



Adaptive Management for  
**Forested Lanscapes**  
in Transformation

# IUFRO CONFERENCE POSADAS 2018

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Adaptive Management for **Forested Landscapes** in Transformation

Edited by

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## ROLE OF ACTORS IN BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

Maria J. Santos\*, Ivan Vera Concha and Clare Barnes

Conservation success is dependent on inclusion of multiple actors in the management process. In community forest management (CFM), it is expected that that communities themselves will effectively overcome management dilemmas to maintain and prevent the collapse of their common resources. In many instances of CFM, external actors act as boundaries institutions or capacity building institutions intervening to initiate or further develop the community level action deemed necessary for the sustainable management of community common resources. Different types of actors, however, might result in different outcomes and have varied effects on natural resources. Here we examine two contrasting cases of the presence of external actors in India and in Colombia to assess how do external actors affect the livelihoods capitals of the local communities, with particular focus on the natural capital. We find that in the case of India, the presence of one NGO and one government institution maintains or enhances many of the livelihood capitals, with the exception of natural capital. On the contrary, in the case of paramilitary armed groups in Colombia most livelihood capitals are reduced, and natural capital improved when the armed conflict was permanent. These two cases illustrate how interventions to build local capacity to implement conservation decisions may produce counter-intuitive outcomes, and that we need to better understand different external actor settings to fully assess the success of such interventions.

**Keywords:** *Interventions, governance, actors, forests.*

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## THE WORLD BANK AND FOREST POLICY REFORMS IN SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICA

Sarah Lilian Burns\*, Julian Mijailoff and Lukas Giessen

International organizations and their bureaucracies are considered key actors, directing patterns of global change. Among these organizations the World Bank is considered as perhaps the most influential actor bringing about certain types of changes in developing countries. In order to operate, the World Bank uses what is known as blueprints that are then implemented in many different countries with the expectation that they will produce the same results. In dealing with forest policy the World Bank has developed three forest policy initiatives: the 1978 forestry policy, the 1991 and the 2002 forests strategies. With the 2002 forests strategy they promoted private sector investments in forests, new environmental markets and voluntary private sector regulation. In the south of Latin America, the rapid expansion of plantation forests with exotic species observed since the beginning of the 90s was promoted by international actors, like the World Bank, by means of funding and capacity building with the aim of creating a pulp production region in Argentina and Uruguay. While the projects in both countries followed the same blueprint the results observed were very different. Previous research on policy change and bureaucratic reforms focused mainly on domestic factors as explanatory variables. However, international organizations like the World Bank are also important actors leading to domestic policy change. Hence, the aim of this work was to analyze, through process tracing, how the World Bank as an



international organization influenced domestic forest policy change in the south of Latin America and how the interest of domestic actors influences the result of these interventions. Our results focused on two main sources of data: written documents and semi-structured interviews with experts. While the World Bank followed the same blueprint in both countries, our results show that the domestic coalitions and their power determine how effective the World Bank is.

**Keywords:** *International organizations, forest policy, World Bank, Argentina, Uruguay.*

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## **PARTICIPATION AND FOREST WATERSHED GOVERNANCE: PERCEPTIONS, REALITIES AND SOLUTIONS**

Yemi Adeyeye\* and Shannon Hagerman

A central trend in resource governance over the past decade is the increased involvement of non-state actors such as environmental non-governmental organizations. This is also the case in Bolivia, where a number of recent forest management programs seek to involve non-state actors working at multiple scales to enhance forest governance. Yet, questions remain about the nature and extent of participation of different actors in forest decision-making. The Reciprocal Watershed Agreement (RWA), a watershed conservation program in Bolivia, is a program that engages households, water cooperatives, municipal leaders, funding agencies and the state at the various scales at which they operate (e.g. community, municipal, and state). RWA is designed, led and implemented by the NGO Fundación Natura Bolivia (FNB). The objective of the RWA is to develop local institutions to achieve both watershed conservation and livelihood sustenance. Based on 40 in-depth interviews conducted with individuals from the groups indicated above, we examined how different actors view the formulation and implementation of the RWA with respect to the extent and nature of participation in decision-making. Through this analysis, two key themes are identified. Firstly, while the extent and nature of participation in decision-making across different groups varies, with households participating less, all actors seem satisfied with the governance arrangement given an understanding of the importance that FNB interact more with powerful actors such as water cooperatives and municipal leaders. Secondly, high levels of agreement with the objectives of RWA and trust in RWA management agencies underpin the perceived functional governance despite uneven level of participation in decision-making.

**Keywords:** *Participation, decision-making, non-state actors, institution, governance.*

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## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FOREST CONSERVATION: CASE STUDY OF TWO FRINGE COMMUNITIES IN THE TAIN II FOREST RESERVE, SUNYANI WEST DISTRICT**

Nana Yeboaa Opuni-Frimpong\* and Peter K. Ania

This study investigated the participation of forest fringe communities in sustainable management of forests reserves in Ghana. Kwatire and Adantia, two fringe communities to Tain II Forest