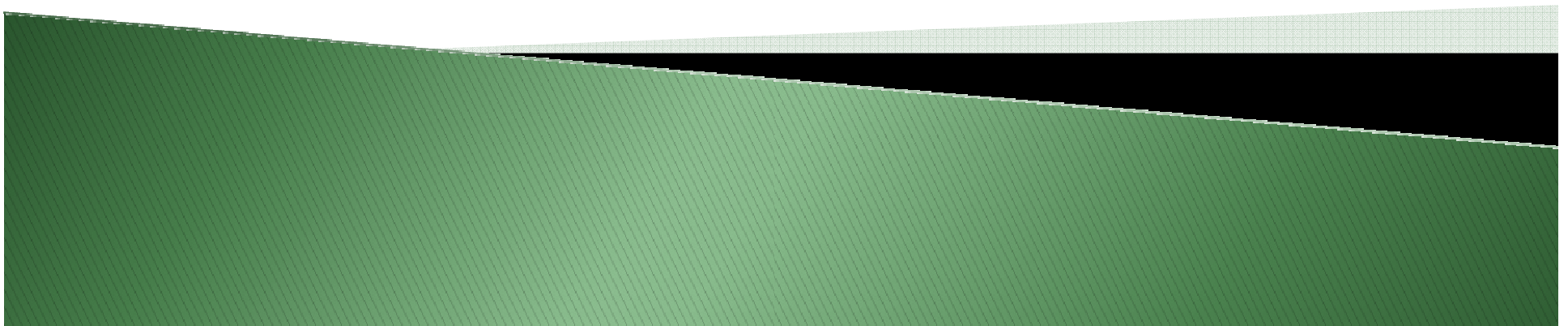


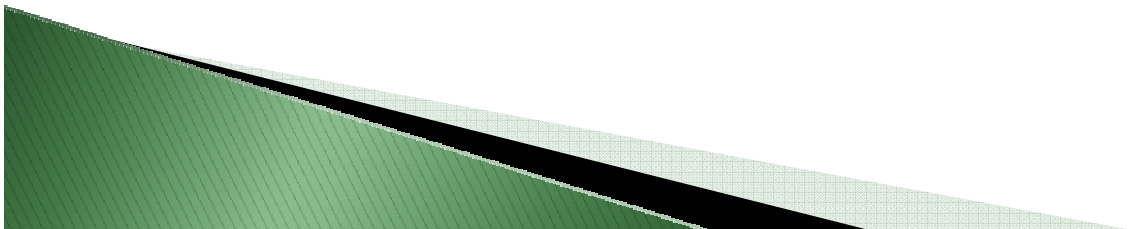
The role of non public and civil society funding forests in LFCCs

Andrey Laletin, Chairman
Friends of the Siberian Forests, Russia



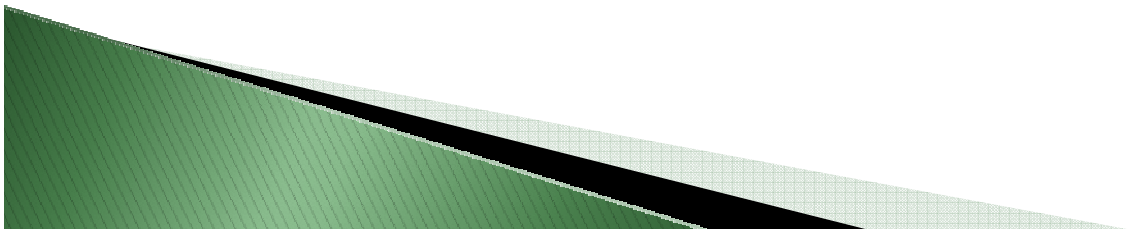
Structure of the report

- ▶ 1. Introduction
- ▶ 2. Basic info on GFC workshops
- ▶ 3. Underlying Causes of Deforestation in LFCCs
- ▶ 4. Recommendations common for LFCCs
- ▶ 5. Fundraising for CSOs in LFCCs
- ▶ 6. Internet sources of funding (conclusion)



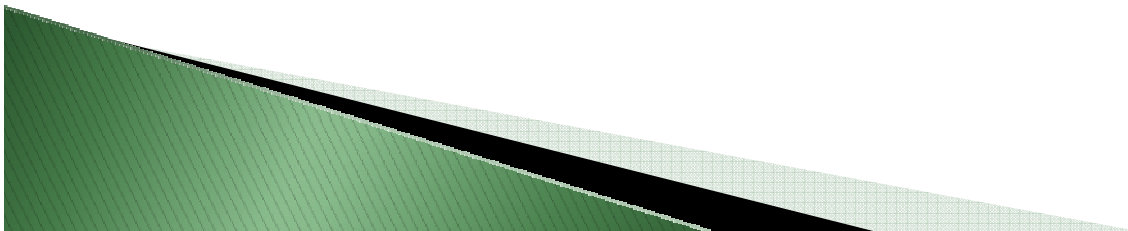
LFCC and Tehran Process

- ▶ Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) have been defined by FAO as those countries with less than 10 per cent of their land under forest.
- ▶ A meeting of LFCC in 1999 in Iran accepted FAO's definition, established the Tehran Process, identified the potential roles of NGOs, the private sector, research and training institutions and the rural poor, and called for increased investment.
- ▶ 64 LFCCs according to the FRA 2010



Global Forest Coalition workshops

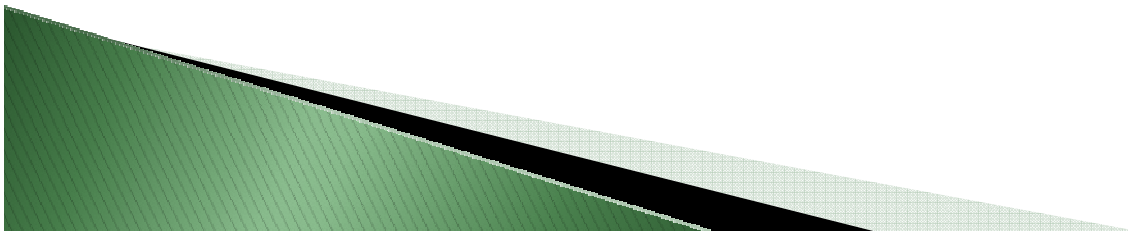
- ▶ GFC workshops in 2007–2010
- ▶ More than 1750 people in 24 countries
- ▶ LFCCs researched: Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan.
- ▶ Competition among CSOs – contract
- ▶ Research, SH consultations, national WSH
- ▶ Report: conclusions & recommendations



Underlying Causes of Deforestation

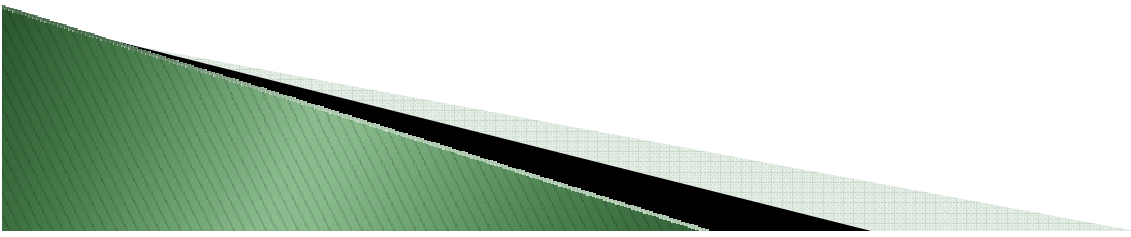
UCDs in LFCC:

- ▶ – agriculture including timber plantations
- ▶ – conflict over land tenure
- ▶ – industrialization and urbanization
- ▶ – poor central planning and inadequate capacity
- ▶ – economic poverty, no alternative livelihoods
- ▶ – illegal logging & corruption



Recommendations common for LFCCs

- ▶ – Protecting & promoting livelihoods
- ▶ – Transition to agroforestry
- ▶ – Curbing corruption & strengthening forest protection
- ▶ – CBFM & BD conservation
- ▶ – Raising awareness & capacity building
- ▶ – Funding for all these activities should be secured

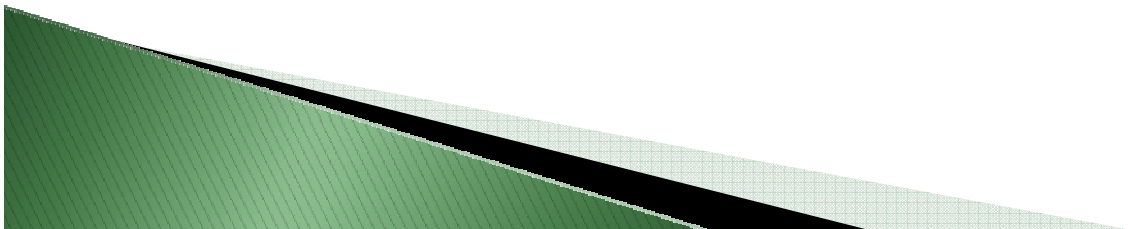


Protecting & promoting livelihoods

- ▶ It is an incentive to restore forests and save water
- ▶ It is a need to address poverty in communities
- ▶ Women and youth are mostly vulnerable

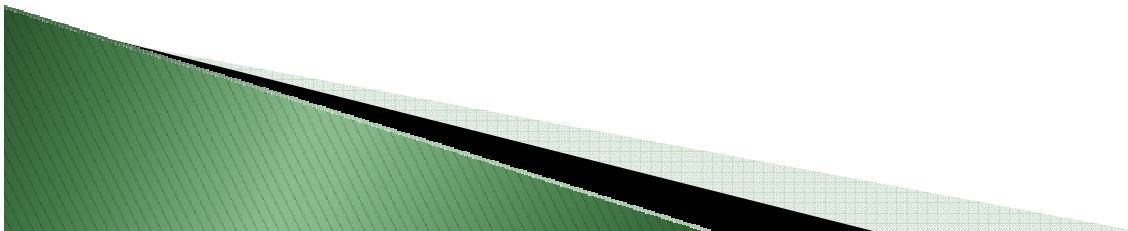
Examples of solutions:

- ▶ Microcredit programs (Tajikistan)
- ▶ Ecotourism projects (Kenya)
- ▶ NTFP collection & marketing (Kazakhstan)
- ▶ Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Kyrgyzstan)



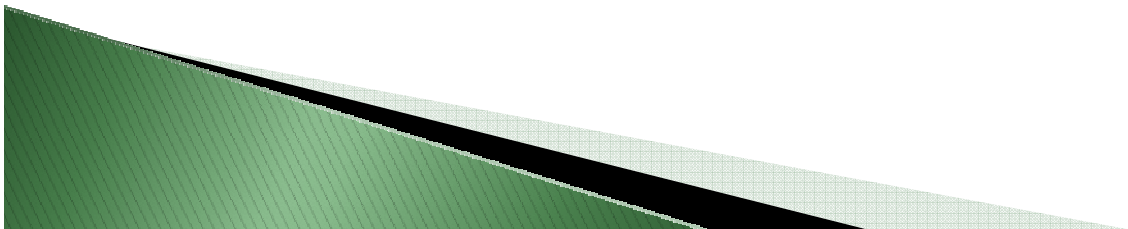
Transition to agroforestry

- ▶ – Get away from monocultures
- ▶ – Basis on ecological principles
- ▶ – Focus on organic agriculture
- ▶ – Save & exchange indigenous seeds
- ▶ – Plant native trees around fields
- ▶ – Protect traditional knowledge
- ▶ – Provide food for people not for cars



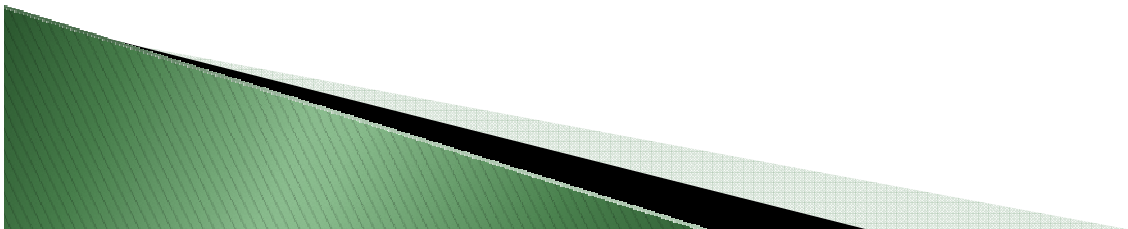
Curbing corruption & strengthening forest protection

- ▶ – New laws should be introduced & strengthened
- ▶ – They should be effectively enforced
- ▶ – Measures to prevent illegal logging need to be improved
- ▶ – Main priority – curbing corruption & improving governance & transparency
- ▶ – Funding needed for law enforcement and improving governance



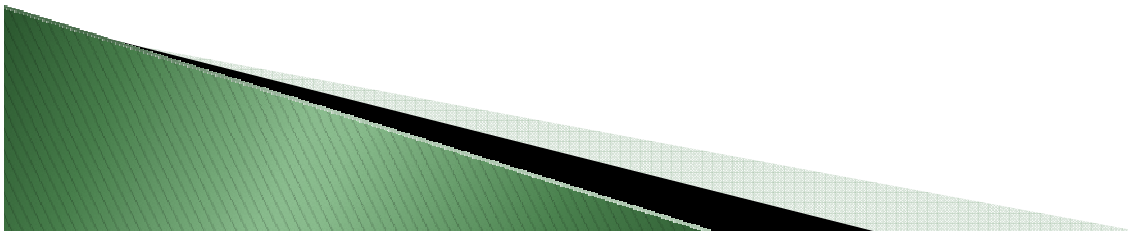
CBFM & BD conservation

- ▶ – Forests are sources for food, medicines, etc.
- ▶ – Native tree nurseries are important
- ▶ – CBFM – the best approach for forest restoration & BD conservation
- ▶ – Forest tenure problems should be solved
- ▶ – Legal framework for CBFM should be developed & implemented with support from agencies & donors



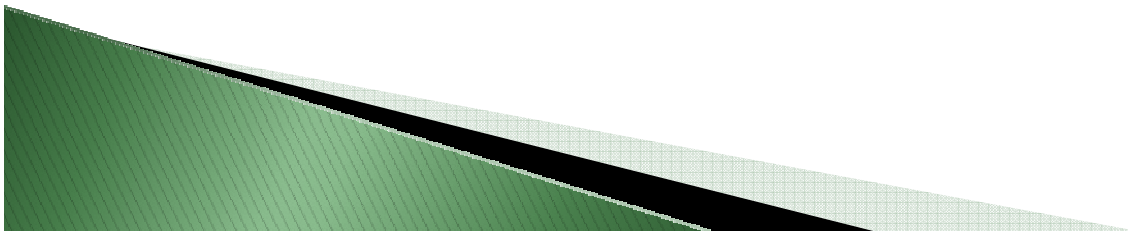
Raising awareness & capacity building

- ▶ – Education & awareness raising are critical
- ▶ – Communities must be heard (public hearings, demonstrations, media, etc.)
- ▶ – Alliances from different SHs should be formed & involved in decision making
- ▶ – Organizational capacity must be improved
- ▶ – These activities need adequate funding



What is Fundraising

- ▶ In order to achieve its mission and objectives a CSO needs to sustain its activities by covering its expenses with revenues.
- ▶ “Fundraising is the process through which you access the necessary funds to assure the flow of revenue to sustain your organisation’s activities”.

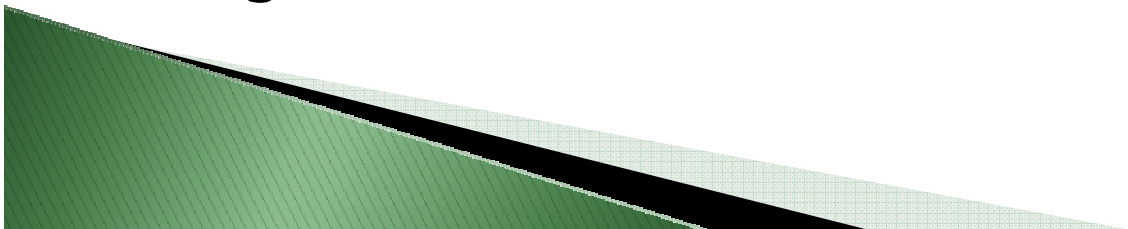


International Foundations

Foundations are independent entities in the business of making grants to CSOs. Often they derive their income from an endowment, a wealthy benefactor, a corporation, or constant fundraising.

Examples :

- ▶ Ford Foundation (United States)
- ▶ John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (United States)
- ▶ Rockefeller Brothers Foundation (United States)
- ▶ Wellcome Trust (United Kingdom)
- ▶ Aga Khan Foundation (Switzerland)

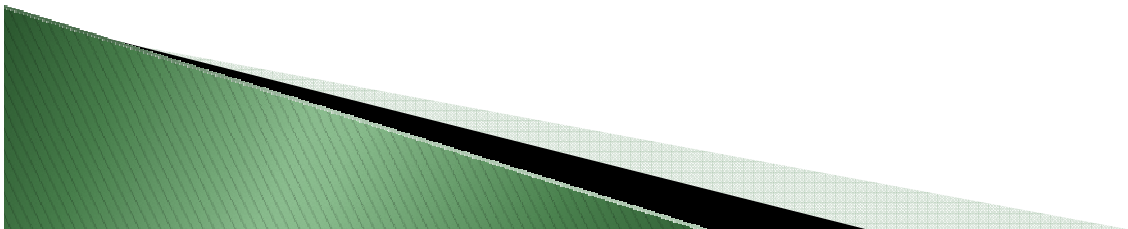


International NGOs

International NGOs are global charities that raise funding from a variety of sources, to support projects in the developing world.

Examples:

- ▶ ActionAid (United Kingdom)
- ▶ CARE (United States)
- ▶ HIVOS (Netherlands)
- ▶ Helvetas (Switzerland)
- ▶ Oxfam (United Kingdom)



National Foundations & NGOs

- ▶ **Association of Non-Profit NGOs**

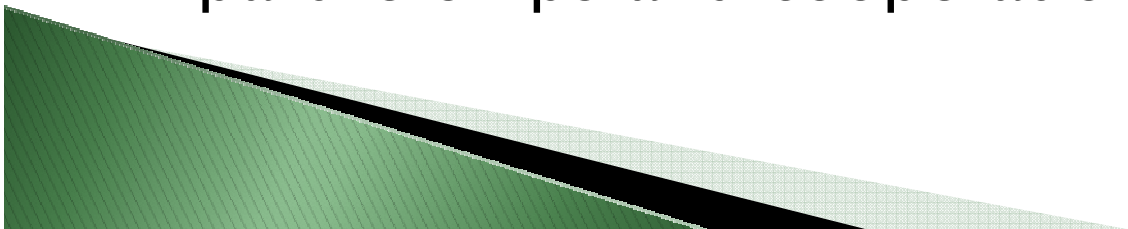
<http://www.civilsoc.org/nisorgs/kazak/npngos.htm>

The Association operates three resource centers in Kazakhstan. They provide support to NGOs and help them obtain information, resources, and equipment.

- ▶ **CANGO.NET**

<http://www.cango.net>

CANGO provides information about the NGO community in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) with the aim of fostering partnerships and cooperation.

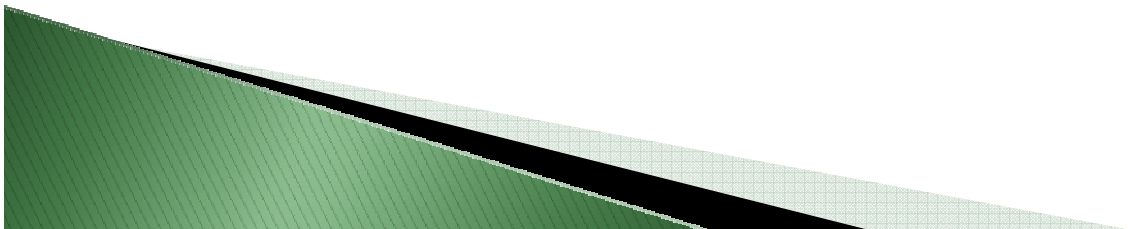


Global Corporations

Many global companies demonstrate their social responsibility by supporting projects in communities where they operate.

Examples:

- ▶ Coca-Cola (United States)
- ▶ Deutsche Bank (Germany)
- ▶ Honda (Japan)
- ▶ Grand Met (United Kingdom)
- ▶ MicroSoft (United States)
- ▶ Shell (Netherlands)
- ▶ Sony (Japan)



Internet sources

- ▶ The Foundation Directory

<http://grants.library.wisc.edu/organizations/foundationsbooks.html>

- ▶ Funders Online (European Foundation Centre)

www.fundersonline.org/grantseekers

United States International Grantmakers (USIG)

www.usig.org/

The Grantseeker's Guide to the Internet

www.online.nonprofit.net/info.guide.html

