unproductive and wasted resources.

The organization will face a sense of urgency as threats to communities and their lands and changes in the environment accelerate and the impacts of climate change risk to turn into a crisis. But it moves forward with hope as it builds on the gains made in the past 5, 20 years and the 10-year program cycle coincides with the Agenda 2030¹, which mainstreams the promotion and the protection of Indigenous Peoples rights, and there is a growing consciousness around the world towards healthier paradigms for people and the earth.

1.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- *Communities refer to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods, and those who are partners and beneficiaries of the country office members.*
- *Region refers to Asia, specifically South and Southeast Asia.*
- *Sustainable Development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43).*
- *Indigenous food are “traditional foods” that Indigenous Peoples have access to locally, without having to purchase them, and are found within traditional knowledge and the natural environment from farming or wild harvesting (Kuhnlein et al 2009).*
- *Community-based Conservation is a conservation regime that promotes the idea that long-term conservation success requires engaging with, and providing benefits for local communities. (Brooks et al 2013).*
- *Healthy refers to indicative of, conducive to, or promoting good, prosperous, flourishing condition (Merriam Webster Dictionary).*

¹Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets was adopted on 25 September 2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit. Agenda 2030 provides a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all. It’s a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, ensuring that no one is left behind.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The Theory of Change (ToC) has been developed through a 4-Session Online Workshop on October 5, 7, 9, and 12 of 2020. It has been guided by results from an online survey of members, staff and partners, and a series of follow-up interviews, especially with external partners. Outputs from workshops in 2019 also served as a guide for its development.

The purpose and choice of the ToC as a strategic planning tool was to ensure that besides having a common goal, there is a shared understanding across the countries and members of what changes need to happen to achieve this vision and what role the organization, as a collective and a regional organization, plays in making the changes happen. It also reorients and strengthens the focus of the organization on results instead of the activities that it has been doing or needs to do.

The document has been updated in June 2021 after the Milestones and M&E Planning Workshop held on March 24-26, 2021. Prior to the workshop, the Gender Strategy that was concurrently developed was merged with the NTFP-EP 2030 Theory of Change, which results in this updated version. The Gender Strategy Document will be attached as an Annex to this document.

1.3 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document demonstrates the common goal of the members that carries the goals of their community partners, their shared understanding of the problem, the changes that need to happen and how they will happen. It is important that the content of the document generally reflects the conditions in the country levels, where ultimately, the impact will happen and will be seen. The content of this document is not set on stone and will certainly see changes over the years, as assumptions change because of new information, evidence or experience, and as new opportunities or challenges arise. What is important is that whatever is written here is shared and understood by all. The document has been developed to provide the members of the NTFP-EP a guide in moving as a collective towards the common goal in the next 10 years.

The difference of this ToC from that of each member's is that it incorporates a regional perspective by focusing on issues that are shared by most countries and highlight those that are strongly influenced by regional and international factors and therefore could not be dealt at local or national level alone or individually. It also aims to identify mutually reinforcing activities within existing plans of each member country office and see how their activities fit into a broader framework. It also is a guide to identify collective or joint initiatives where they are necessary. In these mutually reinforcing and collective actions, the members should see

themselves working together as co-implementing partners. The ToC also provides the NTFP-EP, as a collective, a framework to assess its impact after the 10-year program cycle.

This document is especially useful during regional meetings, where it can be used as a basis for 3-Year Period and Annual planning as well as monitoring and evaluation of outcomes. While the program cycle is 10 years, it is ideal to have a review every 2-3 years to assess if assumptions remain true and whether interventions are effective.

1.4 GAINS & GAPS: HIGHLIGHTS FROM INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

For the members, staff and partners, the most significant impacts of NTFP-EP in the last 5 years were in sustainable community livelihoods, amplifying the voice of indigenous communities, bridging stakeholders, culture and community-based conservation and forest governance.

- In sustainable community livelihoods, the organization enabled and improved livelihoods through the establishment of community-based enterprises and strengthening of market position of community forest and natural products, raising the awareness of stakeholders on the importance of forests for livelihood security.
- The organization amplified and strengthened the voice of communities and supporting organizations through various platforms, expanded their network, alliances, and made space and included IP agendas, which also became the base for increased participation and representation, advocacy, learning and knowledge exchanges, capacity-building, cooperation that helped in livelihoods, resource management and land tenure.
- The NTFP-EP was especially noted for having bridged communities and CSOs to different levels of government and to the private sectors in meaningful engagements, constructive discussions, cooperation through creative spaces, working groups and others.
- In culture, NTFP-EP interventions have instilled pride and recognition of cultural identity and traditional knowledge among community members and promoted its preservation and continuation through documentation.
- In the thematic area of land tenure, governance and community-based conservation, impacts made are empowered community leaders with strengthened confidence and capacity to face the community and other sectors; communities with enhanced capacity, knowledge and awareness on, including but not limited to, national policies, NTFPs, ICCA, and strengthened voice in conservation and the development [use] of natural resources and; an increased recognition of community forestry and community protected

areas linked to community livelihoods such as ecotourism and community-based enterprise.

- In gender, women were present in NTFP-EP's projects and activities as beneficiaries and implementers, which was enjoyed and valued by the women. NTFP-EP enhanced the mobility and participation of women outside the household. There is also a commitment among the Board and staff to build stronger capacity within the organization and to articulate gender equality concepts and issues in the organization's programs and vision and mission. (Maffii 2020 Forthcoming).

With an overall rating of "medium" achievement of goals of empowering communities in various thematic areas, both internal and external stakeholders find that there are still gaps in achieving the goals the organization had set for itself.

- Recognition and upholding of Indigenous People's rights and securing land tenure and governance and of inclusive conservation across the region remain to be a challenge. Getting governments and authorities to fulfill their commitments and enforcing laws on FDC rights and tenure have yet to be achieved. More evidence of FDC empowerment and the impact of their governance and community-based conservation techniques on forest resources will be key. Extractive industries such as mining, oil palm plantations and logging and infrastructure development (roads and dams) continue to threaten community land tenure and while there were initial steps taken to address these regional threats, a more strategic and concerted action needs to be taken.
- Community-based NTFP Enterprises (CBNEs) have yet to achieve scale, profitability and stability and be climate proofed. Incomes are erratic and engaging markets is still a challenge. This holds back government, community and public's recognition, support and interest in community-based enterprises. Capacity building and market linking need to be continued and improved. Also, reach needs to be expanded, as more communities still need livelihoods assistance and climate adaptive measures need to be integrated in interventions.
- Work on culture and identity, food security, health and nutrition, and social mobilization with community youth members need to be intensified for better results. Much has to be done to improve the health, culture, food security and youth mobilization of partner communities. There is still work to be done to raise awareness on the role of forests for food security and on the protection and development of wild foods as important elements of national food and nutrition policies.
- In gender, low impact has been made on changing the patriarchal structure of households. Men still have general control over women's active political

participation outside the household. Women's contribution to household income is still considered marginal and supplemental, and they still have minimal participation in decision making over household income disposal. Double standards demean their personhood or sense of self-worth despite increased earning power and relative mobility beyond the household. (Maffii 2020 Forthcoming)

**OUR SHARED
THEORY OF CHANGE**

At the 2030 Strategic Planning Workshop, the NTFP-EP members reaffirmed their reason for being is to support Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLC) in Asia in securing their rights, land tenure and governance and the protection and recognition of Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices (IKSP). The NTFP-EP works specifically with forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) in Asia. In countries where Indigenous Peoples are not clearly defined or are not legally recognized as a distinct group of people, the use of the term, Forest Dependent Communities (FDC) may be more apt to use. Forest dependent communities are defined as those forest residents, who depend on forest resources as their main source of food and livelihoods, people who reside near forests having mainly agricultural livelihoods and use forests to supplement their consumption and income generating activities, and rural people whose main income comes from labor supplied to forest based commercial activities. (FAO 2017)

Indigenous Peoples are characterized by lifestyles, cultures, customs and social institutions built on their special relation with the lands and territories that they traditionally occupy or use. (Errico 2017) The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples estimates 370 million indigenous peoples spread across 90 countries worldwide, with 10% and 32% living in Southeast Asia and South Asia respectively. Including the Indigenous Peoples in China, almost three quarters of the world's Indigenous Peoples live in Asia. (World Bank Website, Last Updated October 1, 2020, Accessed October 2020) Indigenous Peoples in Asia and the Pacific practice a variety of livelihoods and rely on food systems that include shifting cultivation, pastoralism, hunting and gathering, farming, intercropping, fishing and collection of forest products, which are seen as integral part of their livelihoods as well as their identity, spirituality, culture and way of life. (FAO 2018) An overview of the IP in the countries where NTFP-EP has country offices is found in ANNEX 1.

2.1 CONTEXT

The context below presents the common issues felt across the countries of member organizations. They serve as the basis of the common agenda that is mapped out in the Theory of Change. The context in which NTFP-EP works is within the universe of IP rights in relation to their forests, land and territories.

2.1.1. IPLC-WY IN TRANSITION, STILL LAGGING IN RIGHTS, LIVELIHOODS, WELL-BEING, AND HEALTH

The 2019 State of the World's Indigenous Peoples of the UN reports of indigenous communities suffering from high levels of poverty and lagging behind in many development indicators. Indigenous Peoples are often last to receive public investments in basic services and infrastructure, and face multiple barriers to participate fully in the formal economy, enjoy access to justice, and

participate in political processes and decision making. They also face powerlessness, lack of voice and loss of cultural identity. (World Bank Website Accessed October 2020) Deforestation and destruction of ecosystems lead to increased food insecurity, malnutrition and diseases cause declining access of communities to food and medicine as a result of being cut off from access to forest sourced food and medicine. Preserving and maintaining traditional knowledge associated with forest biodiversity and ensuring their benefits derived from this knowledge, as recognized in the Nagoya Protocol, is important for the health and well-being of local communities as well as for the global community. (FAO 2020)

Indigenous Peoples’ Rights are still widely unrecognized or undermined.

Despite significant global recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ rights², the Indigenous Peoples in the Southeast Asia find that the ASM governments do not effectively uphold the rights of Indigenous communities to their lands, territories and resources, including protection of traditional land tenure and resource management systems. (AIPP 2019) Indigenous women, in their 3rd Declaration in 2018, called on states to fully implement and uphold the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, highlighting, Article 29 regarding their rights to the protection of their environments and Articles 32, the State’s obligation to ensure Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) regarding development activities in their lands, and Articles 20, 23, 24, 31 affirming their collective rights to health, use of traditional medicines, cultural heritage and subsistence practices. They call on states for transparent ongoing and where appropriate, multi-stakeholder, dialogues with Indigenous Peoples regarding rights to lands and territories, environmental and reproductive health as human rights.

Overall, Indigenous Peoples in the Asia Pacific still suffer dispossession of their ancestral lands, often lacking government recognition of their customary ownership, denial of access to forests and other natural resources and the prohibition of certain livelihoods practices. (FAO 2018, World Bank Website)

In countries where there are legal frameworks to recognize Indigenous territories and lands, recognition has remained slow (RRI 2018), implementation and protection of boundaries from external parties use of natural resources are often weak. (World Bank Website Accessed October 23, 2020) (IWGIA) Website Accessed October 2020) Except for China, there has been limited progress in 12 Asian countries in recognition of IPLC as forest owners and designated rights holders over the past 15 years, increasing by 11 mha over the 15-year period from 32 mha³ (10.1 percent) to 43 mha (13.7 percent). This situation is exacerbated by intensifying threats to the freedom and lives of Indigenous people’s rights defenders in the ASEAN region.

² Over the last 20 years, Indigenous Peoples’ rights have been increasingly recognized through the adoption of international instruments and mechanisms, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2016, 23 ratifications of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention from 1991, the establishment of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNSR.)”

³ Million hectares

(RRI 2018) (AIPP 2019 Website, Accessed October 2020)⁴ The RRI points out that the progress in the recognition of community-based forest tenure remains inadequate to meet international commitments on climate and development. Overview of the distribution of forest management in countries relevant to the work of NTFP-EP is found in ANNEX 2.

Safeguarding their land tenure security is a key foundation for the future of Indigenous Peoples. (IWGIA Website 2020) Insecure land tenure is a driver of conflict, environmental degradation (Gilmour 2016) and weak economic and social development. This threatens cultural survival and vital knowledge systems – both of which contribute to ecological integrity, biodiversity and environmental health. (World Bank Website Accessed October 23, 2020)

Communities and cultures are in transition. The communities the organization serves now is not the same as they were 10, 20 years back. Communities adapt as fast as its environment changes. Nomadic communities have been forced to settle as access to forests is hindered and wild food resources dwindled. Once remote, many villages are now traversed or accessed by roads and highways. Markets that seemed too far before are now more accessible with motorbikes and smartphones. Households farming their own lands are now working on others' farms as farm-help. Communities face constantly changing local policies as political leadership change. Elders who guide and lead are slowly passing on. The children who use to run around have grown up leaving the village to attend school and some have become young adults who are now in search of their own future. There is a gap in transfer of traditional knowledge and cultural ties to forests as elders and children and youth spend less time together in the forests. Transport and communication infrastructure development in some areas have led to increasing integration to the market economy. While this offers livelihood opportunities, effects such as increasing loans, selling or leasing of land, and increased commercialization of forest resources are increasingly observed. (Staff and Partners Interview September 2020)

2.1.2. PERSISTENT INVISIBILITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN NATIONAL STATISTICS AND POLICIES

The 2019 State of the World's Indigenous Peoples underlined the "persistent invisibility of Indigenous Peoples" in statistics and in government policies, undermining their rights, wellbeing and access to livelihood, but pockets of developments in the ASEAN show hope. There had been gains in the region, such as the inclusion of the Indigenous Peoples in the ASEAN's Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry n Investment and the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation on Forestry 2016-2025, and internationally in the Agenda 2030, and others. However, the overall picture

⁴<https://aippnet.org/indigenous-peoples-statement-asean-peoples-forum-2019/>

in the region is still largely characterized by a lack of dedicated mechanisms and procedures for consultations with indigenous peoples as envisaged in international standards (Errico 2017) And where there are consultation mechanisms, these are usually weak and do not adequately protect nor uphold the rights of indigenous communities (Chechina et al 2018)

Indigenous People’s “invisibility” in the state is reflected in policies that do not take into consideration indigenous practices and culture, especially in relation to land tenure and governance. In many countries, states and governments perceive Indigenous People’s collective land as “empty,” “unused,” or “fallow” land, which usually results in appropriation by the state. (IWGIA Website) An inquiry of the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia on Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples identified that legislation of land laws failed to recognize Indigenous Peoples’ perspective of land ownership and management that was due to a crucial factor, which was the lack of consultation with indigenous peoples with regards to activities that affect their territories. It is also the case in Indonesia that the lack of harmonization between state and customary laws results in tenure insecurity for indigenous communities. (Errico 2017) This we see not just in the slow recognition of communities’ rights to land tenure and governance but also broadly in the economic and development policies that see intensifying encroachment of extractive and agro-industries and large-scale infrastructure development on IPLC land, absent of exercised meaningful FPIC. The continued lack of meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in conservation-related national and international standards and guidelines or effective implementation thereof remains a significant challenge. Further pushing indigenous peoples into invisibility is the decreasing democratic spaces with increasing threats to both the lives and freedom of the defenders of their rights to land.

The Indigenous Peoples continue to call for their involvement in matters that involve them: “Nothing about us without us” (IWGIA Website 2018) An ILO 2017 Study stressed that respect for rights of indigenous peoples within the public and private sectors needs to be ensured and raising awareness on indigenous cultures and traditions, rights, participation and the inclusion of both indigenous women and men in processes that lead to decisions on public policies and development plans and priorities would be critical and will require a paradigm shift and considerable attention from policymakers to create dedicated (and effective) mechanisms for consultations. (Errico 2017)

2.1.3. COMMUNITY FORESTS, NATURAL RESOURCES & ECOSYSTEMS CONTINUE TO BE THREATENED AND INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION REMAINS ELUSIVE WITHIN THE REGION.

Primary forests, 19% of forest area in Asia and the Pacific in 2015, continue to decline while planted forests, 18% of forest areas, are expanding relatively rapidly. Reported regional increase in forests in Asia Pacific has mainly been in East and South Asia. Forests have significantly declined in Southeast Asia and in Oceania.

Increases were in India, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Cambodia and Indonesia are among the countries that suffered the greatest declines in forest area in the period from 2000 to 2015. The rest of forest areas are naturally regenerated areas. Forest quality has also been observed to be on the decline due to degradation, due to fire, pests and diseases, soil degradation or overharvesting. Partial Canopy Cover Loss (PCCL), one measure of forest degradation, was recorded in about 50 million hectares of forest in South and Southeast Asia in the period of 2000-2012. While the Asia-Pacific has more than half of the world's population, it only has about 18% of forests globally, with 0.18 hectares of forest per capita, a third of the global average. South Asia has a quarter of the world's population but with just 2% of global forests. (APFC 2019)

Indigenous communities play a crucial role in conservation of the environment, but they are still largely left out of conservation policies and practice in the region and often are on the receiving end of negative impacts of top-down conservation programmes. International bodies now recognize the IP and traditional knowledge's role in forest conservation but, this is yet to be reflected at national and local levels in the region. There remains a prevalence of belief among decision makers that the state authorities have the sovereign right and the best capacity to manage forests. (Gritten et al 2019) This often results in policies and practice that undermine the rights of the IPLCs. Estimates suggest that 50% percent of protected areas in the world has been established on IPLC's traditional territories. In most cases, despite strong policies in place, communities have to face resistance of local authorities and deeply entrenched restrictive, state-focused governance systems. In some cases where rights and management are devolved, rights are limited to subsistence use limiting benefits that communities can derive from them. In other cases, degraded conditions of forests do not provide adequate benefits to meet the needs of communities, leaving little or no incentive at all for communities to maintain these forests. (Gilmour 2016) This is especially evident among the youth who start to see no benefit from forests and prefer a different way of life from their parents, or parents wanting a different way of life for their children. There is a growing international movement pushing for inclusive conservation, reflected also the in Agenda 2030 CBD targets, as well as COP14, but its recognition and implementation in the region remains to be seen.

The lack of adequate data and information to inform policy and practice is one of the key challenges to the recognition of community's rights and capacity to manage their resources. Despite over 40 years of community-based forestry, there is a great lack of detailed information on the effectiveness of CBF in improving forest conditions as well as livelihoods. Research has mainly focused on social issues, with relatively little research on the forests themselves and how they can be managed most effectively to achieve CBF objectives. There has been little concerted and coordinated effort to collect relevant national-level data on the extent and effectiveness of the various regimes. Established monitoring systems or assessment tend to operate on a large-scale at international or national levels. Information collected at local levels or smaller scale has tended to be

short-term and site specific, often with little systematic monitoring. Where there are established monitoring systems, data could not be compared or aggregated across countries and landscapes over time. (Gilmour 2016)

2.1.4. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WOMEN & YOUTH STILL FINDING AND MAKING THEIR SPACE

Loss in forest access and decline in availability of resources affect women greatly. They carry multiple burdens including caring for the family, engaging in livelihoods, participating in rights struggles and social functions. Women are also culture bearers. (NTFP-EP Workshop 2020) The patriarchal system that continues to pervade different realms of society leaves women unrecognized for the important role they play and their voices unheard in predominantly male-based perspectives and conditions. Community-based Forestry regimes and programs that support it have sometimes excluded and marginalized women, along with other significant sections of the community. This does not only have implications on gender equality but also on conservation outcomes. Age is also a factor of exclusion. (Gilmour 2016) Their marginalization may mean a loss of knowledge and loss of this role affecting the food choices and family health and the transfer of knowledge to the next generation. There is greater need for attention on specific impacts on women of changes particularly around deteriorating conditions and rights violations. (NTFP-EP Workshop 2020)

Increased migration of youth from villages and disconnect from the forest and culture has been observed. Children and youth are leaving the villages for education and to look for new opportunities, as there are limited offers for education and jobs in the villages. This has resulted in a gap in transfer of traditional knowledge between generations and decreased interest in culture and the forest among the youth. For those who would like to return after their education, it is not sure if there would still be land to return to. (Partners interview September 2020)

2.1.5. REGIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER ISSUES

The region continues to see aggressive approach to economic development despite states' commitments to sustainable economic development, reflected in continued expansion of extractive industries and large-scale land acquisition in the region. Extractive industries continue to encroach on communities' lands, violating their rights to an adequate standard of living and the right to food, water and subsistence. Conflicts and violence persists, requiring more effective measures to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples. (Burger 2014) (IWGIA 2020) This is driven further by increasing growing regional markets, such as China and India.

Local community land-tenure issues go beyond national borders and policies and largely involve international and regional political and economic policies.

China's growing influence in the region, both politically and economically is largely felt even up to remote villages, where there is increase in demand for timber and forest products, especially NTFPs and wildlife that are high in demand for traditional Chinese Medicine as well as food. Investments in infrastructure development have increasingly affected various IPLCs in the different parts of the region, like mega-dams in Cambodia and the Philippines. Besides cutting through forests with road constructions, these infrastructure development bring in workers that generate more demand for forest products including wild game, timber, as well as services, that usually bring in people, who some eventually become immigrants in the locality. Implementation of these projects with limited checks on quality, environmental and social impact and legality have led to increased conflict and violations of human rights. (Russel and Berger 2019) Efforts made by companies and other stakeholders such as finance institutes to address these issues in the form of voluntary guidelines, financing standards are inadequate.

The decreasing democratic space while felt in country and at the community is exacerbated by the growing trend of populism, nationalist sentiments in the region and in the world. Decreasing democratic spaces where land rights defenders are associated with terroristic or seditious factions, curtailing their freedom and in some cases lives compounds these threats. This demonstrated pullbacks, silence from regional and global commitments and leaving a gap in influence and pressure to protect human rights and the environment.

Natural Resource Management and forest governance increasingly require trans-boundary cooperation. (Interview Ed Queblatin September 2020, Gritten et al 2019) Illegal log and wildlife trade are issues largely felt at the communities but has a highly regional reach. Ports and hubs of illegal logs are found in some countries with the logs and wildlife coming from all over the region, largely facilitated by corruption. (Transparency International 2012, Gritten et al 2019) Weak governance in one country may undermine the efforts to address illegal trade in other countries. (Gritten et al 2019)

The pandemic and other natural or man-made disasters can only be expected to increase in rate. These disasters affect the free movement in the region and internationally of both people and products. This has an effect on advocacy as well as on trade of community products.

2.2 THE VISION

The NTFP-EP, as a regional network envisions that **“Resilient IPLCs with the women and youth in Asia are respected stewards of healthy forests and living securely in their land for generations to come”**.

Resilient IPLC draws from a holistic concept of a resilience that embraces uncertainty, risk management and adaptation in a rapidly changing and unpredictable world. Shocks and disturbances can include natural events

such as floods, fires and earthquakes and human-influenced ones such as climate change, wars, political upheaval, industrial-scale concession logging and large-scale economic land concessions. (Gilmour 2016); resilient communities are able to recover fast from shocks and remain steadfast in front of threats, adapting to change where necessary, as they (pro)actively secure their rights, land tenure, culture, sources of livelihoods, and well-being. They are able to exercise their right to self-determination and are independent from outside influence. The organization chooses to specify, “women and youth” as a way to mark their space and ensure that they are not left behind in all the processes of the organization

Living securely in their land for generations to come, communities and their future generations enjoy their respected and upheld rights and are able to meet their well-being needs through abundant forest food supplies, sustainable and profitable livelihoods on tenured lands and healthy forests, free of fear of eviction or having the resources they depend on contaminated or destroyed. They freely practice their culture and express their identity. The organization makes explicit the sustainability of its impact in the community and a forward-looking stance. “Land tenure” is made explicit, as securing it has been one of the most important and long-drawn out struggles for communities.

As ***respected stewards***, communities are recognized by other stakeholders as rightful owners and/or official designated managers of their forests and natural resources in their ancestral lands and territories, with their sustainable practices, including their Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and Indigenous knowledge, Systems and Practices (IKSP) acknowledged and accepted. This also means that that sustainable community practices and ways of life are visible and respected in policies and practices of other stakeholders that have impact on these territories or on the communities; and that communities are seen as partners in forest management, conservation and achieving sustainable development in countries and in the region.

Healthy forests refer to community-managed forest areas that have functioning ecosystems, intact forest cover and abundant NTFP resources as a result of community-based management, reforestation and/or enrichment, and freedom from threats of extractive industries and other land appropriation.

2.3 PATHWAYS OF CHANGE

There are three key and mutually reinforcing domains of change to reach this vision:

A. Communities including women and youth have enhanced voice and agency, secured land tenure and livelihoods.

The first pathway focuses on improving or enhancing the condition of the communities, their resilience and secured land tenure, wellbeing and ways of life. Continued practice of culture through inter-generational transfer, sustained income streams from territories, access to abundant forest food and resources and upheld or secured land tenure rights allow communities, especially the women and youth, to meet their well-being needs, live securely in their territories and improve their lives as they see fit. Strong agency, community organizations with expanded network and practice of culture contribute to community's resilience as they face the accelerating and multiple threats that come their way, and proactively secure and protect their rights, tenure and culture. The involvement of women and youth are highlighted to acknowledge the roles they play in securing their communities' future.

B. Community-based Forest Conservation has demonstrated and recognized impacts in keeping IPLC-managed forests intact.

Forest resources, ecosystems and NTFPs are integral part of IPLC-WY's way of life and security that provide them with basic necessities, such as food, water, energy, materials for shelter, spiritual and cultural benefits as well as income and livelihoods. The healthy and intact condition of the forest contributes to food security, income potential and therefore good health and overall wellbeing and in the process, validates their community-based practices and TEK. The second pathway focuses on safeguarding the condition of the forests and natural resources through community-based governance and conservation. This requires committed communities with effective community-based conservation techniques, culture appropriate and inclusive governance systems and robust forest protection derived from strong policies, cooperation by other stakeholders including local to regional levels of policy makers, enforcers and implementers, and informed policy and evaluation making through effective, sustained and joint data collection and monitoring and sustained technical and financial support for communities. It is clear that the condition of the forest is not entirely dependent on community-based conservation and management but largely by the protection accorded by the state from land grabbing, and other key drivers of deforestation and resource degradation through strong policies and their effective enforcement.

C. Culture and Indigenous Knowledge are sustained by communities and respected by all stakeholders in policies and practice.

The third pathway focuses on amplifying the visibility and voice of communities as well as the enhanced understanding and respect of their rights, IKSP and TEK by other stakeholders, especially the government and the private sector. With strong agency and amplified voice, IPLC are able to make their presence felt and their voices heard, and to claim space and participate in discussions and decision making, especially in the design and implementation of land use plans, economic and environmental policies that have an impact on their land and life. By having their contributions to economies, sustainable forest management and sustainable development, including the SDGs, made more visible, communities

validate community-based conservation and their IKSP, TEK as well as claim their role as partners in the management of forests. The SDGs cannot be achieved by governments alone and therefore becomes a potential entryway for communities to engage. Upholding of IPLC tenure rights against invasive extractive and agro-industries and extensive infrastructure development is also a pressing concern for the region that requires more attention from policymakers as well as the general public, including consumers, who are seen as an important driver of change, requiring increased awareness and informed decisions. (Gritten et al 2019)

D. Gender Equality (GE) and Women’s Rights (WR) are respected and women are engaged as equal partners by communities and stakeholders.

The fourth domain focuses on enhancing the capacity of women and creating the space for them to be recognized as equal actors in their communities and in society in general in both private and public spheres. Women’s role as bearers of traditional knowledge and culture, key in transmission and preservation of culture, securing tenure rights and livelihoods and sustainable resource management and conservation is brought to light. The pathway provides a holistic perspective of gender in the context that transcends the different thematic areas, raising awareness on the specific needs, problems, perspectives of women in the different age groups, including the youth and elders.

2.3.1 THEMATIC AREAS & STRATEGIC GOALS

The identified domains are composed of change pathways that reflect the current thematic areas of the NTFP-EP: Tenure Rights & Governance, Sustainable Community Livelihoods, Indigenous Food and Health, Community-based Conservation, but also brings to the forefront cross-cutting themes, of Culture, Gender Equality & Women’s Rights, Youth Engagement & Empowerment, and Organizational Strengthening.

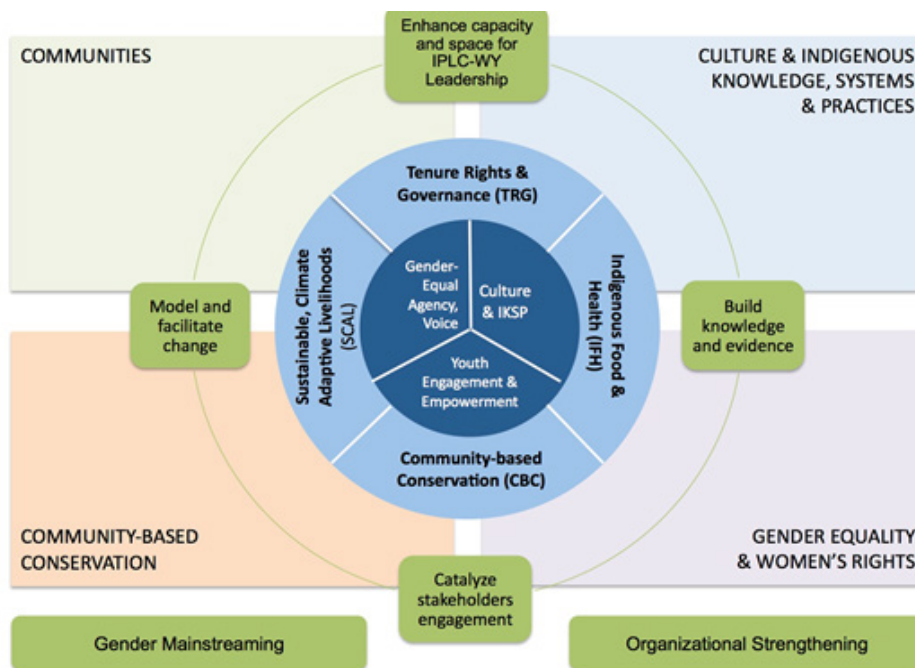


Figure 3 Pathways of Change, Thematic Areas, and Strategic A

Women and Community Agency and Voice as strategic contributors to the three domains of change. The Youth as a new thematic area intentionally prepares for the future of communities and forests and acknowledges member-initiated interventions targeting the youth. Thematic areas are cross cutting, synergetic, and complementary. Interventions can simultaneously address issues in the different thematic areas. Achievements in one contribute to the fulfillment of the other and vice-versa.

2.3.1.1. Tenure Rights & Governance (TRG)

Forest tenure covers ownership, tenancy and other arrangements for the use of forests. It combines legally or customarily defined forest ownership, and of rights and arrangements to manage and use forest resources. Besides the slow implementation of government commitments and weak enforcement of laws due to lack of coordination among the different levels of implementers, among others, communities are facing intensifying threats to their land tenure and integrity of forests from extractive industries such as mining, logging and from agro-industries, such as oil-palm plantations and large-scale infrastructure development.

In this program cycle, the organization will provide equal focus and necessary support to move from policy and plans, to policy enforcement and community management plans implementation. It will continue its work on supporting policy dialogue, information exchange, and mechanism experimentation as well as policy monitoring towards tenure security, improvement of forest and natural resources governance and the implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as providing support to follow up on the implementation of commitments that have been made. It will also continue to engage partner institutions, whether formal or informal and other stakeholders, to provide capacity building support to communities to manage and sustainably use their resources. It will also increase its engagement in advocacy against corporate and extractive threats to community land tenure and forests through partnerships.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

TRG1. IPLC-WY exercise rights over territories, free of gender or other forms of discrimination.

TRG2. Women's tenure rights are recognized by community governance systems as well as policies.

TRG3. IPLC territories are protected from high-impact industries and conversion.

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

TRG1.1. IPLCs have secured instruments to access forest resources and enforce tenure rights, including women's tenure rights.

TRG1.2. Government agencies pass and enforce effective and gender equal policies and programs on IPLC tenure rights and access to resources.

TRG 1.3. Support is in place for IPLC-WY to implement governance and

territory management plans and women’s equal participation: women leaders and networks with legal literacy and capacity building (Cross-cut with CBC 1.1.1.Tenured IPLC are conserving territory)

TRG2.1 Women equally participate in land tenure structures and decision-making (Cross-cutting with GCAV)

TRG3.1 Asian governments enact and implement policies that protect IPLC Land from Mining, Oil Palm Plantation, industrial agriculture and other land/forest conversion threats.

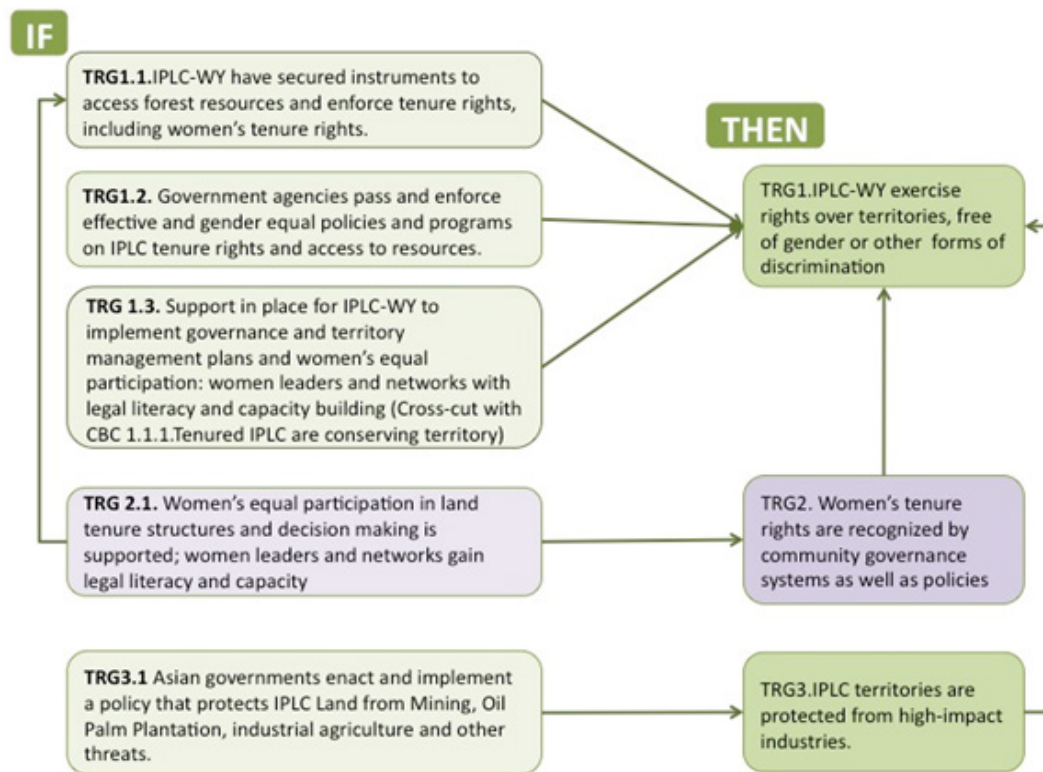


Figure 4 TRG Outcome Chain

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- IPLC territories urgently need to be secured through tenure instruments and stronger policies in the face of slow implementation of government commitments, and weak enforcement of laws and intensifying threats to IPLC land tenure and forests by extractive industries, agro-industries, etc.
- There is a need to provide equal focus and support to move from policy and plans, to enforcement and implementations.
- IPLCs women land tenure rights are recognized by customary systems, and women participate equally in community land governance, holding decision making positions and expressing agency.
- Legally recognized community land and forest tenure structures have provisions in place that recognize women’s tenure rights;
- Women leaders are able to utilize legal instruments for the advancement of tenure rights and governance, gain public recognition and rights holders status in advocacy initiatives and negotiations.

2.3.1.2. Sustainable, Climate Adaptive Community Livelihoods (SCAL)

For NTFP-EP, it is essential to achieve conservation and sustainable management of forested landscapes while communities are able to maintain and improve their livelihoods and have the opportunities to develop and manage a thriving community economy. For some, NTFP-gathering complements agricultural and other subsistence and income-generating activities of communities. NTFP is especially important in areas where there are no other options for livelihoods. Community livelihoods also contend with hazards posed by climactic changes like typhoons, heavy rains and flooding, which magnifies other existing vulnerabilities experienced due to land conversions and unsustainable harvesting practices. Livelihoods intervention can possibly be an entryway for community-based conservation and land tenure security.

NTFP-EP sees Community-based Enterprises (CBE) as a means to balance conservation goals with economic needs of communities as well as to position them where they can engage equitably with other stakeholders and generate community benefits versus individual ones. While needs vary in scale, more and more, communities are entrenched into the cash-based economy and income-generating activities have become an important part of their livelihoods. Transport and communication infrastructures have also made markets more accessible, driving interests from different stakeholders. And besides the community, the growing demand for natural products has piqued the interest of the government and the private sector on NTFPs and forest products. It is in this context that NTFP-EP supports and promotes the development of forest-based enterprises, especially, those women and youth-led. For communities, they are looking for support to take advantage of economic potential on their lands, including ecotourism, cultural and natural products found in their communities. Climate proofing livelihoods will need to be integrated in the current work of CBE development and mentoring.

They need technical and financial support as well as sustained links to the market beyond short-term project-based support. Many community products have not yet found sustainable markets. Many Southeast Asian countries largely depend on Chinese demand for natural products. With limited choice of market, many products are sold at low prices or are not sold at all. Sustained markets for community and forest products will depend on consumers and market systems that prioritize inclusiveness and sustainability. Stronger policies for sustainable economic development and committed private sector as partners and consumers will be key to achieve these goals. NTFP-EP will continue to work on creating more sustainable and equitable markets for community products in the region and internationally, continuing its work on certification, trademarks and creative engagement with the private sector and consumers.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

SCAL1. Sustainable territory-based livelihoods/income streams improve

IPLC’s wellbeing and protect forests, equally benefitting women and men.
 SCAL2. Women’s sustainable livelihood initiatives are viable and contribute to their empowerment.

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

SCAL1.1. IPLCs-WY have increased capacity to manage climate adaptive, sustainable livelihoods for subsistence use & enterprise for income.

SCAL1.2. There are effective multi-stakeholder, public and private engagement, partnerships and long-term support providing an inclusive, enabling environment and programs for viable women-led and mixed-CBE that are free from discriminatory gender norms and practices.

SCAL1.3. CBNE practice gender sensitive Sustainable NTFP Harvesting Protocols and Management as part of their enterprise

SCAL2.1 Women’s CBEs associations, cooperatives, federations, and networks are viable and recognized and support women’s needs

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- Community-based Enterprise Development is a means to achieve balance between conservation and livelihoods needs of communities.
- Improved capacity, and support and engagement from the private and public sectors are necessary for the success of the CBEs.
- A significant number of viable women’s CBEs represents a pathway for the emergence of women’s agency and leadership in this and other thematic areas;

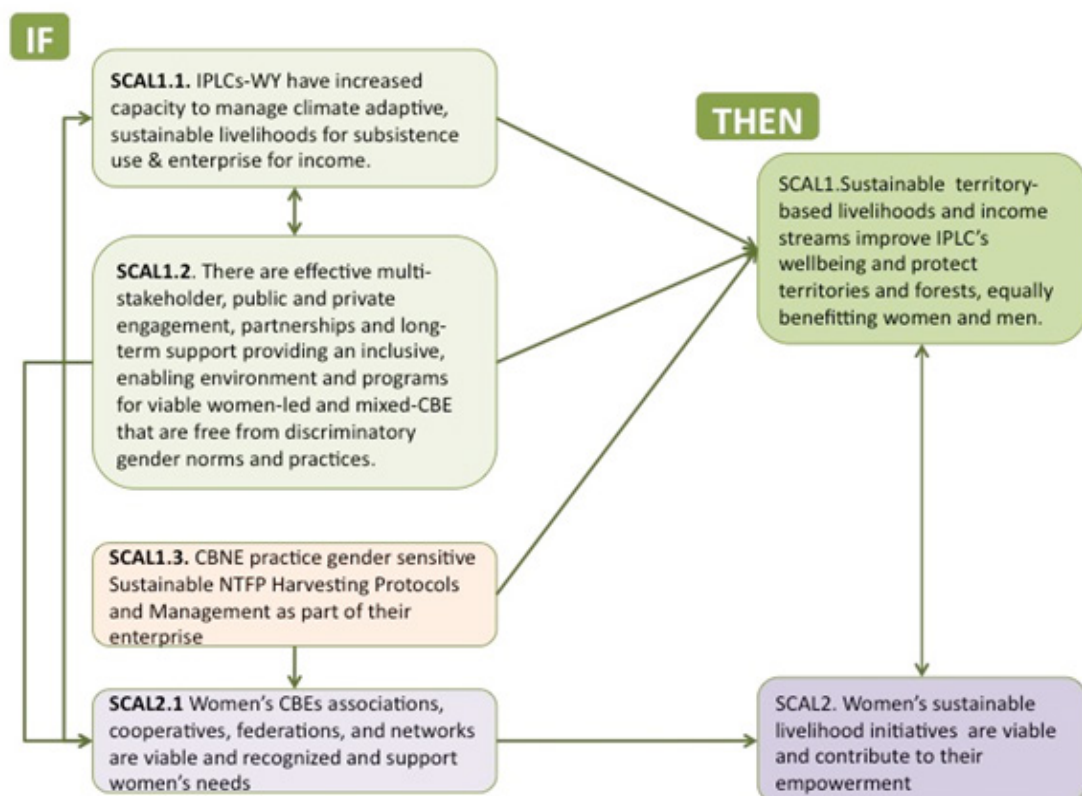


Figure 5 SCAL Outcome Chain

2.3.1.3. Community-based Conservation (CBC)

NTFP-EP emphasizes the central role of communities in conservation and sustainable forest management. This thematic area focuses on inclusive conservation and the health of forests, ecosystems and NTFP resources and its link to community management and tenure, but not in isolation from threats of deforestation and conversion to other land uses, climate change, and the rapid commercialization of forest products. While there is a big gap in studies and data monitoring, reports and reviews over the years have shown trends that indicate an overall improvement in natural capital under community-based management of forests. Studies also show that Community-based Forestry (CBF) regimes demonstrate substantial resilience to withstand internal and external shocks as a result of enhanced social cohesion associated with improved social and human capital and improved local governance. (Gilmour 2016)

Successful outcomes of community-based forestry require defined property rights, effective institutional arrangements and community interests and incentives. Besides tenure, strong governance is necessary to achieve community-based management goals and sustainable forest use. These local institutions, rooted in the local social structures, economies, and value systems are critical for anchoring social capital and storing forestry knowledge in communities, where women play an important role. Beyond organizing, external interventions need to provide deliberation and consensus building processes, built on existing social relationships, ensuring transparency of decision-making, accountability of actors and application of the rule of law, and fair and equitable distribution of benefits to community members. This governance especially requires strong relationships with local authorities, who have the “power” to enforce policies and cede control. Smallholders and community groups need technical skills and knowledge to enable them to establish and manage their forests and forest products sustainably as well as to engage with other stakeholders. (Gilmour 2016)

Lack of data on the effectiveness of CBF in improving forest condition and enhancing local livelihoods limits informed judgments and appreciation of CBC by policymakers. Most reports rely on qualitative information and anecdotal observations, and there is a dearth of quantitative data. Where they are available, they are usually unseen or unappreciated due to the lack of governments’ knowledge and appreciation of the value of community-based conservation practices including IKSP and TEK in NRM and NTFPs. (Gilmour 2016) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be a valuable vehicle to achieve higher visibility and to scale CBC worldwide and enhance its effectiveness and an entryway to integrating it in regional and national policies and action plans. (Gilmour 2016) (AIPP Interview September 2020)

While there is a growing interest in inclusive conservation in the international forums that discuss the need to include IPLC in the conservation efforts of state and non-state actors as a way to remedy the failures of “top-down or

fortress conservation,” this is still not reflected on the ground. NTFP-EP has explored and engaged in various tenure instruments to support in securing both tenure rights and community-based conservation. One of these is the ICCA, which in the past 5 years has become a notable instrument among partners in securing IPLC ancestral lands and promoting community-based conservation in the region. The ICCA also offers an opportunity to address the forest communities’ limited capacity and declining interest (especially among the youth) to transfer their TEK, as well as of community NTFP protocols and management systems. It will be a strategic area of work and NTFP-EP will continue to support the different countries in pursuing their ICCAs as well as having these recognized at national levels. Finally, the lack of human and financial resources to support community initiatives, and the limitations of NTFP-EP staff capacity and knowledge on ecological monitoring need to be given attention.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

CBC1. IPLC-WY forests are intact, with abundant natural resources, functioning ecosystems, reflecting W M Y needs and vision.

CBC2. IPLC women are actively involved in forest & ecosystems conservation monitoring and protection

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

CBC1.1. Community forests and NTFP resources are restored and protected, also facilitating women's use and access.

CBC1.1.1. IPLCs,-WY sustainably conserve their territory, implementing Community Management Plans (CMP) in harmony with other stakeholders through inclusive and strong/effective governance and leadership.

CBC1.1.1.1. Communities conduct gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection on forest health and mainstream results to other stakeholders to inform policy and practice.

CBC1.1.1.2. Communities lead in implementing inclusive community-based conservation processes (regeneration processes, forest restoration & NRM protocols) and structures that also take into account women’ practices, needs and decision-making.

CBC1.1.2. Relevant government agencies, including forest departments institutionalize support programs and practice culturally appropriate, adaptive and inclusive conservation and strong/effective governance and leadership.

CBC1.1.2.1. Relevant government agencies, including forest departments, develop and pilot effective, inclusive collaborative programs, that also recognize women equal participation and leadership, prioritizing and collaborating with communities on CBC.

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- While IPLCs are already managing and conserving forests based on their IKSP and TEK, they still need technical support, especially in monitoring and where

IKSP transfers have broken down.

- Women knowledge, practices and needs must be acknowledged and reflected by IPLC conservation initiatives, and women integrated in decision-making processes, monitoring and protection;
- Successful CBC is achieved through close cooperation among various levels of authorities and communities, informed policies and regulations through participatory monitoring / data collection of forest health indicators, culturally appropriate governance systems, community commitment, and sustained multi-stakeholders and technical support.
- All these processes should reflect women and men differential needs, role, interaction with ecosystems.

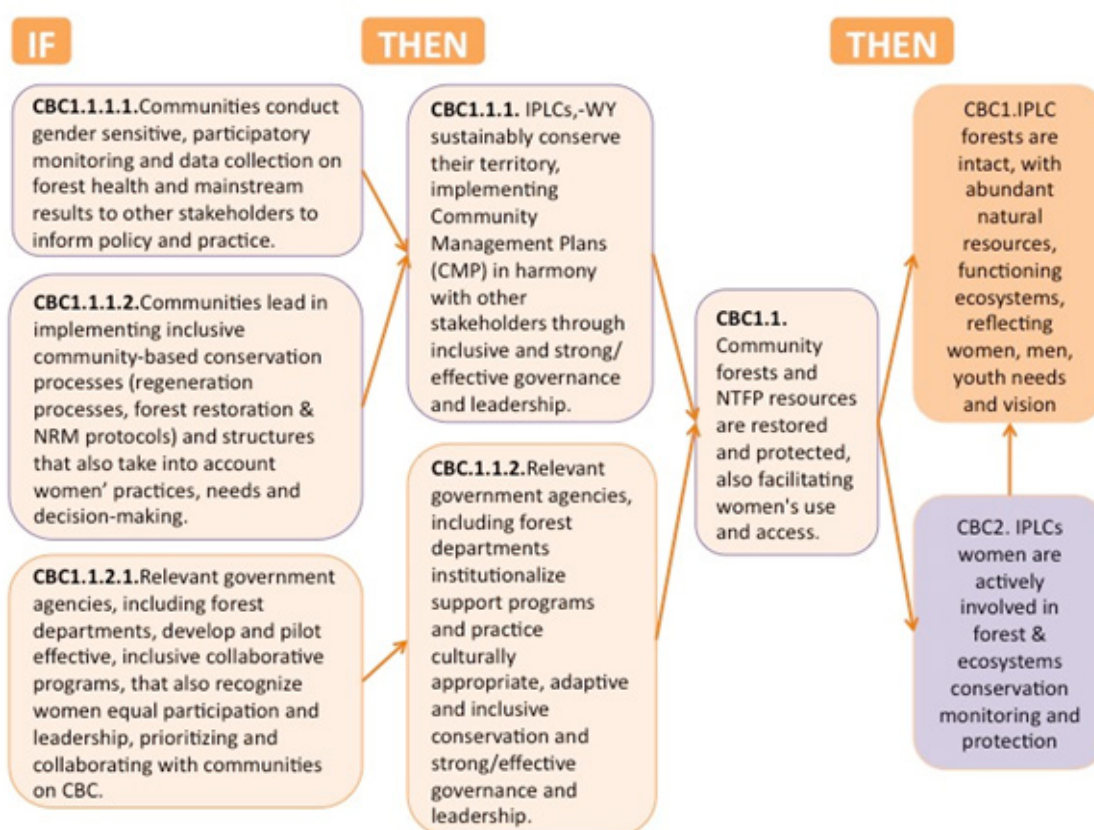


Figure 6 CBC Outcome Chain

2.3.1.4. Indigenous Food & Health (IFH)

Forest ecosystems provide communities with food, medicine and support their mental and spiritual wellbeing. And in these times of unsustainable food production processes, and threats to global food security, forest foods offer an alternative or a complementary supply not just to communities but also to the general public. Forest food, wild foods and some super foods, are starting to gain some interest in national and regional markets. However, there is still a gap in knowledge and understanding of these among the general public, policy-makers and even among the youth in communities. Also, restrictive forest policies, land conversion and over-exploitation of resources have caused the decline of availability and access of forest foods to communities. Forest foods and its links to the current state of the forests, natural resources and ecosystems, and

the indigenous knowledge systems and practices that nurture them need to be properly understood. Food resources also need to be restored or enriched where they are in declining conditions.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

IFH1.IPLC-WY are food secure and have good health.

IFH2. Forest food and IPLCs nutrition culture and practices that rely on women’s Knowledge including health practices (maternity) will continue to support communities’ wellbeing.

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

IFH1.1. IPLC, women and men have increased access and continued use of abundant indigenous food, easing women’s labour burden.

IFH.1.1.1. Increased availability of indigenous & forest food, as a results of secure tenure, women inclusive CBC, and monitoring.

IFH.1.2. Indigenous & Forest foods are included in regional, national food and nutrition policies.

IFH1.2.1. Increased knowledge & appreciation on indigenous & forest food among IPLC-WY, policy maker, and the public.

IFH2.1. IPLC women’s role as primary forest food and health care providers is recognized and reflected by policies, and ecosystems governance practices.

IFH.2.1.1. Women’s role, knowledge and practices in agroforestry, biodiversity, forest food and medical plants procurement, use, processing, are recognized, inventoried researched, made visible and advocated for.

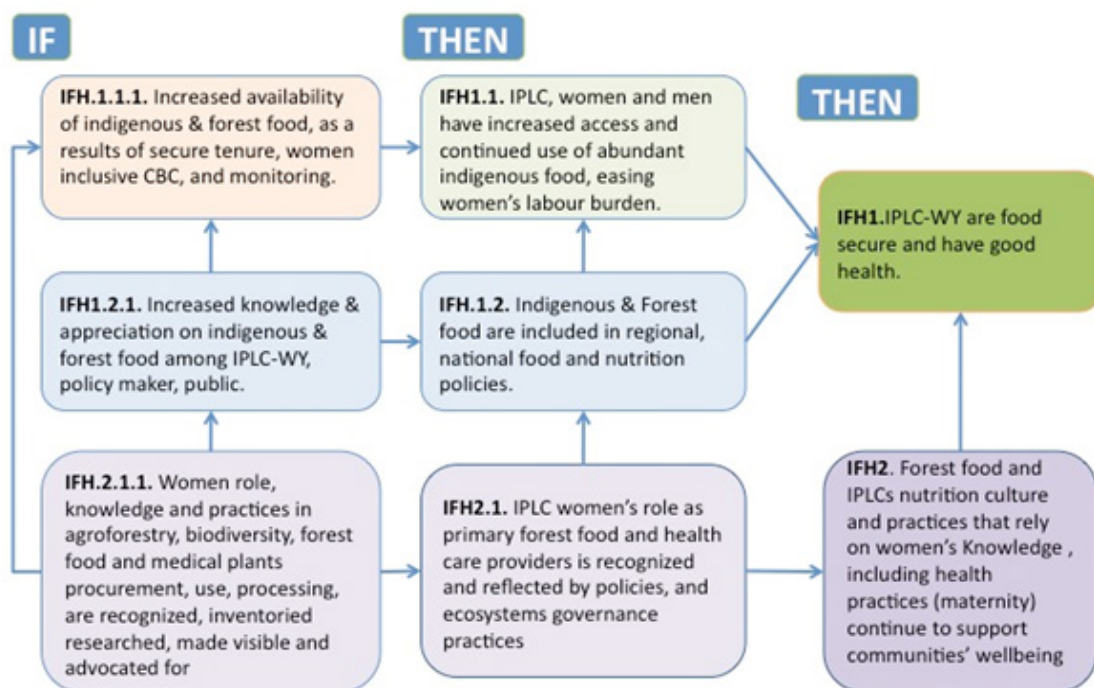


Figure 7 IFH Outcome Chain

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- IPLCs women play a primary role in forest food and natural medical products provision, either through agroforestry, biodiversity management and plants domestication or by harvesting forest products, and process preserve them.
- Trans-generational transfer of indigenous knowledge and culture on indigenous & forest food (IFF) contributes to food security and health of communities.
- Gap in knowledge and understanding as well as restrictive forest use policies, land conversion and over-exploitation of resources have caused the decline of availability and access of forest foods to communities, which have important consequences for communities and particularly for women, who are responsible of nutrition and care.
- Easing women's labor burden is essential to maintain forest food, food security and health.

CROSS CUTTING THEMATIC AREAS

These are themes whose outcomes permeate the four core themes. The outcomes of the cross-cutting themes need to be consciously integrated within relevant themes and be achieved alongside their specific outcomes. For example, core themes, IFH and CBC Program Officers, will need to incorporate in their project designs the target outcomes for Gender Equal Community Agency & Voice (GCAV) and Youth Engagement & Empowerment (YEE). Under the 3 – Year Milestones, you will find some of the outcomes of the cross-cutting themes already included in relevant themes.

2.3.1.5. Gender Equal Community Agency & Voice (GCAV)

One of the core values of NTFP-EP is to support approaches and initiatives that strengthen the voice and rights of indigenous and forest dependent communities and of women. It is also one of the areas that it has continuously been working on for the past years, embedded in the different key thematic areas. The past 5 years saw increasing representation of IPLC-W in national and regional forums, engaging other stakeholders including the government and the private sector. For the communities and women, one of the key impacts of NTFP-EP was providing space for Indigenous Peoples in these various platforms and amplifying their voices. IPLCs are now proactively reaching out into regional and international networks to call attention to their issues and obtain support from different stakeholders that can influence policies and practices at national and local levels. However, at national and local levels, they remain unseen and unheard. Their absence or lack of effective voice in decision-making and management-bodies on fields relevant to them result in policies and practices that undermine their rights and culture.

Communities believe that having stronger agency and expanded networks will allow them to follow up on government commitments and push for implementation and enforcement of laws on their rights and tenure. The

need to further strengthen community and women's agency and voice comes at a time where there is continuous onslaught on their rights and land tenure security. This thematic area focuses on sustaining support to enhance the agency and voice of IPLC and women, that they may be able to continue to make use of the space and platforms that have been opened to them at the different levels, including high-level of engagement, as well as to strategically use the information that are available to them. It is guided by the concept of "broadbasing," which is a conscious process of formerly marginalized or deprived social groups and their peers to improve their status by entering the mainstream of social, political and economic life to derive the same advantages enjoyed by those already there. (Nadkarni 2018) This thematic area is strongly linked with other strategies such as supporting communities to address Tenure Rights & Governance, Culture and Indigenous Knowledge, Systems & Practices, Community-based Conservation and even strengthening the role of women and youth. Improved skills, confidence, expanded networks, stronger organizations, leadership planning, and sustained access to information and deeper understanding of these for their application are their main needs.

Women's participation has implications on both gender equality and on conservation outcomes. Community-based forestry groups with high proportions of women in the management committee (1/3) produced significant improvements in both forest and distributional equity. Women's knowledge of plant species and methods of product extraction, and women's greater capacity for cooperation were key to the improved impacts. (Gilmour 2016) A consultation with women needs to be conducted to better understand their contexts as well as their plans and strategies as well as understand the roles they play in advocacy, community support, defending land, forests, customs, and livelihoods and food security.

NTFP-EP commits to strengthening women's voice and securing women's empowerment so that they can participate in decision-making and development activities in their communities. As a crosscutting theme, strategies to achieve this outcome are also embedded in the interventions of other thematic areas. Women's participation is also especially seen in the thematic areas on Indigenous Food & Health and Sustainable Community Livelihoods. In relation to Sustainable Community Livelihoods, interventions to build women's capacity on business operation, institutional management, etc. are suggested. Under Agency & Voice, there is a call to support and provide resources for women's leadership, and the mobilization and strengthening of grassroots women's organizations. NTFP-EP shall act as facilitator and convener of spaces dedicated to strengthening women's agency and empowerment and linking them to join other networks and platforms. The continuation of the Small Grant Facility directed to support grassroots women will also be an important intervention. Finally, NTFP-EP shall use processes and technologies that are gender sensitive and responsive, such as processes that mix different stakeholders (men, women, young and old) in all gatherings like consultations, project presentations, knowledge-sharing, planning

and any community decision making processes to represent, hear, and elevate their voice. NTFP-EP Strategic Planning Workshop October 2020)

More details on women's engagement are available in the Gender Strategy Document found in the Annex 6.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

(GCAV1) IPLC-W safeguard their rights, culture from threats, shocks.

(GCAV2) IPLC and women are in secured position to influence relevant policies and practice of Government and Private Sector.

(GCAV3) IPLC women individually / groups, advance their interests and rights, and influence policies and practices.

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

GCAV1.1. IPLC-WY Organizations are resilient, strong, independent, leading in advocacies and stakeholders engagement, implementing plans with results recognized by stakeholders and that benefit and empower communities.

GCAV1.2. IPLC-WY access and strategically apply legal literacy, capacity and information and platforms for their advocacies.

GCAV2.1. IPLC-WY are recognized and respected partners by government in relevant policy development (i.e. culture (C&IKSP), land tenure (TRG), NRM (CBC), food and health (IFH).

GCAV2.1.1. IPLC-W's contribution to NRM, economy, SDG are measured through gender sensitive data and disseminated to governments and stakeholders, including community and women's groups and networks.

GCAV3.1. Women are active agents in communities, gaining spaces, recognition, reducing excessive labour burden, and actively counteracting discriminatory gender norms.

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- Communities that are organized, with improved capacities and network and access to strategic information and platforms are in better position to lead and sustain advocacies and engage governments and participate in policy making and decision making now and in the future.
- When women are given spaces and opportunities to organize their active participation and exercise their agency, and gain recognition as equal partners, playing equal role in communities resources' management, governance, conservation, livelihood, culture and knowledge transmission and decision making.
- IPLCs are able to influence policies when they are included and engaged as partners. This can include having a position in the government.
- It's the lack of awareness by the government and other stakeholders of IPLC's contribution to natural resource management (NRM), sustainable development goals (SDG), that prevents them from recognizing and engaging the IPLCs as partners in NRM and sustainable development.

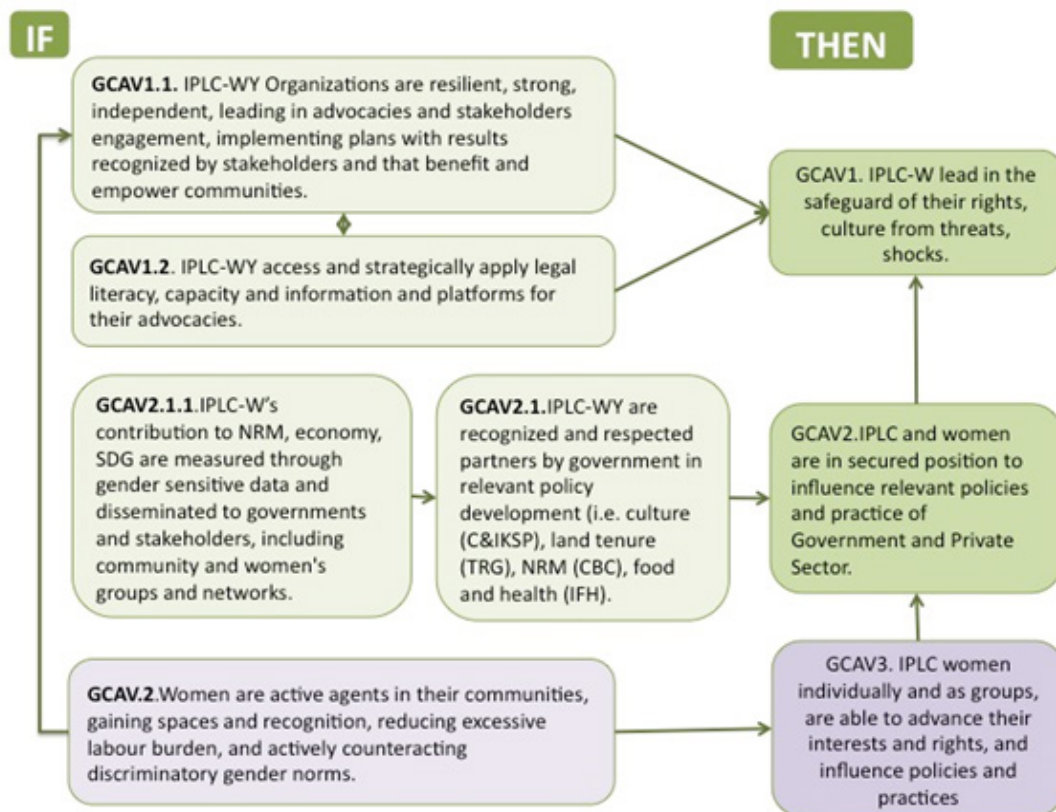


Figure 8 GCAV Outcome Chain

2.3.1.6. Culture and Indigenous Knowledge, Systems & Practices (C&IKSP)

NTFP-EP’s work on culture on strengthening cultural identity and respect for cultural integrity that initially focused on the community expands its reach to other stakeholders including policy makers, the private sector, international bodies and the general public.⁵ In this program cycle, the work on IKSP and Culture becomes more strategic as it aims to mainstream IKSP, TEK and cultural practices in policies and practices and building evidence towards enhancing the visibility and voice of IPLC-WY, specifically on securing and protecting their rights to culture practice and land tenure and governance.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

CIKSP1. IPLC-WY sustain the practice of their culture (food and health, livelihoods, TEK), IKSP over generations.

CIKSP2. Government & Private Sector’s Policies & Practice respect and reflect IPLC’s culture and IKSP.

CIKSP3. IPLC Women are recognized as bearers of specific knowledge relevant for IPLCs cultural identity preservation and transmission.

⁵ This requires a paradigm shift of economic framework and this will require some joint reflection with similar NGOs and networks to have any impact in changing government development strategies. To ensure forest conversions are controlled is also about rethinking land use so all land, especially land close to forest areas, is adopting diverse land use practices and forest areas are growing not shrinking. (Jeremy Ironside Inputs November 2020)

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

CIKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increasingly practice and knowledge of IKSP, TEK. (Related to TRG, CBC, SCAL, IFH)

CIKSP1.1.1. Inter-generational transfer of IKSP, TEK, including customary laws and practices on women in governance, decision-making, inheritance, marriage, divorce, violence against women, and a critical review of negative gender norms is sustained. (Related to TRG, CBC, SCAL, IFH)

CIKSP2.1. IPLCs IKSPs/TEK on Forest /biodiversity conservation and NTFP Management (NRM) are respected and reflected in public and sector policies and practice.

CIKSP2.1.1 Communities' NRM IKSPs/TEK are demonstrated and validated.

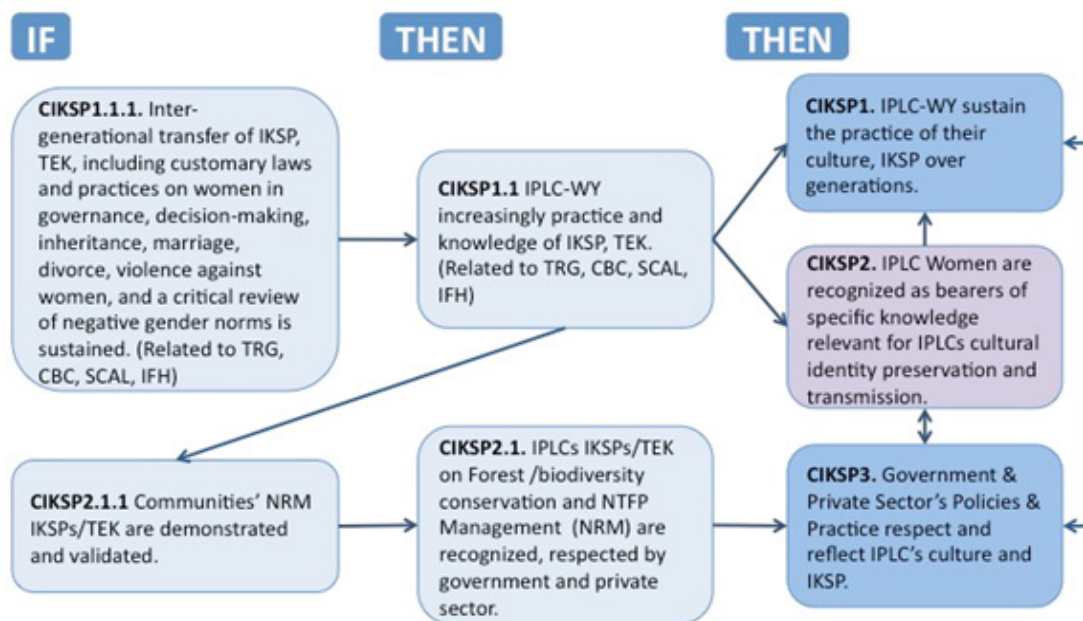


Figure 9 C&IKSP Outcome Chain

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- There is a gap in transfer of IKSP/TEK from older to younger generation in communities.
- There is a need for better recognition of women and women elders are as bearers of specific knowledge relevant for IPLCs cultural identity preservation and transmission.
- By having increased knowledge and appreciation for IPLC's culture & IKSP specifically among governments and the private sector, IPLC rights and their culture and IKSP/TEK will be recognized and respected and will be reflected in policies and practice.
- There is a need to build evidence and enhance the visibility of IPLC-WY IKSP/TEK.
- IPLCs and youths should maintain holistic perspectives on their cultural systems, encompassing social organisation, governance, gender roles and identities and gain consciousness about challenges linked to commodification of cultural identity, patriarchal acculturation, past/ present discriminatory practices and "traditions"

2.3.1.7. Youth Engagement & Empowerment (YEE)

In this time of generational transition, giving attention to the youth during this programmatic cycle will address cultural transfer gaps and anticipate future leadership needs in communities. Work with the IP youth has already started in some countries. What is necessary is involving the youth in the different thematic areas as well as specific strategic intervention that would engage the youth to become active agents of forest and cultural conservation and sustainable development in their communities. To arrest or to slow down out-migration of youth from communities, there is a need to provide economic opportunities that youth can engage in within the community instead of looking for employment opportunities outside, assuming that it is the main reason for youth’s outmigration. It is also strategic to expand the view of youth beyond the communities but also to future leaders of bureaucracies that will be directing the future policies and management of government institutions that have influence on the lives of IPLC-WY.

To contribute to long-term goals of:

YEE1. IPLC Youth, both women and men, are active and equal agents of forest and cultural conservation and sustainable development and women’s rights and gender equality.

YEE2. IPLC women and men youth are rightful and live sustainably in communities.

To generate the following outcomes in the next 10 years:

YEE1.1. Strong engagement of youth in inclusive community-based sustainable development, conservation and in C&IKSP.

YEE1.2. Youth are knowledgeable and practice their IKSPs and are active agents for GE and women’s rights, including among their own group.

YEE1.3. Youth gain consciousness about patriarchal norms and culture impact communities.

YEE2.1. Youth are active in and benefitting from CBEs.

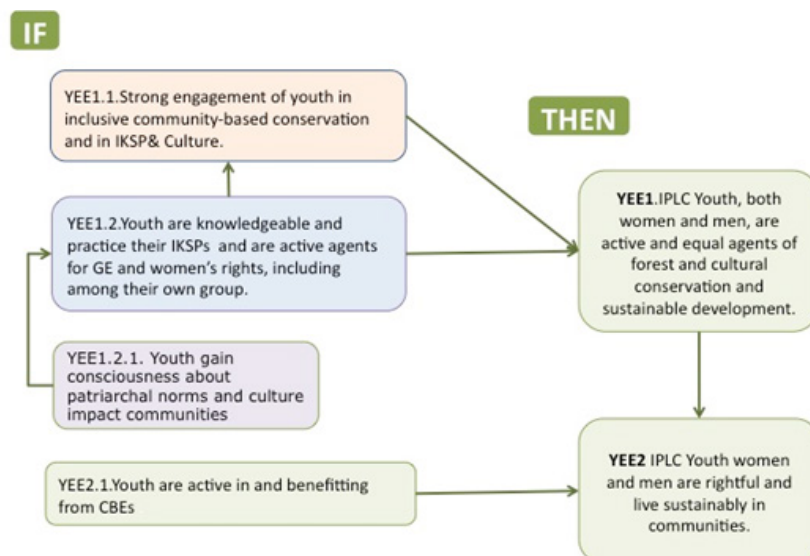


Figure 10 YEE Outcome Chain

Summary of Key Assumptions:

- In this time of generational transition, giving attention to the youth during this programmatic cycle will address cultural transfer gaps and anticipate future leadership needs in communities.
- There is interest among the youth to engage in their community.
- If the youth's economic and well-being needs are met in the community, then they will remain in the community.
- There is a need for taking into account specific needs, problems, perspectives of young women and men.

2.4 INDICATORS: SHARED MEASURE OF SUCCESS

The indicators presented below demonstrate the shared understanding and measures of success or achievement of the outcomes by the members. In practice, however, indicators used still vary depending on the project or the country. It is strongly recommended that members commit to a set of common measures across projects and process of reporting in order to ensure that outcomes can be aggregated with other countries, and over time, especially if there is the ultimate goal of using them beyond internal reporting but for a higher-level purpose of evidence for the different advocacies of the organization, especially in policy. Explore engaging donors and other partners, especially on networking platforms across the region to a common set of measures.

These indicators are also important for learning and improvement during implementation period, not just at the end of the program cycle. These indicators will also be useful for the NTFP-EP as a learning organization, as it builds knowledge products in the field of CBC, CBEs and IKSP and TEK.

The NTFP-EP members have already been contributing to the monitoring of a set of indicators for its thematic areas. Some examples are the number of IP supported, income of CBE, # of CBE, # of species planted or restored, the number of areas under community-management, # of women participants, and others. Choice of indicators needs to be discussed based on what is valuable and useful to the organization and its advocacies, considering also the process of data collection. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) needs to be planned and baselines data need to be collected. Below are the Impact Indicators and 10 Year Indicators.

Table 2.4.2.1. Impact Indicators

Target Impact	Indicators
<p>TRG1. IPLC-WY exercise rights over territories, free of gender or other forms of discrimination</p> <p>TRG2. Women’s tenure rights are recognized by community governance systems as well as policies.</p> <p>TRG3. IPLC territories are protected from high-impact industries and conversion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPLCs have claimed legal titles and are enforcing their rights on their territories/ customary forests/ lands Forest conversion projects in partner community areas are halted.
<p>SCAL1. Sustainable territory-based livelihoods/income streams improve IPLC’s wellbeing and protect forests, equally benefitting women and men.</p> <p>SCAL2. Women’s sustainable livelihood initiatives are viable and contribute to their empowerment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profitable community/ women led enterprises / forest SMEs are sustaining IPLCs and their forests and territories IPLC, women, men, youth have access to public and private social services Incomes from forest-based livelihoods contribute to the IPLCWY positive health and nutrition status, and improved access to public and private social services
<p>CBC1. IPLC-WY forests are intact, with abundant natural resources, functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>CBC2. IPLCs women are actively involved in forest & ecosystems conservation monitoring and protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained or increased existing forest cover and biodiversity managed by communities Community-based conservation and governance (including ICCA) achieve legitimacy both at community level and government level
<p>IFH1. IPLC-WY are food secure and have good health.</p> <p>IFH2. Forest food and IPLCs nutrition culture and practices that rely on women’s Knowledge, including health practices (maternity) will continue to support communities’ wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPLC WY representatives are given seats as permanent members of relevant government agencies in the natural resources sector IPLC are considered as knowledgeable advisers by the state on forests and NRM/IPLCWY and are respected experts in sustainable management of lands and natural resources and in capacity-building fellow IPLCs
<p>CIKSP1. IPLC-WY sustain the practice of their culture (food and health, livelihoods, TEK), IKSP over generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities feel free to practice their IKSP Increased practice of cultural traditions, IKSP, TEK by IPLC-WY

<p>CIKSP2. Government & Private Sector’s Policies & Practice respect and reflect IPLC’s culture and IKSP.</p> <p>CIKSP3. IPLC Women are recognized as bearers of specific knowledge relevant for IPLCs cultural identity preservation and transmission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities practice their IKSP/TEK • Community management of forest is recognized and respected by stakeholders • IKSP/TEK methodologies and approaches are central in international and national forestry, biodiversity and food security frameworks and policies
<p>YEE1. IPLC Youth, both women and men, are active and equal agents of forest and cultural conservation and sustainable development and women’s rights and gender equality.</p> <p>YEE2. IPLC women and men youth are rightful and live sustainably in communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decrease in youth outmigration • Youth are choosing to stay in the community • Youth have livelihoods in communities • % of youth saying they live well

2.4.2. Outcome Indicators & 3 Year Milestones Per Thematic Area (TA)

Indicators are grouped according to thematic areas. Indicators for Cross-Cutting Themes should be included in the targets of all relevant thematic areas during their program/project design and planning. The indicators given below are the clean version of the results of the Milestones and M&E workshop held in March 2021. The indicators will be further streamlined through further consultations to be led by the MEL Coordinator. Note that some outcomes are found in the milestones.

Table 2.4.2.1. Tenure Rights & Governance (TRG)

<p>TRG1.1. IPLCs have secured instruments to access forest resources and enforce tenure rights, including women’s tenure rights.</p>
<p>A. increasing # / % of IPLC-WY and level of securing tenure instruments per country office *(i. collective action ii. completion of requirements iii. awarding of instrument iv. enforced governance and collective use management of resources) in 2024, 2027, 2030.</p> <p>A.1 Extent of secured rights of acquired tenure instruments (access rights, user rights for consumption or commercial use, management, ownership, etc.)</p> <p>B. At least 60-80% of NTFP-EP IPLC and women partners have secured country-specific use-rights and tenure instruments by 2030</p> <p>B.1. Proportion of women tenure in all IPLC tenure secured in 2030</p> <p>C. Proportion of IPLCs and women that perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (From SDGs 1.4.2, slight modified) by 2027, 2030</p> <p>C.1.Proportion of IPLCs and women that perceived fully exercising their rights to their land and resources 2030</p>

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increased # of IPLC-WY and advanced level* of securing tenure instruments in the partner countries from baseline.</p> <p>A.1. Increased # and level of capacity of the community to comply with the requirements and follow up until approval and exercising tenure instruments</p> <p>B. At least 20% of IPLC partners, including women have claimed tenure instrument at least 80% are fully managing their collective customary lands with plans and active programs</p>	<p>A. Increased # / % of IPLC-WY reached and advanced level* of securing tenure instruments in the different countries from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. Increased # and level of capacity of the community to comply with the requirements and follow up until approval and exercising tenure instruments from previous phase</p> <p>B. At least 40% have claimed titles at least 80% are fully managing their collective customary lands with plans and active programs</p>	<p>A. Increased # / % of IPLC-WY and level* of securing tenure instruments in the partner countries from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. Increased rate of IPLCs, including women's success in securing their tenure instruments</p> <p>B. At least 60% of IPLC partners have claimed titles 80% are fully managing their lands with plans and active programs</p> <p>C. Peer to Peer support group on securing tenure instruments (communities are guiding other community groups on securing their tenure instruments) (Cross-cutting with GCAV)</p>
<p>TRG1.2. Government agencies pass and enforce effective and gender equal policies and programs on IPLC tenure rights and access to resources.</p>		
<p>A. Advancing level of policies* development to secure land tenure rights of IPLC and Women in each partner country and at regional level. *(i. policy discussions and drafting ii. policy adoption / passing iii. policy implementation iv. sustained implementation)</p> <p>A.1. Extent of policies to secure and enforce effective and gender-equal policies and programs.</p> <p>A.2. Regional Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval and extent of the recommendations adopted by ASEAN and/or ASEAN bodies on tenure and gender recognition in 2024 - # of countries and extent of the recommendations adopted by ASEAN Member States on IPLC-Women tenure recognition in 2027 - Increased # of countries in ASEAN that passed and/or enforce gendered tenure policies that support IPLCs customary forest tenure rights in 2030 <p>B. # and extent of policies on IPLC and women tenure rights influenced in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>C. Proportion of IPLC and women whose perception demonstrate increased confidence and ease in securing and exercising their tenure rights by 2027, 2030</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>*this considers different policies, whether facilitating a simpler process, or recognizes customary rights, ICCA, and others as long as it contributes to secure land tenure rights and access to resources of IPLC-WY.</p> <p>Extent refers to level of access and security of rights (i. access for subsistence use, access for commercial use, management rights, ownership)</p>		

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Substantial evidences (e.g. cases, researches) to support gendered and effective tenure policy development are in place</p> <p>A.1. Approval and extent of the recommendations adopted by ASEAN and/or ASEAN bodies on tenure and gender recognition in 2024</p> <p>B. Strongly engaged regional and national champions promoting/ advocating gendered tenure policies and increased policy influence in the government in at least 3 countries of the NTFP-EP</p>	<p>A. Country level* policy development and implementation have graduated to a higher level from the previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. At least 2 or 3(??) out of 6 of partner country governments are committed to adopt regional level policy with corresponding resources and capacity</p> <p>B. Examples of policies influenced documented.</p>	<p>A. Country level* of policy development and implementation have graduated to a higher level from the previous phase.</p> <p>A.1 Policies on gender and IPLC tenure rights are implemented in 1/3 of NTFP-EP member countries</p> <p>A.2. Increased # of countries in ASEAN that passed and/or enforce gendered tenure policies that support IPLCs customary forest tenure rights</p> <p>B. Examples of policies for Enabling environment for community forest/land tenure in place present in some partner countries</p> <p>B.1. Local and national governments have facilitated simplified application, approval/ renewal process for securing tenure in some partner countries.</p> <p>C. Communities able to freely participate in and contribute to the development of policies and programs for community tenure (Cross-cutting with GCAV)</p>

TRG 1.3. Support in place for IPLC-WY to implement governance and territory management plans and women’s equal participation: women leaders and networks with legal literacy and capacity building

*** (Cross-cut with CBC 1.1.1. Tenured IPLC are conserving territory)**

A. Support programs for participatory governance are institutionalized and operationally sustained in at least 1/3 of NTFP-EP member countries by 2030

A.1 Proportion of countries with public allocations/resources for gendered territory management and capacity building by 2030 (similar to the first indicator A, please combine or clarify difference)

A.2. # of communities, women and youth reached by the support programs by 2030

B. increasing # of communities implementing their governance and management plans in 2024, 20207. 2030.

B.1. Perception of IPLCs, women and youth on effectiveness of support provided to implement their governance and management plan by 2027, 2030

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increased in IPLC-WY champion/advocates for participatory governance in the local, sub-national level, regional level</p> <p>A.1. Different models on participatory governance are documented, validated and established</p> <p>B. # of community are implementing their management plans</p>	<p>A. Resources and capacity to provide support from government and other funding institutions for IPLC-WY on governance are accessible and available in at least 1/3 of NTFP-EP member countries by 2027</p> <p>B. Increase # of community are implementing their management plans</p>	<p>A. Support programs for participatory governance institutionalized are operational and sustained in at least 1/3 of NTFP-EP member countries and expanded to two more countries.</p>

TRG2.1 Women equally participate in land tenure structures and decision-making. (Cross-cutting with GCAV)

- A. IPLC Women have increasing participation and leadership in land tenure structures and decision making in 2024, 2027, 2030.
 - A.1. Increased proportion of seats held by women in local, national, and regional land tenure decision making processes by 2027 and 2030
 - A.2. Perception of women on their equal participation and benefits in community governance and territory management and recognition and inclusion in tenure rights structures and decision-making at local, national and regional levels in 2027, 2030.
- B. Extent of gender mainstreaming in Tenure Policies in 2024, 2027, 2030
 - B.1 # of provisions, policies specific to women tenure rights included in 2024, 2027 and policies passed in 2030. (linked to TRG 1.2)
 - B.2. Proportion of women that perceive ease of securing and enforcing their tenure rights in 2030.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
A. IP Women partners of NTFP-EP have increased capacity and confidence to participate in land tenure structures and decision making A.1. Platforms for women participation in land tenure structures and decision making process are accessible and operational A.2. Provisions for women's participation in community management plans/planning are in place A.3. There are experiences and cases where women are participating and leading at the local and country level B. Increased awareness of communities and stakeholders on Women Tenure Rights within IPLC Tenure Instruments and Policies	A. Increase in # of women leaders with improved experience and confidence in participating and engaging in land tenure policy development processes B. Increased appreciation and consciousness of gender in land tenure by policy makers and relevant stakeholders	A. Women leaders are actively participating in land tenure structures and decision making processes B. Recommendations of women leaders are accepted and integrated into key policy developments

TRG3.1 Asian governments enact and implement policies that protect IPLC Land from Mining, Oil Palm Plantation, industrial agriculture and other land/forest conversion threats.

- A. # and extent of policies and ordinances in protecting IPLC lands against extractives and forest conversion passed in 20204, 2027, 2030
 - A.1. Extent of the recommendations on FPIC as CFT safeguard considered in the (a) National level, (b) Regional level in 2024
 - A.1.a. Increasing practice of FPIC in 2024, 2027, 2030
 - B. Increased sense of security of community against land grabbing and conversion threats by 2027, 2030
 - C. # of instances community partners protected their land from threats.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Governments have increased awareness and sensitization on importance of protecting IPLC land from forest conversion threats</p> <p>A.1. Extent of the recommendations on FPIC as CFT safeguard considered in the (a) National level, (b) Regional level in 2024</p> <p>A.1.a. IPLC-WY strictly demand the conduct of FPIC in all land-use projects that affect them.</p> <p>A.2. Engaged champions and documented models of local interventions to protect IPLC land from conversion threats.</p> <p>A.3. Monitoring bodies on threats to IPLC land in place</p>	<p>A. # ordinances that ban / stop conversion</p> <p>A.1. Researches & evidence are accepted by Governments</p> <p>A.2 Multi stakeholder monitoring bodies functioning well</p> <p>A.3. Cases of example enacted polices from the region are documented and disseminated</p>	<p>A. Governments in Asia have enacted and are implementing relevant policies, allocated resources at the country level to safeguard IPLCs and their lands from threats</p> <p>A.1. Ban on IPLC forest conversion included in forest laws</p> <p>C. Forest conversion projects in partner community areas are halted.</p>

Table 2.4.2.2. Sustainable, Climate Adaptive Community Livelihoods (SCAL)

SCAL1.1. IPLCs-WY have increased capacity to manage gender equal, climate adaptive, equitable, sustainable livelihoods for subsistence use & enterprise for income.

A. Increasing # of communities engaged in sustainable and climate adaptive livelihoods and increasing level of capacity and knowledge (i.e. NTFP CBE, vegetable garden, eco-tourism, agro-forestry, etc.)

A.1. % and extent of livelihoods that are climate smart in 2030

A.2 # and extent of engagement of community with other stakeholders (whether market, networks, public institutions, etc.) on matters of livelihoods in 2030

A.3. # and extent of innovations and ability to respond to environment (threats, opportunities, etc.) in 2030

B. Increasing # CBNE and level of development stage (i. early stage (business planning, capacity building ii. start up iii. build up iv. take off iv. sustained v. profitable, contributes to SRM and practice benefit sharing) in 2024, 2027, 2030 per country.

B.1. At least 100 CBNEs advancing in level of development and profitability at 2024, 2027, 2030.

B.2. At least ___% of CBNEs are profitable, sustained and independently managed.

B.3. Perception of communities that CBNE operates successfully without harming the capacity of the community to draw subsistence use from the NTFPs and contributes to community and forest conservation.

B.4. Perception of members, including women, on equitable benefit sharing conducted by the enterprise.

C. Presence of offshoot sustainable livelihoods (CBNEs, eco-tourism, vegetable garden) inspired by target communities.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increasing # of IPLC group partners of NTFP-EP have increased knowledge and skills on climate adaptive livelihood management engaged in climate-adaptive sustainable livelihoods (i.e. NTFP CBE, vegetable garden, eco-tourism, agro-forestry, etc.)</p> <p>A.1. # of IPLC groups connected to a network of enterprise experts/organizations focused on sustainable livelihood;</p> <p>B. At least 100 CBEs/forest SMEs are fully operational (newly established or bounced back) and have business development plan for the commercialization and diversification of their products, and have legal personality; (based on baseline from 2021 and improved based on set enterprise indicators which we can agree on collectively) (increased awareness engagement of IPLC groups/ CBEs in sustainable livelihoods networks)</p> <p>C. SED incubator programs stimulated the economic activity and the 'solidarity entrepreneurship spirit' among IPLCS-WY across NTFP-EP member-countries;</p>	<p>A. A. Increasing # of IPLC group engaged in climate-adaptive sustainable livelihoods and have increased knowledge and skills from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. % of IPLC-WYs livelihoods and enterprises are climate smart,</p> <p>A.2. # of IPLC groups able to directly link up and engage with other stakeholders, including markets, public institutions</p> <p>A.3. IPLC Livelihoods groups and CBNE have capacity to innovate and respond to environmental threats or opportunities, including leveraging support from Government agencies, research institutions and other private institutions to implement sustainable gender responsive enterprise models</p> <p>A.3.1. # of IPLC enterprise/ livelihoods groups are capable of conducting research and development for expansion and innovation; and</p> <p>B. Increasing # CBNE and level of development stage from previous phase.</p> <p>B.1. At least 100 CBEs/forest SMEs are breaking even or have stable revenues</p> <p>B.1. 1. At least 100 CBEs/ forest SMEs have updated business development plans, incorporating innovative strategies and technology commercialization (indigenous and non-indigenous) mechanisms;</p> <p>C. increasing # of livelihood activities, including CBE/Forest SMEs mentored by peers (fellow community members)</p> <p>C.1. Majority of IPLC enterprise groups are providing technical support (coaching and mentoring) to starting CBEs/ forest SMEs;</p> <p>>>% increase of women and youth with decision-making powers in IPLC enterprise groups. (move to outcome 2.1 / YEE 2.1)</p>	<p>A. Increasing # of IPLC group engaged in climate-adaptive sustainable livelihoods and have increased knowledge and skills from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. % of IPLC-WYs livelihoods and enterprises are climate smart,</p> <p>A.3. # of IPLC groups / CBEs/ forest SMEs that have expanded and benefitting from the added value of innovation; and</p> <p>B. Increasing # CBNE and level of development stage from previous phase.</p> <p>B.1. % increase of profitability (gross profit and operating margin, and net income) recorded by at least 100 CBEs/forest SMEs;</p> <p>B.2. % of CBEs contributing to SRM and communities.</p> <p>B.3. CBEs/forest SMEs are climate-proofed, and are governed by the principles of natural resource governance and ecosystem-based adaptation framework; and</p> <p>C. Presence of offshoot sustainable livelihoods (new CBNEs, eco-tourism, vegetable garden) inspired by target communities. (IPLC sustainable livelihood models for subsistence use and income inspire other IPLCs in their own livelihood systems) (New IPLC enterprise groups are formed through the inspiration and lessons drawn from the successful implementation of sustainable livelihood models/ SED incubator programs)</p>

SCAL1.2. There is effective multi-stakeholder, public and private engagement, partnerships and long-term support providing an inclusive, enabling environment and programs for viable women-led and mixed-CBE that are free from discriminatory gender norms and practices.

- A. # and extent of engagement, collaborative program between CBNE and other stakeholders (private sector, public sector, research institution, etc.)
- # of CBE joined at least one collaborative programme with research sector and private sector in 2024, 2027
- For 2027 # of CBE have grant from Gov, research ins, and private inst
- B. # and extent of institutionalized support for CBNEs (capacity building, financing, market linking, etc.)
- B.1. Sustainable Enterprise Development Incubators for CBNEs established and funded by other stakeholders and funders in 2024
- B.2. Increased # of CBEs registered and have legal identities in 2024
- B.3. # of CBE joined a regular trade fairs in a year
- B.3.1. Every CBE joined at least one of the local or regional association to expand cooperative relations
- B.5. # of marketing platforms established and sustained
- B.5.1. Increased market access through FHCM
- B.6. # of CBNEs benefitted from support programs
- C. For 2030, presence of policies for support for CBE
- D. Perception of CBNEs on benefits from support programs and engagements
- D.1. Perception of women on benefits from support programs and engagements

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. # and extent of engagement, collaborative program between CBNE and other stakeholders (private sector, public sector, research institution, etc.)</p> <p>A.1. receive support from research sector (# of Partnership with Research Institution for CBNE-focused Research Agenda Established in some countries)</p> <p>B. # and extent of institutionalized support for CBNEs (capacity building, financing, market linking, etc.)</p> <p>B.1. # of sustainable enterprise development incubator programs received funding and technical support from dev't and financial organizations</p> <p>B.2. CBEs registered and have legal identities</p> <p>B.3. CBEs increase profile through private sector engagement (e.g. Participation of CBEs in local, global, virtual trade fairs)</p> <p>B.4. Increased market access through FHCM</p> <p>C. Select supportive policies for CBNEs adopted or policy processes in place in national or regional level</p>	<p>A. # more CBE do collaborative programme with government, research or private sector</p> <p>A.1. IPLCs demonstrate improved business models as a result of support from stakeholders including governments</p> <p>B. # of CBE have grant from Gov, research ins, and private inst</p>	<p>A. At least 1 CBE model recognized nationally in each country</p> <p>B. IPLC-WY CBE are supported by government agencies and private sector through institutionalized programs (capacity building, financing, market linking) for Forest/NTFP CBEs</p>

SCAL2.1 Women’s CBEs associations, cooperatives, federations, and networks are viable and recognized and support women’s needs

- A. Increasing # and level of development stage of women-led CBNE (i. early stage (business planning, capacity building ii. start up iii. build up iv. take off iv. sustained v. profitable, contributes to SRM) in 2024, 2027, 2030
For 2024
- A.1. # of women CBEs have increased knowledge and capacity and updated business plans and management strategies,
- A.2. # of women CBEs that have moved from start up to build up level in 2024, For 2027, # of women CBEs moving from start up to build up and from build up to take off
- B. # of women with decision-making powers in IPLC enterprise groups
- B.1. at least x# women in CBEs trained in bus mgt, gender responsiveness,
- C. # and extent of women CBEs with policies responsive to women's needs
- D. For 2030 # of women CBEs that are viable and influencing and inspiring other women CBEs
- E. Perception and pride of women on their CBEs

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increasing # established and advanced level of development stage of women-led CBNE (i. early stage (business planning, capacity building ii. start up iii. build up iv. take off iv. sustained v. profitable, contributes to SRM) from baseline</p> <p>A.1. IPLC women have increased knowledge and skill sets on community enterprise development and management</p> <p>A.2. # of women CBEs have updated business plans and management strategies,</p> <p>A.3. at least x# women in CBEs trained in bus mgt, gender responsiveness,</p> <p>B. Evidences, cases, and documentation of viable women CBEs are available and documented X number of women CBEs</p> <p>C. Increased proportion and visibility of women-led CBNEs among NTFP-EP Partners</p> <p>D. Women have increased pride from work in CBEs and with less interest to find other jobs away from home</p> <p>D.1. Improving perception of women on CBE support meeting the specific needs and conditions of women.</p>	<p>A. Increasing # established and advanced level of development stage of women-led CBNE (i. early stage (business planning, capacity building ii. start up iii. build up iv. take off iv. sustained v. profitable, contributes to SRM) from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. IPLC women's CBEs, associations, cooperatives, federations and networks registered and provided increased incomes for members - strengthened, profitable women-led CBEs</p> <p>B. increased recognition from various sectors of the role of women in local economy</p> <p>C. increase in the number of women champions in CBE field</p>	<p>A. Increasing # established and advanced level of development stage of women-led CBNE (i. early stage (business planning, capacity building ii. start up iii. build up iv. take off iv. sustained v. profitable, contributes to SRM) from previous phase.</p> <p>A.1. IPLC women members of CBEs, associations, cooperatives are earning good incomes from their community enterprises,</p> <p>B. Women are recognized and influencing and inspiring other IPLC women members</p> <p>C. Women leaders of CBNE are able to influence local and national policy to support eco-soc needs of women</p>

Table 2.4.2.3. Community-based Conservation (CBC)

CBC1.1. Community forests and NTFP resources are restored and protected, also facilitating women's use and access.		
<p>A. Increasing area (ha) and # of communities in advancing stage of forests and/or NTFP resources restoration and protection in each country in 2025, 2030 (i. nurseries established, ii. outplanting, iii. restored and maintained area)</p> <p>B. Perception of community (disaggregated by gender and age) on condition of the forests under their management and how it meets their specific needs in 2025, 2030 *(agree on healthy forest indicators)</p> <p>C. Perception of women on forest condition that supports their practices and needs and eased their burden in 2025, 2030</p> <p>Secondary</p> <p>a. % of survival rate of seedlings</p> <p>b. # of native trees collected, raised in the nursery and outplanted</p> <p>c. # of nurseries established</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increasing area (ha) and # of communities in advancing stage of forests and/or NTFP resources restoration and protection in each country in 2024, 2027, 2030. (i. nurseries established, ii. outplanting, iii. restored and maintained area)</p> <p>B. # and advancing stage of monitoring and reporting systems in place in NTFP-EP countries in 2024, 2027, 2030 (i. set up of monitoring system ii. data collection and monitoring iii. knowledge management and inform policy)</p> <p>B.1. Gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection on forest health methodologies are developed and piloted in at least 2 countries.</p> <p>C. Increased understanding of women's use and access to forests by communities and stakeholders</p>	<p>CBC1.2.1. Communities conduct gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection on forest health and mainstream results to other stakeholders to inform policy and practice.</p> <p>- # and extent of CMP / NRM Plans that incorporates data from monitoring systems</p> <p># and types of decisions that was informed by data from monitoring systems</p> <p>-Monitoring systems are improved; continue to be developed and followed and expanded to more countries</p> <p>-Data collected and managed especially how to safekeep with clear agreement on the ownership and the protection of the data between community and partner NGO (esp. Medicinal plants and certain species)</p> <p>-Perception of communities on understanding and awareness on purpose of data collection</p> <p>-A system is established for Intellectual property rights (IPR) and gender-sensitive participatory monitoring in at least 2 countries</p> <p>A. Women are fully involved in discussions and aware of their resources and their role in the restoration and protection of forests</p>	<p>A. Forests are restored and protected with data, evidence</p> <p>B. Community-based monitoring systems have been institutionalized (data is being used to inform decision-making, etc.) at community and o</p> <p>C. the level in which community-based monitoring and evaluation processes of CMP are in place/ institutionalized in communities and stakeholders</p> <p>D. Collected Data informs Policy</p> <p>D.1. # of policies and community plans that cite data collected from monitoring</p> <p>E. Sustained Participatory Data Collection, Monitoring on forest abundance and health in majority of NTFP-EP countries</p>
CBC1.1.1. IPLCs,-WY sustainably conserve their territory, implementing Community Management Plans (CMP) in harmony with other stakeholders through inclusive and strong/ effective governance and leadership.		
<p>A. # and extent of communities implementing their CMPs/NTFP Resource Management Plans and conserving their territories.</p> <p>A.1. Perception of IPLC-WY on the extent of the implementation of their CMP.</p> <p>A.2. Increasing proportion CBNE with implemented RMP/CBC Plans/ CMPs and extent of implementation in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B. # of hectares conserved by community groups institutionalized under different mechanisms (i.e. registered ICCA, Community Protected Area, CBFM, etc.)</p> <p>B.1. # of MOA/TOR/agreements with communities (and quality/guiding principles of the agreements)</p> <p>B.2. Perception of community members on the governance and leadership and relations with other stakeholders</p> <p>C. Perception of IPLC, women and youth's involvement in the conservation, governance and leadership.</p> <p>C.1. # of women in leadership position in governance structures</p>		

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A.1. # and extent of community and women's IKSP/TEK practiced and integrated in CMP/NTFP RM Plans</p> <p>A.2. # and extent of researches / documentations on impacts of Community NRM/IKSP /TEK (i.e. ICCAs validating ICCAs as conservation, resilience and livelihood enhancement models, etc.)</p> <p>A.3. # and quality of community-based sustainable harvest protocols (per NTFP species) developed/documentated</p> <p>A.4.# and extent of Women's traditional knowledge on NRM/IKSP/TEK are researched and documented.</p> <p>B. Communities have improved capacity for inclusive community-based conservation processes (regeneration processes, forest restoration & NRM protocols) and structures that also take into account women' practices, needs and decision-making.</p> <p>B.1. communities have deeper appreciation of NRM protocols within the community and with other stakeholders</p> <p>B.2. Presence of a community-based conservation resource management (CBCRM) agenda in communities</p> <p>B.2.1. Internal community policies to control monocrop/ monotrees expansion</p> <p>B.3 # and quality of land maps produced, CMP developed (gendered, participatory, effective)</p> <p>B.4. women's practices and needs are articulated, identified and women feel that their practices and needs are taken into account</p> <p>B.5. There is increased knowledge and understanding of inclusive conservation and governance among community members</p> <p>C. Increasing women's and youth's involvement and visibility in forest conservation and restoration.</p> <p>C.1 Communities, with women and youth, are aware of their rights and knowledge on governance and capacity for conservation</p> <p>C.2.Perception of women and youth in their involvement in discussions, on their resources and their role in the restoration and protection of forests</p> <p>C.3. # of women and # of youth participated in restoration projects and kinds of roles they contributed to</p>	<p>A. # and extent of communities implementing their CMPs/NTFP Resource Management Plans and conserving their territories.</p> <p>A.1. Perception of IPLC-WY on the extent of the implementation of their CMP.</p> <p>A.2. # of community-based conservation and resource management plans and land maps completed and implemented</p> <p>B. Culturally appropriate, Inclusive governance structures established in the community and recognized by stakeholders .</p> <p>B.1.Communities, with women and youth, are aware of their rights and knowledge on governance</p> <p>B.2. Community consensus on forms and processes of inclusive community leadership and governance</p> <p>B.3. Communities have inclusive and working mechanisms of decision making</p> <p>B.4.Respected, recognized groups or structures representing women and youth voices in the community.</p> <p>B.5. # of Community organizations have clear forest management and protection policies and structures that are recognized by the community at large and starting to be implemented at the minimum</p> <p>B.6. Tested conflict resolution practices are capitalized</p> <p>C. Communities lead and implement inclusive community-based conservation processes and structures (regeneration processes, forest restoration & NRM protocols) that also take into account women' practices, needs and decision-making.</p> <p>C.1. # and quality of active programs being led by the community (systems in place, gendered...)</p> <p>C.2. Communities have capacity to engage other stakeholders</p> <p>C.3. Communities are strong and able to deter threats (stop encroachment, land conversions, etc.) including women and youth</p> <p>C.3.1. Community are able to write to companies and articulate their requests</p> <p>C.4. #. Protocols are observed and followed</p> <p>D. Communities with women and youth demonstrate strong leadership and governance</p>	<p>A. Communities are able to implement and monitor their CMP continuously</p> <p>A.1. # of communities sustaining implementation of their CMP/ NRM Plans</p> <p>A.2. inclusive governance/ICCA recognized</p> <p>A.3. Governments recognize, respect and follow land use map of the IPLC-WY</p> <p>B. Communities' NRM/IKSPs/TEK are sustained and continuously practiced and monitored for impact.</p>

CBC.1.1.2.Relevant government agencies, including forest departments have institutionalized support programs and implement culturally appropriate, adaptive and inclusive conservation and strong/effective governance and leadership.

A. # and types of institutionalized enabling programs and policies of government that support community-based conservation in 2030

A.1 # of integrated and interagency models institutionalized

A.2. # of permits issued for NTFPs to communities # of laws, policies at the national, local, regional level

A.3. # of IPLCs participated in policy formulation processes (at different stages)

A.4. # of policies that integrate community monitoring data and IKSP/TEK

A.5. Presence of policies that stabilize and secure defined shifting areas to preserve at least minimal shifting areas for biodiversity, livelihood and cultural aim in applicable countries (i.e. Cambodia)

A.6. Increasing # and extent of government support for implementation of CMP/RMP of communities in 2027, 2030

B. # and types of collaborations, engagement between community and governments on community-based conservation

(example: National Working Group on CBFM is strengthened and the result of CBFM assessment is mainstreamed into the NWG-CBFM's agenda.

B.1.# of programs/projects that are supportive of community-based NTFP regeneration/restoration in 2027, 2030

B.2 Amount of funding received for implementation of CMPs (external sources; community counter-part)

B.3. perception of community on the kind/quality of collaboration activities/projects with forest departments and relevant agencies

B.4. # of IPLCs -WY involved and included in multi-level/sectoral groups/multi-body advocating for community-based conservation

B.5. # of networks participated in by IPLCs-WY that advocate for inclusive conservation

B.6. # of IPLC-WY participating in local/global platforms that advocate for inclusive conservation

B.7. # of CMPs incorporated/mainstreamed? in national plans (ex. ADSDPPs/FLUP) or local government plans?

C. # and type of government programs that support women's roles in CBC

C.1 Perception of women on the extent gender-responsiveness of government initiatives and support

D.Perception of IPLC-WY on the quality of support programs/interventions led by NTFP-EP (i.e. appropriate, has taken into account their practices and needs,etc.)

E.# of IPLCs -WY involved and included in multi-level/sectoral groups/multi-body advocating for community-based conservation

E.1. # of networks participated in by IPLCs-WY that advocate for inclusive conservation

E.2..# of IPLC-WY participating in local/global platforms that advocate for inclusive conservation

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>CIKSP2.1.1 Communities' and women's NRM IKSPs/TEK are demonstrated and validated.</p> <p>A. There is increased awareness and understanding on CBC and community and women's IPLCs IKSPs/TEK among forest departments and relevant agencies, with identified champions to integrate IKSP in forest, biodiversity and food security policies in at least 2 countries of NTFP-EP</p> <p>B. Models of the multi-stakeholder/community and government integrated and interagency programs developed and policies that integrate IPLC-WY IKSP/TEK.</p> <p>C. There is increased awareness among government and stakeholders on women's role in CBC</p>	<p>CBC1.2 Forest departments, relevant agencies, prioritize and collaborate with communities on land tenure and community forest/ protection and recognize women equal participation and leadership in conservation in majority of NTFP-EP countries</p> <p>A. # and quality of collaborations between governments and communities</p> <p>A.1. # of women-specific collaborations between governments and communities</p> <p>A.2. Forest departments are aware of the communities' plans and provide support (financial, technical, etc.)</p> <p>A.3. Communities and forest departments and relevant agencies have a good relationship and are working together in priority projects in majority of NTFP-EP countries</p> <p>A.4. # Policies drafted and endorsed by the local, national, regional policy makers</p> <p>CIKSP2.1. IPLCs IKSPs/TEK on Forest /biodiversity conservation and NTFP Management (NRM) are recognized, respected and reflected in public sector policies and practice</p> <p>B. Government is more sensitive and aware of the culture of IPLCs-WY especially those who are still fully dependent on the forest</p> <p>B.1. Forest, biodiversity and food security policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least x countries in South and Southeast Asia</p> <p>B.2. IPLCs are recognized to have protected/conserved territory using their IKSPs/TEK</p> <p>B.3. # of areas/hectarage recognized and protected by IPLC's IKSPs/TEK</p> <p>B.4 # of policies created recognizing and protecting IPLC's IKSPs/TEK</p> <p>B.5. # of plans and policies on cultural safeguards developed</p> <p>B.6. # of municipalities that favorably supported cultural safeguarding</p> <p>B.7. # of IPMRs who actively collaborated with IP communities in advocating for cultural safeguards</p> <p>C. There is community and government consensus on forms and processes of inclusive community leadership and governance</p> <p>C.1 Pilot structures and policies are in place and functioning;</p> <p>C.2. Pilot of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms</p>	<p>A. Relevant government agencies implement culturally, appropriate and adaptive, community inclusive governance with strong leadership and regeneration processes & support programs, protocols for forest restoration & resource mgmt.</p> <p>-Enabling environment for CBC in place</p> <p>-Effective, inclusive collaborative programs in community tenure implemented and expanded across agencies and stakeholders</p> <p>- Local, national and regional policies are approved and enacted</p> <p>- Forest, biodiversity and food security and trade policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least # countries in South and Southeast Asia</p>

Table 2.4.2.4. Indigenous Food & Health (IFH)

IFH1.1. IPLC women and men have increased access and continued use of abundant indigenous & forest food, easing women's labour burden.		
<p>A. Sustained or increasing proportion of wild, indigenous food in diet of IPLC households in 2024, 2027, 2030.</p> <p>B. improved and shared women and men perceptions and experience about access and availability, food diversity, roles/workload, of wild foods (eg individuals, household level) and wild foods practice;</p> <p>C. # of tenure security instruments for ICCAs, ancestral domains/territories of IPLC-WY secured;</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. IPLCs, women and men have documented the situation of wild food including the importance, level of abundance, access and use and the factors affecting them (the reasons, actors), and gendered roles -</p> <p>A.1. Gender and wild foods baseline in # of communities in majority of country partners.</p> <p>B. At least ___% of community partners in # of countries have community plan on food security, including sharing of labor/burden of WF work</p> <p>B.1. # of Community Plan of Indigenous Food Security</p>	<p>A. 30% of target communities are implementing their community indigenous food security plans, including plans for easing women burden/ labor sharing)</p> <p>B. Advocacy support actions are being undertaken to address specific community access issues (Link to TRG programme)</p>	<p>A. At least 60% of target communities are implementing their community indigenous food security plans, including plans for easing women burden/ labor sharing)</p> <p>B. Resolved cases related to access issues (Link to TRG programme).</p>
IFH.1.1.1. Increased availability of indigenous & forest food, as a result of secure tenure, women inclusive CBC, and monitoring.		
<p>A. increased # of communities /# of countries with Increased/enhanced indigenous food resources in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B. sustained or increasing # and types of wild foods accessed by men and women, in 2024, 2027, 2030.</p> <p>C. Improved and shared women and men perceptions about wild foods availability, diversity and community management and conservation of wild foods in 2024, 2027, 2030</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Established community protocols on wild foods collection and management and implemented in at least 2 NTFP-EP countries.</p> <p>B. # Enhanced indigenous food sources i.e. established household vegetable gardens, enrichment planting of food sources example sagu, etc.) in at least 2 NTFP-EP countries</p>	<p>A. IPLC, with Women and Youth leading implementation of Wild Food Protocols, restoration and monitoring activities, particularly on important indigenous and forest food for restoration, management and conservation in majority of NTFP-EP partner countries.</p> <p>B. increased # enhanced indigenous food sources from previous phase</p>	<p>A. Increased availability of specific important indigenous forest species for food and health in majority of NTFP-EP partner countries.</p> <p>B. increased # enhanced indigenous food sources from previous phase</p>

IFH.1.2. Indigenous & Forest food are included in regional, national food and nutrition policies.		
<p>A. # of influenced food and nutrition and health policies to incorporate wild foods and indigenous food systems at sub-national, national/regional level in 2027, 2030</p> <p>B. # and kinds of indigenous food integrated in sub-national, national and regional programs (cultural, tourism, nutrition, food, etc. for example PH's SLT programs integrate forest food conservation and restoration actions)</p> <p>C. # and types of community based forest food projects implemented and recognized by government as good / exemplary projects in 2024, 2027, 2030</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
A. # of resolutions and policy proposals submitted to be integrated in forestry, biodiversity and food security policies at different levels (local, sub-national, national or regional)	A. Forest, biodiversity and food security policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least 3 NTFP-EP member countries in South and Southeast Asia	A. Forest, biodiversity and food security and trade policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in all NTFP-EP member countries in South and Southeast Asia
IFH1.2.1./CIKSP2.1. Increased knowledge & appreciation on indigenous & forest food and related IKSPs among IPLC-WY, policy makers, and general public		
<p>A. increased # communities and # of countries with inter-generational transfer initiatives of IFH KSP in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B. increasing # of active and effective initiatives by IPLC-WY and stakeholders on indigenous food (including safeguarding food culture and CBC/wild foods management plans, (ex. Schools of Living Tradition (SLT) programs in PH).</p> <p>C. increased # and type of engaged stakeholders to promote IFH</p> <p>D. # of demonstrated and documented IPLC and women's IKSP on IFH and food security: (i.e. rotational farming, agro-ecology, agro-biodiversity, community NTFP protocols, PGS, rainforestation, etc in 2024, 2027, 2030</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Positive perceptions and visible champions among IPLC-WY, researchers and policy makers supporting IPLC IKSPs/TEK</p> <p>B. # of demonstrated and documented IPLC and women's IKSP on IFH and food security: (i.e. rotational farming, agro-ecology, agro-biodiversity, community NTFP protocols, PGS, rainforestation)</p> <p>C. increased # communities and # of countries with Inter-generational transfer of IKSP on IFH (# of communities and # of countries) from baseline</p>	<p>A. Mainstream recognition of indigenous & forest food in channels beyond the network</p> <p>B. expansion of community-based initiative and stakeholders engagement on IFH in more communities and partner countries of NTFP-EP</p> <p>C. increased # of demonstrated and documented IKSP on food security in more countries</p>	<p>A. Widespread recognition of indigenous and forest food visible in local languages and colloquial terms</p>

IFH2.1. IPLC women's role as primary forest food and health care providers is recognized and reflected by policies, and ecosystems governance practices.

- A. Positive perception and increased visibility of women's role in wild foods, health practices and biodiversity initiatives among women, in communities and in the policy arena in 2024, 2027 and 2030.
- B. Perception of women on their recognitions as experts on health, food security, nutrition and well-being and revitalization of role at community level in 2027, 2030
- C. # of women in leadership roles in community initiatives on wild foods, health and biodiversity in 2024, 2027, 2030
- D. # of programs and policies that recognize IPL women's IKSP on IFH (link to Outcome IFH 1.2.) in 2030

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
A. IPLC and stakeholders have increased knowledge, consciousness and recognition of women's KSP and role on community health.	A. Women national champions visibly advocate an agenda on Women, Forest Food and Biodiversity	A. Widely visible, active and resourced programs on Women, Forest Food and Biodiversity across the region

IFH.2.1.1. Women's role, knowledge and practices in agroforestry, biodiversity, forest food and medicinal plants procurement, use, and processing are recognized, inventoried, researched, made visible and, advocated for

- A. Perception of communities and women on sustained utilization and valuation of wild foods, medicinal plants and increasing practice and use of traditional healthcare and medicine in 2027, 2030
- B. # of women-led initiatives on IFH and medicinal plants/herbs in 2024, 2027, 2030.
- C. # of herbal gardens established in 2024, 2027, 2030.
- D. # and extent of inter-generational transfers between IPL women and girls in 2024, 2027, 2030. .
- E. types and # of sustained or increasingly used medicinal herbs/plants in 2024, 2027, 2030.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. increasing # of active women-led, community based IKSP and food and medicinal plants/ herbs valuation and protection programs and partnerships</p> <p>B. There is intergenerational IKSP transfer on food and health between women and girls in communities, including identification of important herbs/ medicinal plants.</p> <p>C. increased # of Medicinal plants/ herbal gardens established in # of countries, # of types of medicinal plants cultivated from baseline</p>	<p>A. Pilot examples of active community based forest and health programs that protects and nurtures women's KSPs on IFH in at least 2 NTFP-EP country partners.</p> <p>B. Increased # of herbal gardens in communities and country partners of NTFP-EP</p> <p>C. Increased awareness of stakeholders and target communities on IPL women's health.</p>	<p>A. IPLC Women's KSP on wild foods and medicinal plants and role in health are sustained and valued by communities and the younger generation.</p> <p>B. Women take leadership roles in IFH initiatives in communities.</p>

Table 2.4.2.5. Gender-equal Community Agency & Voice (GCAV)

GCAV1.1. IPLC-WY Organizations are resilient, strong, independent, implement plans with results recognized by various stakeholders and that benefit and empower communities, leading in advocacies and stakeholders engagement		
<p>A. Increasing # of independent IPLC-WY organizations and network and level of agency: I. established plans and agenda, II. implementation of agenda and plans, III. engaged and recognized by stakeholders) in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>A.1. # and extent of partner IPLC and Women organization's direct engagement with other stakeholders (public / private sector, etc.) in 2024, 2027 and 2030</p> <p>A.2. # and perception of IPLC-WY increased capacity and confidence to lead advocacies and engage with other stakeholders</p> <p>A.3. - Improved skills, confidence, knowledge, including better understanding of government functionalities, law, etc.</p> <p>B. Increased visibility and leadership of IPLC and women in advocacy Platforms in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B.1. # of advocacy platforms engaged in by IPLC-WY in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B.2. Proportion of advocacies led by women in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B.3. # and perception of IPLC-WY increased capacity to lead and conduct advocacies in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>C. # and extent of IPLC-WY influenced policies / agenda</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. IPLC WY organizations and networks strengthened with improved capacities and recognized by stakeholders and able to self-organize and engage other stakeholders.</p> <p>A.1. # of IPLC WY organizations & networks in each country network established and capacities for leadership strengthened</p> <p>A.2. IPLC WY exercises & leads decision-making regarding their advocacies</p> <p>A.3. IPLC WY Organizations have developed and manage own plans (relevant to different Thematic Areas)</p> <p>A.4. Perception of IPLC-WY on their improved capacities and recognition received from stakeholders</p> <p>GCAV1.2. IPLC-WY, and women leaders and networks gain access to information and platforms and legal literacy and capacity to lead in advocacies.</p> <p>B. IPLC-WY have Increased awareness about rights/ agency; identification of risks and mitigation plans to address shocks</p> <p>B.1. IPLC-WY capacity on policy development, legal literacy and governance, L&A strengthened.</p> <p>C. Women-organizations have increased capacity for leadership and engagement with stakeholders</p>	<p>A. Increased # of active & independent IPLC WY organizations & networks implementing plans with results recognized by various stakeholders by 2027, 2030</p> <p>A.1. IPLC WY able to self-organize & implement initiatives with minimal support from external agents</p> <p>A.2. IPLCWY organizations and networks are active and articulate and push/lobby for policies in relevant Thematic Areas in their favor.</p> <p>A.3. # of organizations and networks established and sustained / country</p> <p>B. IPLC-WY organizations are implementing, monitoring, updating their plans (related to different Thematic Areas)</p> <p>B.1. # of plans supported by the NTFP-EP</p> <p>GCAV1.2. IPLC-WY access and strategically use information and platforms for their advocacies.</p> <p>C. # and quality of of advocacies planned and implemented by IPLC-WY</p> <p>C.1. # of successful advocacies conducted by IPLC-WY organizations, networks.</p>	<p>A. IPLC WY network plans, agenda & intervention are meaningful & strategic for the constituencies & recognized by various stakeholders by 2030</p> <p>A.1. Impacts / Successes that result from stronger Agency from perspective of communities</p> <p>A.2. Growing agency is also measured in impact on forest resources: NRM gradation (- Certain areas of forests are well-managed, clear delineation of boundaries, resources regeneration)</p> <p>B. IPLC-WY Organizations self-identify as resilient, strong, independent and implement plans with results recognized by various stakeholders and that benefit and empower communities.</p> <p>B.1. Perception of IPLC-WY in their capacity to engage other stakeholders</p> <p>C.# and extent of initiatives led by IPLC-WY in the different thematic areas.</p> <p>C.1. Proportion of initiatives led by women</p> <p>D. IPLCWY are considered as experts sharing and building capacities of fellow IPCL on the different thematic areas (i.e. protection and sust. management of customary lands)</p> <p>E. IPLC and women's networks have gained recognition as experts and are represented in decision making bodies on different thematic areas (i.e. protection and sustainable management of customary lands in each country)</p>

GCAV2.1.IPLC-WY are recognized and respected partners by government in relevant policy development (i.e. culture (C&IKSP), land tenure (TRG), NRM (CBC), food and health (IFH)).

A. Increasing # of IPLC WY networks and organizations and level of inclusion in relevant policy decision-making bodies at different levels in 2024, 2027, 2030 (i. included as consulted stakeholder ii. holds and exercise role in decision making bodies, iii. sustains role and demonstrates influence in policy)
 A.1. # of cases of FPIC implementation
 A.2. # and extent of IPLC-WY Organizations, networks holding and exercising roles in relevant policy-discussions and decision-making bodies at local, sub-national, national and/or regional levels in 2025 and 2030
 A.3. IPLC-WY's perception of increasing inclusion in decision making in policy making and enforcement in 2025 and 2030
 A.4. Perception of women's increasing inclusion in decision making in policy making and enforcement in 2025 and 2030
 B. Perception of communities on growing recognition of their contribution to conservation, NRM, culture, economy, etc. in 2027, 2030.
 C.# of policies and practices that reflect IPLC-WY perspectives and culture in 2025 and 2030.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increasing # of IPLC WY networks and organizations and level of inclusion in relevant policy decision-making and enforcement bodies at different levels from baseline (i. included as consulted stakeholder ii. holds and exercise role in decision making bodies, iii. sustains role and demonstrates influence in policy) A.1. # of IPLC-WY that are part of consulted stakeholders in relevant policy-discussions and decision-making bodies at local, sub-national, national and/or regional levels. A.2. # of policy events, forums that included IPLC-WY A.3. IPLC-WY participate in decision making bodies on relevant policies. B. Gender-sensitive mechanisms to monitor the contribution of IPLC-WY to NRM, economy, SDG are established B.1. # of gender-responsive community-self assessment and data collection contributing to NRM, economy and SDG are validated and made available to the public B.2. Establishment of regional gender-sensitive monitoring mechanism B.3. # conducted and published studies</p>	<p>A. Increased # of IPLC WY networks and organizations and level of inclusion in relevant policy decision-making and enforcement bodies at different levels from previous phase (i. included as consulted stakeholder ii. holds and exercise role in decision making bodies, iii. sustains role and demonstrates influence in policy) A.1. IPLC organizations and networks are exercising their roles in relevant decision-making bodies at local, sub-national levels national and/or regional levels. A.2. Increased proportion of women participation from the previous phase. GCAV2.1.1.IPLC-W's contribution to NRM, economy, SDG are measured through gender sensitive data and disseminated to governments and stakeholders, including community and women's groups and networks. B.1. increasing # conducted and published studies B.2. increasing reach of the published studies and information dissemination (# of downloads, requests, recipients, etc.) B.3.- # of citations B.4. # of policies influenced by publications B.5. # of community-led advocacies that use the data collected.</p>	<p>A. IPLC-WY Organizations, networks sustain and demonstrate influence in relevant policy-discussions and decision-making bodies at local, sub-national, national and/or regional levels. A.1. Increased proportion of women in decision-making role from previous phase. A.2. # of policies influenced, reflecting IPLC-WY agenda, culture. Increased representation of IPLCs in the government IPLC WYs have sustained/ permanent designations/are part of the decision making body at the national level A.3. IPLC-WY have stronger networks that support their representation in various level of decision-making bodies at national and regional levels. B. Policy-makers and stakeholders recognize IPLC-WY's role and responsibilities as reflected in adoption of Policy Briefs (related to CBC, TRG) that cite results of gender-sensitive monitoring B.1. # of policy briefs prepared and accepted by policy makers B.2. # of policy briefs adopted / passed into law</p>

GCAV2.1.1.IPLC-W's contribution to NRM, economy, SDG are measured through gender sensitive data and recognized by governments and stakeholders.
(Link to CBC1.2.1. Communities conduct gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection on forest health and mainstream results to other stakeholders to inform policy and practice.)

- A. # of monitoring platforms and publications that recognize IPLC-WY contribution to forest conservation
- B. # increasing # conducted and published studies in 2027 and 2030
- C. increasing reach of the published studies and information dissemination (# of downloads, requests, recipients, etc.) in 2027 and 2030
- C.1. # of citations in 2027 and 2030
- D. perception of communities on growing recognition of their contribution to conservation, NRM, culture, economy, etc. in 2025, 2030.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Regional Monitoring platforms established and data monitored and collected</p> <p>B. Monitoring and data collection systems are made gender-sensitive</p>	<p>A. Increased visibility of of IPLC-WY role in NRM, economy, conservation, linked to SDGs among stakeholders (policy-makers, public and private sector).</p> <p>B. # of gender-responsive community-self assessment and data collection contributing to NRM, economy and SDG are validated and made available to the public</p> <p>C. Disaggregated results and methodologies of gender-sensitive data collection are disseminated to other stakeholders including women's groups and networks.</p>	<p>GCAV2.1.IPLC-WY are recognized and respected partners by government in relevant policy development.</p> <p>- Policy-makers and stakeholders recognize IPLC-WY's role and responsibilities as reflected in adoption of Policy Briefs (related to CBC, TRG) and inclusion of IPLC-WY in relevant decision making bodies</p>

GCAV3.1.Women are active agents in communities, gaining spaces and recognition, reducing excessive labour burden, and actively counteracting discriminatory gender norms. (in relation to core thematic areas)

- A. # increased proportion of women in decision making roles (in the different thematic areas)
- A.1. # of women and youth recognized in leadership position
- A.2. # recognized initiatives led by women
- B. # and extent of women's agenda included in plans and programs
- B.1. # of platforms, space created for women
- C. Perception of women in increasing participation, space, being heard and recognition of their roles and responsibilities by communities and other stakeholders.

Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. There is institutionalized and practiced space for women to participate and raise their agenda for transformative change.</p> <p># of women oriented activities</p> <p>B. Processes and programs are gender sensitive.</p>	<p>A. Women's agenda are integrated in community plans and programs with provisions to support gender equality, reduce excessive workload and negative gender norms.</p>	<p>A. Increased proportion of women are in leadership position in organizations and have the ability to implement plans and their agenda.</p>

Table 2.4.2.6. Culture & Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices (C&IKSP)

CIKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increased knowledge and practice of IKSP, TEK		
<p>A. Increasing # of IPLC men, women and youth who are knowledgeable and are practicing their IKSPs and TEK in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>B. # venues and systems of knowledge transfer and exchange established and sustained in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>C. Perception of IPLCs WY on continued transfer of knowledge and practice of IKSP/TEK in 2024, 2027, 2030</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. IPLC WY are well-consolidated and organized to continue their IKSP/TEK protecting/conserving their territories.</p> <p>B. There are venues and systems of knowledge transfer and exchange between IPLC-WY established and constantly practiced/observed in majority of the NTFP-EP partner countries</p>	<p>A. IPLC WY are strong, self-determined to continue transfer of knowledge and practice of IKSP/TEK that are effective and well-recognized by various stakeholders.</p> <p>B. Venues and systems of knowledge transfer and exchange between IPLC-WY are sustained.</p> <p>C. Communities, especially the youth, lead in documentation and safeguarding of their IKSP/TEK organizations, networks.</p>	<p>A. IPLC WY continue to be strong and self-determined, with IKSP/TEK recognized and replicated by non-IPLC WY as effective mechanisms in NRM, conservation, etc.</p> <p>B. IPLC, especially the youth take the lead in documenting and facilitating transfer of knowledge to the next generations.</p>
CIKSP1.1.1. Generational transfer of IKSP, TEK, including, language, customary laws and practices on women in governance, decision-making, spirituality, healing, inheritance, marriage, divorce, violence against women, and a critical review of negative gender norms is sustained. (Related to TRG, CBC, SCAL, IFH)		
<p>A. # of IKSP/TEK sustained by communities related to CBC</p> <p>B. Increased consciousness and knowledge of communities and youth on women's IKSP/TEK</p> <p>C. Perception of IPLC-WY on IKSP/TEK of women</p> <p>D. Perception of IPLC-WY on knowledge and practice of IKSP/TEK</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. IKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increased knowledge and practice of IKSP, TEK. (Related to TRG, CBC, SCAL, IFH)</p> <p>A.1. Increasing # of IPLC men and women who are knowledgeable and are practicing their IKSPs and TEK (how do we measure this?)</p> <p>A.2. # of workshops/training conducted by IPLC elders, both men and women, to transfer knowledge to new generation</p> <p>A.3. Percentage of youth who can articulate their knowledge on IKSPs</p> <p>A.4. Perception of IPLC-WY on knowledge and practice of IKSP/TEK</p> <p>B. There are venues and systems of knowledge exchange between IPLC-WY established and constantly practiced/observed</p> <p>C. Community members, youth have increased awareness and knowledge on gender in norms, culture, IKSP/TEK and is reflected in their actions, words and decisions.</p> <p>D. IPLC WY are well-consolidated and organized to continue their IKSP/TEK protecting/conserving their territories. - for indicator identification, interventions</p>	<p>A. IPLC WY are strong, self-determined to continue transfer of knowledge and practice of IKSP/TEK that are effective and well-recognized by various stakeholders.</p> <p>A.1. # of youth leaders, male & female, recognized and honed as culture-bearers</p> <p>B. - There are sustained spaces and venues for continuous intergeneration knowledge transfer</p> <p>B.1. Existing mechanism, strategies and tools to share/transfer IKSP, TEK in the native language and integrated "formal" education (school, center, institution, etc.)</p> <p>C. Documentation is produced</p> <p>C.1. traditional or mainstreamed communications knowledge products are produced and managed to support cross-generational & intergenerational transfer</p>	<p>A. IPLC WY continue to be strong and self-determined, with IKSP/TEK recognized and replicated by non-IPLC WY as effective mechanisms in NRM, conservation, etc.</p> <p>B. IPLC, especially the youth take the lead in facilitating transfer of knowledge to the next generations.</p>

CIKSP2.1. IPLCs IKSPs/TEK on forest governance, NTFP Management (NRM) are recognized, respected and reflected in public sector TRG policies and practice		
<p>A. # and extent of policies and practice that reflect, recognize, integrate IPLC's IKSP in 2030 A.1. # of IKSP reflected, integrated in policies and practices</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>CIKSP2.1.1 Communities' NRM IKSPs/TEK are demonstrated and validated. A. Relevant government agencies (local, national, regional) have increased awareness of IPLC Gendered IKSP on tenure and governance. A.1. Increased number and stronger influence of stakeholders champions to integrate IKSP in Tenure and governance policies and practice</p>	<p>A. Draft policies are endorsed by the local, national, regional policy makers A.1. TRG, Forest, biodiversity and food security policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least x countries in South and Southeast Asia</p>	<p>A. Tenure and governance policies integrate IPLC's IKSPs/TEK and have concrete policy provisions and programs in at least # countries in South and Southeast Asia</p>

Table 2.4.2.7. Youth Engagement & Empowerment (YEE)

YEE1.1. Strong engagement of youth in inclusive community-based sustainable development, conservation and in C&IKSP		
<p>A. Increased engagement and leadership of youth in communities A.1 # of youth members, groups formed and sustained in 2024, 2027, 2030 A.2. # of youth-led and sustained initiatives per thematic area in 2030 A.3. Perception of IPLC youth on their engagement in community development (cross-cutting to other themes)</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. Increased awareness of issues by youth A.1. Youth groups and networks across relevant thematic areas and NTFP-EP member countries are formed and engaged A.1.1. IPLC youth partners are members of ICCA Consortium Youth group</p>	<p>A. Deeper understanding of issues by youth and increased leadership capacity. A.1. Sustained youth groups and networks and expanded membership base of youth groups</p>	<p>A. Increased leadership of youth groups for community development</p>
YEE2.1. Youth are active in and benefitting from CBEs.		
<p>A. Increasing # and level of engagement of youth in CBE (i. participation in activities ii. built capacity for management iii. management position iv. youth-led CBE development) in 2024, 2027, 2030 B. # and extent of youth benefitting from CBNE in 2025, 2030 C. # and extent of policies and program that promote and support youth-led CBE models D. Positive perception of youth on CBNE as career choice.</p>		
Milestones 2024	Milestones 2027	Milestones 2030
<p>A. IPLC enterprise groups have youth engagement program and activities/have adopted youth participation and inclusion policy in a# of countries B. # of youth groups formed for the roll out of youth training program C. Youth participation and inclusion in CBEs</p>	<p>A. CBNES are sustained source of income for IPLC youth members; B. Business development plans of IPLC enterprise groups are responsive to the needs and interests of the youth C. Evidences and cases where number of youth members in CBEs have increased C.1. Evidences and cases of youth led CBEs D. Government programs to support youth in CBEs are in place E. Young adults prioritizing CBE businesses for future career F. Increased interest, engagement and pride of youth in CBEs</p>	<p>A. Increased # of youth-led CBNE and expanded to more NTFP-EP countries B. Country/regional-level policy introducing youth-led CBE models are developed and adopted by IPLCs. B.1. At least X youth-led CBE model recognized nationally in each country C. Youth led CBE models influencing and inspiring other youth enterprises and influencing local economies</p>

2.5 NTFP-EP'S ROLE: INTERVENTIONS

NTFP-EP has been working in the field of indigenous peoples and forests in over 20 years and has always taken a holistic approach in addressing issues relating to IPLC including women and youth and forests. **From being a catalyst, the organization now takes on the role of enabler, facilitator and guide to its partner communities.**

2.5.1. REGIONAL APPROACH & PERSPECTIVES

The ToC, especially in the interventions, aims to bring forward the regional element that provides value-addition to the works of the members, specifically the country offices in reaching the common goal. It gives particular interest to addressing issues that are common to the different members as well as those largely influenced by regional and international factors and require collective action or regional level actions. Equally important is its aim to aggregate results from mutually reinforcing actions headed by the different countries, to monitor how as a collective organization we are moving forward to our common goal.

The “Regional Space” gives countries a neutral space for engagement between and among stakeholders who do not usually meet in their countries, which gives an opening for future encounters. In countries that have more difficult policy space, the exchange program offers an opportunity to see how things can be. The regional level brings diverse perspective and provides access to a wide range of experience and expertise across countries. It also provides platforms that amplify voices towards influencing and providing pressure and influence where they are possible to national and local issues. It connects the IPLC, especially those in remote areas to a regional, global community, where they know that they are not alone and not forgotten. The region also provides opportunities to aggregate voice for advocacy and to create a sustainable regional market for community products.

The regional space especially offers EXPERIENCE, EXPLORATION AND EXCHANGE. By harnessing the data and experience from the ground in the different countries, and the expertise and influence of the sector wide-reaching board members of the member organizations, the regional space has the distinct opportunity to distill knowledge for learning for communities and stakeholders, learning from previous experiences, including failed and successful models, and building evidence for communities' advocacies. The organization and its partner communities with their culture of openness to experimentation and exploration have the potential to innovate new processes and mechanisms that allow for effective inclusion of communities in the forestry and economic sectors. And finally, the regional space offers opportunities for exchange that becomes venues of idea pollination that leads to more explorations and experimentation.

Through enhanced internal communication, increased understanding of expertise distributed within the network and stronger engagement and intra-organization cooperation that nurture value creations, country offices and their partner communities can have heightened consciousness of this Regional Space and take more advantage of it towards contributing to national goals as well as the to the collective goal of the NTFP-EP.

2.5.2. OPPORTUNITIES

Forests beyond Forestry

As reflected in FAO's SOFO 2020 and the APFC's SOFO 2019, overall forest view has become much more than timber and beyond the forestry sector and environmental conservation but has become much linked to people's overall well-being, food security, and sectors such as the economy, agriculture, tourism, traditional and modern medicine, mental health, social entrepreneurship and more. (APFC 2019) The idea of Healthy Forests, Healthy People is based on a much larger concept, which includes healthy water, air, carbon sequestration, spiritual and cultural values, etc. (Jeremy Ironside Inputs November 2020)

Public with the Power for Change

There is a growing consciousness of society and a movement to repair the environmental and social damage caused by long existing development paradigms. (APFC 2019) The general public, including consumers, are seen as an important driver of change, requiring their increased awareness and informed decisions. (Gritten et al 2019)

Established relationships and reputation for engagement and influence

NTFP-EP has earned the trust of various stakeholders, from communities, CSOs, national governments and intergovernmental bodies in the regional and internationally, to donors and to an extent, the private sector and the scientific community. This provides it with a valuable opportunity to bring them together in meaningful engagement and cooperation towards a common goal.

STRATEGIC APPROACH

As the organization develops and design interventions, it is guided by the following approaches:

1. **Deeper roots, strong and long branches:** Linking local and global, the organization keeps itself firmly grounded on the communities and their realities through the country offices and leverages regional and international links, through Asia Office, engaging in both advocacy and direct actions, strengthening partnerships and alliances to champion and empower communities, secure their voices and visibility, build their capacities, and

enable their organizations and sustainable forest-based enterprises.

2. **Building Bridges:** NTFP-EP promotes transformative changes in people, policies and approaches by bridging diverse lens and languages, including local knowledge, science and field practice, and decision-making institutions and creating safe spaces for engagement, dialogues and cooperation among stakeholders.

3. **Policy to Practice** NTFP-EP has contributed to various developments in improving policies that support the rights, and tenure of the IPLC. Going further, the organization engages, follows up and looks at long-term interventions and support that accompany partners and stakeholders to bring plans and policy from paper to practice.

4. **Strategic Knowledge Management & Creative Advocacy** NTFP-EP continues to use a variety of creative engagement and communications platforms, and knowledge management strategies to celebrate the expression of indigenous and local visions, diversity and knowledge as well as to mainstream them into relevant policies and practices and build adequate evidence to support their advocacies.

5. **Synergized and Coordinated** It is with mutually reinforcing and strongly aligned and coordinated work between and among the countries and region that stronger impact can be achieved in the communities and in the region.

6. **Future Proofing** NTFP-EP looks to the future security of the condition of forests and IPLC through the engagement of the youth now. 5-10 years from now, the youth of today will become the future community leaders and future civil service professionals. As early as now, there is opportunity to cultivate their consciousness and understanding of inclusive forest governance and conservation, IKSP and TEK.

7. **Culture, Commercialization and Conservation** NTFP-EP has always been conscious of the need to maintain balance among the three Cs and strives to apply them in its intervention, innovating where it is necessary in order to achieve or maintain the balance.

8. **NTFP in NTFP-EP** Non-timber forest products (NTFP) is the cornerstone of the strategies of NTFP-EP as it strives to support forest-dependent indigenous peoples and local communities. NTFP is the common interest that brings together and provide an entry point for dialogue and cooperation for a diverse set of stakeholders including the community, the government, the private sector, the academe and others. NTFP-EP will leverage the increased interest in NTFP in the Asia and the Pacific due to the recognition of its role in poverty alleviation and improving livelihoods of rural communities, as well as the scientific and technological advances that increase its economic potential to reach its goals. This is especially important in countries where it is difficult to talk about land rights and IP issues.

2.5.4. STRATEGIC ACTIONS

Strategic Actions presented here do not only look at interventions that will be carried out by the regional office, NTFP-EP Asia, but it also encompasses those activities of country offices as well as joint or collective activities of the members that contribute to the achieving the set outcomes.

The organizations make use of a variety of types of intervention including: Advocacy, and Direct Project Support such as Training & Capacity Building, Exchanges/Knowledge Sharing/Exposure Visits, Small Grants, Networking Building/Strengthening, Research & Policy Support, Resource/Mobilization, Community & Media. During the internal assessment, staff, members and partners recommended to step up interventions in the following areas: Lobby & Advocacy, Communication and Media, Resource/Fund Mobilization, Information and Knowledge Management, Follow Up Support, Community Capacity Building, strengthening community organizations, advocacy on NTFPs and documentation of community stories. Recommendations on intervention improvements are found in ANNEX 3.

Interventions of the NTFP-EP is grouped according to six strategic actions:

1. Enhancing Capacity and Space for IPLC, Women and Youth Leadership

The organization enables communities by creating space and enhancing their capacity for leadership. This includes capacity building through various means including training, learning exchanges. It also includes technical and financial support for initiatives of the communities as well as their participation on various advocacy platforms. Actions are extended to ensure that women and youth are given enough opportunities. Existing flagship interventions that need to be further refined are Learning Exchanges/Cross Visits, CBE development, EXCEED, the HIVE, and NTFP Academy.

2. Build-up of Knowledge and Evidence

The actions that NTFP-EP employs such as advocacy, policy formulation, research, dialogue facilitation and capacity building are knowledge-based roles. Partners of NTFP-EP depend on the organization for information and to enhance their knowledge with tools and techniques and governments demand evidence and scientific explanations to back up policy recommendations. There is also a call among members to help provide science-based solutions to the partners' problem.

NTFP-EP is hub of information, from the grassroots level to local, national, regional and international and is in the position to support both flow of information as well as the creation of new knowledge. Current knowledge products include NTFP Database and Publications. Actions include Development of tools, knowledge documentation, research, dissemination and management and monitoring.

Research, one specific intervention under this category is overseen by the Research Committee. The committee agrees that research the organization needs to be more systematic, rigorous for higher reliability and usability of information and

analysis; so that it is replicable and can be used for evidence, in advocacy, and in convincing institutions. Research agenda for the 10-year program cycle to be set by the committee and planning need to be in line with the strategic direction as well as coordinated with the different countries. Minutes of the recent committee meeting is found in Annex 5.

3. Catalyses of Multi-Stakeholder Engagements

The organization advocates for IPLC-WY's rights and well-being by providing platforms and networks to IPLC-WY and partnership engagement to amplify their voice and create opportunities for meaningful engagement with relevant stakeholders, including the government and the private sector and venues for them to advocate for their rights as well as find suitable markets for their products. Creating venues and platforms for engagement and partnerships between and among stakeholders.

4. Modeling and facilitating Change

Strategic action includes Lobby & advocacy, Pathfinder & Demo Projects that demonstrate the change that we want to happen. NTFP-EP is known to initiate and innovate new processes, where they are necessary to advocate and secure for their tenure rights, livelihoods and well-being. Technical and financial support is seen as an important follow up support by partners and communities who do not always have the financial capacity to follow up on plans and commitments.

Financial support for communities to be considered are capital for CBEs, organizational / administrative support for people's organization that are at the implementing stage of their community management plans, and follow up activities from plans made at regional meetings or forums or learning exchange. One of the flagship interventions of the NTFP-EP that can be further developed is the Small Grants Facility (SGF).

5. Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is targeted to the content and processes of programs as well as in the operations of the organization. This will entail actions of capacity building, processes and tools development, sensitization, dialogues, and other systematic actions to include gender across all thematic work and discourse of the organization and spanning the different stakeholders that the organization works with.

6. Organizational Strengthening

Organizational strengthening is focused on four areas: (1) Regional Network (2) Thematic Programs (3) Operations and Management (4) Governance and Membership.

Regional Network Strengthening: Members call for an active, visible and present network and increased regional perspectives among members. Increased coordination and communication will be key.

Programmatic Capacity Strengthening: As facilitator, guide and enabler to communities, NTFP-EP needs competence and skills to provide the support needed by its partners in areas of in tenure security, enterprise development,

policy advocacy and resource management, forest conservation and stand as right defender for IPLCs. The organization will need to be dynamic, responsive, proactive, resilient and facilitative, technology and data savvy. A Capacity Assessment is needed to identify gaps and areas of improvement. Capacity development can be achieved through internal strengthening as well as through partnerships.

Governance and Membership Strengthening: There is further need to clarify governance and role of members and strengthen members' involvement, ownership and accountability to the organization. This also includes clarifying the role of NTFP-EP Asia. There is a need for increased alignment among the country and the regional offices.

Operations and Management Strengthening includes (1) Financial and Human Resource Strengthening: The organization needs to secure adequate financial and human resources that match its goals and plans. This requires strategy and planning, and (2) Systems & Process Development and Strengthening: The organization need to allocate resources to improve and develop management and systems for Finance, Human Resource, Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation, Information & Knowledge Management and Internal and External Communication. 3 – Year Milestones and Interventions for Organizational Strengthening are found in the 2nd part of the document under The Organizations.

2.5.4.1. LEVELS OF INTERVENTIONS

To bring together different actions by the different members of the NTFP-EP and see how they fit in under this ToC, strategic Actions of the NTFP-EP can be divided according to where the interventions happen and who manages and oversees them. They can be categorized according to: (1) Mutually Reinforcing Actions (2) Collective/Joint Actions (3) Regional Action. In the first two, the member countries are considered as co-implementers, and in the third, they are usually participants or beneficiaries of the actions.

(1) **Mutually Reinforcing Actions** are differentiated actions that already exist in the country-level plans of the members that contribute to the outcomes that have been set in this ToC. They are actions that are led and individually implemented by the country offices. In these actions, it is important that shared measures apply so that outputs and outcomes can be aggregated with the results of other country offices or co-implementers. This is especially important in areas where the results can contribute to evidences for advocacies of the organization. The role of the Regional Office in these actions is to monitor the implementation of these activities and collate data on the results.

(2) **Collective or Joint Actions** are actions that are identified collectively by the different members, all or some, and where the different members are considered as co-implementers. Regional meetings or inter-country meetings are usually the place where these actions are ideated, planned or designed. These actions are implemented and managed by the different country offices. The Regional Office can support by coordinating or just

monitor results and again, collate data depending on the agreement of the country offices.

(3) **Regional Actions** are those activities that take place regionally or are organized and implemented by the regional office. Country members are usually participants or beneficiaries of these activities.

2.5.4.2. 3 – YEAR INTERVENTION PLANS PER THEMATIC AREA

Given the milestones, below are the proposed interventions per 3-Year Cycle per core thematic area. Some cross-cutting outcomes have been incorporated in the core areas. Interventions that are found under cross-cutting outcomes need to be consciously built in the design and development of projects / programs of the core thematic areas.

2.5.4.2.1. Tenure Rights & Governance (TRG)

2021-2024	2025-2027	2028-2030
TRG1.1.IPLCs have secured instruments to access forest resources and enforce tenure rights, including women’s tenure rights.		
<p>1. Regional Exchanges & Policy Dialogues on Tenure instruments including Customary Land Tenure, ICCA, CF, Social Forestry, etc and Tenure Rights linked to traditional livelihoods, food security and gender (CSO Forum on Social Forestry, ICCA, Customary Tenure - MRLG, GLA)</p> <p>1.2. Regional Forum and Exchange on Women Tenure Rights in IPLC Tenure Instruments (WAMA, WHERD, PRSGF-GAGGA, GLA)</p> <p>2. Regional Capacity Building on utilizing lobby and advocacy (L&A) mechanisms/tools, including in the New Normal (GLA)</p> <p>3. Country-level Capacity Building & Technical Support on Tenure Instruments Procurement depending on requirements and process per country (i.e. requirement compliance, community management planning, mapping, inventory, etc.) (ICCA Development Support -WWF Sweden, SSNC; GLA)</p> <p>4. Financial Support for Community-initiated Tenure Application, Follow-Up and Advocacy Initiatives and Community Management Plans Implementation (PRSGF-GAGGA, GLA)</p>	<p>1. Sustain partnerships/ alliances with CSO partners working in Asia e.g. AIPP, AFA to amplify advocacy in relevant global, regional platforms e.g. LCIPP, CBD - CSO Forum work, ICCA Work</p> <p>2. Sustain Country-level Capacity Building & Technical Support on Tenure Instruments Procurement depending on requirements and process per country (i.e. requirement compliance, community management planning, mapping, inventory, etc.) (ICCA Development Support -WWF Sweden, SSNC; GLA)</p>	<p>1. Sustain partnerships/ alliances with CSO partners working in Asia e.g. AIPP, AFA to amplify advocacy in relevant global, regional platforms e.g. LCIPP, CBD - CSO Forum work, ICCA Work</p> <p>2. Set up and support Peer to Peer Technical Support Platform for requirements compliance / Network of tenure rights holders / applicants</p>

TRG1.2. Government agencies pass and enforce effective and gender equal policies and programs on IPLC tenure rights and access to resources.

<p>1. Evidence building and Research</p> <p>1.1. Studies/research on land rights - Document indigenous land rights implemented in 5 countries as basis for advocacy at the IP forum in the UN and ASEAN (3 to 4 years) (moved from 1.1)</p> <p>1.2. In-depth case study on CT recognition and implementation mechanisms in the context FS/ traditional forest livelihoods in 4 countries (moved from 1.1)</p> <p>1.3. Case studies and evidence building to promote customary forest, rotational farming, etc.) -Status/Situational Analysis of CT and Safeguards with focus on FPIC in the Mekong Region</p> <p>1.4. Gender in Tenure Policies</p> <p>2.Regional and National Lobby and push for relevant regional guideline/policy on customary tenure recognition and other relevant guideline (moved from 1.1)</p> <p>2.1. Customary Land Tenure Lobby & Advocacy Campaign (MRLG, GLA, ICCA)</p> <p>2.1.1. Regional learning exchange/forum on CT and inclusive governance mechanisms</p> <p>2.1.2. Development of an ASEAN Guidelines on Customary Forest Tenure Recognition and other relevant guideline</p> <p>2.1.3. Identification and engagement of champions</p> <p>2.2. Advocacy on Social Forestry & enforcement at ASEAN</p> <p>2.3. ASEAN engagement for policy support on CT recognition through CSO Forum</p> <p>2.4. ICCA bill</p> <p>2. Capacity Building and Trainings on L&A (utilizing lobby and advocacy mechanisms/tools, including in the New Normal</p> <p>3. Technical and Financial Support for community-initiated advocacies on tenure rights and governance: - PRSGF-GAGGA partners/WAMA/ WEHRDs initiatives to secure tenure rights and governance - L&A with relevant governing bodies/authority to secure tenure rights (i.e.PRSGF-GAGGA partners/ WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives) - L&A to secure women's positions in governing bodies (national parks, ADs, etc.)</p>	<p>1. Sustain L&A activities -Lobby and push for relevant regional guideline/policy on customary tenure recognition and other relevant guideline - enable and support community-led L&A activities</p> <p>2. Monitoring and documentation of influenced policies</p>	<p>1. Lobby and push for relevant regional guideline/policy on customary tenure recognition and other relevant guideline</p>
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TRG 1.3. Support in place for IPLC-WY to implement governance and territory management plans and women’s equal participation: women leaders and networks with legal literacy and capacity building * (Cross-cut with CBC 1.1.1.Tenured IPLC are conserving territory)

<p>1. Engage champions at national and regional levels to promote inclusive / participatory governance 1.1. Regional exchange on models of participatory governance & conservation (link with CBC 1.1.1. initiatives) 2. Pilots of joint/participatory support for tenured communities to implement community management plans - PRSGF-GAGGA partners/WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives to implement community management plans)</p>	<p>1. Support Programs Institutionalization in 2 countries including capacity building and fundraising 2. Initiate pilotes in additional countries</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and evaluation of institutionalized Support Programs 2. Support Programs Institutionalization in additional 2 countries including capacity building and fundraising</p>
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TRG2.1 Women equally participate in land tenure structures and decision-making. (Cross-cutting with GCAV)

<p>1. Capacity building for women organizations and networks on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc 2. Regional Study/Case Studies on gender in customary land tenure rights (including identifying customs that discriminate women’s rights to own, inherit or retain land; etc.) 3. Integrate gender in CMP - Updating of CMP Planning Tools to include Gender and Capacity Building for Communities on Women in Tenure Rights (exchange visits, regional exchange, support local workshops, etc.) - Support IPLCs women’s participation and integration in local, country and regional tenure rights, extractive industries, water projects and dams networks - Capacity building for women on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc -Support community dialogue and discussion on women’s participation in governance, membership in land tenure structures, quotas, inclusion in decision making positions; women in governance - Promote review and update of customary land tenure rights that discriminate women’s rights to own, inherit or retain land; 4. Support and link women's initiatives on land tenure and L&A against extractive industries, water projects and dams in existing networks (lobby & advocacy campaigns, WAMA, ICCA Women's Group, etc.)</p>	<p>1. Sustain support for women's initiative and land tenure L&A against extractive industries and link with existing networks sensitization Activities including community dialogue and disucssion on women's participation in governance, membership in land tenure structures, quotas, inclusion in decision making positions; women in governance, for gender inclusive provisions in IPLCs tenure laws, regulations and implementing rules (women’s quotas, repartition of decision making positions, etc.); at local, national and regional levels.</p>	
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<p>5. Sensitization Activities including community dialogue and discussion on women's participation in n governance, membership in land tenure structures, quotas, inclusion in decision making positions; women in governance, for gender inclusive provisions in IPLCs tenure laws, regulations and implementing rules (women's quotas, repartition of decision making positions, etc.); at local, national and regional levels.</p> <p>6. Gender in Tenure L&A - Connect with gender groups or networks active in tenure policies advocacy and lobbying, for gender inclusive provisions in IPLCs tenure laws, regulations and implementing rules (women's quotas, repartition of decision making positions, etc.) - L&A to secure women's positions in governing bodies (national parks, ADs, etc.)</p>	<p>2. Connect with gender groups or networks active in tenure policies advocacy and lobbying, for gender inclusive provisions in IPLCs tenure laws, regulations and implementing rules (women's quotas, repartition of decision making positions, etc.)</p>	
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TRG3.1 Asian governments enact and implement policies that protect IPLC Land from Mining, Oil Palm Plantation, industrial agriculture and other land/forest conversion threats.

<p>1. Regional-National Linked Lobby & Advocacy Campaign against Extractive Industries in IPLC Lands (Maybe starting with ICCA Areas) Leveraging on existing networks: CSO and IP platforms - WAMA - Multi-stakeholder movements that move for the stop of forest conversion/ IPLC and Partners Network take a Strong Position against Extractive Industries - Community and multi-stakeholder monitoring bodies established to ensure non-conversion is maintained - AIPP, AFA link to regional platforms e.g. LCIPP, CBD - - IPLC/ICCA consortium L&A of no-go areas in ICCAs - L&A Campaign Strategy Development - Forum / Conference on Conflicts and Conflicts Management -increase NTFP-EP's visibility and participation in land conflict documentation and monitoring platforms - L&A with relevant governing bodies/authority to secure tenure rights (i.e.PRSGF-GAGGA partners/ WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives) - Strict enforcement of FPIC in the region Policy L&A?</p> <p>2. Capacity Building on utilizing lobby and advocacy mechanisms/tools for communities and network partners - Capacity building for communities to engage with corporations - Strengthening and capacity building in advocacy and campaigning on extractives in the region (including women activist groups/WEHRDs, WAMA)</p>	<p>1. Sustain lobbying and monitoring activities, engagement of champions 1.1. SA-ASEAN-regional level policy L&A - Regional forum on protection of IPLC land from conversions 2. Sustain multi-stakeholder movements that move for the stop of forest conversion 3. Dissemination on information on monitoring of threats to IPLC lands and cases of enacted polices</p>	<p>1. Sustained SA-ASEAN-level policy L&A</p>
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<p>3. Monitoring-Knowledge Management, Evidence Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional collaboration on monitoring platforms for IP relevant policies / commitments, including enforcements, implementations (through Partnerships); monitoring of status of tenure rights and governance (from the consolidated country level status) - Regional monitoring platforms / mapping of IP lands under threat from conversion / status monitoring - Studies/research on land rights - Document indigenous land rights implemented in 5 countries as basis for advocacy at the IP forum in the UN and ASEAN (3 to 4 years) - documentation and dissemination of models of local interventions to protect IPLC land from conversion threats. -Support to CSO Forum for knowledge sharing and capacity building platform for Safeguards and FPIC -Developing a Regional Guideline/Handbook/Annex on Social Safeguards/FPIC in ASEAN - Recognition of ICCA's contribution to Biodiversity Conservation (move to GCAV 2.1) <p>4. Financial Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundraising/resource mobilization to support Lobby & Advocacy Activities - PRSGF-GAGGA partners/WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives to secure tenure rights and governance 		
<p>CIKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increased knowledge and practice of IKSP, TEK (relevant to TRG)</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop / Strengthen community and organizational FPIC and Intellectual Property Rights Principle & Practice 2. Strengthen FPIC and raise awareness on Intellectual Property Rights in all activities, especially documentation 3. Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK on TRG, i.e. customary tenure, FPIC etc.. 4. Support community-level cultural systems and venues of IKSP transfer/exchange including workshop, community-led documentation, village-elder programs/multi-generation workshops and spaces developed (PRSGF) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify models to sustain venues and systems of knowledge 2. replicate models where applicable 3. Build capacity on documentation for community members and youth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support youth-led cultural workshops (community-level) allowing for transfer of knowledge with M/W elders and children 2. Community-led Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK on TRG

YEE1.1.Strong engagement of youth in inclusive community-based sustainable development, conservation and in C&IKSP

<p>1. ICCA Youth Exchange (Youth and Forests learning exchange)</p> <p>2. Support youth participation to events at national, regional, global level</p> <p>Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>3. Capacity building and learning interventions for youth such as: #CommunitiesSpeak - Youth Voices</p> <p>Voices from the Forest newsletter - dedicated column space for youth; Internships</p> <p>4. PRSGF-GAGGA Capacity-strengthening/building for youth partners</p>	<p>1. Sustain capacity building and exchange of youth</p> <p>2. Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>1. Male and female Youth-led camps/skillshares</p> <p>2. Youth group/network meetings</p> <p>3. Support for youth-led initiatives</p> <p>3. Impact evaluation</p>
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2.5.4.2.1. Sustainable, Climate Adaptive Community Livelihoods (SCAL)

2021-2024	2025-2027	2028-2030
<p>SCAL1.1. IPLCs-WY have increased capacity to manage gender equal, climate adaptive, equitable, sustainable livelihoods for subsistence use & enterprise for income.</p>		
<p>1. Regional Community Forestry Enterprises (and intermediaries) capacity building program (CF-MSME): EXCEED Incubator Program</p> <p>1.1. Regional Workshop for Updating of CBE Development Tools & Processes according to New Normal, Gender Equality, Climate-Proofing, Scale Up of CBNE. / Expansion of tools for relevant CBE (i.e. EcoTourism, agro-forestry, etc.) including levels of CBE development, capacity levels.</p> <p>1.2. Establish and Sustainable Enterprise Incubator Program (at region or partnered with countries)</p> <p>>Sustainable enterprise development incubator programs are conducted</p> <p>># of trained IPLC groups on climate smart livelihoods and enterprises</p> <p>1.2. Database of good practices community economy and livelihood development; the database is available and maintained in all NTFP-EP countries; replicate and upscale where appropriate.</p> <p>1.3. Country-level capacity building (training, coaching, mentoring), Capacity building trainings customized and delivered to address needs of both women-led and mixed-CBEs</p> <p>1.4. Peer to peer exchange programs</p> <p>1.5. Regional learning exchanges</p> <p>2. Technical and Financial Assistance Facility for CBE development and scaling up good practices in managing gender-equal, sustainable & climate adaptive livelihoods and to support innovation - (PRSGF-GAGGA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on market demands (both domestic and global) - support initiatives of grassroots women to climate-just solutions (PRSGF, WAMA, WEHRDS) 	<p>1. Regional Community Forestry Enterprises (and intermediaries) capacity building program (CF-MSME): EXCEED</p> <p>1.1. Sustain Incubation Program</p> <p>># of IPLC enterprise groups reached the maturity phase of their SED incubator programs;</p> <p>1.2. Supporting Take Off Stage CBE (Strengthening financial management capacities)</p> <p>2. Initiated Peer to Peer Support Program</p> <p>2.1. Support CBNE Network</p>	<p>Regional Community Forestry Enterprises (and intermediaries) capacity building program (CF-MSME): EXCEED</p> <p>Peer to Peer Mentoring implemented (CBNE mentoring other CBNEs)</p>

SCAL1.2. There is effective multi-stakeholder, public and private engagement, partnerships and long-term support providing an inclusive, enabling environment and programs for viable women-led and mixed-CBE that are free from discriminatory gender norms and practices.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up Regional Multi-stakeholder CBE Forum: CBNE Forum (SSNC, GLA) 2. Facilitate set up, registration and access to finance and market for Women-led CBE and MSME 3. Strengthen FHCM Brand Awareness and Market Linking / Intensifying market reach of NTFPs: FHCM Expansion 4. Engage policymakers to push for policies that support CBNEs and IPLC women entrepreneurship. 5. Technical Assistance for scaling up good practices in managing sustainable & climate adaptive livelihoods and to support innovation 5.1 To document successful responsible private and community based partnerships business model and disseminate to country offices and partners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage policymakers to push for policies that support CBNEs. > 2. To document successful responsible private and community based partnerships business model and disseminate to country offices and partners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage policymakers to push for policies that support CBNEs 2. Technical Assistance for scaling up good practices in managing sustainable & climate adaptive livelihoods and to support innovation 3. Adopt culturally-appropriate technologies and market instruments that will enhance the value and benefit of community and forest-based livelihood programmes.
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SCAL1.3. CBNEs practice gender sensitive Sustainable NTFP Harvesting and Management Protocols (GSSNTHMP) as part of their enterprise (Cross-cutting with CBC)

<p>1. Develop and Integrate a gender-sensitive CBRM approach, including GSSNHMP into the CBNE model development and capacity building interventions.</p> <p>1.1. Incorporate gender in existing Sustainable NTFP Harvesting & Management Protocols and in development of new protocols.</p> <p>1.2. Completion of GSSNTHMP for relevant NTFPs</p> <p>2. Baseline setting on GSSNTHMP practices</p> <p>3. Training on GSSNTHMP (interventin, output)</p> <p>4. Assist and train CBEs on incorporating gender sens sus ntfp protocosl and mgt in their CBE systems</p> <p>5. FHCM / participatory guarantee systems or (internal control system) processes have factored in indicators for gender, climate adaptation, sustainability piloted in at least ____ countries</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>1. Sustainable NTFP Harvesting & Management Protocols have been "genderized" and tool for incorporation in CBE systems is developed.</p> <p>2. Genderized Sustainable NTFP Harvesting & Management Protocols Training Modules & Monitoring Tools.</p> <p>3. # of CBEs trained in GSSNHMP</p>	<p>1. Document and disseminate impacts on resources and women's inclusion of CBNE practice of Gender-sensitive NTFP Protocols and Management</p> <p>1.1.Co-develop with CBNE Monitoring Process for NTFP Resources and gender impacts</p> <p>2. Establishment Peer to Peer Mentoring Program and capacity building of Community-based Mentors Pool</p> <p>3. Sustain inclusion of gender-sensitive CBRM approach, including GSSNHMP into the CBNE model development and capacity building interventions.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>1. # of CBEs trained in GSSNHMP</p> <p>2. # of countries expanded to</p> <p>3. # of identified Community-based Mentors / proportion of women mentors</p> <p>4. CBNE impact on NRM and gender Monitoring Data</p>	<p>1. Sustain documentation and disseminate impacts on resources and women's inclusion of CBNE practice of Gender-sensitive NTFP Protocols and Management</p> <p>2. Sustain Peer to Peer Mentoring Program</p> <p>3. Sustain inclusion of gender-sensitive CBRM approach, including GSSNHMP into the CBNE model development and capacity building interventions.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>1. # of CBEs trained in GSSNHMP</p> <p>2. # of countries expanded to</p> <p>3. # CBEs mentored by peer CBE</p> <p>4. # CBEs inflluencing / mentoring other CBEs on GSSNTMP</p> <p>5. CBNE impact on NRM and gender Monitoring Data</p>
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SCAL2.1 Women’s CBEs associations, cooperatives, federations, and networks are viable and recognized and support women’s needs

<p>1. Facilitate set up, registration and access to finance and market for Women-led CBE and MSME</p> <p>2. Document and share success of women’s CBEs to counteract gender biases</p> <p>3/ Promote IPLC women CBE gatherings and events at local, country and regional level (producers fairs, annual assemblies, or other forms of gatherings)</p> <p>4. support initiatives of grassroots women to climate-just solutions (PRSGF, WAMA, WEHRDS)</p>	<p>1. Publicize viable experiences of CBEs community reinvestments among target communities;</p> <p>2. Identify opportunities for partnerships or common initiatives with rural women’s associations, women cooperatives’ federations etc.</p> <p>3. IPLC Women CBE Awards</p>	<p>1. IPLC Women CBE Awards</p>
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YEE2.1.Youth are active in and benefitting from CBEs.

<p>1. Youth Internships in CBE, cooperation with local universities on career planning for CBNEs Link to Eco-touriss(community based tourism, home-stay and Youth and women’s groups in tourism businesses)</p> <p>2. Youth-focused CBE Development Program</p>	<p>1. Youth-focused CBE Development Program sustained in countries and expanded to new ones.</p> <p>2. Documentation and dissemination of youth in CBNE stories</p> <p>3. Engagement with government to co-develop programs for Youth-led CBNE</p> <p>4. Support for Youth-Led CBNE (incubation, financing, capacity building, market linking, etc.)</p>	<p>1. Youth-led CBNE Awards</p> <p>2. Youth - Camps for Sustainable Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship</p> <p>3. Policy drafting and L&A</p>
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2.5.4.2.3. Community-based Conservation (CBC)

2021-2024	2025-2027	2028-2030
CBC1.1. Community forests and NTFP resources are restored and protected, also facilitating women's use and access.		
<p>1. Reforestation/ Reforestation/ Rehabilitation projects</p> <p>1.1. Establishment of nurseries</p> <p>1.2. Regional exchange on nursery management (Malaysia, Philippines, India....)</p> <p>1.3 Planting of the indigenous local species & nurseries</p> <p>2. Development of Participatory Monitoring Systems & Pilots</p> <p>2.1. FPIC, trainings, development of tools, app; possibility of using drones and other tech for community-based monitoring; with component on community-based knowledge management</p> <p>2.2. agree on healthy forests, healthy people indicators with communities.</p> <p>-Re-orientation on the participatory monitoring (including the new indicators)</p> <p>2.3. healthy forests, healthy people indicators monitored</p> <p>2.4 Establish a system for gender-sensitive participatory monitoring (this monitoring system should include the indicators related to CBC, taking into account community perception on situation of forests, roles of IPLC-WY, consider age, etc.)</p> <p>3. Research / Documentation of women's use and access to forests / forest resources</p> <p>2.1 Integration of gender factors in Monitoring System X</p> <p>2.2. Gender-sensitivity training provided</p> <p>2.3. Gender action research and community-self assessments conducted in # of communities.</p> <p>4. MEL</p> <p>4.1 Annual reports</p> <p>4.2. Mid-year evaluation</p>	<p>1. Reforestation/ Reforestation/ Rehabilitation projects</p> <p>2. Data collection and monitoring, knowledge management system improvement</p> <p>2.1. Re-orientation on the participatory monitoring (including the new indicators)</p> <p>2.2. develop deeper understanding and awareness on purpose of data collection</p> <p>2.3. integrate use of data in community planning for conservation and rehabilitation for the restoration</p> <p>2.4. Improve data protection and storage system</p> <p>3. Dissemination of Participatory Monitoring</p> <p>3.1 Bridging of Data collected to institutional research / Engagement of champions for recognition of Participatory Monitoring Systems / Support to participation in platforms that can inform policy and practice</p> <p>3.2. Pilots of government policies that use data from Participatory Monitoring Systems</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>

	<p>4. Gender-Sensitive Action Research conducted & Monitoring mechanisms on community's impact / contribution to conservation, NRM, economy (linked to SDGs) are established in a number of communities and countries</p> <p>4. Conduct Gender Impact Assessment, involve men-women-youth in resource monitoring</p> <p>5. -Capacity needs assessment and training - # of interventions on capacity building and training on gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection</p> <p>6. MEL SSNC end of project evaluation (2026) + report</p>	
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CBC1.1.1. IPLCs,-WY sustainably conserve their territory, implementing Community Management Plans (CMP) in harmony with other stakeholders through inclusive and strong/effective governance and leadership.

<p>A.1. Documentation / Research on Communities and Women's IKSP/TEK on CBC/NRM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - researches on ICCAs validating ICCAs as conservation, resilience and livelihood enhancement models - Organize fora/workshops/dialogues with IPLCs and other stakeholders - Generate evidence on effective IKSPs/TEK of IPLCs WY for recognition of various stakeholders (research, photo/video-documentations, maps, etc.) <p>B.1. Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on land use mapping/GIS, etc. for IPLC-WY / CBC Skills Share / -women and youth and all in community are involved in the process of developing the community management plan (CMP) - Exchange platforms - Madhu Duniya platform (2023) / (platform for another NTFP too - there was a Resin conference before) draft idea: "NTFP Conference/: Anything but Ordinary") Yes, there is also a suggestion from PH that there is a regional conference on Resin. Then the other NTFP can be Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, related to health (IFH) and also SCAL for health and beauty sector. - # of learning exchanges organized that focus on CBC <p>B.2. Support for inclusive community-led conservation initiatives</p> <p>Country-specific actions on CBC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "CBC lab" - action research program /learning exchange, with mentoring component / CBC plans - Support for CMP - from planning, refining, to implementation, resource mobilization (Pastor Rice Small Grants Facility with CBC-focus, matched with capacity building programs to assist IPLC-WY in manage small grants/grants / -/WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives in conservation) - Promoting community CBC initiatives - generating community maps and displaying in the community, putting up signboards/tarps related to IPLC's IKSP/TEK on NRM 	<p>1. Sustained support for inclusive community-led conservation initiatives and implementation of CMP</p> <p>2.Documentation and dissemination of community-based inclusive governance structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict Resolution Practices documented and shared - learning exchanges <p>3. Capacity building / leadership development support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building on conflict resolution, engagement with stakeholders - Learning exchanges - Support to meetings and related activities on CBC, NRM, protocols 	
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<p>B.3. Knowledge creation and management -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollen Atlas research initiative - # of sustainable harvest protocols (per NTFP species) -# of awareness raising modules/tools developed; trainings conducted - NTFP sustainable harvesting protocols documentation and development <p>B.4. Community-based Conflict Resolution Systems Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflict resolution (internal) - mechanisms are documented or developed - Community consultation and feedback mechanisms, with IPLC- W-Y, are followed by NTFP-EP (for projects on forest restoration) - <p>4. Gender mainstreaming in CMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRSGF-GAGGA partners/WAMA/WEHRDs initiatives to protect, conserve and ensure sustainable NRM (rainforestation, ensuring women's voices in planning, policy-making and meaningful participation in community decision-making processes and structures) - gender mainstreaming in CBC and capacity building (tools development, capacity building) - # of interventions on capacity building and training on gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection 		
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CBC.1.1.2. Relevant government agencies, including forest departments have institutionalized support programs and implement culturally appropriate, adaptive and inclusive conservation and strong/effective governance and leadership.

<p>1. Mixed - Exchange visits for communities and government to look into inclusive governance and forest management practices (taken from list of interventions) - (see CBC Skills Share)</p> <p>2. Dialogues with the forest departments and relevant agencies - Support to IPLC-WY to participate in platforms at various levels where they can engage with governments, communities, etc. - Support dialogues/conversations between IPLC WY and government agencies recognizing and valuing gendered IKSP/TEK on NRM - Forging partnerships, strengthening networks - Engagement of champions</p> <p>3. Modeling and documentation of the multistakeholder/community and government integrated and interagency programs and IKSP integrated policies - Joint researches by IPLCs WY, government and academe on effective IKSPs/TEK on NRM - drafting of pilot policies</p> <p>4. Systematically explore and publicize women's leaders and movements experiences in land and forest, conservation struggles and offer communication and exchange platforms to women's leaders and networks</p> <p>5. Supporting community-led L&A Support organizations of IPLCs WY working on lobby and advocacy promoting/using IKSPs in forest biodiversity and food security policies</p> <p>6. Capacity building - for multi-stakeholder engagement - women and youth focused on governance and capacity for conservation - gender mainstreaming in CBC</p>	<p>1. Continuation and expansion of previous phase interventions.</p> <p>2. Support community and government engagement</p>	
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GCAV2.1.1.IPLC-W's contribution to NRM, economy, SDG are measured through gender sensitive data and recognized by governments and stakeholders. (Link to CBC1.2.1.Communities conduct gender sensitive, participatory monitoring and data collection on forest health and mainstream results to other stakeholders to inform policy and practice.)

<p>1. Joint gender-sensitive research and publications of IPLC resilient local economy as contribution to SD CCAM, and NDCs,/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include Community Contribution Research in NTFP-EP Research Agenda (Research Committee) & Partnership Strategy - PRSGF supporting action research <p>2. Engage partners to establish Multi-stakeholder platform for monitoring and reporting community contributions to conservation, SDGs, Local economies, etc. (data and platforms for dissemination to inform policy makers towards policy advocacy) including gender-sensitive data /</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select area of contribution to monitor and research on/ tie up research and Monitoring Mechanism Establishment initiatives with existing efforts of other organizations on contribution monitoring of the AIPP, ICCA work, IPBES, ASEAN Biodiversity etc - Support accurate and reliable gender sensitive data collection to sustain advocacy; women driven action research <p>3. Build capacity / tools for developing gender - sensitive monitoring platforms</p>	<p>1. Continuation and expansion of action research</p> <p>2. Dissemination of research and results of monitoring mechanisms to various channels through partnership with research institute, media, champions in legislation</p> <p>2.1. Seminal Asian Publications of women and IPLC voice on IKSPs endorsed by national and regional governments, FAO/ UN and influencers</p> <p>2.2. Regional Forum on IPLC-WY Role in SDG, NRM, Conservation, etc. to validate and share results of gender-sensitive data collected from the Action Research</p> <p>2.2.1. Specific sessions on Women's Contribution</p> <p>3. Engagement of Champions of inclusion of IPLC-WY in relevant policy processes and decision making bodies.</p>	<p>See relevant intervention for GCAV 2.1.</p>
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CIKSP1.1.1. Generational transfer of IKSP, TEK, including, language, customary laws and practices on women in governance, decision-making, spirituality, healing, inheritance, marriage, divorce, violence against women, and a critical review of negative gender norms is sustained. (Related to TRG, CBC, SCAL, IFH)

<p>1. Capacity building and awareness raising on IPR and FPIC in Documentation</p> <p>2. Support / organize Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK, Cultural/community exchanges</p> <p>3. Support community initiatives for IKSP/TEK transfer, including cultural workshops (community-level) and cultural learning exchanges, festivals/traditional events or celebrations allowing for transfer of knowledge (e.g. Panglauy or forest walk; food festivals, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village-elder programs/multi-generation workshops and spaces developed - Conduct or support Women's/Youth/Men's camp and skillshares - Culture and gender sensitivity - supporting indigenous gatherings/"reunions" that allow discussions/sharing on IKSPs/TEK - IPLC Olympics/Games - PRSGF supporting cultural projects - Language-related initiatives (dictionary, recording of songs, stories) 	<p>1. Support and capacity building for sustaining venues of intergenerational knowledge transfer</p> <p>2. Documentation and tools development (film/video-documentation) -- producing children's storybook/film for kids</p> <p>3. Engagement of youth leaders, male and female</p> <p>4. Continue supporting indigenous gatherings/"reunions" that allow discussions/sharing on IKSPs/TEK</p> <p>5. Supporting venues of IKSP/TEK transfer (i.e. - School of living tradition (SLT))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male and female Youth-led camps/skillshares - SLT - youth group/network meetings - Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK - Cultural/community exchanges Support youth-led cultural workshops (community-level) and cultural learning exchanges, festivals/traditional events or celebrations allowing for transfer of knowledge (e.g. Panglauy or forest walk; food festivals, etc.) with M/W elders and children
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CIKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increased knowledge and practice of IKSP, TEK (relevant to TRG)

<p>1. Develop / Strengthen community and organizational FPIC and Intellectual Property Rights Principle & Practice</p> <p>2. Strengthen FPIC and raise awareness on Intellectual Property Rights in all activities, especially documentation</p> <p>3. Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK on TRG, i.e. customary tenure, FPIC etc..</p> <p>4. Support community-level cultural systems and venues of IKSP transfer/exchange including workshop, community-led documentation, village-elder programs/multi-generation workshops and spaces developed (PRSGF)</p>	<p>1. identify models to sustain venues and systems of knowledge</p> <p>2. replicate models where applicable</p> <p>3. Build capacity on documentation for community members and youth</p>	<p>1. Support youth-led cultural workshops (community-level) allowing for transfer of knowledge with M/W elders and children</p> <p>2. Community-led Fora, webinars, workshops involving and showcasing IPLC M/W/Y IKSPs/TEK on TRG</p>
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YEE1.1.Strong engagement of youth in inclusive community-based sustainable development, conservation and in C&IKSP

<p>ICCA Youth Exchange (Youth and Forests learning exchange)</p> <p>Support youth participation to events at national, regional, global level</p> <p>Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>Capacity building and learning interventions for youth such as: #CommunitiesSpeak - Youth Voices Voices from the Forest newsletter - dedicated column space for youth</p> <p>Internships</p> <p>- PRSGF-GAGGA Capacity-strengthening/building for youth partners</p> <p>- Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>Sustain Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>- Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>1. Male and female Youth-led camps/skillshares</p> <p>2. Youth group/network meetings</p> <p>Impact evaluation</p>
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2.5.4.2.4. Indigenous Food & Health (IFH)

2021-2024	2025-2027	2028-2030
IFH1.1. IPLC women and men have increased access and continued use of abundant indigenous & forest food, easing women’s labour burden.		
<p>1. Methodology of community-based documentation and monitoring established and being used for Gender and wild foods baseline and monitoring (value, abundance, availability, access and use) --in majority of EP partner countries</p> <p>1.1. Community Indigenous Food Security Planning, including plans for easing women burden/ labor sharing, conducted in some partner countries.</p> <p>2. Community Discussion and Gender Analysis of wild foods - **Documentation and gender analysis affect community discussions and planning around access, utilization and management of wild foods including individual and household labor / burden sharing</p> <p>3. IFH and Tenure linking programs</p>	<p>1. Methodology of community-based documentation and monitoring established and being used for Gender and wild foods baseline and monitoring (value, abundance, availability, access and use) --in majority of EP partner countries</p> <p>1.1. Community Indigenous Food Security Planning, including plans for easing women burden/ labor sharing, conducted in some partner countries.</p> <p>2. Community Discussion and Gender Analysis of wild foods - **Documentation and gender analysis affect community discussions and planning around access, utilization and management of wild foods including individual and household labor / burden sharing</p> <p>3. IFH and Tenure linking programs</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>

IFH.1.1.1. Increased availability of indigenous & forest food, as a result of secure tenure, women inclusive CBC, and monitoring.		
<p>1. IFH linking CBC and Food restoration, management and monitoring programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild Foods Protocol Development - Technical and financial support for wild food resource enhancement (CBC linked) <p>2. Grassroots women and youth groups are organized on indigenous/wild food, management and conservation activities.</p> <p>3. Wild foods database project</p>	<p>1. Regional exchange on food restoration & CBC</p> <p>2. Sustain technical and financial support for wild food resource enhancement (CBC linked)</p> <p>3. Sustain Wild Foods Database</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>
IFH.1.2. Indigenous & Forest food are included in regional, national food and nutrition policies.		
<p>1. Wild Foods Asia network and advocacy programme</p> <p>1.1. 1. Submit policy Briefs on Indigneous Food at regional and national, sub-national levels</p>	<p>1. Wild Foods Asia network and advocacy programme</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>
IFH1.2.1./CIKSP2.1. Increased knowledge & appreciation on indigenous & forest food and related IKSPs among IPLC-WY, policy makers, and general public		
<p>1. NTFP Academy - modules, research agenda designed on special topics concerning wild foods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of IFH in NTFP-EP research agenda - Research partnership between communities, youth and women and research institute on IKSP on IFH and food security. - Nutritional analysis of important wild foods - health, dietary, medicinal benefits included in Research Agenda/Partnership Plans <p>2. Media campaign and partnerships featuring wild foods to a general audience</p> <p>3. Slow Food / Terra Madre network programs in Indonesia, Philippines and India</p> <p>4. Support for inter-generational transfer of IFH KSP - link to C&IKSP (Forest Food Field Schools, Community-based Wild Foods Festival, etc.)</p> <p>5. Wild Foods Forum / Madhu Duniya</p>	<p>1. NTFP Academy regularly running CKM and cap development activities around IFH</p> <p>2. Media campaign and partnerships featuring wild foods to a general audience/ Champions engagement (Ambassadors for IFH? Chefs, Food Bloggers/ Vloggers - Influencers, etc)</p> <p>3. Slow Food / Terra Madre network programs in other NTFP-EP member countries</p> <p>4. Sustained support for inter-generational transfer of IFH KSP - link to C&IKSP & YEE (Forest Food Field Schools, Community-based Wild Foods Festival, etc.)</p> <p>5. Wild Foods Forum / Madhu Duniya</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>

IFH2.1. IPLC women’s role as primary forest food and health care providers is recognized and reflected by policies, and ecosystems governance practices.

<p>1.1. Community Discussion/ documentation (where they are open to it) on IFH IKSPs , particularly also capturing women knowledge and health/maternity practices</p> <p>1.2. Community discussion/documentation (where they are open to it) on women's IKSP health, including identifying important medicinal plants and herbs.</p> <p>2. Regional exchange / documentation (where they are open to it) on women's IKSP on IFH and Medicinal plants/herbs.</p> <p>3. Support IPL Women-led documentation of women's role in IFH, medicinal herbs/plants</p> <p>4. Gender and NTFP research/documentation (results can inform L&A work especially in advocating for policies on indigenous health/ birthing</p>	<p>1. Regional programme on Women, Forest Food and Biodiversity champions</p>	<p>Impact evaluation</p>
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IFH.2.1.1. Women’s role, knowledge and practices in agroforestry, biodiversity, forest food and medicinal plants procurement, use, and processing are recognized, inventoried, researched, made visible and, advocated for

<p>1. IPLC women, forest & health programs</p> <p>1.1. Support women-led initiatives on IFH and medicinal plants</p> <p>2.1. Support community-initiatives on intergenerational knowledge transfer on food, health between women and girls in communities (PRSGF - GAGGA) - link with C&IKSP, YEE</p> <p>3. Establishment of community herbal gardens in some partner countries. Link with CBC</p> <p>4. Forest Food Field Schools & other ILED programs - include modules related to women and women-led programs related to IFH and indigenous food systems, and medicinal plants/herbs</p> <p>5. Support for women-led / focused activities in Food Festivals & Fairs</p>	<p>1. IPLC women, forest & health programs</p> <p>1.1. Organizing community-based health teams that are gender and culture-sensitive / Training for community health workers;</p> <p>1.2. WF dietary intake/ integrate to school canteens;</p> <p>1.3 Research on indigenous women's health with focus on maternal health, childbirth, children and adolescent's health and nutrition.</p> <p>2. Women and youth-led expansion of MP/ Herbal Plant Gardens # of communities and countries</p> <p>3. Lobby with local and national agencies to recognize benefits of traditional health, particularly effectiveness of traditional childbirth practices</p>	<p>1. Sustain support for women initiatives on IFH</p> <p>2. Lobby for a policy supporting women's maternal health (and allowing traditional childbirth/home-births/ TBA);</p> <p>3. Impact evaluation (on community well-being)</p>
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CIKSP1.1 IPLC-WY increased knowledge and practice of IKSP, TEK		
<p>ICCA Youth Exchange (Youth and Forests learning exchange)</p> <p>Support youth participation to events at national, regional, global level</p> <p>Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>Capacity building and learning interventions for youth such as: #CommunitiesSpeak - Youth Voices Voices from the Forest newsletter - dedicated column space for youth</p> <p>Internships</p> <p>- PRSGF-GAGGA Capacity-strengthening/building for youth partners - Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>Sustain Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>- Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>1. Male and female Youth-led camps/skillshares</p> <p>2. Youth group/network meetings</p> <p>Impact evaluation</p>
YEE1.1.Strong engagement of youth in inclusive community-based sustainable development, conservation and in C&IKSP		
<p>1. ICCA Youth Exchange (Youth and Forests learning exchange)</p> <p>2. Support youth participation to events at national, regional, global level</p> <p>3. Support for youth-led initiatives, engagement</p> <p>4.. Capacity building and learning interventions for youth such as: #CommunitiesSpeak - Youth Voices /Voices from the Forest newsletter - dedicated column space for youth</p> <p>5. Internships (PRSGF-GAGGA Capacity-strengthening/building for youth partners)</p>	<p>1. Sustain Support for youth focused initiatives, engagement</p> <p>2. Youth Ambassador Award - incubation and mentoring for youth-led community project</p>	<p>1. Male and female Youth-led camps/skillshares</p> <p>2. Youth group/network meetings</p> <p>3. Support for youth-led initiatives</p> <p>4. IPLC Youth in Forests Leadership Programs</p> <p>5. Impact evaluation</p>

2.5.4.2.5. Cross-Cutting Outcomes

2021-2024	2025-2027	2028-2030
<p>GCAV1.1. IPLC-WY Organizations are resilient, strong, independent, leading in advocacies and stakeholders engagement, implementing plans with results recognized by stakeholders and that benefit and empower communities.</p>		
<p>1. Support for community initiatives / self-strengthening and organizing activities - Small Grant Facility (PRSGF, GAGGA, BE, FCAM, GLA)) - Open to community applications, including supporting plans, aspirations and projects of women, girls, IPLCs ; # projects supported by SGF - Technical and Financial support for self-strengthening of organizations and networks # of organizations and networks (disaggregated by old and new, IPLC, womens, youth, thematic area?) established or sustained. -Technical and financial support for stakeholders to follow-through with plans and commitments - ASSERT CBFM Project - GLA2</p> <p>2. Capacity Building and IPLC Leadership Development Programs, including linking women with IPLC Leadership Programs - Capacity Building Needs Assessment - # of trainings / capacity building activities conducted / # of participants (disaggregated, women, youth, age, etc.)</p> <p>2.1. Women-focused capacity building and leadership development 2.3.- Regional Capacity building on policy, communication, negotiation, stakeholders engagement, policy advocacy 2.3.1. Women-focused Capacity building on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc 2.3.2. WAMA Skillshares ; learning/cultural exchanges ; building knowledge on IP and women's/ child's rights ; trainings on paralegal, negotiation, campaigns # of capacity building conducted, # of participants (men, women, youth, etc.)</p>	<p>1. Expansion of reach of Small Grant Facility</p> <p>2. Supporting horizontal expansion of networks (IPLC, women's groups) - Bridge women's groups networks horizontally - Strengthen horizontal networks, peer to peer, similar groups (women, youth, etc.)</p> <p>3. Continued Technical and Capacity Building Support</p> <p>4. Regional Capacity building on communication on policy advocacy</p> <p>5. Networking Platforms for IPLCs</p> <p>6. Women-focused Capacity building on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc</p>	<p>Regional Capacity building on communication on policy advocacy</p>

<p>3. Facilitate networking horizontally with other grassroots organizations and vertically with other stakeholders to further L&A work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAMA (OXFAM FCAM)/WEHRDs (SEI) strengthening, and active solidarity and campaign support - CSO Forum <p>4. Inclusive Networking Platforms for IPLCs</p> <p>4.1. IPLC WY participation (and Leadership Role?) in CSO Forum and other Advocacy Platforms</p> <p>4.2. Fund for financial support for participation of IPLC-WY organizations in regional, international forums/platforms</p> <p>4.3. Support women leaders participation and mainstream IPLCs women’s agendas in dialogue and multi-stakeholders platforms events;</p> <p>5. Expanded Information Dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitalization (and translation?) of available resource information regarding legal, instruments models including gender (Can be cross cutting with TRG, CBC) <p># of information materials and platforms disseminated, # of recipients / access</p>		
<p>GCAV2.1.IPLC-WY are recognized and respected partners by government in relevant policy development (i.e. culture (C&IKSP), land tenure (TRG), NRM (CBC), food and health (IFH).</p>		
<p>1. Regional Dialogues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FPIC, customary tenure and livelihoods Policy Dialogue in the ASEAN - Recognition of ICCA’s contribution to Biodiversity Conservation <p>2. L&A for inclusion of IPLC-WY in policy-discussion, forums at national and regional levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and engagement of champions for IPLC-WY inclusion in government at different levels <p>3. Strengthen IPLC and womens groups/sector in the village/tribe/local government body; ensure womens presence during relevant activities and in local decision-making bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically include women’s rights and IPLCs women’s agendas in policy dialogue at all levels 	<p>1. Sustaining engagement of champions for IPLC-WY inclusion in government at different levels</p> <p>2. Sustaining the monitoring mechanism in 2027, 2030</p> <p>3. More Joint research and publications on IPLC-WY contributions</p> <p>3.1. # of research partnerships, # of researches</p>	<p>1. Policy dialogues and lobby</p>

<p>4. Gender-Sensitive Action Research conducted & Monitoring mechanisms on community's impact / contribution to conservation, NRM, economy (linked to SDGs) are established in a number of communities and countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint gender-sensitive research and publications of IPLC resilient local economy as contribution to SD CCAM, and NDCs, / - Include Community Contribution Research in NTFP-EP Research Agenda (Research Committee) & Partnership Strategy - PRSGF supporting action research <p>5. Engage partners to establish Multi-stakeholder platform for monitoring and reporting community contributions to conservation, SDGs, Local economies, etc. (data and platforms for dissemination to inform policy makers towards policy advocacy) including gender-sensitive data / - Select area of contribution to monitor and research on/ tie up research and Monitoring Mechanism Establishment initiatives with existing efforts of other organizations on contribution monitoring of the AIPP, ICCA work, IPBES, ASEAN Biodiversity etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support accurate and reliable gender sensitive data collection to sustain advocacy; women driven action research 	<p>4. Dissemination of research and results of monitoring mechanisms to various channels through partnership with research institute, media, champions in legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seminal Asian Publications of women and IPLC voice on IKSPs endorsed by national and regional governments, FAO/ UN and influencers <p>5. Regional Forum on IPLC-WY Role in SDG, NRM, Conservation, etc. - REGIONAL GATHERING ORGANIZED TO VALIDATE AND SHARE RESULTS OF GENDER DATA COLLECTED FROM THE ACTION RESEARCH</p>	
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GCAV3.1. Women are active agents in communities, gaining spaces and recognition, reducing excessive labour burden, and actively counteracting discriminatory gender norms.

<p>1. Develop tools, mechanisms for women's participation and relief from additional burden resulting from this</p> <p>1.1. Develop and disseminate practices to enable women's participation and relieve them from domestic tasks' burden during activities (provide child care; community meals etc.)</p> <p>2. Build capacity for gender mainstreaming for all stakeholders</p> <p>2.1. Exchanges on Best Practices on Integrating Gender Responsive Approaches Sensitize and support community dialogue and engage men of all age groups on GE&WE 4. Develop discussion tools for gender youth and men's sensitization</p> <p>2.2. integrating gender awareness and mainstreaming as part of design of all activities and capacity building</p> <p>2.2.1 Integrate Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Strengthening Learning and Action in partner plans</p>	<p>1. Sustain and expand spaces for women (in the thematic area)</p> <p>2. Exchanges on Best Practices on Integrating Gender Responsive Approaches</p> <p>3. Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Strengthening Learning and Action Plan and implementation</p> <p>4. Women-focused Capacity building on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc in key thematic areas (TRG, SCAL, CBC, IFH)</p>	
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<p>3. Facilitate/create spaces/platforms for women's empowerment and transformative change through learning exchanges/women-led fora/retreat, etc.</p> <p>4. Promote and support women's collective initiatives</p> <p>5. Women-focused Capacity building on legal instruments, governance, economic and political principles, tenure, NRM, local planning etc in key thematic areas (TRG, SCAL, CBC, IFH)</p>	<p>5. Maintain and strengthen grants support to women's groups and networks;</p> <p>6. Evaluate and improve practices that enable women's participation and relieve them from domestic tasks' burden during activities (provide child care; community meals etc.);</p> <p>7. include women in IPLC Leadership Programs, Exchanges and Capacity Building linked to regional and international advocacy</p>	
<p>YEE1.3 Youth gain consciousness about patriarchal norms and culture that impact communities</p>		
<p>1. Community discussion, within youth and inter-age groups on patriarchal norms and culture in communities integrated as part of gender mainstreaming in all thematic activities</p> <p>2. Youth-focused gender sensitization initiatives</p>	<p>1. Collection and dissemination of Most significant change stories</p> <p>2. Youth ambassadors and influencers for consciousness raising and change in communities</p>	<p>1. Support for youth-led initiatives on gender</p>

2.5.4.3. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership is an important strategy as well as a resource for NTFP-EP.

Partnerships will help NTFP-EP secure a holistic development in the communities. One of the core values of NTFP-EP is *"Partnerships provide opportunities for expanded influence and impacts. We work through strategic partnerships with institutions, organizations and individuals on initiatives and advocacies that share the same goals and principles with NTFP-EP."*⁸ This core value is carried forward by the organization in the next 10 years. The organization still needs to develop a criteria for engaging in partnerships as well a system of due diligence that will ensure that partnerships will be mutually beneficial and will provide added value to the organization's work.

The (#) communities, the women and youth, in six countries are the initial and main partners of the organization.

These communities are multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural. NTFP-EP's work derives from their aspirations. They closely work together to create the future that the community wants for themselves. They are also an important source of knowledge that NTFP-EP distills and disseminates to other sectors to support the communities as they strive to improve their conditions. NTFP-EP's commitment remains with them in the next 10 years.

Partnerships will be key for NTFP-EP as it intensifies its work in lobby and advocacy and expanding the reach of IPLC's culture, IKSP and TEK in fields they have not been visible. It was recommended to conduct mapping and assessment of existing and potential partners and networks to identify appropriate partners. The organization will need to identify and partner with:

(1) **Thought Leaders and Knowledge Creators / Disseminators**, with whom NTFP-EP can aggregate its voice to amplify and disseminate its message to advance development paradigms and analytical lenses wherein Indigenous Peoples perspectives are embraced; to share narrative frameworks, provide them with another analytical lens, methodologies that are inclusive and informed by community perspectives and grassroots experience. They can also provide systems to distill knowledge from the experiences of NTFP-EP and the communities in the language and format that is understood by policy makers, scientific community and others. These partners include research institutes, the academe and their members who are already recognized and respected in their fields.

(2) **Policy Makers and Relevant Government Agencies**, NTFP-EP is recognized for its ability to engage the government in constructive discussions. The soft advocacy stance that NTFP-EP has adopted has been seen as effective in some countries. This is especially important in these next years, given the political situation in the countries and in the region. NTFP-EP will need to strengthen its partnership with the government and engage them in transformative, self-realization method of learning, and others. This includes joint research, data collection, and analyses

⁸ Strategic Plan 2015-2019

with the government through mini-projects, capacity building, learning exchange and cross visits.

(3) **Amplifiers/High-level Influencers**, these are high-level influencers, INGO, Inter-governmental bodies, networks, whose reputations are already established and who can lend their “stamp of approval” to the work of NTFP-EP, and who NTFP-EP can also influence through its work. This type of partners also include PO and CSO Networks that can further amplify the voice of NTFP-EP and its partner communities as well as expand its perspectives in the various fields it works in and which can complement its work, including landscape management, livelihood development, circular economy, mangrove reforestation, etc. This will be especially critical as NTFP-EP steps up its lobby and advocacy work, especially against extractive industries and large-scale agro industries, like oil palm plantations.

(4) **Donors/Funders**, NTFP-EP will need to engage Donors and Funders in long-term and programmatic partnerships versus short-term, project-based funding to ensure that it will have the resources necessary to maintain the momentum of its work at the regional, national and local levels. NTFP-EP will also have to explore more Private Donors who are looking for organizations they can trust to make impact and to manage funds well. This will require NTFP-EP to have a robust Monitoring & Evaluation & Financial Systems.

(5) **Private Sector / Economic Sector** In order to influence development paradigms and models and secure markets for community products, NTFP-EP will have to deepen its engagement with the private sector. This includes partnership with government departments and inter-government bodies dealing with the economy and trade, as well as corporations, social entrepreneurs and others. This also means the general public, consumer associations and media (including social media) that can reach them as NTFP-EP builds up its work in communication and harnessing the power of the public to make social change.

⁸ EP's role is networking but as mentioned this needs to be strategic. There is mention of RECOFTC in the SP document, but links with organizations such as the Forest Peoples Programme are not clear. Paul Walvekamp is on the boards of both EP and FPP so links could be easily built. There are also organizations such as Forest Trends, EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency), Rainforest Action Network, Rainforest Rescue, etc.? Perhaps some effort is needed on understanding what these and other organizations/networks work on and how. Also there are legal organizations like Client Earth (London - with links to the Lower Mekong Network) that is developing a programme to work on tenure and recognition of customary rights for community forests, etc. in the Asian region. Focus on the Global South with programmes in the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and India works on food sovereignty, agro-ecology, small farmer and peasant rights, etc. Are links with things like Via Campesina and the UN Declaration on Peasant Rights (as well as UNDRIP) relevant? (Jeremy Ironside Input November 2020)

Table 1. Table of Strategic Partnerships

	Partnerships to Maintain	New Partners to Engage
1. Thought and Knowledge Makers / Disseminators	ICRAF, CIFOR, IPBES, RECOFTC ASEAN Biodiversity Center, Universities	
2. Policy Makers, Relevant Government Agencies, Local, National, Regional	National Champions in governments, Forest Department,	Ministries of commerce / industries, economic development / Tourism ... Rural Development
3. Amplifiers & Influencers /Networks / High-level Policy Influencers	AFOCO, Ecosystem Alliance, International Union for Conservation of Nature, International Union of Forest Research Organizations, Regional Community Forestry Training Center (Asia & the Pacific) - The Centre for Peoples and Forests/ Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP, Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) // FAO, ASEAN, UN (specify...) WWF	
4. Donors / Funders	IUCN ...	Private Funders Impact Investors / Philanthropic Investors
5. Private Sector & Economic Sector / Media / Consumer Groups , etc.	Multi-national institutions, Social Entrepreneurs / sustainable lifestyle and livelihood campaigns and networks, creative industries	

2.5.4.4. RESOURCES/INPUTS

In the table below are some of the available inputs and resources that the NTFP-EP have in its disposal to carry out the planned interventions.

RESOURCES/INPUTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXCEED, Pool of experts NTFP-EP Hive platform, Online Courses Country Learning Sites Slow Food examples, Capacity Building Tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTFP-EP website NTFP-EP library NTFP Database NTFP-EP Hive Country Offices Experience, Knowledge and Capacities Strong links to grass-roots/work on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional networks, consortium (convened PRSGF-GAGGA grantees, Madhu Duniya, ICCA, CSO Forum, WFBL network Hive platform Social media platforms Members & Board Partners Reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addukam Resource Centre /Forest Food Field School Green intermediaries network PRSGF Global Giving membership and platform Donor network Members and Trustees Good track record (with donors, govt agencies, etc.)? Capacity to obtain and manage large grants
SSNC, GLA with capacity development component including GLA Gender Hub - GLA PMEL support - T3/OFF - RSM - Operational Manual and systems - Regional Operations Meeting (ROM)			

THE ORGANIZATION

3.1

ORGANIZATION’S IDENTITY & REASON FOR BEING



Figure 11 Result of Exercise on The “Why” or the reason for being of the NTFP-EP Organization



Figure 12 Existing Core Values, Capacities of NTFP-EP according to members and staff

The NTFP-EP reaffirmed its commitment to the empowerment of indigenous people and the protection of forests during the 2030 Strategic Planning Workshop. It defines itself as a wide collaborative, regional network (of networks), hub of NGO/CBO/FDC-POs in South/Southeast Asia. Its key characteristic is that it is firmly rooted on the ground, through community partners and country offices, and well plugged into the regional networks through the Asia networks

and ASEAN links. Staff and members describe the network as composed of multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural communities, community organization, NGOs, advocates (business, scientists, academe, university, students), scientists members and staff and partners (informal networks, and alliances), responsible business, individuals (board members, individual with similar values)/relevant social enterprise (green intermediaries, others), indigenous peoples, grassroots organization. The organization works at different levels, from community, country and regional levels, with four key thematic areas: sustainable livelihoods, conservation and land tenure, forest food, gender / culture.

Table 2 Unpacked Collective Internal Perspective of Identity

What are we?	Regional Network
Who are we composed of?	Communities, Community organization, NGOs, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural,, advocates (business, scientists, academe, university, students), scientists members and staff and partners (informal networks, and alliances), responsible business (board members, individual with similar values) / relevant social enterprise (green intermediaries, others), indigenous peoples, grassroots organization.
How do we interact with each other?	Learning exchanges, joint projects, research, we work government on developing guidelines, we think together, skills sharing, share forest food together, reviewing policies, strategize together, collective strategic communication, conduct campaigns, grants support, grant giving, newsletter – updating each other – physical and virtual meetings - membership in common network
What beliefs strongly connects us all?	Questioning current paradigms / Skepticism and hope towards what’s happening in the region drive our work. We anchor on and elevate community indigenous knowledge in the field of sustainable development. Conservation should be inclusive of people. NTFPs benefit people and through sustainable management / use we can achieve both livelihoods and conservation benefits. IP Rights.
How do we engage with others?	Partnerships, consortiums, source funds from them, projects, workshops, dialogues, lobby, publications available to them, joint research, we make them buy products of communities
Why do we stay together?	Mutual benefits, stronger together, passion and purpose, similar advocacy, shared vision and shared goals, shared values, shared beliefs, common enemy, complement each other (skills, competency)
What makes us unique?	Holistic Vision (combined people, conservation, rights, with culture, NTFPs), Linking Local to Global, focus on NTFP. multi-disciplinary skill set/staff.

3.2 NTFP-EP TOWARDS 2030: ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

3.2.1. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: ROLES & COMPETENCIES TOWARDS 2030

Just as the communities are not the same as they were 10 years ago, the organization will not be the same as it is ten years from now. Given the changes the communities and the organization will face from now on, the organization has to be prepared.

For the staff and members, the organization will need to be dynamic, responsive, pro-active, resilient and facilitative. In values, the organization needs to have strong bias for the poor and the environment. The organization needs to maintain, increase its rootedness in the communities. This is especially important as the organization intensifies its work in advocacy. The organization needs to be able to continue to listen well and accompany the communities they work with. It is necessary for the



Figure 13 Characteristics, Values, Capacity NEEDED for the next 10 years according to staff and members

organization to have clarity of focus, competencies and systems that are responsive to the needs of the communities. It needs to be well connected, networked from local to global, including online and with different sectors.

The organization is seen as a facilitator, guide and enabler to communities, especially in this time of transition and confusing period where there is intensifying threats to land rights. It is seen as a strong CSO that supports and links partners in regional level to protect forest and community development, especially indigenous peoples. The organization provides the space for communities to speak for themselves in regional and international platforms. As an enabler, it is in charge of mobilization of finance and resources. It has the role to spread the understanding of key values of NTFPs up to the level of staff and communities. Staff and members see NTFP-EP's role in networking, coordination and building a collective voice. It also has the role of supporting programs.

The organization needs to have strong competencies in tenure security, policy advocacy and resource management, forest conservation and stand as right defender for FDCs. As the organization continues to work closely with relevant stakeholders, including the government, the NTFP-EP staff will need appropriate skills as they play the important role of facilitator and coordinating body. The organization will also need to build its competence in technology and data savvy.

A Capacity Assessment needs to be conducted in order to map existing competencies within the network and its partners as well as to identify areas for improvement and gaps that need to be filled in. It is noted that capacity development can be achieved through internal strengthening as well as through partnerships.

3.2.2. MORE PRESENT AND ACTIVE REGIONAL NETWORK

More than ever, the organization needs to strengthen its network and be more present. For the members, the network exists because together, they are stronger,

and there are mutual benefits. There is a shared advocacy, vision, goals, values and beliefs, as well as common enemies. Skills and competency of members complement each other. Below are key words that show perceived benefits of members and staff from being part of the organization:

There is a call among members for a more active network and increased regional perspectives from countries and coordination and communication will be key. Countries have a growing regional consciousness but this needs to be further enhanced. There is a suggestion to have a better network between the countries that is active at a daily basis, through the use of newsletters that keep members abreast with each other and regional affairs. It is important that there is a coordinator for this and consistent communication will be key. The network needs to be more visible to partners and members. There is also a suggestion to have periodic updating between the organization and its community partners. Asia staff members are also suggested to be involved in local activities once in a while.

The Regional Space is seen as a venue to collectively monitor advancements in the organization's strategy but also to create value and new knowledge. The Regional Meetings are seen as a place to update each other on developments in the collective work and plans as well as to monitor results, outputs and outcomes. And where problems, challenges can be discussed and, experiences and approaches can be shared among countries. It is also a place to discuss new ideas and concepts and co-develop regional perspectives and develop joint projects.

The benefits of the regional approach are:

Learning Exchange: The Regional Exchanges benefit the staff as they can get perspectives from other countries and learn from their actual experience that they can bring back to their country. The essence of NTFP-EP is the exchange program. "We post learning from other regions to learn as one."

Collective Advocacy: The network created opportunities for advocacy, such as "Women in Mining" which was helpful to staff and partners learning about best practices, finding new methods to implement, to communicate, such as connecting online. Even though there are struggles, communities are getting used to it.

Perceived roles of NTFP-EP members relate to contributing to and being conduit of knowledge exchange within the network and with communities, sharing in the advocacy of the organization, facilitating communities, and networking. There is also the recognized role to adopt a more regional consciousness and approach in their work.

GOVERNANCE

For some, NTFP-EP's governance remains to be a work in progress. There is recommendation to use a capacity assessment tool to assess the level of capacity of the organization, from how the board contributes, strategic planning, risk management etc. There is still a call to discuss and clarify roles, relationships

and responsibilities among members and staff, including regularity of meetings, committees, committee plans and targets, needs, internal communications on roles and benefits of being a member.

Communication is key to improved governance. Open communication should be maintained between offices. Keep all staff informed of overall regional work for better coordination. Members also need to have a more regular update from other members.

It is in clarifying the identity and structure of the organization that roles and responsibilities can be clarified. It is clear for the partners and members that NTFP-EP is a regional network. But it is not clear if it is being managed or operated as one. Although it has to be considered that NTPF-EP is not just like any other NGO network. Clarifying this identity and structure may help clarify the organization's governance and operations model. A dedicated time to discuss this is necessary. Explore if conducting a network analysis maybe helpful.

3.2.3.1. Membership

Membership of the network is composed of organizations and individuals. There is a call to strengthen membership, especially with individual members and enhance organization members, and finds ways to involve members so they have ownership and accountability to the organization. The organization also needs to find mechanisms to tap the expertise, connections and potential to influence by board members and members who are currently underutilized. There are already discussions of increasing more IPLC as members. However, there is question whether membership in country-based networks already means membership in the regional network?

There is a view that NTFP-EP should not just be a forum of country representatives, where country level matters are amplified. The organization needs a mix of independent perspectives, organic links, and representation within the region. It needs more open space for new thinking, a broad horizon that can also inform the different countries. Besides increasing membership, the organization needs clear processes and systems on how the members can interact with each other as well as contribute to the work of the organization.

3.2.3.2. Towards Cooperation and Coordination: Interface between Country and Regional Office

The key is that country level and regional or collective strategies should be aligned and coordinated. There is some view from staff that there should be a regional strategy and plan, from which countries could base its own strategic plans. Some countries also see that the regional office need to follow up on

implementation and provide more coaching and where necessary to provide support in institutional management. On the other hand, there is also a view that it's the regional strategy that should align to the country offices strategic plans. This is understandable as some country offices are still small in operation or still starting while others have already had long years of operations and experience. But what is key here is that the two strategies need to be aligned and there is coordination among the offices. There is also one recommendation that commonalities among the countries should be identified and consolidated and have regional projects.

Inter-country technical support can be strengthened with EXCEED as a platform. Each country has its own strength and there had already been experience that some staff from one country provided mentoring support to staff of another country. Staff see this as a good practice to foster, to promote a network of mentors. EXCEED can become the platform for this. Topics include conservation, learning visits of ICCA, community-to-community exchange within the ASEAN. There should be more opportunities for country offices to facilitate activities based on their expertise

3.2.3.3. The Role of NTFP-EP Asia

One view of NTFP-EP Asia is its role in network management and coordination.

One opined that the EP Asia, with less administrative responsibility over some countries, can focus more on networking and coordination among the members and partners instead of organizational management and implementation. Coordination includes providing spaces for reflection and sharing on country performances and the impacts in country. It is also seen to have the role to expand the network to other parts of the region and to enhance the communication and as well as consolidate the knowledge within the network. One idea is that EP Asia can consolidate into a regional NTFP database the information coming from different countries. It can also support common areas such as research agenda, instruments on how to form alliances in a more systematic manner.

Another role of EP Asia is to provide backstopping support to country offices, including technical and resource mobilization/fundraising support, especially for countries that have insufficient funds or staffing. For some, there is a need to clarify the regional office's role in supporting national offices. Some say there is a need to enhance/strengthen its role in adding value and support to the work of the countries. Countries like Cambodia, Malaysia and Vietnam, seek EP Asia's role in providing financial, technical support. For example, a Cambodian staff thinks there should be an EP Asia staff assigned for fundraising and another one for CBE to support country offices in these areas as well as provide capacity building to country staff. For EP Indonesia, which is independently registered and more established compared to the mentioned countries, they still see the value and need of cooperating with EP Asia in terms of resource mobilization, as there are limited funding opportunities in Indonesia.

3.2.4. ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Organizational is part of the strategic actions of the NTFP-EP for the 10-Year Program. It will focus on four areas:

Regional Network Strengthening: Members call for an active, visible and present network and increased regional perspectives among members. Increased coordination and communication will be key.

Programmatic Capacity Strengthening: As facilitator, guide and enabler to communities, NTFP-EP needs competence and skills to provide the support needed by its partners in areas of in tenure security, policy advocacy and resource management, forest conservation and stand as right defender for IPLCs. The organization will need to be dynamic, responsive, pro-active, resilient and facilitative, technology and data savvy. A Capacity Assessment is needed to identify gaps and areas of improvement. Capacity development can be achieved through internal strengthening as well as through partnerships

Governance and Membership Strengthening: There is further need to clarify governance and role of members and strengthen members' involvement, ownership and accountability to the organization. This also includes clarifying the role of NTFP-EP Asia. There is a need for increased alignment among the country and the regional offices.

Operations and Management Strengthening:

- **Financial and Human Resource Strengthening:** The organization needs to secure adequate financial and human resources that match its goals and plans. This requires strategy and planning.
- **Systems & Process Development and Strengthening:** The organization need to allocate resources to improve and develop management and systems for Finance, Human Resource, Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation, Information & Knowledge Management and Internal and External Communication.

FINANCIAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & MOBILIZATION

The organization needs to improve its financial management capacity, including grants and multi-currency fund management. Current financial capacity of the organization does not match its drive as reflected in its vision and plans. And as human and financial resources are tied, this results in having human resources that are stretched too thinly. It will need to balance between staying lean and managing larger programmes. Maximizing financial resources and strict policy compliance are also seen as part of financial management. Strategy and planning will properly optimize the utilization of funds and budget allocations. Projections need to be done to avoid going over budget. The organization can also minimize costs as well as contribute to community economies by meeting in less expensive

places and staying at communities, as they do in India. Finally, tax regimes and planning is also an important matter that needs to be taken care of under finance management especially in EP Asia and EP Cambodia.

The organization needs a Resource Mobilization Strategy. The organization needs to strengthen its efforts in resource mobilization. Financial Mobilization requires ample planning and more strategic approach towards more funding windows aligned with the organization's core values and principles, especially with increasing competition for funds. Setting up robust Financial Systems, including checks and balances, and Monitoring & Evaluation Systems are equally important parts of the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

The organization should engage donors as long-term partners as part of its strategy. Funding support needs to be viewed in a long-term instead of short-term, piece-meal, project-based support, as change is understood to happen over time through consistent and successive interventions. The organization also needs to diversify its funding base, explore more funding options or mechanisms, and raise more unrestricted resources. Windows for grant/fund opportunities need to be monitored. The organization should also look into Private Donors who are looking for organizations they can trust to make impact with their funds but this will require the organization to demonstrate robust M&E and Financial Systems. There is also an increasingly preferred direct link between donors and organizations, for example the direct link between NTFP-EP and the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Netherlands.

Communication is part of the fundraising strategy. Visuals, Stories of communities and testimonies from partners about what the organization has done and what it has achieved, shared in a Media Gallery on the NTFP-EP website, that can speak for the organization. This would be helpful for fundraising, Chau from EP Vietnam suggests. Investments need to be made on communication.

Resource mobilization roles and processes should be clarified between the regional and country offices. As discussed above, It was expressed that some offices need resource mobilization support form the Regional Office. For starting or smaller country programmes, or even those established but are having a hard time, there is an expressed need for support. There are two ways they see this, either through joint fundraising or assigning a regional staff to support the country office in fundraising. The strategy should clarify how the country and the regional office should coordinate their response to grant calls, specifying who will lead the writing and give support, depending on the target of the call (country or regional level). This should be part of the financial strategy of the organization, especially if the organization plans to expand and set up new countries.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

NTFP-EP staff members are recognized for their passion and purpose but some may be overburdened. Many are young, driven and innovative. They are able to deliver on their commitments and communicate well with partners, according to a partner. A member suggests that it is important to have a strong staff retention mechanism in place. There is some view that the organization is already maximizing human resources with staff working on multiple projects, activities and doing their own administrative work, to the extent that some are overloaded and are missing work-life balance. Handling and managing a program or thematic area for one staff is quite challenging and overwhelming, especially if the program is expanding or involves cross-thematic collaborations and work.

Staffing needs to be planned according to the organization's strategic plan. Identify core staff needs based on the strategic plan and have a staff development or talent management process in place. Use organizational capacity assessment tools. The organization need to cultivate the expertise among its staff and develop mechanisms on how these expertise can be delivered to partner organizations. There is also a suggestion to look into supporting the staffing of local partners as part of strengthening local action. Integration and cross-collaboration and fertilization of work need to be improved.

Staffing policy needs to be reviewed within EP Asia and other country programmes. There are two opinions about human resource. One is to keep the organization lean, and on the other hand, the current staffing of the organization does not match its programs and plans, leaving some staff overstretched. A balance needs to be achieved between the desire to be a lean organization, and working on different thematic areas and having appropriately loaded staff members. Conduct a review of functions and tasks of staff. Some staff may be overloaded while others are under-loaded. Review salaries as there are cases that are not suitable with the load of work/task. Assess workload balance of staff members as part of year-end performance appraisals. Provide more opportunity for growth and ensure work-life balance to ensure that the staff members are not overburdened. Provide enough space for team building and space for staff to have a voice in decision-making. There is also a suggestion to limit project/admin staff to 1-2 per projects to be more efficient and focused. Furthermore, the progress of staff and accountability need to be tracked more systematically.

Institutional strengthening also includes building capacity of the staff.

Expansion of the program should also anticipate expansion of human resource. It is anticipated that the work and role of the organization will expand in the coming 10 years and will therefore require an expansion in resources and team, as well as in their capacity. Staff development should complement strategic direction of the organization. Conduct a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for staff and support continued capacity building. Some identified areas for capacity building include fundraising/grantmaking, lobby and advocacy and communications, program

management and engagement with the market/private sector. There are also some staff requesting for support to improve English and Communication skills, especially those who need to engage different stakeholders. A new necessary area of competency and knowledge is dealing with security. As staff members have to face shrinking democratic space and as they enter the realm of environmental and IP rights defenders, they might have to face security issues and will need new skills to handle this.

Various recommendations pointed to expanding the number of staff and to have designated person for key areas of development. Recommended staffing include:

- Person/Team assigned to fundraising, also to support country offices
- Person assigned to provide technical support for CBE in the different countries
- Person assigned to engage with government in a more systematic manner, NTFP-EP needs to be savvy with engagement with the government especially as it works on policy and institutional support.
- Program manager to oversee different ongoing programs/projects and to support the program officers.
- M&E Unit - It would be nice to have a dedicated team joining the programs that will focus on monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Communications & PR Team (as there will be more stories to share and project)
- In house GIS/Data specialists

Another option to build capacity is through outside experts and partnerships.

A network or pool of trusted contractors for commissioned work needs to be established. The organization does not have to change its current structure or program but expand its work through partnerships, where it is applicable.

There is also a recommendation that the organization should have more IPs on board and more scientists and activists.

Some staffing issues in the countries include: Malaysia and Vietnam specifically expressed that they need more staff members. Malaysia has one staff, while Vietnam has three personnel. Indonesia lacks a person in charge of communication. In Cambodia, tight finances and salary levels are a cause of staff turnover in Cambodia. Current policy and salary scale have caused some staff to apply to other organizations and therefore requests policies to be reviewed.

SYSTEMS & PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

Part of organizational strengthening is Systems and Process Development.

Systems that the organization needs to prioritize are Monitoring & Evaluation, Information and Knowledge Management, Financial Systems and Communication Systems. Processes that need to be developed are Human Resource Assessment and Network Strengthening. Processes also need to be re-imagined to ensure a more inclusive approach.

The organization needs better monitoring tools in place to track progress of projects and staff against overall vision and strategic themes.

Suggested management processes include mid-year assessments to check in on status of strategic plan targets and financial status. A learning system needs to be put in place, to enable to build more knowledge and content where the organization has not been effective, and enable an overall lifting of quality of its interventions. The organization also needs regular assessment/monitoring of staff performance to check efficacy and provide relevant capacity development, including R&R.

Operation systems and technology upgrading need to be assessed and improved where necessary.

There are recommendations to have leaner operating systems but leaner doesn't mean overburdened staff. The organization will need to study further what it means by being lean and how this can be achieved with the outcomes it wants to achieve. Explore how technology and online systems can be used to support a leaner, more efficient operation and consistent communication across the region. Where possible, develop uniform systems across country offices to facilitate cross-country work and support. Assess how processes can be improved to streamline operations. Improve systems to respond to the current online and remote working arrangements. In terms of technology, at a minimum, the organization needs better equipment (computers) and reliable internet access. Report writing and submission are an essential part of project management and financial management. It also has an effect on the workload of staff as well as on the release or approval of funds. Explore systems development and use of technology to ensure more efficient and timely report writing.

3.2.4.4. Outcomes, Indicators and 3-Year Milestones

OS.1. NTFP-EP staff across all countries demonstrate effective and gender, cultural and security responsive program management capacity and the organization increasingly meets set target outcomes.		
<p>1. Increasing effectiveness and efficiency of staff program management in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>2. Increasing % of target goals reached in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>3.1. Perception of staff on improvement in work flow and load in 2024, 2027 and 2030.</p> <p>3.2. Increasing capacity and practice of gender, cultural and security responsiveness by staff in 2024, 2027, 2030</p> <p>4. Perception of staff on increased capacity and practice of gender, cultural and security responsiveness in 2024, 2027, 2030</p>		
	MILESTONES	INTERVENTIONS
2021-2024	<p>1. increased # or % of Program Staff in country and regional offices have improved knowledge and capacity in key thematic areas of the organization.</p> <p>2. Regional and country office staff have increased capacity and have established and started to implement Gender-sensitive MEL, including MEL assessments and audits of programs by 2024.</p> <p>3. Gender, Cultural & Security Responsive Program Management and Operational Systems 2-Phased Enhancement & Streamlining Plans developed and completion of Phase 1.</p> <p>Output Indicator</p> <p>1. Staff Capacity Development Plan & # of Trainings Conducted</p> <p>2.1.. Regional & country monitoring and learning focal points are in place</p> <p>2.2. MEL Systems and Tools</p> <p>2.3. MEL Annual Reports and Regional Meetings</p> <p>3. Gender, Cultural and Security Responsive Streamlined Program Management and Operations Manual and Orientation Conducted</p> <p>3.1. Regional Security Protocol Manual</p>	<p>1. Staff Program Management & Gender Capacity Development</p> <p>1.1. Training needs assessment conducted</p> <p>1.2. Training & Capacity Building Plan Development</p> <p>1.3. Development of Training modules / Outsourcing of Trainings</p> <p>1.4. Team building activities / Online knowledge exchanges / Regional Online Knowledge Exchanges (T3) are happening every 6 months</p> <p>1.5. Gender and culture -responsive capacity building sessions</p> <p>1.6. Feedback mechanisms, appraisals</p> <p>2. MEL Systems Development & Capacity Building</p> <p>2.1. Establishment of monitoring system and tools</p> <p>2.2. MEL Focal Points in countries and regional office are designated.</p> <p>2.3. Reflections/retreat processes (regional, per office?)</p> <p>2.5. Surveys (Please elaborate)</p> <p>2.5. Data base management system in place</p>

	<p># of capacity building sessions conducted</p> <p># of regional online exchanges</p> <p># 0 - 1 audit findings</p> <p># of gender experts</p> <p># of sensitization, awareness & review sessions held</p> <p># of HIVE courses and talks</p> <p># of _____ listed in database (please elaborate on this)</p>	<p>3. 2-Phased Efficient, Gender, Culture & Security Responsive Project Management and Operations Systems & Procesures Streamlining & Enhancement</p> <p>3.1. Phase 1 - Development and continuous improvement and genderizing of Program Manual/Quality Management System (QMS), which intergrates work flows, learnings, protocosl, guiding principles, etc.</p> <p>3.2. Operational and Financial System enhancment and capacity building are carried out</p> <p>3.3. Regional Security Protocols and Capacity Development</p> <p>3.4 Gender and culture -responsive capacity building sessions</p>
2025-2027	<p>1. increased # or % of Program Staff in country and reigonal offices have increasing level in knowledge and capacity in key thematic areas of the organization.</p> <p>2.MEL have been strengthened and is embedded in and guide the program planning, implementation and management of the thematic areas of half of the country to regional office.</p> <p>3. Gender, Cultural & Security Responsive Program Management and Operational Systems Enhancement & Streamlining Plans Phase 2 Completed</p>	<p>1. Capacity Monitoring and continued updating of Staff Capacity Development Plan</p> <p>2. MEL System is evaluated and improved where necessary</p> <p>3. Phase 2 - Improvement and genderizing of Program Manual/Quality Management System (QMS), which intergrates work flows, learnings, protocosl, guiding principles, etc.</p> <p>3.1. Gender research learning documents are published and good gender outcomes shared ((Is this sharing internal within the network? and who will conduct the research?)</p>
2028-2030	<p>1. increased # or % of Program Staff in country and reigonal offices have increasing level in knowledge and capacity in key thematic areas of the organization.</p> <p>2.MEL have been strengthened and is embedded in and guide the program planning, implementation and management of the thematic areas of almost all of the country to regional office.</p> <p>3. Gender, Cultural & Security Responsive Program Management and Operational Systems are operational and sustained.</p> <p>4. Regional & country gender and culture experts are developed and serve as resources, both internally and externally</p>	

OS.2. Increased Number and Level of Involvement and Accountability of Members (Individuals and Country Offices) in the Regional Organization.

members in committees
 increasing level of engagement of members in committees and RMG
 # of engaged members
 # of committee meetings
 Increased alignment of goals and strategies among members and the regional office

	MILESTONES	INTERVENTIONS
2021-2024	<p>Members have increased understanding of their roles and responsibilities to the organizations and commit to them</p> <p>Country Offices have increased involvement and participation in the governance of the regional organization through the through Regional Management Group (RGP)</p> <p>"Plans to expand membership are in place</p> <p>Plans and partnership protocols with research institutions and universities are developed"</p> <p>Members are acting as active mentors and resources for the programs and advocacy</p>	<p>Board / membership meetings</p> <p>Initiatives to strengthen internal communications (for staff onboarding, membership engagement, etc.) -- "Organizational Communications Strategy" ; knowledge management systems</p> <p>Risk-based strategy/monitoring, adaptive management</p> <p>Donor relations, partnerships, networks and alliances</p> <p>Annual reports</p> <p>Integrity Committee</p>
2025-2027	<p>Increased ____# of individual members</p> <p>Increased ____# of country offices</p>	
2028-2030	<p>Members are engaged and active in different board committees</p>	

OS.3. NTFP-EP as an organization and brand is a recognized and respected actor and partners in the field of inclusive forestry and conservation.

- improving perception of NTFP-EP country heads on impact of the NTFP-EP brand on their partnerships, fundraising ,etc. in 2024, 2027, 2030.
 - increasing instances of being approached by stakeholders including community / funders / donors / public institutions for partnerships, collaboration, technical support etc in 2024, 2027, 2030.

	MILESTONES	INTERVENTIONS
2021-2024	<p>NTFP-EP (regional and country offices) has increased visibility in various forums, platforms and projects in the region. (# of invitations and participations in various platforms, projects, consortiums, etc.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On-boarding and Consultation with Members 2. Communications Strategy Plan Development 2.1.Resource Mobilization Drive for Visibility & Communications Campaign 3.NTFP-EP Brand Visibility and Communications Campaign launch.

2025-2027	<p>There is increased recognition of NTFP-EP capacity as evidenced by being increasingly approached by (new) institutions and donors for collaborations, partnerships, and technical support, etc.</p> <p>Some Country Offices are benefiting from the increased recognition of the NTFP-EP Brand in their partnerships, fundraising, etc.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuation of Brand & Communication Strategy Implementation and expansion to more country partners 2. Quality Control Monitoring 3. Resource mobilization for Brand and Communications is sustained
2028-2030	<p>NTFP-EP is increasingly invited to participate and contribute in high-level discussions and regional projects in the region.</p> <p>All country members are benefitting from the increased recognition of the NTFP-EP Brand in their partnerships, fundraising, etc.</p>	<p>All country members are fully implementing the Regional Branding and Communications Strategy</p> <p>Branding and Communication Strategy are updated and sustained</p>

OS.4. NTFP-EP (including all countries) has the capacity to fund all planned activities and has a reserve fund equivalent to 6 months of operating budget in place.

- increasing capacity to fund activities planned reflected in increasing % of activities planned with funding in 2024, 2027, 2030
- increase in reserve budget in 2027 (3 months reserve), 2030 (6 months reserve)

	MILESTONES	INTERVENTIONS
2021-2024	<p>Most NTFP-EP offices have financial strategies in place and have improved capacity to mobilize resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual budgets with operational costs are established 2. Regional Management Team (Please elaborate) 3. Fundraising Committee with an Operational Plan and a Fundraising Staff 4. Fundraising Strategy Development; Reflection on current strategy/systems 5. Capacity building and resource mobilization for fundraising strategies for NTFP-EP
2025-2027	<p>Reserve funds equivalent to 3 months of operational activities are raised. (Is 3 months enough? is it possible to set a more ambitious target while considering feasibility?)</p> <p>All NTFP-EP offices have financial strategies in place and have improved capacity to mobilize resources</p>	<p>Updating and implementation of Financial Strategy</p>

2028-2030	Reserve funds equivalent to 6 months of operational activities are raised. All NTFP-EP offices are able to sustain financial stability.	
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 United Nations Office in Nairobi, Kenya

"The 3rd DECLARATION FOR HEALTH, LIFE AND DEFENSE OF OUR LANDS, RIGHTS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS" Adopted by the 3rd International Indigenous Women's Symposium on Environmental and Reproductive Health: Advancing Research and Assessing Impacts of Environmental Violence on Indigenous Women and Girls APRIL 14 – 15, 2018 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Organized and sponsored by the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), the Institute for the Study of Human Rights (Indigenous Peoples' Rights Program) at Columbia University and el Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas del América Latina y el Caribe (FILAC)

Co-sponsored by: MADRE; Alaska Community Action on Toxics; Tribal Link; and Columbia University's Center for Gender and Sexuality Law, Native American Law Students Association, If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice, Law School, Center for the Study of Social Difference and Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race.

Annex 1 Overview of Indigenous Peoples in NTFP-EP Countries of work

Annex 2 Distribution of forest management in countries relevant to the work of NTFP-EP

Annex 3 3-Year Period Milestones

Annex 4 Excerpt from Internal Assessment: Recommendations on intervention enhancement

Annex 5 Mutually Reinforcing Actions Per Country

Annex 6 Research Committee Minutes of the Meeting 11.6.2020

Annex 7 Strategic Actions By Type and Thematic Area

Table 5.1 Annex 1 Overview of Indigenous Peoples in NTFP-EP Countries of work

Indigenous people: population and recognition (sources AIPP, 2014; Errico, 2017)						
Country	N. of Censored IP Groups	Common Designation	Percentage of the Population	Legal Instruments for the recognition of IP	Ratification of ILO Convention 169	Adoption of UNDRIP*
Cambodia	24	Indigenous minorities	1.5-2%	Land Law Forestry Law National Policy for IP Development	No	Yes
India	705 (officially recognized)	Scheduled tribes, Adivasi	8.3%	Constitution recognizes IP as "Scheduled Tribes" rights to land, self-governance and non-discrimination	No	Yes
Indonesia	> 700	Masyarakat Adat	20-29%	Constitution and some laws recognize customary-based communities	No	Yes
Malaysia	97	Natives, Orang Asli, Orang Asal	12	Recognition by the Constitution, but incomplete	No	Yes
Philippines	110 (officially recognized)	Indigenous peoples, indigenous cultural communities	15%	Constitution Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act	No	Yes

Vietnam	> 90 (43 officially recognized)	Ethnic minorities	13.8%	Constitution recognises rights of ethnic minorities	No	Yes
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* United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, non-binding international instrument adopted by the United Nations in 2007.

Source: Maffii 2020 (Forthcoming)

Source: Errico 2017 – “Adapted from Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (AIPP, IWGIA). 2010. Who we are, Indigenous peoples in Asia (Chang Mai, Thailand).”

Table 5.2 Annex 2 Distribution of forest management in countries relevant to the work of NTFP-EP

	Government-administered MHA		Designated for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities MHA		Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities MHA		Privately Owned by Individuals and Firms MHA	
	2002	2017	2002	2017	2002	2017	2002	2017
Cambodia	11.16	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
India	56.02	5.28	-	-	-	1.11	9.37	9.77
Indonesia	97.69	85.36	0.22	0.79	-	0.01	1.49	4.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	13.84	9.46	1.97	1.64	0.04	4.71	-	-
Vietnam	11.78	13.25	-	1.13	-	-	-	-

Highlighting in green indicates Complete Case Countries

Dashes (-) denote situations in which the tenure category in question is not legally possible under national law.

n.d. = No Data

Source: RRI 2018

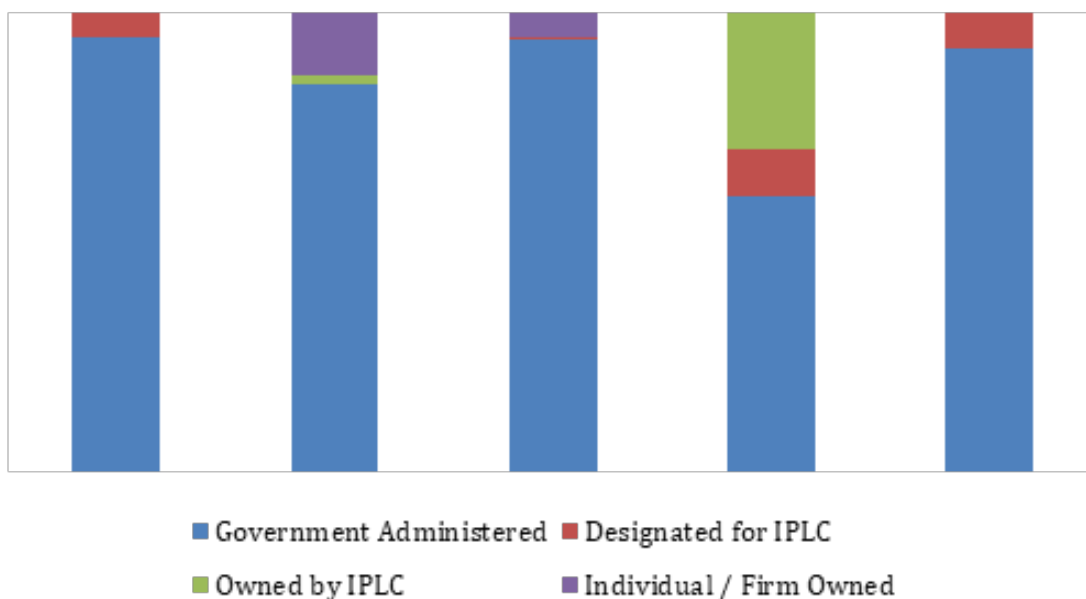


Figure 5.1_1. % of forest governance or ownership in 2017

Table 5.3 Annex 3 3-Year Period Milestones

Thematic Area	3-Year Milestones
CAV	<p>Y1-3 (<i>Will vary depending on level of organization in countries</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment /strengthening of IPLCWY organizations/capacity building activities and learning exchanges conducted to address skills, training gaps and needs • Awareness raising about rights/agency; identification of risks and mitigation plans to address shocks (Depending on • IPLCWY exercises and leads decision-making regarding their own affairs • IPLCWY-authored community development plans, including NRM, DRR • Temporary memberships/designation in decision making, management bodies at the local level <p>Y4-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCWY plans are implemented, monitored, updated • IPLCWY articulate and push/lobby for policies they want • IPLCWY able to self-organize and support initiatives with minimal support from external agents • IPLCs WYs have permanent members/designation, and are part of the decision making bodies at the local and sub-national level <p>Y7-9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCWY self-identify as strong, resilient (increased level of perception of their sense of agency, authorities no longer feared) • IPLCWY are considered as experts sharing and building capacities of fellow IPCL on the protection and sust. management of customary lands • Increased representation of IPLCs in the government • Growing agency is also measured in impact on forest resources: NRM gradation >Certain areas of forests are well-managed, clear delineation of boundaries, resources regeneration • IPLC WYs have permanent designations/are part of the decision making body at the national level
IFH	<p>Y1-3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive perceptions and visible champions supporting IPLC IKSPs/TEK • Several resolutions and proposals are in the pipeline to be integrated in forestry, biodiversity and food security policies <p>Y4-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest, biodiversity and food security policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least x countries in South and Southeast Asia <p>Y7-9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest, biodiversity and food security and trade policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in atl countries in South and Southeast Asia
SCACL	<p>Y1-3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable enterprise development incubator programs are conducted and trained IPLC enterprise groups • At least 100 CBE/forest SMEs are operating or have bounced back <p>Y4-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCs capacity on sustainable enterprises management and operations have improved • IPLCs can leverage support from Government agencies and other private institutions to implement sustainable enterprise models • At least 100 CBEs/forest SMEs are breaking even or have stable revenues

	<p>Y6-9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCs have improved sustainable enterprises that generate sufficient income • IPLC-WY CBE are supported by government agencies and private sector • At least 1 CBE model recognized nationally in each country
<p>TRG</p>	<p>Y1-3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20% of IPLC partners have claimed titles • at least 80% are fully managing their collective customary lands with plans and active programs • x% ordinances that ban / stop conversion • multi-stakeholder movements that move for the stop of forest conversion • community and multi-stakeholder monitoring bodies established to ensure non-conversion is maintained • x% forest conversion reduced <p>Y4-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 40% have claimed titles • at least 80% are fully managing their collective customary lands with plans and active programs • x% ordinances that ban / stop conversion • sustained multi-stakeholder movements that move for the stop of forest conversion • multi stakeholder monitoring bodies functioning well <p>Y7-9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60% of IPLC partners have claimed titles • 80% are fully managing their lands with plans and active programs • forest conversion included in forest laws
<p>CBC</p>	<p>Y1-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consensus on forms and processes of inclusive community leadership and governance • Models of the integrated and interagency programs developed <p>Y4-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respected, recognized groups or structures representing women and youth voices in the community. • Communities have inclusive and working mechanisms of decision making, reflected by assessments, meetings outputs, agendas and participation. • Community organizations have clear forest management and protection policies that are recognized by the community at large and starting to be implemented at the minimum • More examples of integrated and interagency models institutionalized • Tested conflict resolution practices are capitalized • Communities are able to mobilize larger networks in conflict resolution <p>Y7-9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant structures and policies are in place and functioning; regular monitoring takes place • Community strategic planning takes place and includes/considers all above and below • Joint Community & Government Baseline Data Collection on forest abundance and health • Joint Community & Government Monitoring on forest abundance and health • Maintenance of Data Collection • Data is used for regular analysis, management and policy formulation and review

C&IKSP	<p>Y1-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are venues and systems of knowledge exchange between IPLC-WY established and constantly practiced/observed • IPLC IKSPs policy interfacing are introduced to the relevant government agencies (local, national, regional) • Positive perceptions and visible champions supporting IPLC IKSPs/TEK; several resolutions and proposals are in the pipeline to be integrated in forestry, biodiversity and food security policies <p>Y4-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent transfer of knowledge • Documentation is produced • draft policies are endorsed to the local, national, regional policy makers • Forest, biodiversity and food security policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in at least x countries in South and Southeast Asia <p>Y7-9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCL, especially the youth take the lead in facilitating transfer of knowledge to the next generations. • local, national and regional policies are approved and enacted • Forest, biodiversity and food security and trade policies integrate IKSPs/TEK and have concrete provisions and programs in atl countries in South and Southeast Asia
YEE	<p>Y1-3 To be completed</p> <p>Y4-6</p> <p>Y7-9</p>

ANNEX 4 EXCERPT FROM INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERVENTION ENHANCEMENT

ACTIONS

Various recommendations on actions as well as improvements on interventions were provided by members, staff and partners through the different consultation activities. The level of action varies from those being done at the local level to those done in the regional level. However, there is a question on who will conduct them. Country offices already have their own plans through their own planning sessions. It is not clear how suggested actions fit in within those plans. During the workshop, there was also some notion that regional actions are different from country level actions. It was understood from the discussion that regional actions are seen as collaborative projects and those led or conducted by the regional office. There is still some confusion on who will be the managers, implementers and monitors of these activities. This needs to be further discussed and clarified among the members.

Advocacy

Advocacy has been one of key actions of NTFP-EP. It has employed different approaches to conduct advocacy work, from engaging and creating platforms

for policy dialogues, lobbying to some extent, building the advocacy capacity of stakeholder groups, to creative campaigns, pathfinder projects, and others. One area it hasn't done is Policy monitoring and public accountability. Lobby and Advocacy is especially important strategy to securing land rights and governance of communities (ICCA, CADT, FPIC, etc.) and its protection from threats and drivers of land appropriation and deforestation in IP lands. For countries where it is difficult to talk about IP rights and land rights, NTFP and forest food have become the entry point and is therefore the focus of advocacy.

The organization will need a collective advocacy strategy. Response to advocacies has been slow and follow through on commitments made has yet to be seen. Threats are also common to the country members and therefore a collective advocacy position is necessary. There is one opinion that Policy Support and its implementation should be considered as an independent action or combined with lobbying and advocacy. Some recommendations are discussed below:

- **Target influencers / decision makers as well as future leaders in relevant government agencies at different levels.** Communities and networks have to face indifferent Local government units (LGUs) and Government Agencies (GA). For some partners and members, it is the influence of top officials that can put pressure on the implementation at the local levels. At the same time, the organization should already start looking at the future leaders of the bureaucracies to expose them to Social Forestry, and other inclusive governance instruments.
- **NTFP-EP's soft advocacy includes transformational learning experiences.** There is a suggestion to integrate policy advocacy in learning exchanges, inviting decision makers from relevant ministries to regional conferences and workshops, forums and dialogues and learning experiences such as exchange visits that provide transformational learning experiences. Another suggestion is to engage government agencies in joint research, data collection and analyses to support evidence-based policy recommendations.
- **Research and building evidence for policy support is an area that NTFP-EP will need to improve on in the next program cycle.** This can and should include local level research, and the development and effective use of evidence. From members and staff perspective, research and policy support intervention has not been adequate for information and activities. Documentation of cases at the grassroots for policy dialogue needs to be improved. From government perspective, provide scientific evidences for policy recommendations and implementation, especially on Community Governance. Support policy decision-makers through evidence, facts and figures and case studies documentation. Use language that can be understood by target audience of lobby and advocacy. This is linked to

documentation and knowledge management of the organization as well as the communication and media reach of the organization. Other ideas include mapping out mining/palm oil across the region. Encourage and support more locally led and managed documentation, mapping and resource monitoring in territories and community forest areas.

- **In particular to advocacy on NTFPs, use research, case studies and pilot projects to level up recognition of NTFP in the forestry sector.**

This includes documentation and baseline studies, case studies of successful models of traditional propagations and use of NTFPs, studies on abundance, distribution and safeguards to control over-exploitation, and its demonstrated impact on employment and livelihoods. These will allow more understanding and appreciation about NTFPs in each country, and will guide policy and actions on the ground. Besides access advocacy, balance with technical discourse and evidence on resource management, including how to sustain management of NTFPs in natural forests and outside, and consideration of domestication in cases of commercialization. Some suggestions include having a NTFP National Guideline and a study on Standards, threshold limits.

- **Use innovative regional collaborative, Pilot or Pathfinder Projects to engage stakeholders.**

For example, for NTFPs, develop pilot-projects that demonstrate different business models (i.e. Vertical Integration) of NTFP commercialization including domestication. Other examples are Joint research with governments, and Pilot Projects for Models of Community & Government Engagements and Cooperation to demonstrate that this is possible.

- **The organization will need to build its capacity in lobby and advocacy.**

This includes the capacity of staff and communities. The organization will need to increase its representation in advocacy and research platforms and strengthen partnerships in these areas, especially in areas where hard advocacy is needed. One suggestion is to work with larger national and international lobbyists and organizations already conducting research and advocacy.

- **Focus on building not just the capacity of communities for advocacy but also find ways to increase their influence.**

“Ground level communities and networks need effective representation and strategies to advocate for their interests.” Communities see that with stronger agencies and networks, they can push for the implementation of national commitments. Identify and support communities’ action at grass-roots level and implement more activities at national levels.

- **Use international platforms and strengthen communication and media**

reach. Bring to larger and international forums issues on appropriation of indigenous lands and Improve communication, media reach and network building.

- **One area to explore is monitoring and public accountability actions.**

There is one suggestion that the organization may consider to engage in conducting sustainable assessments of infrastructure development projects. This is already done in some projects but there is still some gaps in terms of meeting FPIC and other areas relevant to IPLC and their rights

Information and Knowledge Management

The actions that NTFP-EP employs such as lobbying, advocacy, policy formulation, research, dialogue facilitation and capacity building are considered as knowledge-based roles¹⁰. All these activities require access to reliable information and knowledge. Partners of NTFP-EP depend on the organization for information and to enhance their knowledge with tools and techniques and governments demand evidence and scientific explanations to back up policy recommendations. Rightly so, NTFP-EP is in the position where it has access to information that are seldom brought together. The organization is a hub of information, from the grassroots level to local, national, regional and international. Knowledge is drawn from experiences of communities and from pilot projects of the organization. Being a network across countries, its knowledge resource is even multiplied. The organization will need to be more effective in taking advantage of this position.

The organization needs to upscale its work in building evidence and take a more intentional, strategic and systematic approach to knowledge management. Information and Knowledge management includes research, knowledge production or creation, documentation, dissemination and database and library management. NTFP-EP has been collating and generating knowledge in the past 20 years for its partners as well as for other stakeholders through its documentation work, policy research in order to enrich discussions, influence policy and change paradigms. But its structure, systems and quality control for knowledge management remain weak. This can be improved internally and through partnerships. Technology improvements should also be considered.

The organization needs to strengthen its capacity and systems to transform the information it has access to into knowledge that can be used to support capacity building. Part of the information and knowledge management expected from NTFP-EP is for communities to be matched with experience, tools and information that matches their situation, whether existing successful cases or

¹⁰ Johnstone 2003

already past failed models from which they can draw lessons. For example, some communities would like to be exposed to livelihoods models that are applicable to their specific case, having the same level of operation or sector of livelihoods. There is also a suggestion to build a model for local/alternative knowledge development. Explore an accessible resource center for communities.

The organization should consider not just the flow of information but also the creation of new knowledge. There has to be a process or platform where new content domain and introduction of new ideas are discussed to review interventions and strategies. Continue huddles and planning sessions but explore more processes for knowledge management and creation.

The organization has two flagship interventions wherein it distills knowledge and disseminates them. These are EXCEED, The Virtual Academy that make up the NTFP Academy. They will be discussed briefly below. There is also the NTFP Database found on the organization's website. However, this needs to be populated and promoted for wider use.

Current Knowledge Exchange Platforms are listed below. There is no information on the reach and impact of these knowledge platforms and products on the advocacy and capacity building goals of the organization.

HIVE: an e-learning platform, an integrated online platform that connects NTFP-EP network of community-based organizations, people's organizations, academe, and the governments to communicate and share information, tools, and resources to support and enhance knowledge exchange and capacity building. Learning resources includes webinars and experts group discussion forums on a wide range of topics from conservation and resource management, sustainable livelihoods, indigenous food and health, tenure rights and governance, gender, and culture.

NTFP Products Database: is an online source of data on NTFP in South and Southeast Asia, providing information on NTFP in as well as socio-cultural roles, management practices, and other relevant aspects.

Voices from the Forest: is the official newsletter of NTFP-EP, released biannually, now reaching its 36 issue. It provides a space for local and country updates, initiatives and stories all across NTFP-EP network. Publications: reports, thematic researches and publication in collaboration with partners, on key themes.

Videos: a video documentary collection of NTFP-EP and partners initiatives and documenting activities.

Source: (Maffii 2020)

Capacity Building & Learning Exchanges

Learning exchange and cross visits were the most appreciated intervention of NTFP-EP. At the moment where there is difficulty of traveling, community members are starting to get used to online webinars and discussions. Some found the exchange visits that match their interest and level as more effective than collective regional trainings where there is a mix of different levels and not all learning objectives are useful for them. There is also one opinion that some training activities would be more effective if conducted locally instead of mixing FDCs with other countries. Exchange visits can also be between communities within the country instead of in another country. There is also some opinion that some budget allocated to training should be allocated as capital for CBEs.

NTFP-EP has been including government officials in its learning exchange. And this is seen to have some positive effect though no formal assessment has been made. However, there are suggestions to continue doing this. There is also a suggestion to include governments in the AMS as targets of capacity building interventions of the organization, to make use of the working-group platforms in the region to build capacity of governments.

As mentioned, there is a need to explore mechanisms on how more can be reached by capacity building activities and to facilitate applications of lessons learned. Usually, 1-2 representatives per community or country are able to attend with expectations that they would re-echo what they learn and apply them. But this doesn't happen all the time. Also, not all learning from exchange visits are applied because of habit and limited follow up activities and limited resources to apply learning. Although there were cases where communities were able to apply their learning, this is in the case of forest food festivals.

Capacity building needs include organizational strengthening & support for plans implementation. This includes implementation of community management plans and business plans of POs, CBOs and CBEs. Support required are technical, financial and linking with other stakeholders. Other mentioned topics to consider for capacity building are universal human rights values and new norms of sustainable business practices' requirement, and skills to engage in policy discussion and pursue advocacies. Conducting a Training Needs Assessment may be ideal.

Follow up Support

There are suggestions to provide follow up support after capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities conducted by the organization, and to allocate resources to allow mentoring processes and implementation of plans after these activities. Apart from capacity building, the organization is recommended to consider post-training and post-learning activities. Follow up activities, including financial and technical support need to be integrated in the plans and budget.

There has to be a mechanism to kick off plans developed or proposed at regional networks in the different platforms used. It also applies to projects. One-off funding for project is ineffective. The organization needs to consider how to provide mentoring and continue partnerships even outside project timeframe. Finally, the organization should consider also how to strengthen and maximize the networks that have been established by the different countries in the region, such as the CBHE, CNWG in Cambodia.

Communication and Media Reach

Both internal and external communications are under-utilized and need to be re-strategized. Communication and use of media are still not tapped for maximum impact. There is a need for stronger communication and media competencies to enhance branding, greater reach and media impact to also elevate more strategically the voice and message of NTFP-EP partners across the region. The organization will need to build capacity in creative use of social media platforms to engage other stakeholders and the public and funders. However, currently, there are not enough resources, human and financial, allocated to communication. In the future, it needs to be embedded in project proposals. The NTFP-EP also needs to think about its branding. It will need to create or update NTFP-EP guidelines on communication and branding and have a system of quality control. This is especially important as a work of one part of the network has an effect on the image of the whole and the organization, especially as it works closely with government institutions as part of its strategy.

The organization should think about engaging in partnerships to launch regional communication campaigns. One example is the message about keeping intact forests to protect the health of the people in the region, which is a hotspot of zoonoses¹¹ such as COVID 19 and SARS. RECOFTC has the same message and the organization can think about engaging them for a regional campaign. One community partner expressed the need for a more aggressive documentation of stories, case studies to communicate positive changes made on the ground and contributions to Sustainable Development made by communities, to link local to global.

Aside from external communication, the organization needs to enhance internal communication, especially in the times of the pandemic and to strengthen the network. Connection between the country counterparts, communication among staff can still be improved so the delivery of products or materials can be strategic. Mechanisms need to be set up in order for partners can easily reach out to each other. Communication should also consider the community as an audience, ensuring language used is inclusive.

¹⁰ diseases that can be transmitted by animals to humans

FLAGSHIP INTERVENTIONS

Small Grant Facility (PRSGF-GAGGA)

Small Grants Facility (SGF) is a strategy to support and build the capacity of FDCs. Apart from direct interventions, there should be resources devoted to communities' own projects. "Allow bigger chunk of seed fund for IP&LC to work and prosper." In this way, they will know and be able to practice directly handling projects of their choosing and based on what is appropriate given their settings. There has to be a sustainable funding to support local initiatives as well as funding to ensure that IPLC members are able to participate in platforms relevant to them especially in the regional and international levels.

Key recommendations from an ongoing assessment of the SGF are (Source: Genela's Report 2020):

- Establish mechanisms to assess contribution/attribution of SGF to overall program achievements/outcome at end of projects; how did the partners used the SGF as part of the bigger community plans; how did it help to develop next plan

- Develop exit strategy for partners – those with longer term programs- defined
Integrate in reporting- how grant fund contributed

- Conduct a risk management strategy – balance of themes and types of activities; mapping of risks as anticipatory mechanism as the program expands in scope and reach

- M&E person for the expanding partners/ or build human resource capacity from existing program structure

- Enhance climate change and gender mainstreaming lens in environmental justice in next SP

Other financial support for communities to be considered are capital for CBEs, for organizational / administrative support for people's organization that are at the implementing stage of their management plans (i.e. ADSDPP), and financial support for follow up activities from plans made at regional meetings or forums or learning exchange.

EXCEED/NTFP-EP Academy / Virtual Academy / NTFP Learning and Knowledge Centers

The NTFP Academy is seen as the main venue for knowledge exchange and networking of the NTFP-EP. This includes the Expanding Community Enterprise and Economic Development or EXCEED, the Training and Advisory Programme of the NTFP-EP to strengthen livelihoods and community- based enterprises

anchored on sustainable resource management; the Virtual Academy, a pool of advisers, experts and resource persons from the research and academe fields who are tapped for advice, collaborative research, peer reviews and support advocacies as champions; and the NTFP Learning and Knowledge Centers, physical and online spaces for learning and knowledge sharing that will be developed and grown over time as knowledge is documented and generated from field practice, research and exchanges of the NTFP-EP. (Strategic Plan 2015-2019)

During the workshop, the group was updated that there is currently a concept note being written for the NTFP Academy. It is envisioned that the NTFP Academy will be a counterpart of enterprises (social enterprises, green intermediaries, and arms) but more on the knowledge management point of view focusing on regional knowledge exchange. This will link stakeholders, whether with IPLCs linking and communicating with other stakeholders and other actors. The NTFP Academy is the arm that will facilitate or where the knowledge exchange will be hosted or structured. For example, the forest field schools can be linked to the NTFP Academy keeping the organization's signature as more of community-based rather than a formalized training institution. The NTFP Academy will basically still be a reflection of what NTFP-EP is, in a non-formal way using creative tools and methodologies for knowledge exchange mixed with more systematic training related to EXCEED. (Documentation of Strategic Planning Workshop October 12, 2020)

Community-based Enterprise Development

One of the visions for the organization that was expressed during the workshop was that *"In 2030, NTFP-EP will become the leading organization raising and expanding community practice related to community entrepreneurship based on NTFP products."* Members, Staff and Partners and stakeholders see NTFP-EP as strong in community enterprise, an intervention that is common to all countries though at different scales. There was an assessment done on the organization's community enterprise development program in the region in 2017 conducted by Alejandra Carvajal. This report will not go deeper into this except to suggest that this assessment report should be revisited in order to integrate collected lessons learned and recommendations into the planning of the interventions for the coming program cycle.

CBEs need to scale and provide equal or better benefits to communities for them to see it as a worthwhile choice, and for governments and stakeholders, to see it as worthwhile investment of resources, for the government, in terms of land-use allocation and extension services and for the private sector, in terms of capital investment.

The organization will need to look into linking with sustainable markets, technology for value addition, propagation, harvesting, storage product development, domestication as well as appropriate business models. One model suggested was that of "Vertical Integration" which is seen to generate livelihoods as well as integrate resource management in the enterprise activities of the communities.

One key challenge but could also be an opportunity for the organization is the lack of appropriate funding for small-scale community enterprises. There is a mismatch between the size offered by impact investors and the needs of the community-based enterprises. The organization will need to understand better the finance world in order to bridge it with the current needs of the communities. The organization also needs to consider how it can provide support to CBEs in relevant sectors such as eco-tourism, agro-forestry, NTFP domestication, reforestation, etc. Finally, NTFP-EP will need to explore a regional strategy to develop sustainable markets for community products as well as to tap its communication and media capacity to promote local products.

Table 5.5_1 Annex 5 Mutually Reinforcing Actions Per Country

Country	TRG	GCAV	SCACL	IFH	C&IKSP	CBC	YEE
Cambodia							
India							
Indonesia							
Malaysia							
Philippines							
Vietnam							

ANNEX 6 RESEARCH COMMITTEE MINUTES OF THE MEETING 11.6.2020

November 6, 2020 via ZOOM

NOTES - Research Committee Meeting

Attendance:

1. Andrew Aeria
2. Jeremy Ironside
3. Femy Pinto
4. Denise Matias
5. Ramon Razal
6. Diana San Jose
7. Paul Wolvekamp

Notes

A meeting was called to brainstorm and discuss research objectives, capacity, focus, strategy and resource mobilization for NTFP-EP. [1:44 pm]

The meeting was presided by Chairman of the Research Committee, Dr. Ramon Razal, together with Executive Director, Femy Pinto.

The following guide questions were presented by Dean Razal. These questions were also circulated via email prior to the Zoom meeting.

1. As an organization, why do we need to do research? What are our objectives? (Rationale)
2. How do we make our research work sharper? (Assessment of and building up of competencies)
3. How will we do it? (Research areas/agenda)
4. How can we generate resources for this work? (Fundraising)

Why do we need to do research? What are our objectives?

The Research Committee discussed how NTFP-EP can enhance its ability to do research, make it sharper and 'more equal among partners'. How can the research work we do be made [more] systematic? How can NTFP-EP address researchable areas that we want to go to/undertake?

Femy mentioned that Madhu could not make it to the meeting but he did send out notes. She expressed agreement over what Madhu pointed out, i.e. – that "Research" by itself is abstract. We need to place it in context. For NTFP Asia, a primary area is about inclusive conservation, e.g. ICCAs, so I'll use this to discuss the questions around research.

- research supports our views and opinions (or negates them)
- brings in a broader peer level with whom we can refer our ideas, helps in broader discussions
- backs any policy suggestions (or push) we may have

Over time as we engage in higher level platforms, an arena beyond the field, beyond sub-national levels, there is a demand that we need to corroborate our messages with a stronger and firmer base. [However] we still will communicate and say that it is as legitimate as it goes, speaking from the ground and from the field.

Jeremy asked:

1. How does this fit in with our strategic plan? Where does research fit in in all of that? (How, where, who why...)
2. There was a previous discussion in the past, about what Paul said would be best, etc... how do we link back to that?

Denise mentioned that she thinks there is no tension between doing research vs. field-based research. It's more of a question coming from an academic research perspective – what kind of methodology should we use, anthropology or natural science methodology? Both are important for the work of NTFP. It just needs to be more systematic in a sense.

- It's fine to do all these field data-collection
- If evidence-based, then there is a need to make it more systematic so that it could pass as standard; [with] scientific rigor

Andrew shared that he thinks what has been mentioned so far is correct. In the past, a lot of monitoring and evaluation work was done – either by ourselves or with external consultants. This has been his experience thus far with NTFP, the palm oil research being an exception.

- Possibility of collaborating with universities; work with different university researchers
 - o ICCAs, oil palm, logging, land conversions – the whole question of indigenous peoples
 - o We can let them raise the funds and save money
 - o Staff can work with them part-time
- There is a need for research
- We have field experience – it is a very rich privilege to have that. A lot of university lecturers would be delighted to work with us on our areas
- We need to help sort of structure the questions we need and then they may have some other questions they want
- And [the approach] definitely has to be multi-disciplinary

Denise added that this goes well with Jeremy's suggestion in the email to work with local researchers – we can do that through this

Andrew suggested that we work with local IPs and they do systematic documentation

- Whatever we are interested in – monitoring project, watch developments as it happens – hill erosion or water pollution, etc. in collaboration with university researchers and [this way] local people can get skilled
 - o Example Save Rivers is doing this with Latin American researchers. Not sure how it was working out but this was the idea

Jeremy spoke on the issue on who decides what should be researched, what happens to the information, and all of that, which he shared is a serious issue in New Zealand. Research should be controlled by the IPs – we need to reflect on this.

Dr. Razal shared that he thinks NTFP should look at research because the field of NTFP, as far as university is concerned, is relatively a growing area of research or field of study. Not many are doing this, mostly the focus is on wood. As a faculty advising students when they do thesis – I ask them to look for literature sources from which they can pattern or model the kind of study they wish to do and [the resources] are not plenty.

- We are looking for more sources of information

- NTFP-EP can provide info that is otherwise lacking to help students and the academe

He shared that for him, personally he knows the efforts of NTFP but it is very hard to find them recorded and documented in a way that is replicable in the university, which is what is important as far as doing research is concerned.

- Should be systematic, with careful documentation and recording of methodology and data that is gathered. Missing that, we would always ask ourselves: Is this reliable? Something we can reproduce?

It is important that when we decide that yes it's important for NTFP-EP to venture into more research then:

- We should support with building the capacity [of the organization's staff/team] for doing research
- Be more systematic in doing it
- Be more careful in documenting observations and more analytical in kind of data we gather
- Not just doing it for the sake of but because we want it to be valuable – for others, for those within the org
 - If we come up with a similar problem a few years from now, we can go back to our archives and see what worked and why
 - If we have a careful recording of what was done, then we can always go back and say yes, there is evidence that we have been successful in doing it
 - We can replicate elsewhere

Femy summarized what has been mentioned so far:

- that research that we do needs to be more systematic, rigorous for higher reliability and usability of information and analysis; so that is replicable and can be used for evidence, in advocacy, and in convincing institutions [by using these evidence]
- Who is it for? Ownership of research itself and the process to be done
 - How do we make research more inclusive? Ensuring that it is also fully engaging the communities and they own or control the process

Denise talked about the use of trans-disciplinary research approach – where the research topic comes from the people themselves.

- Problems identified beforehand – what are prevailing?
- We need to have FPIC
- Even with documentation, sign off everything before it is published
- Sometimes community says no – e.g. some papers can weaken their position in fighting mining, etc. so the consequences since these are supposed to be unbiased – we also don't know what the implications would be, if favorable or not

from values that we have from an advocacy perspective

Femy said that we have been practicing this. Example, with the Wild Tastes book – there were info gathered in the Philippines but it wasn't utilized because ultimately [consent was not given]. I see this as good practice.

Jeremy shared that as was mentioned in his last email, the Mekong network is quite interesting in terms of relationship with academia; there is support.

Going back to the strategic plan, we should [be mindful] on how we can increase local peoples' voices. How can we supply the information they need to increase their voice?

As an organization, why do we need to do research? What are our objectives? (Rationale)

- brings in a broader peer level with whom we can refer our ideas, helps in broader discussions
- research supports our views and opinions (or negates them)
- brings in a broader peer level with whom we can refer our ideas, helps in broader discussions
- backs any policy suggestions (or push) we may have
- need to corroborate our messages with a stronger and firmer base
- Need to make our work more systematic, sharper; 'more equal among partners' – need for capacity building
- We can provide a multi-disciplinary perspective
- We have rich field experience
- increasing local peoples' voices; local researchers – inclusivity; engaging the communities and that they own or control the process
- monitoring and evaluation
- NTFP is a growing and important field of study and not many are doing research on this
- research that we do needs to be more systematic, rigorous for higher reliability and usability of information and analysis; so that is replicable and can be used for evidence, in advocacy, and in convincing institutions [by using these evidence]
- Ownership of research and involvement of local researchers from the community
- who decides what should be researched, what happens to the information
- Research that we do should be valuable for us and for communities
 - o If we come up with a similar problem a few years from now, we can go back to our archives and see what worked and why
 - o If we have a careful recording of what was done, then we can always go

back and say yes, there is evidence that we have been successful in doing it

- We can replicate elsewhere

[2:14pm]

How do we make our research work sharper? (Assessment of and building up of competencies)

Andrew shared his thoughts:

- Work with academics but local community is involved, drive and own and control the process
- Capacity building
- Sit down with communities
 - We are up against big companies and land development schemes
 - We try to showcase in work there is value in traditional foods, crafts, lifestyles and identities
 - If we don't involve community, they can hijack
 - Community has to be moving along with us
- Need for prior agreements; FPIC
- Authorships
 - We name the people who contribute to different chapters but we don't have [local community] authors
 - This is an interesting and important point
- If we work with university researchers we need an agreement with them – intellectual property belongs to the community
 - Don't trust so easily – it is important to vet; we need to have something that intellectual property belongs to communities and how we use material and we get agreement from them

Agree on an agenda

- Need to explain to them and ask if they agree or they have something else they want to do
- Some things they work on they are blind to – alcohol consumption and addiction, they don't see as problem but we need to seriously think how to approach that
- Example we have interns or researchers who want to look at that
- Alcohol does interfere in our work – how to approach we need to think
- If community has an agenda, we need to consider it and get them involved

Femy shared that for BUKLURAN (Philippine ICCA Consortium), local people/researchers are co-authors. So it's important to note to whom we attribute research

Diana shared that at times NTFP gets inquiries for internship. It would be good to have a protocol and also a database on the needs/issues/research problems communities want to address. A knowledge management protocol is also important.

In the university before our professors had ties with local communities – so this is also something to explore – partnerships with universities and communities.

Femy – some communities are over-researched though. Sometimes we overextend our connection or welcome and they become tired of being researched too much. We need to avoid research fatigue.

Denise – I would suggest that one way to ground it would be for the internships – these could be not exactly field-based but they could be part of supporting the research committee

- Desk based research
- What is important is that have the same people go to the communities. People that they trust
- Interns need to be vetted – there is some hesitation; you never know how they will behave given the knowledge

Dr. Razal commented on doing fieldwork:

- With the pandemic, there are many restrictions in the university now as far as research is concerned. What we can prepare for is a post-pandemic scenario
 - o If we want to collaborate with universities, hosting interns, we should plan for how we can do this to safeguard not only the cultural rights and intellectual property rights but also their health.
 - o How to ensure that when researchers go there, esp in pandemic, that we don't bring in diseases? How to ensure that they are not going to bring in vices?
 - o This is an area that probably we can plan for as mentioned by Diane so we can strengthen partnerships with community and university, not just to "take away information from them or to train our students.
 - o We want the experience to be mutually beneficial

How do we make our research work sharper? (Assessment of and building up of competencies)

- Transdisciplinary approach
- Partnerships with local communities; co-authors
- Intellectual property
- Agreements
- Sit down and agree on the agenda
- Research topics are grounded in the communities' needs

- Increasing local peoples voices
- Work with academics but local community is involved, drive and own and control the process
- Partnerships with universities and institutions
- Capacity building
- FPIC
- Sit down with communities and agree on an agenda
- Establish protocols
- Research partnerships, publication, distribution, ownership and intellectual property, etc.
- Interns – desk-based or field-based? How to vet?

Prepare for a post-pandemic scenario – protocols, etc.

If we want to collaborate with universities, hosting interns, we should plan for how we can do this to safeguard not only the cultural rights and intellectual property rights but also their health

How to ensure that when researchers go there, esp. in pandemic, that we don't bring in diseases? How to ensure that they are not going to bring in vices? – the experience should be mutually beneficial

How will we do it? (Research areas/agenda)

- Work with communities is part of our existing work. We have experiences and interactions from communities. What are the areas we can work on? How do we achieve?
- The inputs of Madhu as shared in the email were read:
 - community conserved areas (biodiversity assessments, food ways within such areas, analysis of RET species)
- climate change (inputs for a global assessment through monitoring of NDCs and how these commitments are honored, recommendations)
- indigenous lands (inputs for a global picture from regional data on granted legislation vs reality on the ground, recommendations)
- NTFP policy studies (status of NTFPs in country/region, livelihood dependences, potentials)

Dr. Razal shared that what happens usually is an agenda is dependent on government and what funders support. He asked how much leeway do we have in NTFP to craft our agenda that will not depend on what funding institutions are willing to support?

- Agencies that fund us already have set themes

- Find a match – what we ought to be doing with what funders want to fund
- I think also important to align this with is this what communities need
- We are not doing just because we want do research
- We want efforts to be more meaningful in terms of lives of communities

Femy – I want to add also the research committee can have a role in it – yes there is sometimes dilemma but also opportunity to find that match between our agenda that relates with our communities and matches with donor agenda

- On the one hand, important, and maybe the Committee can play role, tap into opportunities, to influence an agenda
- Timing is very key - before the donors have designed or identified their agenda then we can already come in. It is important to also know the right moment to come in so we can still influence
 - o Certain kind of “intelligence work” to know when agenda setting is happening
 - o Good to have people within the org who can play a role in that influencing step - for example, last night, Denise (FOCALI), a fairly recent process that Sida for example is trying to craft their agenda and there is that moment when orgs like NTFP might still come on before anybody has put their money into certain areas of work

Andrew – on community memory and the need to capture it, as something we and they can look at. Example, memory about foods, memory about legends, memory about ancestors, memory about way of doing things.

Denise – One suggestion is on the debate on community forest enterprises and how this can contribute to conversation of forests – good to continue along this path – i.e. should you allocate forest areas for Protected Areas or allow these types of livelihoods to thrive and still be able to conserve forests?

Andrew – will we look at problems affecting IPs? Cross cutting problems – like oil palm research, fire deforestation, pollution issues, companies that are really complicit in destroying IPs communities, lifestyle. Sometimes problems crosscut and these impact our work. Even access to NTFPs reduced because of oil palm

Femy – this has come up also during the strategic planning meeting. The need for a transboundary or regional research and analysis on these issues and concerns

Dr. Razal– this is an outlier but I was in another meeting this morning and it was about foresighting for the food sector in the Philippines, We were talking about technologies that would address the many challenges we face

And we have 5 identified technologies:

- Digital
- Green
- Nanotech

- Biotech
- Neurotechnology

Here comes the meeting today with our group and there is a big gap between what scientific is talking about and what we as a community addressing needs of the communities are talking about. Where money is going to go is in these technologies identified. I was wondering – is there room? For these technologies to also address the needs of the communities? I am just a little at a loss right now as to the incongruence. What we think community needs and what the science community in the country is looking at.

Are we as a community willing to bring this about, or not our concern? Do we let the science community do what it wants to do? And we are still here dealing with problems where community gets food, safety, whether we are protecting their culture, etc.

There is a confusion. Science wants to go high tech but on the ground we deal with community dealing with basic needs. How will this intrude into their lives in the future?

Femy – said she thinks where we could naturally come in and intervene in assessing potential impacts. But we don't say impact necessarily in a negative sense. There should be effort to bridge information before things get kind of rolled out in a massive way. There should be that step to either inform, explain and illustrate what these new technologies are about so that is where our research comes in.

- Our research should be complementary not obstructive to scientific community.
- We can “cooperate” – potential partnership if ever so long as there is really an established mutual interest to support each other from that point of view. I see a possible window there and connection

Denise shared that she thinks it's important to think whether in this case, science thinks for itself, or if it's thinking of the well-being of the IP communities. The question is whether they develop this idea because it's en vogue ... However, we know that communities not mature enough to be able to [take this on as they are] still struggling to find food, bordering on basic needs. Why not address these issues first?

- And so that is what we do when you do trans-disciplinary research approach. The scientific question is shaped by societal problem not vice versa
- Not forcing a tool to fit Or where does it fit? The solutions should not be forced upon them but other way around
- The problem should shape the solutions....

And this is just my feeling [but it seems that the] science [community] in the Philippines is still into old school trying to catch up with other sciences and somewhat not very inclusive. This is something we need to start. We should be careful in pushing for solutions, and not just push for something just because it is en vogue.

- A recommended reading would be E.F. Schumacher on intermediate technology – for IPs, rationale on how you can think what technology would fit given their capabilities and abilities to understand

How will we do it? (Research areas/agenda)

- Craft a research agenda
- We want efforts to be more meaningful in terms of lives of communities
- Continue working with communities
- Align it with their needs
- community conserved areas (biodiversity assessments, food ways within such areas, analysis of RET species)
- climate change (inputs for a global assessment through monitoring of NDCs and how these commitments are honored, recommendations)
- indigenous lands (inputs for a global picture from regional data on granted legislation vs reality on the ground, recommendations)
- NTFP policy studies (status of NTFPs in country/region, livelihood dependences, potentials)
- find a match – which funders would support our research agenda?
- on community memory and the need to capture it, as something we and they can look at. Example, memory about foods, memory about legends, memory about ancestors, memory about way of doing things.
- Research on the debate on community forest enterprises and how this can contribute to conversation of forests – good to continue along this path – i.e. should you allocate forest areas for Protected Areas or allow these types of livelihoods to thrive and still be able to conserve forests?

Fundraising

How can we generate resources for this work? (Fundraising)

- Certain opportunities have come up
- Satoyama initiative – NTFP has submitted a proposal before but it did not get accepted; Paul knows some contacts from the Forest Peoples Programme with experience with the Satoyama – can get some insights
- You commit to develop a case study that reflects climate or conservation work
- research-based process for applying to be a member
- The partnership opens window for resources, at the same time, platform for advocacy
- Global Giving – crowdfunding platform in which NTFP-EP is now a partner –

valid for 2 years; currently a project on Forest Food Field School in India is up, but we can also create other projects to put up on the platform

- Some universities have exchange programs – can be explored
- Research committee might also help bridge or liaise for possible partnerships

Femy said universities in Europe have programs in exchange – an exchange between Czech Republic and Royal University of Agriculture; Cambodian universities searching for NGOs they can form a research alliance on

- it provides a framework – to match for an exchange of ideas on curriculum

do fieldwork together and then the professors then have chance to come to Europe maybe a useful model for us

Dean – the way we do it in the university, staff development program and I was wondering if we have equivalent scheme within NTFP that allows our staff to go on exchange or pursue graduate degrees along the lines of research.

- Then tie them to an agreement once they finish, return and serve the NTFP
- Develop more of our staff and go and do more research

Femy – there is no program like this yet, but we can expand it.

Andrew - Llana sent out a thing about a nature conversation fund. We can work with local university people and I have sent it to some friends.

Femy – if you can link us then that would be encouraged. Research committee might also help bridge or liaise for possible partnerships

Femy adjourned the meeting and mentioned that all these are very timely for the strategic planning process that NTFP-EP is having. These inputs can be inserted in strategy and interventions and recommendations.

Paul –Last aspect – resourcing – I promised to get back to you on this with a few more suggestions on these. There is lots going on and also in international academe and EP deserves to be part of those efforts and has lot to contribute also

- ICRAF
- EVERGREENING ALLIANCE
- ASIAN FORESTRY COOPERATION ORG

These partnerships embed research in the expectations that they either we provide field sites but at the same time, also implies partnership in the research field-based work models... some models are in partnership with the government (AFOCO?)

Paul chew on this a bit more and he could provide more hints. He mentioned the Horizon 2020 research call by euro commission. They will be participating in a few of them and it would be worth the effort to see research goals see if we can team up with universities in the Netherlands.

- Building a consortia

- Femy added SEI, Stockholm Resilience Centre since we now have connection with them thru the SIANI work

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Other notes:

- Video recording available

Table 5.7_1 Annex 7 Strategic Actions By Type and Thematic Area

	Regional Multi-stakeholders Dialogues & Engagement Platforms & Network Building	Pathfinder & Demonstrator Projects	Lobby & Advocacy & Regional Monitoring Platforms, Regional Campaigns	Capacity Building of Partners & Exchange Learnings	Backstopping: Financial & Technical Support	Regional Knowledge Management for evidence building, advocacy and network learning & Communication
Indigenous Food	Facilitate and coordinate dialogue /lobbying among policymakers to recognize indigenous / forest food	Advocate for the propagation of wild food gardens, nurseries and demonstration sites in its partner communities.	Develop and implement a regional advocacy agenda on forests for food security and community health.	Conduct health and nutrition workshops, learning exchanges and exposure visits, and food and cultural festivals. Conduct capacity building for communities on data collection, monitoring and analysis (including the nutritional value of indigenous food, status of wild foods, e.g. depleting, endangered, etc), and community level scientific documentation and analysis of wild foods and NTFPs.	Provide financial / technical Support forest food enrichment activities	Documentation of food IKSP Publish articles, case studies and other materials for public awareness and advocacy on indigenous food and health. Conduct & publish case studies, articles on the issue of food related policies and the changing food habits of forest-dependent communities. These studies will include investigation on access to forest food and corresponding changes in food habits. Conduct information campaigns on sustainable harvesting practices in its partner communities as part of the NTFP-EP's efforts in awareness-raising on indigenous food and health.

<p>Sustainable, Climate adaptive Community Livelihoods</p>	<p>Facilitate the setting up of regional multistakeholders forum for CBE's program support,</p>	<p>Sustainable enterprise development incubator programs are conducted and trained IPLC enterprise groups</p> <p>Intensifying our regional certification model and regional level market for NTFPs (Adopt culturally-appropriate technologies and market instruments that will enhance the value and benefit of community and forest-based livelihood programmes.)</p> <p>Conduct feasibility studies and develop markets that are willing to accept the limited volume capacity of CBNEs. This entails responsible branding, value chain management, and ensuring the standardization of quality, social responsibility, and environmental accountability.</p>	<p>Engage policymakers to push for policies that support CBNEs</p>	<p>• Community/Case matching exchange for appropriate and maximized learnings</p> <p>• Develop and integrate a community-based resource management approach into the CBNE model which will include education and capacity building, resource assessment, regeneration, sustainable harvesting, and monitoring systems.</p>	<p>• Providing Technical Assistance for scaling up good practices in managing sustainable & climate adaptive livelihoods and to support innovation</p> <p>• Support the transfer of traditional livelihood skills and practices to the younger generation.</p> <p>• Climate-proof all CBNEs in the partner communities.</p>	<p>To document successful responsible private and community based partnerships business model and disseminate to country offices and partners</p> <p>Maintain a database of good practices of community economy and livelihood development; the database is available and maintained in all NTFP-EP countries; replicate and upscale where appropriate.</p>
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<p>Tenure Rights & Governance</p>	<p>•CSO and IP platforms sustain partnerships/alliances with CSO partners working in Asia e.g. AIPP, AFA to amplify advocacy in relevant global, regional platforms e.g. LCIPP, CBD, regional youth and IP women network</p> <p>• Strengthening and supporting the the ICCA regional network</p>	<p>IPLC Tenured Land Management Awards</p> <p>PLC/ICCA consortium</p> <p>L&A of no-go areas in ICCAs</p>	<p>Regional collaboration on monitoring platforms for IP relevant policies / commitments, including enforcements, implementations (through Partnerships)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase our visibility and participation in land conflict documentation and monitoring platforms • Regional level policy advocacy to impact national policies • Regional Campaign/L & A on destructive developments • Lobby and push for relevant regional guideline/policy on customary tenure recognition and other relevant guideline • Conduct educational campaigns to highlight the detrimental effects and health hazards of destructive industries or enterprises that may be destructive to ecosystems, culture and traditional livelihoods 	<p>• Support strengthening and capacity building in advocacy and campaigning on extractives in the region (including women activist groups/WEHRDs, WAMA); UNBHR, legally-binding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy/ capacity building for communities to be able to participate on business and HR forum/discussions • advocacy on Social Forestry & enforcement at ASEAN leve 	<p>• Fundraising/resource mobilization to support strategic programmes related to securing tenure instruments for IPLCs (Core funding (at least 5 year reserve to support programs at both regional and country-level)</p>	<p>• Studies/research on land rights - Document indigenous land rights implemented in 5 countries as basis for advocacy at the IP forum in the UN and ASEAN (3 to 4 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use examples, present evidence to push forestry law eg Vietnam 2017 - to recognize customary forest (special note to focus on rotational farming)
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<p>CBC</p>	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTFP Academy Development • Piloting/Modeling of the integrated and interagency programs developed 	<p>Increase public awareness about IPLC rights and land tenure, and Community-based Conservation Monitoring Systems / Platform to monitor community forest health, NTFP resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange visits among communities (and government?) to look into inclusive governance and forest management practices • Exchange visit for Governments officials for learning experience • Regional level capacity building, manuals, ex-changes on grassroots / community based forest restoration (e.g. rain-forestation type which considers both livelihood and conservation goals) • Capacity building/ guidance/ manuals on implementing community plans in consideration of other stakeholders/ long term migrants etc (to keep harmony) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA Documentation and research including of community conservation models based on IKSP as evidence for L&A • Culturally-specific studies of the landscape (at least in 2 countries) • Biodiversity study in CF area to prove/ disprove that human/IP lives are not destructive to overall species diversity (4 spots/country)
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<p>Agency & Voice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CSO Forum to engage ASEAN multistakeholders in policy dialogue around FPIC, customary tenure and livelihoods • Link regional IPLC leadership programs to regional and international advocacy • To identify opportunities to network, provide space for IPLC to tell their stories in national and regional levels • co-facilitate dialogues with women to understand what the changing context means for them and help them craft their own action plans/strategies 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional capacity building and exchange programme for local IPLC leaders and local authority representatives (eg. IPMR including women leaders) • Capacity building activities and learning exchanges conducted to address skills, training gaps and needs, • Coordination and linking across capacity building and IPLC leadership programs • Regional Capacity building on communication on policy advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and Financial support for self-strengthening of organizations (empowered from within) and networks • Technical and financial support for stakeholders to follow-through with plans and commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional DRR module/materials that can be used for the community plans, • Facilitate in digitizing available resource information regarding legal, instruments models • Seminal Asian Publications of women and community voice on IKSPs endorsed by national and regional governments, FAO/ UN and influencers
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<p>IKSP & Culture</p>		<p>Piloting / Modeling of – IPLC IKSPs policy interfacing are introduced to the relevant government agencies (local, national, regional) through regional platforms. (including draft policies are endorsed to national, regional policy maker)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and lobby of voluntary guidelines on private sector engagement with community forest enterprises, 	<p>Launch activities that highlight the role of IPLCs in the economy and SD and collaborate with experts from the academe, government, non-Ips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder platform for monitoring and reporting community contributions to SDGs, Local economies, etc. • Supporting AIPP and others already working on this (scandinavian funding)-providing data and providing platforms for dissemination to inform policy makers towards policy advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional exchange on IKSP & Inter-generational transfers, and community and Youth-led activities and programs for knowledge transfer (festivals, field-school, documentation), Facilitating Community to Community conversations/exchanges sharing (online and otherwise) and capacity building on IPLC IKSPs 	<p>Regional support to establish, sustain local venues and systems of knowledge exchange between IPLCWY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative / joint research and publications of IPLC resilient local economy as contribution to SD CCAM, and NDCs, Seminal Asian Publications of women and community voice on IKSPs endorsed by national and regional governments, FAO/ UN and influencers, • Building Evidence (through various means, Ted talks, social media, formal context • Building Evidence (through various means, Ted talks, social media, formal context • Mainstream media, social media, outreach on IKSP and TEK – regionally, we can work with the media to increase awareness, interest, disseminate 					<p>Youth Ambassadors & Leadership Development</p>		<p>Youth Engagement and Empowerment</p>
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