

Name of the candidate	Name of the Organization or Network	Title	Address/Country	Telephone/Fax/e-mail	Website	Language(s) Spoken	Question #1	Question #2	Question #3	Question #4
Ferguson Vaghi	Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association	Programme Coordinator	Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association (KIBCA), P O Box 199, Gizo, Western Province. Solomon Islands	Mobile: 677 7401198 email: coordinator@kibca.	www.kolombangara.org	1. English 2.Pinjin 3.Nduke	<p>Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association interest is in Conservation and Biological Management.</p> <p>Our Associations function is to promote & encourage Sustainable resource Management. To protect the rights of the resource owners in terms of exploitation of resources by corrupt practices through consultation, advocacy and litigation. The most likely affected members of the communities are youths and woman.</p> <p>Develop environmentally friendly program that involves woman and youths.</p> <p>Collaborate with UN REDD and the Solomon Islands Government in the implementation of the REDD projects. Especially in the REDD READINESS. Ensuring that our local community understand its importance, process, benefits, the threats involve and the approach taken to counter it.</p>	<p>Our own experience is good example.</p> <p>Kolombangara island has been logged since 1968. Since then the effects of logging have been felt by the local Communities in terms of climate change, soil degradation, water pollution, social breakdown and the destruction of the basis of our livelihood and a continuation of illegal logging in the Island.</p> <p>Because of this we have carried out an Island wide Community consultation meeting. Through varies communication approach both youths, woman and man gathered on 8 strategic location to discuss this pressing issue and find solution.</p> <p>It was through this meetings that a recommendation was put forward to formulate and formalize a community base organization that particularly deals with the interest of our people and to undertaken an organization that manages Conservation and Biological Management.</p> <p>The Community Consultation meeting have also nominated the AGM delegates of 50 and an Executive of 14 with representative from woman and youths and including man.</p> <p>Since its inception in 2009, the association have actively involved in the Management of Conservation Projects, Awareness, Advocacy with participation from woman and youths through Government and further taking up litigation on illegal logging.</p>	<p>KIBCA believes in multi stakeholder engagement. We have a Community Conservation Agreement with the American Museum of natural History, This organization supports us in Conservation and Biological management. It collaborates in 5 major sites in the Solomons. We also have partnership with the Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry of Environment is the focal point of the UN REDD Readiness, We also have partnership with live and Learn, that deals with the education of environnement accross the Solomon Islands. We also collaborates with the Australian Volunteer International, the organization that helps us to source human resource that helps to effectively manages conservation. We also have partnership with world wide funds for nature. WWF have hep us in a number projects.</p>	<p>We do have an advisory arrangements with UN-REDD and the Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Environment. With Financial support from Asia-Pacific UN office in Bankok i have been invited to attend the anti-corruption training in Bankok in November 2011.</p> <p>The American museum of natural history with the clear sky consultancy have done a training on REDD+ in our project site.</p>
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Rainforest Rescue International		RRI	Rainforest Rescue International 169 Matara Road, Magalle, Galle Sri Lanka	+94(091) 2232585/+94(091) 2232585/charith@rri.lk	www.rainforestreducite.lk	English,Sinhala, Tamil,Spanish	Rainforest Rescue International works towards achieving improved levels of sustainable development in the rural context by analysing, understanding and improving the forest and community relationship to better manage natural forest resources and the habitats they are made up from. Rainforest Rescue International works predominantly in Sri Lanka and works within communities and governance sectors with an inclusive orientation to address and combat climate related sustainability issues. Working within the primary strategy of biodiversity and habitat conservation by reducing degradation and deforestation using forest restoration techniques such as Analog forestry and developing buffer zones and forest patches, promotion of sustainable agriculture in forest edge communities to use organic and pemaiculture methods of production and improve governance by engaging in community based and participatory policy improvement approaches. Rainforest Rescue International further provides training on forest restoration to African,Asian and South American partners of the International Analog Forestry Network.	The organisation was instrumental in the development of and is actively engaged in the International Analog Forestry Network (www.analogforestrynetwork.org) and shares and provides training to it's members and affiliates.The involvement of local communities and grass roots civil society groups in forest restoration actions in 16 countries takes place within this network. Further the organisation provides E updates and has developed a forest patch data base for recognition of forest fragments in Sri Lanka.	The organization holds a chair in FFP(Fair Flowers and Plants) www.fairflowersfairplants.com/home-en and works together with industry and civil society organisations to improve the ecological and social foot print of the horticulture sector globally. The organisation is a founding member of the Floriculture Sustainability Initiative (FSI) that is being formed at the present. Both these initiatives share and include gender and rights based standards into their operational action.	The organization is also on the REDD+ consultative committee process in Sri Lanka. The organisation supports the Environment ministry and the Fisheries ministry as an expert in the development of policy and policy improvement steps.
jitendra vir sharma	the Energy and Resources Institute	TERI	Darbari Set NewDelhih Block, India Habitat center, Lodi road, NewDelhi, India 110003	+91 9811392258 +91 11 24682100- 2331 Fax: + 24682144- 45 jv.sharma@teri. res.in jvsharma2000@yah		English Hindi	TERI is involved in various activities across the world. We have assessed the emission reduction strategies for Malaysia recently and also implementing a REDD+ project in six states in India. we have worked in close association with community for the conservation of forest resources in India. TERI is initiating A project in congo basin on REDD+ and other climate change related activities.	TERI has experience of working in Energy, Forest and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, Water resources, renewable Energy, Biomass, Social Transformation and rural development.	TERI is working in the field of Energy Efficiency and Energy Security, Forest and biodiversity, Renewable Energy , Social transformation, REDD+ , CDM, Water and Glaciers, climate Change Issues for the last more than 30 years. TERI is implementing REDD+ project at national level in association with Ministry of Environment and forests, Government of India. TERI is also preparing AR-CDM PDDS for UP state in India. TERI is involved and helping community in the conservation and protection of forests.	TERI is working in close association with Ministry of Environment and forests , Government of India, and also with state Governments for the implementation of REDD+ in India. TERI has developed policy briefs for the implementation of REDD+ which has been accepted by the government of India. TERI has organized two national level workshops jointly with government of India on REDD+ and also planning more consultation in future with Government of India.
Kenn Mondiai	PNG Eco Forestry Forum Inc. (PNGEFF)	Member of the PNGEFF Board	Suite 1, Level 1, Monian Haus, Tabari Place, Boroko P.O Box 3217 BOROKO National Capital District 111 Papua New Guinea	Telephone : (675) 323 9050 Facsimile : (675) 325 4610 E-mail : pngeff@ecoforestry	www.ecoforestry.org.pg	English	PNGEFF is the leading umbrella organization and more or less represents the NGO movement in PNG. Its members are both international and local environmental NGO's focused on conservation of the environment and good forestry practices and include community based organizations in different areas of the country as well. Considering the need to address the life corruption, PNGEFF has now extended its membership to groups outside of the current scope (forestry & conservation) to ensure a strong voice against bad governance and corruption. It operates on a national level focusing on influencing changes through law and policy apart from maintaining vigil on the PNG Government to ensure conformity to law for the benefit of citizens. It was established initially to provide a forum to actively address issues that arose within the forestry sector and related sectors which often was too much for one NGO to handle especially with specific objectives. Though the organization's major objective is to ensure forests throughout PNG are sustainably managed to allow local people greater benefits from their forests, often conservation and biodiversity issues including climate change/REDD issues because of the link to forests have become our concern as well. Though active only in PNG, we have a strong network not only within the membership but with other stakeholders including the PNG government, development partners and other international NGO's based in other parts of the world.	In the objective to hold the government accountable in their decision making PNGEFF has commenced a number of court action of public interest in an attempting to get the government to comply with law and policy in allocating forestry resources, challenging bad decision making. The Forum participates as well in technical working groups of the Government in both forestry and climate change /REDD sector.monitoring to ensure applicable laws and policy are complied with whether it be creating standards or creating new polices. The Forum is also the NGO rep on the National Forestry Board monitoring decision making at that level. The Forum led the challenge of publicizing the corruption within government departments/agencies (lands,forestry, environment, agriculture depts) resulting in the establishment of an independent, government led commission of inquiry in the fraudulent grants of special purpose leases for logging purposes. The above are done with the ultimate aim of ensuring compliance with the already existing good laws and procedures which if adhered to will ensure the benefit of all stakeholders and most especially the citizens of PNG which involve both women and children. Communication of information is done through our networks by email or more public through our quarterly newsletters which are widely distributed to most sectors of the community including schools, our website. Awareness campaigns/drives to emphasize on issues is usually done through the media, i.e. public adverts in the daily newspapers, on the radios (talk back shows and the national TV.	As mentioned above the Forum is consulted often being regularly requested upon to comment on government papers, participate in working groups/panels/conferences/workshops both local and abroad. Much of these gatherings are also attended by a wide range of stakeholders including development partners, private businesses, relevant associations, educational institutions etc. Last year we participated in commenting on the national program document project, the country proposal to qualify for REDD funds. Currently EFF is standing as medium for facilitating funding from UNDP for its members especially community based organizations for reforestation programs, community awareness on climate change/REDD, basic legal rights etc. EFF recently in June was involved in a FAO funded project on the review of the logging code of practice. Before that EFF was involved with PNG Forest Authority on the development of the PNG timber legality standards, a program funded by ITTO. EFF two years in a row has been sitting on the human rights - Business & Environment panel, program funded by OCHR. EFF including its members are in more than 3 different technical working groups/committees under the Office of Climate Change and Development sitting on issues on REDD/Climate Change.	Yes, we were previously the CSO representative for the Asia Pacific on the UNREDD Policy Board (global level). For governments, NGO's, or private sector pls refer to answers above in Question # 4 and 3.

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ALLAN TIPPET BERO	TETEPARE DESCENDANTS' ASSOCIATION	PROGRAM COORDINATOR	TETEPARE DESCENDANTS' ASSOCIATION P.O. BOX 131 MUNDA WESTERN SOLOMON ISLANDS	TELEPHONE (OFFICE): +677 62163 TELEPHONE (PERSONAL): +677 7471510 FAX: +677 62150 E-MAIL: tetepare@solomon.	www.tetepare.org	ENGLISH PIDGIN (SOLOMON ISLANDS)	The primary interests of the Tetepare Descendants' Association are: 1) to unite the traditional landowners of Tetepare Island, the largest (about 144sq Km in size) uninhabited and intact tropical lowland rainforest island in the world 2) to manage Tetepare Island - the largest integrated land and marine conservation area in the Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region. The Tetepare Descendants' Association is a registered Charitable Community based Organization whose main functions are: 1) the enhancement of sound environmental practices on Tetepare Island for long-term ecological sustainability; 2) the enhancement of economical developments within member communities for improved livelihoods and; 3) the enhancement of educational awareness' for environmentally educated communities.	The Tetepare Descendants' Association was established in 2002 and since the last 10 years, has grown from a fledgling landowners organization into a world-class conservation organization. It has more than 3,500 registered descendants members spread out in more than 50 communities throughout the Solomon Islands. The Organization is governed by a 15 member elected Executive Committee of which one third is comprised of women. An elected 75 member congress of which one third is comprised of women folks attends the Annual General meetings of the Association. Elections are made every three years. A Conservation Program Management team coordinated by a Local Program Coordinator implements conservation and resource management activities on Tetepare Island. The resource management activities includes forest, marine and cultural resources surveys, documentation and locating of resources and their habitats on Tetepare Island. Results of conservation activities are reported at the Executive and Annual General meetings who disseminates the information to the wider communities.	My organization conserves and manages about 14,000ha of ancient tropical rainforests on Tetepare Island in the Solomon Islands, South Pacific. My Organization has signed Community Conservatin Agreements (CCAs) with local and international partners to conserve these forests in the long-term, due to the continuous threat from foreign Logging Companies. Although the size of forests is no doubt small, but their contribution in reducing carbon emission is high considering that the forests are a contribution from a least developed and Small Island State. My Organization collaborated with Clear Sky Climate Solutions, the Solomon Islands Community Partnership (SICCP) and developed a project known as Tetepare Island REDD. The project was submitted for certification under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) in 2007.	My Organization collaborates with the UNDP (Solomon Islands office), the Ministry of Forestry National Agency), the Ministry of Environment and Conservation and the South Pacific Environmental Program under the GIZ program on REDD+ on REDD policy making at the national level and regional level. My organization also collaborate with NGOs in the Solomon Islands to undertake REDD+ development initiatives in the country.
Dr Tint Lwin Thaug	RECOFTC (Regional Community Forestry Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific-the Centre for People and Forests)	Executive Director	RECOFTC P.O. Box 1111, Kasetart Post Office, Bangkok, 10903, Thailand	Tel:+66(0) 29405700 Ext: 1200 tthaug@recoftc.org www.recoftc.org	www.recoftc.org	English, Burmese, Thai	RECOFTC is a unique institution mainly promoting the capacity, skills, knowledge and opportunities for local people of Asia and the Pacific region to actively participate in mangling forest resources. RECOFTC provides various trainings to more than 20,000 from 27 countries mainly from Asia and the Pacific region over the last 25 years. Currently RECOFTC has country program offices in Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Indonesia. RECOFTC is also actively expanding its strategic activities in Myanmar, China, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Nepal, and Samoa. RECOFTS has been instrumental in facilitating various UNREDD works in Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and other countries in the region.	Being a knowledge centre in the region, RECOFTC develop and disseminate a number knowledge products and tools to target stakeholders in Asia-Pacific region through a number of channels including e news letter, networkings, forums, workshops, training programs, study tours and exchange programs. RECOFTC has been a leading institution to promote FPIC guidelines and training manuals for the stakeholders preparing to engage in UNREDD mechanism and REDD+ opportunities. RECOFTC and its key staff members are actively involving in various dialogues, standard committee particularly for social safeguard of REDD+ and production of knowledge products including policy briefs, manuals and synthesis.	RECOFTC was established in 1987 by a charter endorsed by 6 government representatives in the region. RECOFTC became independent international organization in 2000 and active Board of Trustee is guiding the direction of RECOFTC. Member of the Board of Trustees are diverse representing governments, civil societies, private sector, research and academic institution. The service and products that RECOFTC is providing are targeting to multi-stakeholders including local people, private sector, civil society, universities and public agencies. People, Forests and Climate Change is one of four thematic areas RECOFTC is working in the current strategic plan (2008-2013). RECOFTC is actively supporting UNREDD works in the Asia region particularly its works in Vietnam and Myanmar.	Yes RECOFTC has financial, technical and advisory arrangements with UNREDD program particularly in Asia and the Pacific region. RECOFTC has established well relationship with donors in the region particularly in implement donor's policy relevant to climate change and REDD+ challenges and opportunities. At the end of the day, RECOFTC is trying hard to represent to the most disadvantaged members of the rural communities in Asia and the Pacific region by playing advocacy and capacity building role to address global issues at local, provincial, national, regional and international levels.
Dr.Ansarul Karim	Environment Development Foundation	Chief Advisor	House # 33Kha, Road # 12A, Dhanmondi,Dhaka 1209,Bangladesh	++88029123552, Mobile-8801713414334		Bengali, English, Hindi	The organization specially involved in policy advocacy for sustainable development,environmental conservation, livelihood improvement of the forest dependent population.	The organization take active part in group formation particularly widows and disadvantaged women forest dwellers to participate in Protected Area Comangement.	Our organization took part in Cimate change negotiation meeting as member of the Bangladesh Negotiation Team, Took active part in National Consultation process for developing REDD+ strategy for Bangladesh.	No. Our organization does not have any financial or technical or advisory arrangement with UNDP or Bangladesh Government.
Anupam Ghosh	Asian Marine Conservation Association (AMCA)	Dr. (Ph.D.) Chief Scientist	Registered Office : 42/1, Feeder Road, Belgharia, Kolkata-700056, West Bengal. There are other work centres also located in other States and UT of India.	Mobile Phone : 91-98369-58256 e-mail : anupanghoshworld no Fax facility	www.marinecon.org	1. English (Fluent) 2. Bengali (Fluent) 3. Hindi (Fluent) 4. Oriya (Workable) 5. Asameese (Workable)	Primary interest is all round marine & coastal conservation Making of awareness on (a) low carbon lifestyle among coastal and island communities with forest habitats and (b) reduction of atmospheric temperature rise through plantation.	1. More than 20-year working experience in (a) dissemination and information sharing with local and marginalised coastal communities in mainland and islands of India; (b) same as (a) with Bangladesh (c) Maldives (little).	Negligible, started for 3 years only.	No.

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Zain Daudpoto (Abdul Razaq)	Indus Development Organization (IDO)	Mr;	B # 36 Faraz villas-II near Nasim nagar Qasimabad Hyderabad Sindh Pakistan	Ph; +92 22 2654117 Fax: =92 22 2654117	www.idosindh.org	English Sindhi Urdu	I.D.O's mission is to create, strengthen and support networks of people and institutions promoting change towards sustainable development – development that is economically sound, environmentally responsible and socially equitable. IDO is working in Pakistan.	IDO, success on ground is an example of what can be achieved if a holistic approach is adopted and if local communities participate in preserving the richness of the natural resources they can access. IDO,s work proved the right approach could mobilize community pride and action, improve livelihood and protect forests. IDO,s advocacy process is comprised on sensitization, mobilization, organizing and activism. and the process is followed by the feed back received through local wisdom of local area and communities.	<p>Sindh a province of Pakistan has 617545 acres Riverine forest, 215011 acres irrigated plantation and 751063 acres coastal forest. Once they were rich regarding their quality. During 70,s to 2000,s decades forest of Sindh were deforested under the auspicious of operation against dacoits, over 50% percent of forest especially riverine forest cover was set under fire by police and armed forces. In 2005 Sindh government introduced "Agro-forestry policy" to reforest vanished forest land but due to political influence this policy proved itself as deforestation policy. Land was allotted to influentials instead of poor local communities. Instead of plantation 25% of allotted land they deforested rest of forest cover. Now hardly 50000 acres forest cover exists with poorer condition. Fuel wood, fodder, honey and gum were the livelihood of communities. Forest survival and thrive is essential both for nature and for the communities who live under its protective wing.</p> <p>Zain Daudpoto Executive Director of an NGO Indus Development Organization (IDO) started its career as a conservationist from 2006 when UNDP-GEF-SGP-Pakistan awarded a project "Forest protection through alternative livelihood activities" for the environmental awareness and improve trees friendly approach in Khebrani and Raees murid forests of District Matyari province Sindh Pakistan.</p> <p>Zain's success on ground is an example of what can be achieved if a holistic approach is adopted, and if local communities participate in preserving the richness of the natural resources they can access. Their work proved the right approach could mobilize the community pride and action, improve livelihoods, and protect the forest. This is the story of their success, and hurdles they faced along the way. Riverine forests are dependent on inundation by Indus River, regular seasonal flooding is reduced in River Indus, water scarcity, excessive logging, poor management and impractical forest policies are sorrows of Riverine forests of Sindh.</p> <p>Zain along with IDO, s other team members, first started his work in communities residing in the villages adjacent to these forests with the tool of sensitization in villagers, school teachers, children, religious Madrsas teachers and in women through female mobilizers. After completing the process he started mobilization of these communities and then they were organized in village level CBOs. Advocacy for environment and forest friendly approach was received during the whole process of mobilization. The communities were prepared with the spirit that they are owner and main stack holders of forests, Forest department and government is only custodian, being a owner you have to right to protect these forests and also right to monitor the duties of forest department. During few months 15 CBOs belonging to these two forests and 39 CBOs in the adjacent villages total 54 were established in 54 villages and registered. 16 female CBOs were also established. After completing this process Zain Daudpoto along with his team started second phase of activism through these mobilized and organized communities. Press conferences to mobilize and aware the media, protest demonstrations to discourage the encroachers and to sensitize concerning departments, rallies and seminars to encourage communities, expand the circle of supporters were the tool of this phase. Their work caught by the print and electronic media. As a result the Sindh Forest department signed a memorandum of understanding, with them and handed over the selected areas of Raees mureed and khebrani forests to them for re-planting, and conservation. In mid of 2007 medium flood inundated the khebrani and Raees murid forests, Zain Daudpoto decided to replant these forests in inundation through the seed of Acacia (Acaia seed is the one of those seeds who survive in water) with the help of communities, in this attempt 3000 acres forest land was deforested.</p>	IDO has worked with UNDP-GEF-SGP pakistan and WWF pakistan on forest protection and development projects which were implemented through local communities and now IDO has launched forest rehabilitation and protection program in Sindh province of Pakistan. IDO has sent concept to IUCN Pakistan to introduce UN REDD+ first ever in Pakistan.

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									<p>After this flood other 3000 acres forest cover of Khebrani which was under threat from encroachers was adopted by Zain and IDO, s team. To protect the forest cover two "forest protection committees" (FPC) were established comprising on representatives from CBO, s. These organizations worked as a watchdog to prevent the illegal logging and protect the resources of the forest area and were purely volunteer organizations. IDO also appointed Eco-guards as paid employees for prevention of forests as well as wild life in forests. Concept of Eco-guard was first time introduced in country; they were monitored by FPC regarding their duties. After finishing the project of UNDP-GEF-SGP in Nov 2007 on the recommendation of Zain Daudpoto, IDO decided to continue the activities on self help basis. In Aug 2008 UNDP- Pakistan's Deputy country director Ms Mikiko Tanaka visited Khebrani forest and inaugurated the plantation, the first ever community forest model in riverine area of Pakistan. In sep 2008 WWF-Pakistan's partnership fund awarded project for continuation of IDO,s program in the title of "Forest protection through Forest protection Committees," for two years . Here, the community has been drawn in to protect some 12,000 thousand acres of forests with an additional 1,000 acres trees. Project was ended in Aug 2010 but IDO has continued it as Program in the supervision of Zain Daudpoto on self help basis. He is doing this without any salary.</p> <p>The villager's need of sustainable incentive to protect the forests was fulfilled. Riverine area of Sindh was rich regarding milk and dairy products but after deforestation, people of the area were deprived off their livelihood of live stock. The devastated forest could no longer provide cheap fodder for their livestock. Over the years the numbers of livestock reared, reduced dramatically and this also impacted the supply of domestic milk and dairy products to cities. After reforestation, local communities have returned to livestock rearing. According to WWF-Pakistan report there are now about 100,000 livestock in area. These forest areas are once again able to provide fuel and fodder to these communities. Reviving a traditional practice, some families have also setup livestock pens within the forests. The dropping of the grazing cattle, goats and sheep's serve as a natural fertilizer and help the forest grow.</p> <p>Realizing the situation Forest Department of Sindh signed another agreement to collect Acacia seed and grazing charges from live stock owners. Chief Conservator Forests Sindh after visiting these forests appreciated the protection work and its methodology applied for this purpose.</p> <p>In early year of 2009 communities living surrounding to Shah Bukhari, Khanpota, Miani, khatri and Mohd Khan forests of district Hyderabad Sindh near khebrani and Raees Murid forests, approached Zain Daudpoto to support them in the efforts against deforestation and encroachment by influential's. He visited the area and started same process of mobilization, held meetings in various villages and constituted two FPC, s. Close friends of Sindh Forest Minister including Sindh information minister, District Nazim of Hyderabad, a son of a Federal minister and a high police official were among the encroachers. FPC,s mobilized media and exposed the land grabbers through press conferences, protest demonstrations and rallies. He withdrew after struggle by Zain and colleagues. Now a day's these FPC, s are part of network struggling against deforestation like FPC, s of Khebrani and Raees Murid.</p> <p>Deforestation, discouraging attempts:</p> <p>Some forest officials and influential's dependants on forest land were not happy from this community forestry model. They continued piracy against the model through various attempts of fire cutting, logging, and discourag</p>	

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									<p>attempts of fire, cutting, felling, and discourage through fake cases against active community members and Zain.</p> <p>During year 2007 Zain with the help of FPC,s, local community including female even children, resisted 4 attempts of cutting trees from Khebrani by land grabbers including a police official. Attempts and culprits were disclosed through media, correspondence was done with Forest department to take action and District Administration was also informed about these attempts. These all efforts made possible to discourage the culprits. However some trees were chopped down during the attempts.</p> <p>During Feb 2008, land grabbers related to ruling party set at fire Khebrani during night. Zain first informed to forest department but no response received. He rushed from his home to khebrani some 40 kilo meter away in mid night. On spot local community, FPC activists were already busy in rescue activity. After several hours struggle they saved thousands acre forest cover which was target of these culprits, but some 70 acres forest cover was burned. They cut these 70 acres piece of forest and disconnected the spreading fire to other forest cover. During 2008, attempts for damaging the newly plantation and seeding were also foiled.</p> <p>During year 2009 two attempts of fire, and 8 attempts of cutting were done by some other land grabbers including leader of a political party but 9 were not succeeded, although in Dec 2009 some people cut down 1100 trees in moon light in Raees Murid Forest. All culprits were disclosed by local community and after the pressure of the communities they apologized in written and now are with Zain Daudpoto.</p> <p>2010 was the year of attacks on forest cover. Because in Jan 2010 duration of lease allotted under the Agro-forestry policy 2004, was ended, lessees were belonging to previous Government of Pervez Musharif, now the influential's belonging to current government were trying to occupy the land and forest for new term of lease. In Feb 2010 a son of Federal minister, along with 100 armed people attacked Raees Murid forest, chopped down 500 plants of Acacia and declared the occupancy of land. These plants were planted on 18 Aug 2009 on the call of Pakistan government to combat the UNs MDG. It was the day of Holiday Zain along with cameramen of some TV channels reached at spot. When the political personalities were exposed by live coverage of deforestation, they decided to withdraw. During 2010 one of friends of newly forest minister, tried to occupy the newly planted compartment No: 4 of Raees murid forest with the help of over 50 armed people. They established camps of these armed people around the compound and damaged the plantation on 40 acres. Zain Daudpoto called the local communities through FPC,s and it was decided to evacuate land from these people. After two days local communities attacked on camps and they surrendered after 3 hours battle. In May 2010 one another friend of forest minister started to chop down with cranes and cutters standing 300 huge trees of Acacia in compartment No: 13 of Khebrani leased to him. Zain along with hundreds of community members including female and children conducted sit in infront of office of Chief Conservator of forests at Hyderabad, sit in was continued for 5 hours till the machines were pushed out from forest.</p> <p>On 4th April 2010 Zain was attacked by about 150 people with bamboos while returning from a meeting near Mohd Khan forest , sent by a land grabber, he was injured but saved by females of village, his car was fully damaged. After event when he reached police station, registering case against attackers arrested zain and registered a fake case against him. The issue was raised by electronic media, community of nearby all forest including female and children encircled the Hatra</p>	

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									<p>police station of Hyderabad till night when Zain was released from police station. Inquiries conducted by district police officer who found Zain innocent and suspended SHO. Day after event a big protest was conducted in Hyderabad against event. During this session one villager Mr Baloch khan was martyred. During 2010 compartments of Miani forest reserved for sericulture and apiculture were illegally leased to a manager of federal minister, conspiracy was exposed by media by protest rallies and forest department cancelled the lease.</p> <p>Forest land is often used as political bribe to influential's bearing vote bank. They use forest land for agriculture purpose, Agro-forestry policy was launched for this purpose by previous government. After ending the policy in 2010, new government planned to introduce "Yaksaala" (one year permission of agriculture in forest land). This was the strategy of Sindh government to replace previous supported people with its related people. About 54000 acres including forest cover of Khebrani and Raees mureed was allotted to nominated people close to forest minister. The Chief conservator Forests Sindh refused to allot Khebrani and Raees Mureed forests and was removed. In July 2010 Sindh Chief Minister under the directives President of Pakistan signed a summary to convert entire riverine forest land in revenue status to handover ruling party's influential, s under the names of poor women. As per law forest land could not be allotted on ownership basis so they decided to convert it in revenue status to hand over easily on permanent basis. Zain along with communities launched movement through press conferences, He and villagers started hunger strike in Hyderabad, communicated with all sectors and institutions through SMS, Emails, online petitions and finally submitted a constitutional petition in Sindh high court Karachi.</p> <p>On 10th march 2010 Court passed the order with following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Forest land of Sindh will not be converted nor be reduced regarding acreage. 2.To secure forest cover and forest land, GIS mapping would be conducted by Sindh government assessable on official website. 3.The Yaksala lease introduced will not be extended; land would be used only for forest. 4.Government of Sindh will undertake the aerial seeding (after inundation) for reforestation of vanished forest land. 5.All (23) district and session judges of respective districts province of Sindh will constitute public vigilance committees for monitoring the forest cover and they will submit reports to respective district and session judges and in case of any violation is found, the district and session judges will take appropriate measures for dealing such violation. 6.Sindh government will provide compartments of forest land to petitioner for developing forest. <p>With this petition Zain Daudpoto has secured the forests and forest land, this unique type of order has put responsibilities on Session Judges. Now if a Session Judge will not take action on violation then he also will be considered as violator. Zain is working to establish a network of stack holders to put pressure on vigilance committees for action and this network will submit the applications regarding implementation of court order. Recently Chief Minister of Sindh violating the court order has converted 1446 acres land of Shah Bukhari forest in revenue status which has been allotted to a close relative of ruling party leader under the names of poor people and he has launched housing scheme in it. Zain has filled petition in Sindh High court. Issue also has been highlighted in Media.</p>	

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									<p>Since the end of WWF project in Aug 2011 he has continue the activities and expenses from his own sources including simple support from friends. Even he has sold out his vehicle in this regard. He was severally restricted by unknown people in the way to Court from Hyderabad to Karachi. Since 2006 he and his team has faced 8fake criminal cases filled by land grabbers including one case of vehicle snatching and one case of attempt of murder with Kalashnikov, but freed after one year trial. He has got received "Conservation Award 2012" in Jun 2012 from WWF-Pakistan. Today Zain Daudpoto and communities are joined hand against deforestation.</p> <p>Links for pulished stories:</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/forest/Reports%20Rina%20salam/The%20Shrinking%20Forests%20_%20News%20&%20Politics%20_%20Newslne.htm</p>	
Dil Raj Khanal	Federation of Community forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)	National Policy Facilitator	Federation of Community forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) Old Baneshower, Kathmandu, Nepal Post Box No.: 8219	Phone: 977-1-9741217370, +977-1-4485263, Fax: +977-1-4485262 Email: dlkhanal@yahoo.com, fecofun@gmail.com	www.fecofun.org.np	Nepali English Hindi	<p>Primary interest and function of FECOFUN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of CFUGs for sustainable management of forest and landscape restoration (mitigation and adaptation). - Improve local enterprise and livelihood, strengthen forest governance as well as forest law enforcement through community mobilization. - To promote equal participation and representation of women in Community-based Forestry User Groups (CFUGs) <p>FECOFUN represent to 18 thousand Community-based Forest User Groups (CFUGs) who are registered under the forest and protected areas laws of Nepal.</p> <p>FECOFUN is active in Nepal and coordinating for Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF).</p> <p>(It is established in Nepal.)</p>	<p>As a national federation of 18 thousand Community-based Forest Users Groups (CFUGs) of Nepal, FECOFUN has 17 years experience on the issues of forestry sector.</p> <p>FECOFUN is coordinating for the operation of REDD+ Civil Society Alliance, Nepal and Global Alliance of Community Forestry (GACF) from last few years. In these networks, many organizations including women networks are also involving to strength their capacity. FECOFUN is being able to gather the viewpoints of these diverse interest groups and local community for policy advocacy and contribution in policy process of government.</p> <p>FECOFUN has established a strong mechanism for communication, coordination and dissemination of information through the members of these alliances.</p>	<p>FECOFUN has 17 years experience on the issues of forestry sector. FECOFUN is promoting to CFUGs for the conservation of forest and ecosystems biodiversity through community forestry.</p> <p>As a national level umbrella organization of Forest Users Groups in Nepal, FECOFUN has a lot of experience of forestry sector. FECOFUN is also closely working with government and other development partner to implement various programs funded by multilateral program such as FCPF, FAO, UNDP etc. FECOFUN is also implementing various climate changes and REDD+ related program with the support of Norad, USAID and other INGOs.</p> <p>As a civil society organization, FECOFUN is regularly participating in COP of UNFCCC from 2008. This organization is actively involving in REDD+ related pilot projects.</p>	FECOFUN is getting funding from Norad, USAID and other organizations such as ICIMOD, CARE, IUCN, WWF, RECOFT C to implement pilot projects on REDD+ and capacity building of local communities particularly on REDD+.
Wardoyo Wardoyo	Institute of Profession Certification for Forest Management (LSP-RINO)	Assesor of competency	OFFICE: Manggala Wanabakti Gedung Squash Blok 2/3 Jl. Gatot Subroto, JAKARTA 10270 INDONESIA HOME: Jl. Dahlia blok Y - 1, Taman Cibalagung Pasir Jaya - BOGOR 16119 INDONESIA	cell-phone: 081286965080 email: wwardoyo@hotmail.com wdybgor2011@gmail.com		Bahasa Indonesia English	<p>Primary interest & functions of the organization: to assess competency of personnel in all activities of forest management works and professions including works and profession related to measurement, monitoring and verification of forest carbon stock The and emission .</p> <p>The organization is active in Indonesia</p>	<p>The organization has experience in gathering diverse viewpoints, and coordinating information and communication among networks/organizations: private companies (forest concession holders), universities, forest training and public.</p>	<p>Cooperation and discussion in seminars/workshops involving Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia, National Board of Profession Certification related to establishment of standard of competency in forest management profession including climate change and REDD+</p>	The organization has financial, technical and/or advisory arrangement with Ministry of Forestry - Indonesia, and private companies specifically arrangement in personnel competency assessment

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Jeannette Gurung	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	Executive Director	WOCAN United Center, Level 41 323 Silom road Bangkok 10500 Thailand	Cell: +66 087 9930096 Office: +66 0818712508 Fax: +66 026310334 jeannettegurung@w	wocan.org	English Nepali	<p>WOCAN's Mission is to build women's leadership in agriculture and natural resource management through organizational and individual transformation. To address these goals, it engages in capacity building for women's leadership and gender mainstreaming in the forestry and agriculture sectors, through its regional teams of trainers in Asia and Africa. WOCAN also links rural women with professional women in the forestry and agriculture sectors, to build synergies and partnerships for advocacy, program implementation and strong leadership. It also undertakes research on key gap issues, including gender and REDD+. It is active on REDD+ in Nepal, Indonesia, Cambodia, and on building women's leadership in agriculture and forestry groups in Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and the Philippines. In Africa, WOCAN works in Kenya, South Africa and Cameroon.</p>	<p>WOCAN is a membership based network of over 850 individual women and men of 94 countries. Members have professional backgrounds in the forestry and NRM sectors, and have interests and experience in gender. It is linked to women's groups through national and regional level federations of groups in Nepal and the Philippines, and building similar linkages to women's groups in Indonesia, Laos, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Women's Leadership Circles that provide a platform for women farmers/forest users and women policy makers to listen and learn from one another, to build accountability to grassroots women's groups, are coordinated by WOCAN Core Associates in Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines, Kenya and South Africa. Men's perspectives are represented in these groups as well, as are those of indigenous women. Meetings are held every 2-3 months.</p> <p>in 2011, WOCAN coordinated a regional network of organisational representatives from several donors and organisations engaged in REDD+ , and interested in gender, for a workshop on Innovations for Gender and REDD+ in Asia. Results of this meeting were shared in a side event at the COP in Durban.</p> <p>WOCAN members receive monthly digests listing all events, reports, and news. The website is being designed to promote interaction, through Facebook, Twitter and other means.</p>	<p>Many things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. i have since 2004 been the Major Group focal point for Women in the UNFF. 2. i am on the Steering Committee of The Forest Dialogue. 3. i led a team of 3 to conduct an assessment of Gender and REDD+ in Asia in 2010/2011 for USAID, producing a paper "Getting REDD+ Right for Women" 4. we recently did a case study on Gender and Women's Exclusion in REDD+ in Nepal 5. we have been part of the global team developing social and environmental indicators for CCB in Nepal 6. we led a capacity building and gender analysis initiative with Pact in the Oddar Meanchey REDD+ project in Cambodia 7. i have a MSc in Forestry 8. we have coordinated side events on gender and REDD+ at the COPs in Copenhagen, Cancun and Durban, and the Rio+20 meeting. 9. we are leading a workshop with The Forest Dialogue on Women's Exclusion/Inclusion in the Forestry Sector in Nepal in Sept. 2012 10. we are a partner with IUCN Gender Advisor to present on gender and REDD+ at the IUCN Congress in Korea in Sept 2012 11. 	<p>We are working with UNREDD+ Asia on a collaborative program, but there is no transfer of funds, contract or MOU. I am informally advising NORAD on how to increase their degree of support to gender and women's inclusion in the REDD+ programme.</p> <p>i was an advisor to the UNDP consultant who wrote the Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+ in 2011.</p>
Ir. Teuku Muhammad Zulfikar, M.P	Walhi	Executive Director, Walhi Aceh	Jalan Tgk. Ma'in, Lorong Chik Mahmud No. 26 Desa Lambuk, Kecamatan Ulee Kareng, Kota Banda Aceh, Provinsi Aceh. Indonesia Tel. 0651-21183, Fax. 0651-21184	Tel. 0651-21183, Fax. 0651-21184	www.walhiaceh.org	Bahasa Indonesia English limited	<p>Walhi is only active in Indonesia but has international contacts through donor organisations.</p> <p>Walhi is well known and well respected in Indonesia and abroad for its work on environmental advocacy, support to local communities that find themselves in conflict with Government or private enterprise especially regarding access to land, as well as information and education campaigns on environmental issues including global warming and the impact of deforestation</p>	<p>Walhi is tied in with a very fine-meshed network of local NGOs and community organisations representing various aspects of community and environment interests, including women's interests. (This can be seen on the over-all Walhi website www.walhi.or.id . There is a coordinating Walhi office in almost every province of Indonesia, and for each one a number of regional or local partner organisations or groups is listed.)</p>	<p>I am presently working for Soil Association Woodmark forest certification. Input into the certification from the major stakeholders of any project subject to certification is a cornerstone in the process.</p> <p>From 2008 to 2010 I worked in Aceh province with Leuser International Foundation, a regional NGO promoting the protection of the Leuser Ecosystem, one of the world's largest and still reasonably intact area of natural forest. Walhi was a major partner in this work and I learnt to appreciate the organisation and its staff for sincerity and know-how</p>	<p>No, at least not yet. We are examining to what extent we might contribute with third-party assessment or measurement of crucial parameters in the context of REDD+ project implementation.</p>

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Dr Promode Kant	Institute of Green Economy	Director	C 312, Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024, India	Phone: +91 11 46103509, +91 11 46016079 Fax: +91 11 46016079 Email: promode.kant@gmail.com, director@igrec.in	www.igrec.in	English, Hindi, Tamil	<p>Our mission is research and education, and providing the best scientific information and policy advice, on climate change and ecology for a sustainable economic growth in developing countries.</p> <p>Our goal is that India and other developing countries are empowered with the science-based knowledge to manage the risks and opportunities related to climate change and degradation of ecological systems without compromising on their economic growth.</p> <p>Our strategic objectives are sustainable economic growth in India and other developing countries; credible scientific information and policy analysis to mitigate harmful impact of climate change and ecosystem degradation in a compelling way to public and policy makers; research and education in climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecological economics and renewable energy and capacity Building in climate change mitigation and adaptation and renewable energy</p> <p>Our mandate is to work in all developing countries. So far we have worked primarily in India and to a limited extent in Nepal, Myanmar and Cambodia and would like to expand our activities all over the developing world.</p>	<p>We have worked with the</p> <p>Ao tribe in the Mokokchung district of Nagaland state, India, on development of a CDM forestry project on lands under shifting cultivation</p> <p>Apatani tribe in Arunachal Pradesh, India, on biodiversity conservation of indigenous rice varieties and on adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Farming community of Sirsa district in Haryana, India, on the equity assessment in the ongoing CDM forestry project</p> <p>Joint Forest Management Committees in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh for development of a REDD Plus Demonstration Project</p> <p>Joint Forest Management Committees in Budelkhand and Terai regions of Uttar Pradesh in India on the development of a CDM forestry project</p> <p>Community Forestry User Groups in the Kathmandu valley of Nepal on financing of sustainable forestry activities</p> <p>Farming Community in the Ayyeyawadi Delta of Myanmar on the development of a CDM forestry project</p> <p>Chi Phat Commune in the Thmar Bang district of Koh Kong Province, Cambodia, on the development of a CDM forestry project</p>	<p>Institute of Green Economy (IGREC) was set up in 2009 by some of the most experienced forestry and legal experts in India with the aim of helping evolve a path of economic development that leaves as little negative impacts on the earth and its environment as possible, even as it brings the humanity quickly out of the vicious circle of poverty. Located in the capital city of New Delhi, IGREC has been registered as a Non-profit Society under the Act XXI of 1860 in order to promote research and development of projects and programmes in the field of climate change mitigation & adaptation.</p> <p>IGREC has been working on CDM and REDD Plus and on other climate change related issues in collaboration with international organisations like UNEP, FAO, ITTO, German Development Agency GIZ, with central and state governments of India, with Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, and with the Center of Climate Change and Forest Policy functioning under the Institute of Forest Policy and Information of the Chinese Academy of Forestry in Beijing.</p> <p>IGREC has published a large number of technical papers on REDD Plus and forest and climate related subjects in recent years most of which are freely available on its website www.igrec.in for public use in research work.</p>	<p>IGREC is currently working on the development of a REDD Plus Pilot project in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and a REDD Plus capacity building project in the Dang forests of Gujarat in India in collaboration with the German Development Agency GIZ and the concerned state government institutions. We are also presently working with the FAO Asia Pacific office on the development of National Forest Financing Strategies for sustainable forest management in the Asia Pacific region. Our role in these tasks is to provide technical and intellectual inputs in reaching the desired objectives.</p>
Azmi Sirajuddin Abdul Razak	REDD Monitor Working Group of Central Sulawesi	None	Jalan Tadulako 2 No.11, Kelurahan Palupi, Kecamatan Palu Selatan, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia	+62 - 081245038678 / azmiss@gmail.com		Bahasa Indonesia and English	REDD Monitor Working Group of Central Sulawesi worked to ensure that the rights of indigenous and local communities are protected in REDD + projects in the province of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia	Central Sulawesi province has a diverse group of local people from the aspect of traditions, languages and customs. Therefore, we are working on the social mandate of the local community. Social mandate that directs us to do the work of mentoring and reinforcement to the diverse social groups. It is also a social mandate to be a bridge of communication between us, community groups and organizations as diverse interests.	Our organization was founded in 2010, consists of several civil society organizations in the field of environmental and human rights are agreed to form a working group to monitor the development of REDD schemes that went into this region. We've collaborated with UNREDD Indonesia and Indonesia REDD Task Force, to ensure that REDD + runs with the principles of safeguards for the protection of the local community in any REDD + projects to be implemented in Central Sulawesi.	We do not have the technical and financial relations with the UN REDD Indonesia. During this time, for issues related to climate change and REDD +, we obtained financial support from the Rainforest Foundation Norway
Irsyal Yasman	Resource Development Centre Foundation	DR.	Manggala Wanabhakti Building Block IV floor 7 room 715 Jl. Gatot Subroto Senayan Jakarta 10270 Indonesia	Phone : +62-21 574 6747, 5703246 extension 5291 fax : +62-21 7546747 Email through : yani.septiani09@gmail.com	http://resourcesdevelopr	English Bahasa Indonesia	<p>Yayasan Resource Development Centre or "Resource Development Centre" Foundation is an independent non-governmental organization. Upon its establishment, Resources Development Center has been working on identification issues in natural resources management.</p> <p>Vision Achieving the optimum and effective benefits of natural resources that works for people.</p> <p>Missions Dedicating works and performance to escalate economic, social and ecological elements in natural resources utilization for the long term benefit.</p> <p>Working Priority 1.Sustainable Forest Management: 2. Institution capacity building 3.Training, Education and Communication 4. Event Organizer</p>	<p>List of Experiences: -Conducting Training to empower human resources from Central and local Government on formulating project proposals. Our client is government organization. -Conducting training to empower civil society and local communities on project development (our client is BOS ; Bornoe Orang Utan Survival, Latin etc) -Implementing activities of rehabilitation of forest land involving local communities in Ciamis Distric West Java. (working together with local government of Ciamis District) -Developing manual for civil society regarding potency of utilization forest carbon - Developing book, of carbon forest utilization - develop scoring system for REDD proposal of conservation forest</p> <p>-Assist Ministry of Forestry in developing proposal to ITTO " SFM initiatives in enhancing carbon stock in Indonesia" -Member of Indonesian delegation for UNFCCC -involve in FGD regarding REDD and LULUCF together with Ministry of Forestry and Climate Change Council -Assessment of woman and REDD+ in Indonesia</p>	<p>We have worked with MFP2-DFID UK in developing book/manual about carbon forest utilization. The book is used to improve awareness on REDD+</p> <p>Assist Ministry of Forestry to develop proposal to ITTO (international Tropical Timber Organization). Up to now, 7 proposals has been approved and funded by ITTO.</p>	our staff is working together with UN-REDD Indonesia project in developing national strategy REDD+ and support activity regarding REDD+ and gender (safeguard)

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Kanwar Muhammad Javed Iqbal	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)	Mr.	38, Main Embassy Road, G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan	Telephone: +92512278134 Fax: +92512278135 E-mail: kanwar@sdpi.org	www.sdpi.org	English	<p>Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is an independent and registered non-profit civil society organization that serves as a source of expertise for policy analysis and development, policy intervention, and policy and programme advisory services. The core strength of the overall work revolves around the participatory approach in all tiers of the process and methodologies employed at SDPI. For the interest of its sustainable forestry programme in Pakistan, SDPI supports the community forums and committees through active engagement and involvement of relevant communities especially by taking care of the inclusion factor for the marginalized ones. The key focus of SDPI's interventions is South Asia region for which it works with its regional partners like SAWTEE & ICIMOD in Nepal, Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) in Sri Lanka, BELA in Bangladesh, CUTS in India etc. But its forestry programme including the Pakistan Carbon Initiative (PCI) for REDD+ mechanism is very much focused in Pakistan and now intend to expand the policy and other related interventions at the level of South Asia with its partners. We at SDPI are optimistic that we can even extend and manage REDD+ support initiative at the level of Asia provided that the provision of funds should not be the factor behind.</p> <p>SDPI engages two types of advocacy. First is reactive and focuses on issues falling within SDPI's mandate such as human rights, religious tolerance, globalization, environmental activism, religious minority rights, issues of national public policy, governance and academic freedom. Second is proactive, and is based on research findings; it involves lobbying by the research and advocacy staff through participation in conferences, workshops, and seminars, writing in journals and newspapers, appearing on the electronic media as well as serving on important committees and commissions.</p> <p>Given the dearth of advocacy in Pakistan in particular and South Asia in general, the purpose of SDPI's efforts is both to support specific causes and be a role model to set a precedent in an attempt to make up for the lack of active advocacy in Pakistan. The ultimate destiny of SDPI's Policy Advocacy and Outreach is people's empowerment with, as mentioned above, a greater focus on poor and socially-excluded sections of the society. One of the main objectives of SDPI's multifaceted work is to create awareness of, and active support for, sustainable development within the Government and in the private sector, including among the NGOs, the academia and the public. In pursuance of this goal and as part of our policy outreach effort, SDPI conducts a weekly seminar on various aspects of sustainable development as part of its advocacy efforts to educate and engage both the stakeholders as well as informed generalists. These seminars provide valuable public space for debate and</p>	<p>SDPI has a specialized independent SURVEY UNIT with professional in-house experts and specialized field staff for primary and secondary data collection and subsequent qualitative or quantitative analysis as per requirement of different research work. As far as the dissemination of the information is concerned the ADVOCACY UNIT is to engender dialogue and advocate for SDPI's Policy Advocacy and Outreach and engage in public-interest campaigns, some of which are long-term, and others tend to respond to an emerging issue of public interest on an immediate basis. This all being done through live-streaming / archives on web based TV of SDPI (www.sdpi.tv), online mailing lists (consists of international, national and local professionals' and other stakeholders' listings), blog posts on different types of web-groups (like SDPI website, twitter, facebook etc.) and wide coverage in international, national and local print and electronic media. Raising awareness, stakeholders' mobilization and partnerships on environmental, economic, political, gender, inclusion of marginalized groups and other social sector issues are SDPI's main goals and consistent themes include democratic governance, globalization, peace, human rights, regional inequalities and provincial autonomy, South Asian regional consciousness, environment and climate change and women's rights. The Institute undertakes policy advocacy, networking & partnerships and litigation on issues of public interest. SDPI's policy advocacy and outreach campaigns are people-centered especially pro-poor and pro-vulnerable demanding more stakeholders' participation, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, equality and equity, rule of law, and national debate aiming public policy related decision-making and implementation process at different levels.</p> <p>SDPI has work experience with almost all UN-system organizations, international donor agencies and other international and regional partners like CIDA, SIDA, IDRC Canada, IISD, Climate Service Centre (CSC) Germany, University of Hamburg, NCCR-North South Programme of University of Zurich, WWF, IUCN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, HBS Germany, USAID, UKAID, The Royal Society UK, LEAD, OXFAM, ActionAid, ICTSD Switzerland, ITC, SIS (Swedish Standards Institute), SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI), ASEAN, ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI), ICIMOD, SAWTEE Nepal, IPS Sri Lanka, CUTS India, BELA Bangladesh etc.</p> <p>For forestry programme, SDPI is the key partner for NCCR-North South whereas some capacity building activities were arranged through the support of local partners in Pakistan. SDPI regularly publish "Forest Digest" on quarterly basis. The relevant paper (Mainstreaming Pakistan for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+): The way forward to Readiness Phase (P-38) available at http://sdpi.org/publications/publication_details-326-27.html) was published in 2011 whereas work on the development of FAQ book and REDD+ Handbook for Voluntary Market (Volume 1) is in progress which would be published by mid September 2012. More information on SDPI's past work on related subject of forestry and climate change mitigation can be retrieved at http://sdpi.org/research_programme/researchprogram12.html</p> <p>With the pioneer work on SDPI on REDD+ and subsequent support to national focal point, Pakistan has already acquired membership of Interim REDD Partnership established under the Oslo Declaration of 27 May 2010 and the United Nation's REDD Programme (UN-REDD). As</p>	<p>SDPI was established in 1992 on the recommendation of IUCN. SDPI defines sustainable development as the enhancement of peace, social justice and well-being within and across generations. SDPI produces knowledge that can enhance the capacity of government to make informed policy decisions and to engage civil society on issues of public interest. The Institute acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues and as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions. SDPI's function is thus two-fold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy; and an enabling role realised through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials and training. We welcome your views and any inquiries you may have on our website and/or organization as a whole. The background experience of SDPI revolves around the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •catalyze the transition towards sustainable and just based development in Pakistan in particular and in South Asia in general. •Conduct policy advice, policy oriented research and advocacy from a broad multi-disciplinary perspective. •Promote the implementation of policies, programs, laws and regulations based on sustainable development. •Strengthen civil society and facilitate civil society-government interaction through collaboration with other organizations and activist networks. •Disseminate research findings and public education through the media, conferences, seminars, lectures, publications and curricula development. •Contribute to building up national and regional research capacity and infrastructure. •serve as a source of expertise and advisory services for the government, private sector, and non-governmental initiatives supporting the implementation of Pakistan's environment and development agenda. 	<p>In the context of South Asia, many countries have started to work on REDD+ whereas some countries have even developed pilot projects (like Nepal) by using methodological guidelines of voluntary carbon market. South Asian countries have a long list of endeavors to bring the emerging trends in forestry related to Climate Change. There is a need to overcome the capacity gaps in making REDD+ operational in the region. Keeping in view the bitter experiences of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in forestry sector in South Asia, it is critical point of time to realize and address the basic requirements of REDD+ readiness phase by evolving good Governance setup for REDD+ mechanism at national / or sub-national levels in the region.</p> <p>As a matter of fact, we all know, there is an urgent need of actions to meet the requirement of REDD readiness phase in South Asia for which new challenges needs to be addressed which includes national approach vs. provincial context, revisions in the forest laws to accept forest carbon as a commodity, natural resources governance and benefits sharing mechanism. It is the right time to chip in the REDD mechanism by starting parallel activities actively e.g. Institutional measures with the development of National strategy for REDD+, awareness raising and dialogues with local communities and especially with the direct stakeholders, advocacy, capacity building and feasibility / Pilot Studies, which is the only solution to meet the global requirement.</p> <p>For REDD+ endeavors in Pakistan, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) initiated its pioneering work on REDD+ during the year 2010 in collaboration with Office of Inspector General of Forest (O-IGF) and subsequently established a special carbon forum namely Pakistan Carbon Initiative (PCI) for the special support of REDD+ mechanism in Pakistan through which Pakistan was successful to gain membership of UN-REDD Programme. With SDPI advice and intervention in collaboration with O-IGF, REDD+ Cells have been established at province level in Pakistan.</p> <p>SDPI, as a key REDD+ Focal Point from CSOs in Pakistan, is trying its best to act as a moderator through its technical advice in developing REDD+ projects at the national and sub national levels with good governance setups for which the first every policy advice paper was produced by SDPI from which the stakeholders are taking directions for future REDD+ projects in Pakistan. We, at SDPI, believe that the Cancun agreements have shown the path to be followed in REDD+ in the coming years and if Pakistan in particular and South Asia in general has to benefit from carbon finance pledged in Cancun then there is a need to develop national level scenarios for the communities to uplift livelihood practices with sustainable forest management in the context of sustainable development.</p>

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								<p>discussion on the several sustainable development issues where SDPI conducts research.</p> <p>The Policy Advocacy and Outreach Unit (PAOU) contribute in the research process and facilitate SDPI researchers in convening and conducting research-based seminars on every Monday throughout the calendar. The PAOU also identifies experts and researchers at SDPI for media interviews in their areas of expertise and interest besides arranging media coverage of different events. Being a premier policy research think tank, we believe in the fact that research not disseminated would have extremely little policy impact. We take media a very serious partner in our efforts for research dissemination.</p>	<p>required by the UN REDD programme, Ministry of Climate Change (then Ministry of Environment) notified a National Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Inspector General Forests with the main objective of devising, steering and monitoring REDD+ activities in the country. The draft National Forest Policy 2010, presently on the agenda of Council of Common Interest (CCI), has included provision for implementing REDD+ in Pakistan. Pakistan is putting up its case for regular membership of The World Bank Administered Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) to access financial and technical assistance to implement readiness activities of REDD+. The decision on Pakistan membership will be taken by the FCPF board in June 2012. The basic capacity building of different but limited stakeholders has been done in the end of 2010 and, once in the beginning of 2011 for which, an international coordination set up in the form of Pakistan Carbon Initiatives (PCI) under Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) was recommended to take on board the local partners in parallel to international ones.</p> <p>Certain policy and institutional developments as well as international lobbying have been started prior to strengthening the Office of the Inspector General of Forests for policy, coordination, and leadership role, accessing and providing funds and expertise to the provincial forest departments, interaction with donors, networking and partnering with international and regional organizations and secretariats, inter- and intra-ministry liaison, coordination with civil society organizations, access to and making new forest-related technologies available to the provincial forest departments. Knowledge management, accessing to technology and capacity building are relevant in this context. Some of the most relevant regional organizations in forestry include RECOFTC, ICIMOD, and other trans-boundary interaction with neighboring countries including; collaboration with FAO, IUCN, WWF, UNIDO and UNEP have made. National Forest Programme (NFP) facility is in progress through Ministry of Climate Change for development of new approaches and technologies for SFM.</p>	

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Professor Dr. Mohammed Ataur Rahman	RCE Greater Dhaka Host: Centre for Global Environmental Culture (CGEC), International University of Business Agriculture and Technology	Coordinator and Executive Director	IUBAT— International University of Business Agriculture and Technology 4 Embankment Drive Road, Uttara Model Town Sector No. 10, Dhaka-1230 Bangladesh	Mobile: +88 0171 1821908 Telephone: +88 02 8963523 Exn 134 Fax: +88 02 8922625 E-mail: marahman@iubat.edu, ar_forest@yahoo.com, marahman@feppca.org, marahman@wwoof.org	www.iubat.edu, www.feppca.org, www.wwoofbangladesh.org, www.rcgreaterdhaka.org	English Bengali	Education for Sustainable Development, Forestry and Plantation Crops, Sustainable Agriculture: Organic Farming and Permaculture, and Rural Development and Coastal Zone Management: Country: Bangladesh	Our RCE Greater Dhaka network comprises of Higher Educational Institutes (Universities and Colleges, Rotary International, Youths and scouts, Women bodies, Civil Societies of Uttara communities, and the vulnerable Coastal Zones emphasized on diverse activities like energy , water and food crisis, disaster management, Coastal mangroves and Chittagong Hill Tracts' Biodiversity and forest management through formal and informal education and practice, workshops and seminars and publication.	The RCE Greater Dhaka includes Dhaka Megacity and the Coastal Zone of Bangladesh aims to develop understanding on sustainable development and to introduce it into educational content and practices. Centre for Global Environmental Culture (CGEC) of the International University of Business, Agriculture and Technology, the leader of this RCE and other partners: Khulna University, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, University of Science and Technology Chittagong, Rotary District Greater Dhaka Club, Gonobishwabidyalaya, WWOOF Bangladesh, FEPPCAR, Red Crescent Youth etc., work with educational institutions, the ministries of education and environment, municipal bodies, NGOs and development authorities to achieve its goal. The initial activity of the RCE was an extensive base-line study on existing sustainable development learning activities and the organizational capacity of the entities involved focusing the multifaceted problems such as food, water and energy crises, biodiversity loss, pollution and waste management, malnutrition and epidemics etc. The study with a special emphasis on Biodiversity conservation, then related the information to challenges identified for sustainable development in RCE Greater Dhaka, followed by discussions among stakeholders to identify the solutions. Special emphasis has been given to bring more species and varieties of different plants under cropping culture. Food-tree crops were also considered for supplementing the nutrients (www.feppca.org). Natural defense mechanism and traditional floodplain management, homestead farming and permaculture are the key elements of RCE members to enrich biodiversity, livelihoods and protection from natural disasters. The organization has been working with Asia Pacific Network (APN) and International Geosphere Biosphere programme (IGBP).RCE Greater Dhaka has established homestead ecoagriculture research centre for sustainable rural development with a view to improve multiple cropping cultures along with domestic pets and animals to ensure more productivity with less input utilizing land, shade and water sources through short- cycled biomass recycling. A home is a great source of livelihood materials, a nice place for biodiversity; and exchanging and recycling ingredients, option and origin for organic farming and activity spot for direct participation by all family members without limiting by time period. Home gardening in participation with women utilizing their knowledge of crops, soil, water management, medicinal plants, growing techniques, daily management of natural resources representing the most complex agrosilvopastoral systems which should be recognized for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, resource management and production. Therefore, the productivity and importance of homestead vegetation and crop is significantly higher than any other high-tech cropping culture. Indigenous cultures, practices and wide range uses of hundreds of species in a limited space widened the implication of biodiversity. sustainable agriculture. CGEC has completed a project on "Vanishing Sal Forests due to Urban Industrial Pressure of Dhaka Megacity" engaging a graduate student, has analyzed critically the destruction of the deciduous Sal Forests rich with huge indigenous plant and animals. due to habitat destruction. Massive awareness has been built in the stakeholder level and the Government has taken initiative for controlling hill cutting and effluent treatment to protect the Sal Forests to protect the habitat of the unique Sal Forest. Khulna University, a partner of RCE Greater Dhaka network, has been conducting research on conservation of Mangrove Biodiversity and found illegal logging and poaching of rare animals specially the Bengal Tigers and Salt water Crocodiles and the destruction of the largest Manrove Forests. The Government of	No but with RCE organizational self funding, Private sectors initiatives, Community involvement are the main source of fund.

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									<p>Bangladesh has imposed stringent measures by increasing patrol, coast guards and punishment for illegal activities.</p> <p>The Shahjalal University of Science and Technology has been working on the management of the Red-listed flora and of wetlands of Hakalooki Haor and Tangoir Haor. They have also been able to aware the local community and NGOs against poaching of migratory birds and their safe stay in the Haors.</p> <p>Moreover, biodiversity conservation friendly Jhum Cultivation practices are facing strong pressure from HYV seed, pesticides and fertilizer companies as the poor farmers are continuously influenced by short-term income-dependent technology, especially with tobacco and HYV vegetable and fruit crops. Plantation with deciduous Teak, Mahogany and Gamar and other exotic species viz. Eucalypts, rubber, and Acacias as monoculture affecting soil-water conservation, undergrowth, overall biodiversity and the great treasures of mixed and evergreen forests. Industrial and domestic pollutants have made the fresh water sources even non-recyclable. Pollutants from the cities and agricultural pesticides are affecting the soil and aquatic flora and fauna and ultimately destroying the great biodiversity.</p> <p>Several programs were organized by the RCE Greater Dhaka to highlight the importance of biodiversity and the genetic resources for food and nutrient security as well as to protect the region from environmental degradation. RCE Greater Dhaka network has studied extensively on coastal and regional biodiversity which reveals that, more than 34 species of tropical rainforest plants viz. Podocarpus nerifolia, Enteda phaseoloids, Magnolia pterocarpa, Buchanania lancifolia, Holigarna longiolia, Vitex peduncularis and Pterospermum semisagittatum etc. are facing extinction (National Herbarium 2001, Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh-2009). Animals e.g., cats, bear, porcupine, wild boars, pythons and anteater are rarely available.</p> <p>RCE Greater Dhaka has emphasized on natural triple-tier defense mechanisms of Mangrove forests, and the hill ranges as strong wind barrier along Chittagong and Cox's Bazar shoreline. Sundarban, Chokoria Sundarban mangrove forests are under threat of destruction due to uncontrolled logging, agricultural expansion, and shrimp culture and for ship-breaking industries. Along with the forests, many flora and fauna including the great fish resources are destroyed from many areas. Khulna University and University of Science and Technology, Chittagong have been conducting awareness program involving local communities to save them.</p> <p>CGEC has been working on the Chittagong Hill Tracts Biodiversity and conservation of the ethnic cultures and traditions of 11 tribal and indigenous people. Once, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts were deep mixed rainforests with diversified flora and fauna. The folded ranges are very important for the coast of the Bay of Bengal, their existence is essential to protect the coast line as well as the forest flora and fauna. A participatory mangrove plantation involving nearby coastal communities has been organized by the RCE Greater Dhaka for a sustainable mangrove for a natural protection mechanism as well as to protect coastal biodiversity. Project is in progress to bring more species under cropping culture as RCE Greater Dhaka believes on diversified cropping culture to enrich biodiversity. To protect multiple cropping cultures like Jhum cultivation awareness program has been reinforced in the hilly zones of monsoon climatic region.</p> <p>For urban agriculture and forestry: rooftop</p>	

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									<p>gathering and penicillaria a graduate student has been engaged with a research project entitled "Prospects and Challenges of Urban Rooftop Gardening – A Case Study on Uttara Model Town, Dhaka for better environment, nutrition and health opportunities with an endeavor to connect the urban dwellers with nature and to respect the value of biodiversity.</p> <p>Special publication have been made in the media for awareness and practices on coconut, bamboo, Palmyra palm, as natural defense mechanism especially for the coastal and tornado-prone areas (ref. www.fepccar.org)</p>	
Kathryn Michie	WWF-Greater Mekong	Regional Forest Carbon Coordinator	House #39, Unit 05 Saylom Village, Chanthabouly Vientiane Laos WWF-Greater Mekong also covers Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand, as well as potentially Myanmar in the future	+856 21 216 080 (office) +856 20 555 2 9243 (mobile) kathryn.michie@wwfgreater	www.panda.org/greatermekong/	English Basic Spanish Basic Khmer and Lao	<p>WWF's global mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. As part of the WWF Forest & Climate Initiative, WWF is working to advance support for an agreed global policy framework for REDD+ and to ensure major REDD+ initiatives adopt and implement strong social, environmental and governance safeguards. WWF is also working with forest countries and on the ground with local communities to build capacity and ensure programmes, standards, approaches and technologies for REDD+ produce real and verifiable emissions reductions while benefiting biodiversity and people's well-being.</p> <p>In the Greater Mekong, WWF is testing approaches to REDD+ on the ground through several demonstration projects and engaging with stakeholders to ensure that social and biodiversity safeguards are implemented and co-benefits are maximized. WWF-Greater Mekong covers Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand; as well as potentially Myanmar in the future. WWF works in over 100 countries worldwide, and engages in REDD+ implementation and policy debate globally, including in Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Japan and Pakistan in the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	<p>WWF has close and collaborative relationships with other NGOs and CSOs working on REDD+ across the region; including local organisations that are closely engaged with local communities and Indigenous peoples. This is backed up by a strong global policy position on REDD+ safeguards, particularly in relation to Indigenous peoples and conservation.</p> <p>Ms Kathryn Michie, the nominated candidate, represented civil society by presenting on "NGO role in REDD+ Safeguards" at a Regional Workshop on Country Safeguard Systems hosted by the Asian Development Bank in March this year. This presentation included examples and case studies of local and international NGOs implementing and influencing REDD+ safeguards.</p>	<p>WWF has been an active participant in the discussions for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). WWF has also engaged substantively in the development of UN-REDD policy documents, such as the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria.</p> <p>For many years WWF, together with CARE and Greenpeace, has strongly promoted five guiding principles for REDD+, including Climate; Biodiversity; Livelihoods; Right; and Fair and Effective Funding. WWF has a strong policy framework on REDD+ safeguards – minimizing social and environmental risk; whilst maximizing co-benefits such as poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation through REDD+.</p>	<p>WWF has no formal ongoing partnerships with UN-REDD, however we have participated actively in the review of UN-REDD policy documents. WWF has also cooperated with UN-REDD on locally implemented REDD+ activities, such as co-financing a technical workshop in Vietnam. WWF has formal agreements with the government in each of the countries in which we are working; including MOUs for our REDD+ demonstration projects and also collaborates both formally and informally with other NGOs working on REDD+.</p>