



Strengthening African Forest Governance (SAFG)

Basic training on independent monitoring of the implementation of the forestry law by civil society for good forest governance

Democratic Republic of Congo; 3-13 March 2014

Workshop Report to CIDT

Prepared by Global Witness and FODER



Map of the location of each participant

Summary Information

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|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Theme/Object : | Basic training on independent monitoring of the implementation of the forestry law by civil society for good forest governance | | |
| Type of activity: | Training workshop | Period: | From the 3 rd to the 13 th March 2014 |
| Organised by: | Réseau Ressources Naturelles (RRN), DRC | Participants: | 19 CSO representatives from ten forest provinces in the DRC, and Kinshasa |
| Facilitators / Trainers: | Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER), Cameroon and Global Witness, UK | Venue: | Centre d'Appui au Développement Integral, Mbankana (CADIM), Commune de Maluku, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); http://www.cadim.cd/ |
| Report writers: | David YOUNG (Global Witness); Rodrigue NGONZO and Christiane ZEBAZE HELLOW (FODER); Khadidja AMINE (CIDT); and Jean-Marie NKANDA (RRN); | Finance: | European Union and UK Department for International Development (DFID), under the Strengthening African Forest Governance (SAFG) project of the Centre for International Development Training (CIDT), University of Wolverhampton, UK |

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1 Introduction

Within the framework of SAFG project, implementation of capacity building events for Civil Society actors in DRC was planned to help ensuring positive and focused contributions to the development and negotiations of VPA FLEGT. To address this objective, RRN and GW, CIDT partners in this project, identified crucial needs in training CSOs senior staff on Independent Forest Monitoring. The IFM training purpose was to provide capacity building to CSOs enabling them to improve forest governance through the monitoring of forest law and regulations enforcement system, according to the decrees 102 and 032 clauses. Equip with knowledge and skills on IFM, Congolese CSOs members and communities depending on forests will have efficient means to contribute positively to the control and the monitoring of forest sector activities in order to fight against illegal logging.

Based on CIDT ToRs, GW led a training programme elaboration and delivery on IFM dedicated to DRC specific needs with the collaboration of FODER, RRN and CIDT. The preparation phase consisted in the following steps:

- Elaboration of a training manual on IFM and based on DRC specific context i.e. forestry laws and regulations, socio-cultural contexts particularly with regards to practices related to artisanal logging, etc...
- Elaboration of a 10 days training programme and materials according to the training manual framework.
- Selection of the participants. This process was carried out by RRN, relying upon VPA Provincial Dynamics focal points, forum coordinators and spokespersons to identify in one hand the organisations allies to RRN for IFM missions and on the other hand the provinces to target, and finally to define criteria to select potential participants from the targeted provinces. Applications forms were designed with the participation of FODER and GW, including specific questions related to the participants' background and motivation to attend the course. Pre and post-questionnaires have been designed as well to evaluate participants' expectations and pre-existing skills, and how the training could respond to their needs.

The training venue was held in CADIM centre located in Mbankana, quarter part of Maluku town, at about 150 km from Kinshasa centre. The total number of participants attending to the course was 19 people coming from the different DRC forested regions (see Annex 1: list of participants).

2 Background to the training

IFM training is on line and represents continuity with the civil society strategy on Independent Monitoring of Forest Law and Governance in DRC, developed by REM before the organisation withdrawal from the country. To provide some consistency to this strategy and build on it, RRN has deemed necessary to train a core of resource people who would become expert on this matter, in order to carry out IFM missions in the field, and to ensure knowledge and hands-on skills transfer to other people in Provinces.

Up to date, some organisations members of RRN network led monitoring missions in the field, which consisted in collecting information and data related to forest infractions and drawn from these illegalities to advocate decisions makers at local, provincial and national levels. Through this training, RRN aims at changing these "watch dog" missions into IFM missions with real professional people dedicated to this work. RRN is keen to keep its autonomy, and is planning to work only on non-mandated IFM, however some organisations members of RRN could be mandated by the government to lead mandated IFM as a sole organisation at central level won't be able to cover all the vast expanse of Congolese territory. This is why the training covered both, mandated and non-mandated IFM.

The overall objective of this training was to provide the participants with knowledge on institutional (particularly related to Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and devolved administrations at provincial and local levels) and legal frameworks governing Congolese forest sector and how civil society-led IFM could be operational in this frame. More specifically, the training aims at providing them with main technical skills on how to implement IFM mission, that is related to its planning, the

documentation of forest infractions cases, especially data collection and analysis, and finally the writing, publication and follow-up of IFM reports.

3 Participants' Expectations

The list of participants, trainers and resource people is provided in Annex 1.

3.1 Summary of participant's pre-existing skills and experiences

Participants were required to complete a three-part assessment before the training: an application form; a series of eight questions for more details on their previous experience of Independent Forest Monitoring; and an anonymous pre-evaluation (analysed in Section 5.1).

Application form: current roles and skills

The application process sought to ensure that participants were suitably qualified and had roles in their organisations that were relevant to the course. As expected, all the organisations that sent participants were non-governmental, and focussed on environment, development, ecosystems protection, rational management of natural resources, supporting local communities and indigenous people.

The majority of participants are educated to diploma level (41%) or above. 47% of participants hold a university degree, of which 47% studied agriculture, forestry, or biology; 29% studied economics, business, or law; and 6% qualified in development studies. Similarly most participants held a position in their organisation as programme officer on forestry, agriculture, or environment (37%), with fewer working as coordinator (16%), or president / general secretary of the association (16%). Half the participants had been working for ten years or more, and another third had work experience of between five and ten years. However two-thirds had held their current position for less than five years.

It was also important that participants had sufficient language and computer skills to make full use of the course and the materials. All participants reported having a good command of French and most a good command of English (41% report 'excellent' and 41% 'good'). The majority also reported having computer skills: Word (88%), Excel (65%) and PowerPoint (77%).

The application forms included questions such as "Describe the relevance of this training your current job. What do you hope to gain particularly?" and "Introduce your organisation and briefly describe how you intend to apply knowledge and skills acquired during the training when you return to work".

- Participants predominantly gave two responses relating to their *individual* hopes. A majority mentioned capacity building, acquiring skills, methodologies and knowledge on rational management of natural resources and on forest governance (this is broadly a repetition of the brochure they were given to describe the training). Others were more reflective and focused, relating to ongoing projects led by their organisation in IFM and to denounce cases of illegalities.
- For the majority of participants, responses relating to their *organisational development* referred to building capacity in the organisations and of their partner organisations locally. This would allow grass-roots organisations to participate in forest monitoring missions, to train relevant government agents and to inform them about breaches of the forest code. For a few organisations, the main interest of this training is that it allows them to involve and accompany civil society and especially local communities in forest management. This was unexpected, as the training was not intended to cover forest management. For those organisations having ongoing IFM projects, this training would help them in the implementation of these projects particularly in the field of non-mandated IFM and to build the capacity of local monitors.

See Section 3.2 below for the session on expectations carried out at the start of the workshop.

Previous experience of IFM

In addition to the application form devised by FODER, Global Witness sought a more detailed understanding of participant's previous experience of IFM. To this end, eight additional questions were asked:

1. *Planning Independent Forest Monitoring missions in logging areas.* Very few were experienced in this area, with 11 out of 18 participants having nothing to report. This means that they knew very little about the techniques or the added value of Independent Forest Monitoring to forest governance in their respective provinces. It may also be because they lack of information about logging activities.
2. *Conducting Independent Forest Monitoring missions.* Similarly to question 1, ten participants reported no experience. Some others had previously conducted missions in logging concessions, agricultural concessions, and protected areas.
3. *Legal analysis of the observations made during field visits.* Those who were able to describe the kind of legal analysis they had conducted suggested the main infractions concerned logging outside the permitted areas, violation of communities' rights, and disrespect of social obligations by logging companies.
4. *Use of a GPS.* According to the information they gave, ten participants had experience. Of the remainder, six said they knew how to use a GPS, mostly as a result of training by Rainforest Foundation UK or RRN. Similarly, six provided us with GPS coordinates of the location of their workplace, but three of these contained significant inaccuracies or were incomplete.
5. *Taking photos of evidence of illegalities.* Nearly all of the participants knew how to take photos, owned a camera and understood the value of taking photos when collecting evidence of illegality. However ten of them had never actually done so in this context.
6. *Shooting video evidence of illegalities.* Very few participants had access to a video camera but some used their photo camera to take videos.
7. *Denunciation of illegal activities detected (to whom).* Just three participants had ever made a denouncement of illegalities detected. These people had reported to the provincial forest administration or to the territorial (sub-province) administrator or environmental supervisor.
8. *Advocate on findings to fight against illegal forest activities, and monitor penalties and sanctions against those found to be responsible for infractions.* Just two participants reported that they have conducted advocacy or follow-up actions. They had done so in connection with the provincial forest administration, the national government, and international NGOs.

3.2 Summary of participants expectations of how they would use the training and how it would help in their future work

Very few participants knew each other in advance of the training workshop, so to enable them to share expectations, and to supplement the application forms, we conducted a group exercise at the start of the training. Three questions were asked: "What they expect to learn during the training?" "What will they use it for?" and "What can be their contribution to the training from their expertise and experience?" This is a summary of the responses.

What are the expectations of the participants towards the training?

- To learn how to prepare and realise an IFM mission: to master the different steps of IFM; to understand the concept and the methodology; to master the techniques and use of materials (GPS, camera, etc...); to know how to treat geographical data; to produce an IFM report; to advocate; and to undertake field follow-up activities.
- To acquire appropriate documentation.
- To be able to identify aspects of illegalities, to know how to document and denounce them.
- To master legal texts related to forests in DRC, logging systems and the Forest Code.

- To train members of the organisation and our network; to raise awareness.
- To be equipped with necessary material to carry out IFM.
- To have a professional supervision after the training and for the activities in the field.
- To learn how to extrapolate the knowledge of IFM to the mining sector.
- To learn the ethics of the independent monitors.
- To know the strength and the nature of IFM and the difference between IFM and FLEGT.

These responses were compiled into a diagram which provides the core requirements of the training from the participants' perspective.



“What do you want from the training?” – Diagram showing participants expectations

How the participants think they will apply their newly acquired skills

The responses given by the participants to this part of the session were recorded on a flipchart and are summarised as follows (responses 1 and 2 are the most commonly quoted):

1. To implement independent monitoring, or to become monitors.

2. To denounce and to fight against illegalities.
3. To train, to raise awareness and accompany local communities and indigenous people and to help them in the elaboration of social agreements with logging companies.
4. To train members of the organisations and other partner organisations.
5. To put into practice IFM disciplines in an ongoing project or to develop projects aimed at building capacity in IFM.
6. To promote good forest governance; to fight climate change.
7. To conduct advocacy.

4 Main topics covered

A full programme – in French and English – is provided in Annex 1. The main topics covered in the training are as follows:

1. **The regulatory structure.** *Henri Muyembe Ngasili* from the Legal Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Environment, Nature and Tourism (MECNT) introduced the Forest Code and implementing legislation, as well as the system of law enforcement and control in the forest sector. He also described the legal basis for Independent Forest Monitoring in DRC, which is particularly clear compared to many other countries. Since 2009, Ministerial Decree 102, covering the system of forest control, has been in force, including a section on *l'observation indépendante*, implemented by “a specialist international or national NGO” to “guarantee the credibility of forest control”. The Decree also gives a mandate to “any national or local NGO, any association, or individual” to denounce illegalities in the sector.
2. **Illegalities in the sector.** *Jean-Marie Nkanda* first provided an introduction to the right to free prior informed consent in the Congolese context, and to the implications for forest governance of the FLEGT VPA. The two FODER trainers then shared their experience of the role of CSOs in the VPA, and went on to conduct group exercise on (i) how the VPA can be an opportunity, and (ii) identifying illegalities in the sector.
3. **Introduction to Independent Forest Monitoring.** These sessions occupied two days, and started with a summary of the history of Independent Forest Monitoring. It went on to detail the definitions of different approaches (officially mandated and non-mandated or ‘external’ Independent Forest Monitoring, civil society-led Independent Forest Monitoring, monitoring and denunciations by local community individuals and organisation, VPA Independent Audit, and official forest law enforcement). *Christelle Lushule*, a lawyer working for the Observatoire de la Gouvernance Forestière described the role of her organisation as the mandated independent monitor. Finally this section of the course introduced key issues in the establishment of any Independent Forest Monitoring initiative, including the mandate, institutional arrangements and relationships; terms of reference and minimum standards of conduct; and different kinds of Independent Forest Monitoring reports: (mission reports, periodic summary reports, records of Civil Society observations, denunciation letters, and thematic reports).
4. **Practical implementation of IFM.** Two days were devoted to preparing and conducting an Independent Forest Monitoring ‘mission’ or case study investigation. The programme included mission preparation, field work, equipment, access to information, strategic positioning, and behaviour. Participants worked in small groups to: prepare a mission plan; to share obstacles, challenges, needs; and to practice the use of camera, GPS, and measuring tapes. A third day was spent in three local forest locations to rehearse conducting a mission and drafting a report.
5. **Documentation and reporting of cases.** Before and after the field trip, a day was devoted to documentation, and then to reporting. The first part included the structure and content of a denunciation report, and the necessary collection of documents and field observations to inform the report. The field three groups were provided a model template for reports, and, after the field trip, each prepared a draft and presented it to the whole group for comment. The model template and the

trainer’s guidance emphasised the clear separation of facts from interpretation/opinion, and the need to use a different tone from the advocacy reports the participants are more familiar with.

6. **Publication and follow-up.** The final substantive part of the course covered the role of a peer-review mechanism or ‘reporting panel’, the value of having some form of agreement (such as a Memorandum of Understanding) with a forest authority, and follow-up tracking of the government response to Independent Forest Monitoring reports. We also touched on security issues and strategies to maintain the credibility of civil society independent monitors.
7. The closing ceremony and handing out of certifications of participation was preceded by a discussion on next steps. These are detailed in Section 6 below.

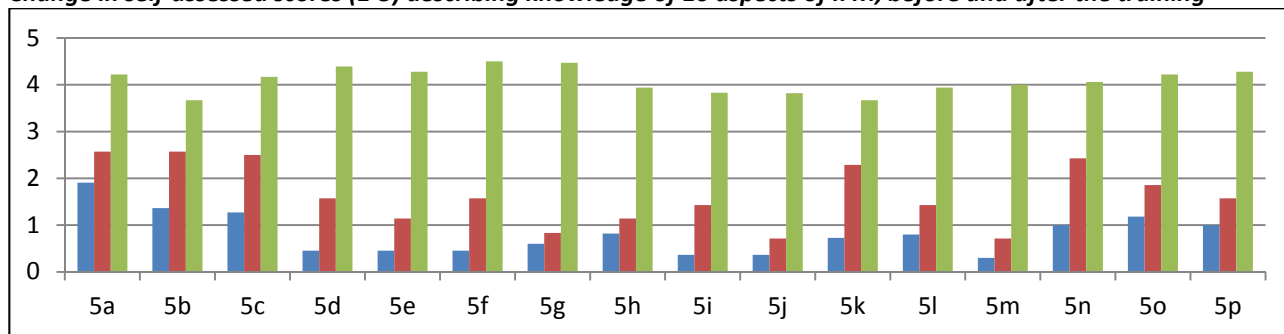
Overall, 24 presentations were provided, along with a Training Manual and eight hand-outs – a list is provided in Annex 3. In addition to the one day field trip, eight class-based exercises were carried out by small groups and the results shared in plenary sessions. All material has been provided to each participant on a USB stick, and also in an [Internet Dropbox](#), together with a collection of key legal texts and other publications. A GPS unit was provided to each participant along with software for downloading GPS data to a computer and integrating it into Google Earth or other applications. Given the limited electricity and Internet connection, and the diversity of computers participants were using, it was not possible to spend time on these aspects.

5 Evaluation

5.1 Compiled workshop pre- and post- evaluation forms

The evaluation consisted in having each participant filling two identical questionnaires; the first one before the training and the second one at the end of the training. To encourage openness, both were completed anonymously, but this means that it is not possible to compare individual progression. Participants were asked to score their level of knowledge in 16 areas of knowledge relating to IFM*. The chart below shows a clear improvement before and after the training, amongst both those with and without previous experience.

Change in self-assessed scores (1-5) describing knowledge of 16 aspects of IFM, before and after the training



■ Average pre-training scores for those with no previous experience; ■ Average pre-training scores for those with previous experience; ■ Average post-training scores.

Due to the anonymous nature of the data, it is not possible to separate the post-evaluation scores between those with and without previous experience. Analysis of the aggregate scores before and after the training reveals that the level of knowledge on the whole has increased from “poor” before the training to “very good” afterwards, which – as the table below indicates – represents an average added value of three points across all aspects of the training.

* Participants were asked about their knowledge in 16 areas, using a 1 (weak) to 5 (strong) scale. The areas were: **a)** What is illegal logging? **b)** The regulatory framework for forestry in DRC; **c)** What is forest control? **d)** The types of IFM; **e)** The types of IFM mission; **f)** The difference between mandated and external IFM; **g)** The difference between mandated IFM and forest control; **h)** Monitoring tools; **i)** Investigation techniques; **j)** Tree and log measurement; **k)** Violations of forest law in the DRC; **l)** Documenting and reporting of cases of suspected illegal logging; **m)** The structure and content of an IFM report; **n)** What is the FLEGT VPA? **o)** The role of civil society in the FLEGT VPA; and **p)** The role and importance of IFM in the DRC. The assessment was anonymous so it is not possible to link individual score before and after the training.

Change in aggregate scores (1-5) summarising knowledge of 16 aspects of IFM, before and after the training

| | Average | Standard deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Before the training | 1.07 | 0.67 | 0.06 | 2.25 |
| After the training | 4.11 | 0.52 | 2.81 | 4.94 |
| Change | 3.04 | -0.15 | 2.75 | 2.69 |

5.2 Summary translation of CIDT interviews

Five participants were interviewed by CIDT (i.e. not one of the trainers) for their immediate reflections on the course. They were asked three questions: (i) What could have been done better? (ii) What was good about the course? and (iii) What was the added value of having trainers from outside DRC? The participants were selected on the basis of their perceptive and engaged attitude towards the course.

1. What could have been done better?

More field trips, for example to sawmills, industrial scale logging operations, log yards, company and government offices, viewing permits and other documentation etc. “We understood, but still we cannot go to a lumber yard and identify timber”. Perhaps two days of theory and eight of practical (the reverse of what was provided) would have been better.

More work on social agreements – negotiations, non-compliance, bullying, community management of funds, transparency and documentation – and practical work on difficulty of getting information, deadlock scenarios, blocking elements that can be found on the ground.

Too much information and material highly concentrated; there was saturation, mental fatigue. Some days were too long and people were over-worked; time management by the trainers was not good.

The report writing section was done way too fast for the field exercise; there was not enough time for planning, field visit and report production.

For GPS, the instruction manual can help but it's better to have more practice with a trainer.

Broader scope to include mining, water, electricity, health, socio-economic and human rights violations.

Some variation between the trainers as they had not rehearsed or worked together before.

2. What was good about the course?

The trainers were interesting, especially those who are “men of the field”.

The training was very good compared to previous workshops that introduced the mandated independent observer. This one had specific value with respect to non-mandated observation, and was well oriented.

The trainers provided time in each session for specific questions. We learned a lot; some projects have just started here, and now we can go and train people in the provinces.

The selected modules and trainers are good and beneficial. So was the training site. It was good training, but time was too short.

The methodology was appropriate and consistent; the trainers up to their task. The teaching material movie, didactic material etc. was a good methodology.

On methodology, teaching is really impeccable; each trainer is at the top. Initially, control, observation, monitoring were confusing terms, and now we are able to know these differences and know which model to choose. The training is successful.

3. What was the added value of having trainers from outside DRC?

It brings benefits from their vast experience on observation, forest policy and governance. DRC is behind in some of these issues (especially compared to Cameroon), so the trainers can share these achievements.

The issue of forest is the same everywhere so it is an advantage to learn from their experiences in independent observation, forest monitoring, the risks and how to circumvent them.

The exchange of experiences with external trainers in the DRC is positive especially Global Witness, but the fact that educators are not Congolese also has a downside, such as knowledge of the Congolese forest regulations. Having a Congolese trainer (OGF) and someone from RRN has solved many problems and their presence was important.

A good initiative – they facilitate exchanges to assimilate this expertise and experience, including Cameroon where they are more advanced because they have already signed the agreement with the EU.

It's positive, it allows the exchange of experiences, it is the same issues everywhere and therefore the exchange of experiences is important. It opens horizons and allows organisations to contact each other. On the negative side, it costs, and there is the risk of less effective follow-up, especially in places where Internet access is difficult.

Having external trainers in the DRC is a benefit, especially for their expertise in independent observation and their neutrality. They have knowledge of Central Africa and bring their experience – also from Cameroon. They share their experiences and participants derive benefit from this because they are more advanced.

5.3 Reflections from RRN

At the end of the course, RRN was satisfied to notice the participants and trainers assiduity in this training. This training will enable the network to have a core of people able to conduct IFM activities on any processes related to good natural resources governance in DRC. RRN commits itself to involve these trained stakeholders in IFM activities implementation in their respective provinces each time an occasion occurs. RRN/CN will provide a particular effort to have the organisations which benefited from this training, sharing what they learnt with other organisations members of RRN and allies. Therefore, this would be an opportunity for the network to evaluate the efficiency of the trained people. RRN is available to engage in any action assessing the benefit and knowledge gained from this training by the organisations conducting clearly identified IFM projects.

6 Trainers' Reflections and Recommendations

6.1 Global Witness & FODER reflections

Please also see a selection of photographs from the course in Annex 4.

Positive reflections

Despite the absence of a competitive process to select participation (instead, RRN pre-selected the NGOs), the participants appeared to be appropriate for the course. The group was very enthusiastic, interested, and participative.

Although their level of previous knowledge and experience varied a lot, they were able to absorb most of the information and skills transferred in the training, as demonstrated by the evaluations in Section 5.1. For example, it was clear that some participants were actively seeing how they could transfer the learning to their own situation, including to monitoring in the mining sector.

The practical sessions in particular showed that participants who had never used a GPS before were able to pick up and use one by the second day of training on this topic, even to the extent of using a camera in conjunction with a GPS to provide strong evidence of the geo-location of what they were monitoring.

In group work, the field mission reports drafted by each group were of a good quality, especially given the short time available to prepare them (in other courses there would have been twice as long).

RRN/CN has drafted a *Procédures des missions de surveillance locale des activités* (Procedures for local monitoring mission activities) and invited Global Witness and FODER to comment on it. It is important that

this document is not seen as a directive from RRN at the centre, but rather as a supportive document that encourages innovation and shared learning amongst the participating NGOs.

The role of international trainers

Global Witness and FODER consider two important aspects to the use of trainers from outside the DRC, in addition to those mentioned in Section 0 above. First, outsiders can present themselves in a neutral way. For example, there were mixed feelings amongst the participants about the effectiveness of OGF, and the trainers were able to facilitate a discussion about this without taking sides. Second, the outsiders were able to speak with real experience about the diversity of approach to monitoring, including international and national implementing organisations, mandated and non-mandated monitoring, and the involvement of communities.

Areas for improvement

The presentation from the forest authority on the legal basis for forest control did not elicit the same high level of discussion as some other aspects of the course, but it's hard to know if this was because the participants didn't understand, didn't see the relevance, or have an underlying mistrust of the authority.

The trainers were not made aware of any follow-up actions by the host, RRN/CN. There is room for improvement in RRN/CN responding to the needs of others and facilitating the sharing of experiences and ongoing learning. For example RRN/CN have not prompted the trainers to send the workshop report or follow-up emails in a timely manner. It is of course possible RRN/CN have conducted follow-up actions without the inclusion of the trainers. Similarly, RRN/CN did not announce its plan to write the draft *Procédures des missions de surveillance locale des activités – Programme d'appui au suivi de l'activité forestière dans les provinces de Bandundu, Equateur, Orientale et Bas-Congo* (Procedures for local monitoring mission activities – Programme of support to forest monitoring activities in the provinces of Bandundu, Equateur, Orientale and Bas-Congo) when during the training there was a discussion on next steps. It therefore came as a bit of a surprise when we received it two weeks after the training.

6.2 Global Witness & FODER recommendations

To trainers: Follow-up support activities by the trainers should focus on some key weaknesses identified in the pre-and post-evaluation process. Further analysis of the scores for 16 areas of knowledge in Section 5.1 indicate that three areas with the smallest change and the lowest post-training score are **a)** What is illegal logging?; **b)** The regulatory framework for forestry in DRC; and **k)** Violations of forest law in the DRC. This suggests that future training should focus on aspects that are best delivered by Congolese experts.

To trainees: a more proactive effort to share experiences with each other and the trainers will strengthen the learning and make it more sustainable. It is remarkable that only one participant has contacted the trainers for advice since the training.

To trainees: As the evaluations were anonymous the participants may find it beneficial to identify who it is that reported key weaknesses / outstanding training needs.

To RRN/CN: Given the huge size of the DRC, a decentralised approach to civil society-led independent monitoring is strongly advisable, as this will reduce perceived dependence on RRN/CN and will help to build the confidence of participating NGOs. **RRN/CN** should be more visibly active in enabling ongoing shared learning and support, by stimulating diversity, innovation and autonomy amongst member NGOs. It should also take advantage of the opportunity SAFG provides in the form of ongoing support from Global Witness and FODER. A good example of this is the draft *Procédures des missions de surveillance locale des activités* (Procedures for local monitoring mission activities), provided for comment.

To RRN/CN: Future events of this nature would benefit from additional logistical and administrative support from RRN/CN. The trainers were surprised to see only one person having responsibility for all aspects of the training, and felt that although he did an admirable job, he would have been able to participate in the actual learning to a greater extent if he was accompanied by an administrator.

To the RRN network: A clearer strategy regarding official recognition of independent monitors needs to be developed. On the one hand it is very unlikely that OGF will have the capacity to work in all forest

provinces; on the other, as it is a new NGO, created solely for the purpose of IFM, it can easily present itself as an organisation that does not conduct advocacy. If some RRN members sought to obtain official recognition along the lines of OGF, they may have to work harder to demonstrate their objectivity.

To the RRN network: one way to maintain standards and credibility is to work towards a consistent reporting template and procedure across the country, and the draft *Procédures des missions de surveillance locale des activités* (Procedures for local monitoring mission activities) is a step in this direction. However given the current low level of experience, it may be premature to be too concrete on what this should look like and more time to experiment in different ways by each participant should be considered.

6.3 Next steps Global Witness, FODER & RRN will be taking

The programme ended by agreeing some follow-up steps in order to maintain the support network established with Global Witness and FODER, and to build on the practical component of the course by making mentoring visits to two localities. These steps were agreed:

- The participants will share their experiences and seek support from the trainers. For example, trainers are happy to respond to questions, to review draft publications, to hear about activities and to provide comments on draft funding applications.
- Global Witness, FODER and CIDT will email all participants at the end of April 2014, and monthly thereafter, to congratulate those participants who have already shared material and to encourage the others to share their activities and experiences. The emails will contain some specific evaluation questions as well, in order to monitor the impact of the training.
- Global Witness and FODER will make two visits to forest provinces in the DRC; in July and in October. The destination provinces will be selected on the basis of the email communications to assess the level of activity and the need for further support in different places.
- RRN has identified the lack of funding for IFM activities is a major obstacle to allowing the trained people to practice and leverage their newly acquired skills, and will take steps to raise funds.



The trainers and participants holding their certificates of completion at the end of the course

Annex 1 Participant list

| Name | Position | Organisation | Location |
|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Abel Khenda | Coordonnateur | DASCOGU A member CSO of CRONGD Bandundu | Kwilu & Kwango, Bandundu |
| Anaclet NKOMESHA NKOMESHA | Charge des Projets et Rapporteur au Comité d'Orientation du RRN | CRONGD Kasai Conseil Régional des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement | Mbuji-Mayi, Kasai Oriental |
| Bertin MASANSA MA NKEMBA | Secrétaire Exécutif | CAPSM Centre d'Actions pour la Promotion Sociale de Masuika | Kasai Occidental |
| Didier BOTULI | Chargé de l'Agriculture | Cocom Cœur Compatissant | Kinshasa |
| Etienne KASEREKA KAKULE | Chargé de Programmes | GASHE Groupe d'Action pour Sauver l'Homme et Son Environnement | Mbandaka, Equateur |
| Etienne MBAKI YILU | Assistant Technique | ADEV Actions pour les Droits, l'Environnement et la Vie | Boma, Bas-Congo |
| Faustin NGULU | Chargé de la Foresterie communautaire, la gouvernance forestière et de la cartographie participative | Réseau CREF Réseau pour la Conservation et la Réhabilitation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers | Goma, Nord-Kivu |
| Ignace MUGANGUZI LUBALA | Responsable de la cellule juridique | OCEAN Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature | Kisangani, Orientale |
| Jean-Marie MUCHESO MUGAGADJA | Chargé de programme Environnement, Ressources Naturelles et Développement Durable (ERNDD) | ACADHOSHA Action des Chrétiens Activistes des Droits de l'Homme à Shabunda | Bukavu & Shabunda, Sud-Kivu |
| Joseph LOFOLE BOFE | Assistant chargé de questions juridiques | OSAPY Organisation d'Accompagnement et d'Appui aux Pygmées | Kisangani, Orientale |
| Justin NGANDU KALOMBAY | Coordonnateur | BDC-ECL Bureau de développement Communautaire de l'Eglise Catholique Libérale | Kindu Maendeleo, Maniema |
| Pascal TSASA LUEMBA | Président du Comité de Gestion | UAPF Union des Amis pour le Progrès Familial en Sigle | Bas-Congo |
| Pitchou KINKELA NZINGA | | RRN / CN Réseau Ressources Naturelles / Coordination Nationale | Kinshasa |
| Richard MPUTU MULAMBA | Animateur Charge de l'Environnement et Ressources Naturelles | GEDI Groupe d'Encadrement pour le Développement Intégral | Bandundu |

| Name | Position | Organisation | Location |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Rigobert MOLA ELEMBE | Conseiller Technique | CAPID / REPALEF | Collectif des Autochtones Pygmées pour l'Intégration et le Développement Kinshasa |
| Serge KALONJI MUKADI | Coordonnateur National | OPED | Organisation pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement durable Katanga |
| Thomas MOBALI | Assistant chargé de finance, logistique et informatique | CADEM | Centre d'Accompagnement de la Population pour le Développement de Mai-Ndombe Nioki, Bandundu |
| Vinny NKOSO LOKULA | Président | AMINA | Amis de la Nature Mbandaka, Equateur |
| Resource People | | | |
| Jean-Marie NKANDA | Expert APV/Renforcement des Capacités | RRN / CN | Réseau Ressources Naturelles / Coordination Nationale Kinshasa |
| Rodrigue Ngonzo | Trainer | FODER | Forêts et Développement Rural Yaoundé, Cameroon |
| Christiane Zébazé | Trainer | FODER | Forêts et Développement Rural Yaoundé, Cameroon |
| Reiner Tegtmeyer | Trainer | | Global Witness London, UK |
| David Young | Trainer | | Global Witness Addis Ababa, Ethiopia |
| Henri Muyembe Ngasili | Guest Trainer | MECNT | Ministry of Environment, Environment, Nature and Tourism Kinshasa |
| Christelle Lushule | Guest Trainer | OGF | Observatoire de la Gouvernance Forestière Kinshasa |
| Richard Nyirenda | SAFG Project Manager | CIDT | Centre for International Development and Training Telford, UK |
| Khadija Amine | SAFG Project Facilitator | CIDT | Centre for International Development and Training Paris, France |

Annex 2 Workshop programme

| Agenda détaillé: Programme de formation OIF RRN | RRN IFM Training Programme: Detailed Agenda | Methodology PowerPoints and Handouts in green . Exercises in yellow . |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Jour 1: mardi 4 Mars 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11h30: Départ du collège des formateurs vers CADIM • 14h00 : Formateurs pré-réunion au Centre CADIM <p>13h00 – 17h30 : Déterminer les objectifs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation des participants • Présentation des organisateurs, des formateurs, et le modérateur. • Distribuer fiches pré-évaluation • Contexte de la formation • Attentes, Quelle pourrait être la contribution des participants ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Qu'espérez-vous apprendre ? ✓ Pour quelles activités en auriez-vous besoin? ✓ Quelle peut être votre contribution en fonction de votre expertise et de votre expérience? • Objectifs de l'atelier • Déterminer les règles de bonne conduite pendant l'atelier | <p>Day 1: Tuesday 4th March 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11:30 Trainers leave for Centre CADIM • 14:00 Trainers pre-meeting at CADIM Centre <p>13:00 – 17:30 Setting the objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants • Introduction organiser, trainers, and moderator. • Distribute pre-evaluation sheets • Context for the training • Expectations, what participants can contribute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What you expect to learn? ✓ What do you need it for? ✓ What can you contribute from your expertise and experience? • Workshop objectives • Agree workshop rules | <p>Jean-Marie: Open the workshop</p> <p>Christiane & Rodrigue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominate a time-keeper for each day. • Discuss note-keeping. We do <u>not</u> expect to produce a detailed workshop report for participants, so they should keep their own notes and the handouts we give them. We will of course produce a report for CIDT / SAFG. <p>Exercise 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Carte ZOP / méta-cartes individuelles ✓ Collecter toutes les cartes, redistribuer et annoncer; résumer sur flipchart ✓ Hand out copies of the Manual |
| <p>Jour 2: mercredi 5 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h20 – 13h00 : Comprendre le contexte: le cadre réglementaire</p> <p>Cadre légal</p> | <p>Day 2: Wednesday 5th March 2014</p> <p>08:20 – 13:00 Understanding the context: the regulatory structure</p> <p>The Forest Code</p> | |

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| <p>Le cadre réglementaire du contrôle forestier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objet du contrôle forestier • Types de contrôle forestier • Implication des populations : le cadre légal / les options (Foresterie communautaire) • Accords sur les Obligations sociales des exploitants (« Cahiers de charges ») • Exécution des missions de contrôle • Implication d'autres institutions publiques • Dispositions pénales • CLIP – Principe, besoins et réalité) <p>Les avancées des négociations APV/FLEGT en cours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation des grilles de légalité • Système de vérification de la légalité (SVL) • Cadre institutionnel de mise en œuvre du SVL et le rôle des OSC | <p>Forest regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object of forest control • Types of forest control • Public involvement: the legal framework/options (Community forestry) • Social Agreements ("Cahiers de charges") • The execution of control missions • The involvement of other public institutions • Penal provisions • FPIC – Principe, need and reality <p>Update on the negotiation of a FLEGT VPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legality matrices provided in the FLEGT-VPA • The LAS • Institutional framework for implementation of the LAS and the role of CSOs | <p>Maître Henry de la cellule juridique du Ministère de l'Environnement :</p> <p>P1 Henri CadreRéglementaire-SommaireGénéral.pptx</p> <p>P2 Henri CadreRéglementaire-ContrôleForestier.pptx</p> <p>P3 Henri CadreRéglementaire-BasesJuridiquesOIF.pptx</p> <p>Jean-Marie:</p> <p>P4 Jean-Marie Qu'est-ce que le CLIP.ppt</p> <p>Jean-Marie:</p> <p>P5 Jean-Marie SensibilisationFLEGT.ppt</p> <p>Christiane:</p> <p>P6 ZEBAZE Role desOSCdansl'APV.pdf</p> <p>Exercice 2 : pourquoi l'APV peut être une opportunité ?</p> |
| <p>14h30 – 18h30 : Comprendre le contexte : l'illégalité dans le secteur forestier</p> <p>Causes et nature de l'illégalité dans le secteur forestier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Généralités sur l'exploitation forestière illégale • Conséquence de l'exploitation illégale • Nature de l'illégalité dans le secteur forestier | <p>14:30 – 18:30 Understanding the context: Illegality in the sector</p> <p>Causes and nature of the illegality in the forest sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General points about illegal forest exploitation • Consequences of illegal logging • Nature of illegality in the forest sector | <p>Rodrigue :</p> <p>P7 NGONZO L'illégalitéDansLeSecteurForestier.pdf</p> |

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| Exercice d'identification des illégalités forestières <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illégalités observables par la société civile et les communautés | Exercise: identifying forest illegalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegalities observable by CS and communities | Exercice 3 : identifiez un cas d'activité forestière que vous estimez illégale |
| Jour 3: jeudi 6 Mars 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suite : Exercice 3 09h50 - 17h45 : Introduction à l'observation indépendante <p>Historique de l'OIF en RDC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept et conception d'OIF <p>Définition- Typologie et comparaison - fonction, objectifs et applications de l'observation indépendante</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types d'observation • Observation Indépendante Externe (OIE) • Observation Indépendante officiellement mandatée (OIM) • Rôles des organisations de la société civile dans le contrôle forestier • Différence entre le contrôle forestier, l'observation indépendante et l'audit indépendant | Day 3: Thursday 6th March 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up to Exercise 3 09:50 – 17:45 Introduction to Independent Forest Monitoring <p>History of IFM in the DRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and design of IFM <p>Definition, Types and comparison – function, objectives and implementation of Independent Forest Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of monitoring • External IFM • Officially mandated IFM • Role of civil society in forest control • Difference between forest control, independent monitoring, and independent audit | Reiner : Global Witness IFM Vidéo Exercice 4: How is our situation different from the GW film from Cameroon in 2005? Rogrique: P8 NGONZO FondementsDel'OI-SCC.pdf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiner: • P9 GW Principes d'OIF.ppt Christiane: P10 ZEBAZE OI-SCC_IFM RDC.pdf Rogrique: P11 NGONZO Rôle Des OSC dans Le Contrôle.pdf P12 NGONZO Différence Contrôle-OIF-AIS.pdf H1 FODER Similitudes Et DifférenceOIF-AIS.docx Christiane: Exercice 5: importance de l'OI SCC |
| Jour 4: vendredi 7 Mars 2014 <p>08h20 - 13h10 : Conception de l'OIF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Du mandat et des arrangements institutionnels et | Day 4: Friday 7th March 2014 <p>08:20 – 13:10 The design of Independent Forest Monitoring</p> | |

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| <p>d'accueil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des termes de référence / standards minimums • Quelques termes usuels • Analyse des rapports de l'observateur: rapports de missions, rapports récapitulatifs périodiques, fiches d'observations de la CS, lettres de dénonciation, rapports thématiques, rapports d'investigations de campagne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate, institutional arrangements and relationships • Terms of reference / minimum standards • Some common terms • Analysis of IFM reports: mission reports, periodic summary reports, records of Civil Society observations, denunciation letters, thematic reports, campaign investigations reports. | <p>Reiner :</p> <p>P13 GW IFM Minimum Standards.pptx</p> <p>Reiner & FODER</p> <p>Exercice 6 : Types de rapport</p> |
| <p>14h15 – 16h00: Observation indépendante par la société civile et les communautés</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quelle sorte d'OIF / OIF- SCC en RDC ? Les expériences d'OGF comme experts locaux de l'OI institutionnalisée • Pourquoi OI-SCC ? - l'importance de l'OI - SCC | <p>14:15 – 16:00 Independent monitoring by civil society and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sort of IFM / CS-IFM in DRC? The experiences of OGF as local experts of the institutionalised IM • Why do CS-IFM? – the importance of CS-IFM | <p>Christelle Lushule, OGF :</p> <p>P14 Conception de l'OIF par OGF</p> |
| <p>16h15 - 17h30 : Question et réponse : Consolidation leçons apprises</p> | <p>16:15 – 17:30 Question and answer: Consolidation of the course so far</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodrigue |
| <p>Jour 5: samedi 8 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h45 - 10h30 : Mise en œuvre de l'OIF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premières étapes : la sélection des cas • Missions et rapports • Planification et préparation d'une mission – principes • Réalisation d'une mission/ Investigations sur le terrain • Analyse des résultats de la mission • Rapports de mission et suivi | <p>Day 5: Saturday 8th March 2014</p> <p>08:45 – 10:30 Implementing IFM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Steps: Case selection • Missions and reports • Planning and preparing for a mission – principes • Implementing mission / field investigations • Analysis of the results of the mission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiner: P15 GW Planifier l'Observation.pptx |

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| <p>10h45 - 13h20 : Techniques de monitoring sur le terrain</p> <p>Concept et Principes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expériences des participants avec le suivi des activités forestières : obstacles, défis, besoins Expériences des participants avec le suivi des activités forestières : obstacles, défis, besoins. Et à visés pratiques : accès à l'information, positionnement stratégique, comportement, accès aux fonds <p>Des outils de l'Observation Indépendante</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description de l'utilisation des outils de l'OI (GPS, Appareils photo, mètre ruban) Initiation / check-list à l'utilisation d'un GPS L'utilisation discrète d'un appareil photo numérique | <p>Mission reports and follow-up</p> <p>10:45 – 13:20 Field Techniques in Monitoring</p> <p>Concept and principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences of participants in monitoring forestry activities: obstacles, challenges, need Participants' experiences of monitoring forest activities: obstacles, challenges, needs. And recommended practices: access to information, strategic positioning, behaviour, access to funds. <p>Tools of Independent Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the use of tools IFM (GPS, cameras, tape measure) Introduction / checklist for the use of a GPS Discreet use of a digital camera | <p>Rodrigue :</p> <p>Exercice 7: Expériences des participants : obstacles, défis, besoins</p> <p>Christiane : introductory presentation: Outils de monitoring</p> <p>P16 Introduction outils de monitoring.pdf</p> |
| <p>14h30 - 17h30 : Pratique: GPS, prise de photos et prises de mesures</p> <p>1. Introduction au fonctionnement du système GPS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Datum, Format de position Comment utiliser le GPS <p>2. Exercice pratique à l'extérieur :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marquage et descriptions des points de cheminement Fonction 'Goto' : Trouver les points de cheminement | <p>14:30 – 17:30 Practice: GPS, taking pictures and taking measurements</p> <p>1. Introduction to the operation of GPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Datum Position Format How to use the GPS <p>2. Practical exercise outdoors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marking and describing waypoints 'Goto' to find each other's waypoints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand out new GPSs, batteries and quick manual. Four groups: Faustin, Thomas, Etienne, Ignace <p>Reiner: presentation and indoor practical:</p> <p>P17 GW Concept de coordonnées géographiques.pptx</p> <p>P18 GW Checklist Usage GPS.ppt</p> <p>Rodrigue, David, Reiner, Christiane:</p> |

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| <p>pris par d'autres participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enregistrement des points de cheminement et tracer d'un plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entering waypoints and drawing a map | <p>Checklist for trainers so we can be sure each participant has learnt all these six skills.</p> <p>H2 GW Liste Way Points.xls</p> |
| <p>Jour 6: dimanche 9 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h45 - 13h00 : Techniques de Monitoring sur le terrain (suite)</p> <p>Investigation sur le terrain, collecte des informations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles posés par des exploitants et/ou l'administration forestière (indices des illégalités) Planning : Préparation de mission, solliciter des informations des personnes ressources Quelques définitions utiles Comment conduire des interviews (exemples, rappel) Techniques de mesure | <p>Day 6: Sunday 9th March 2014</p> <p>08:45 – 13:00 Field Techniques in Monitoring (cont.)</p> <p>Field investigation, information gathering, some useful definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstacles posed by operators and / or the Forestry Administration (indices illegalities) Planning: mission preparation, request information from resource persons Some useful definitions How to conduct interviews (examples, recall) Measuring techniques | <p>Rodrigue: P19 NGONZO Obstacles-OIF.pdf</p> <p>Divide into field trip groups</p> <p>Reiner Three pages from H3 GW Outils d'Observation</p> <p>Rodrigue: P22 NGONZO Dendrométrie (Prise de mesures).pdf</p> <p>Jean-Marie: Briefing for each group: Pont Kwango, Mungata, Yolo</p> <p>Exercise 8 : prepare a Mission ToR (for presentation Monday afternoon)</p> |
| <p>14h30 - 17h30 : Pratique: GPS, prise de photos et prises de mesures (suite)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Déterminer des distances, 'recadrer', changer les échelles Prendre des mesures dendrométriques Prendre de preuves photographiques en combinaison avec un GPS Examen et critique des photos prises | <p>14:30 – 17:30 Practice: GPS, taking pictures and taking measurements (cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining distances, panning, scaling Measuring logs Taking evidential photos in combination with a GPS Viewing and commenting on photos taken | <p>Practical session on (i) use of camera and (ii) log measuring</p> |

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| <p>Jour 7: lundi 10 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h00 - 13h00 : Documentation et dénonciation des cas d'illégalité forestière par les OSC</p> <p>Initiation au traitement à l'analyse des données collectées et à la dénonciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traitement des données • Analyse des données • Suivi documentaire • Sélection et présentation des cartes et pièces de preuves des illégalités observées • Structure et contenu d'un rapport de dénonciation d'un cas d'OI | <p>Day 7: Monday 10th March 2014</p> <p>08:00 – 13:00 Documentation and reporting of cases of illegal logging</p> <p>Introduction to the processing and analysis of data collected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data processing • Data analysis • Document tracking • Selection and presentation of maps and pieces of evidence of the illegalities observed • Structure and contents of a denunciation report by the Independent Monitor | <p>Christiane: P20 ZEBAZE Dénonciation des cas d'illégalité</p> <p>Reiner: P21 GW Photos de preuve.ppt</p> |
| <p>14h40 - 17h30 : Préparation pour une mission sur le terrain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le travail de groupe à compléter les modalités des termes de référence de la mission | <p>14:40 – 17:30 Preparation for field mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group work to complete mission plan terms of reference | <p>Group presentations of mission plan terms of reference</p> <p>David: Exportation des données GPS au Garmin Base Camp</p> |
| <p>Jour 8: mardi 11 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h00 - 17h30 : Mission sur le terrain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Réalisation d'une mission : visite de terrain sur un ou plusieurs sites d'exploitation forestière • Télécharger des données du GPS et des photos | <p>Day 8: Tuesday 11th March 2014</p> <p>08:00 – 17:30 Field mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of a mission: field visit to one or more logging sites • Download the GPS data and photos | <p>H4 FODER Fiche Donnée d'OI.docx</p> <p>H5 GW_FODER FormatRapportOI.docx</p> <p>Liste Way Points.xls</p> |
| <p>Jour 9: mercredi 12 Mars 2014</p> | <p>Day 9: Wednesday 12th March 2014</p> | <p>Reiner: P23 GW Rédiger un rapport (FR).ppt</p> |

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|---|---|---|
| <p>08h00 - 13h00 : Réflexion structurée sur la visite de terrain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format de rapport de mission, instructions • Elaborer des rapports de mission : en points • Compléter les rapports | <p>08:00 – 13:00 Structured reflection on field visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission Report format, instructions • Report-writing skills: introduction • Write reports | <p>H6 GW Format de Rapport.pdf H7 GW Rapport de mission_suivi.pdf</p> <p>The same groups that were formed for the field trip make a short mission report, using an electronic version of FODER template for community denunciations, and an electronic version of mission report template from Global Witness.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Présentation des rapports <p>16h00 - 17h30 : Publication et suivi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication et diffusion du rapport • Suivi des cas d'illégalité découverts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gestion de l'information ✓ Systèmes de suivi du contentieux ✓ Les activités de suivi (instructions, histoires FODER) <p>Mesures de sécurité et de crédibilité de l'observateur de la société civile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Médiation des relations : ONG locales et internationales, autorités locales et provinciales/centrales, OI officiel (OGF), ... • Obstacles à la mise en œuvre de l'OI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present reports <p>16:00 – 17:30 Publication and follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication and dissemination of the report • Tracking illegal cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information management ✓ Litigation case tracking systems ✓ Follow-up activities (instructions, FODER stories) <p>Security measures and credibility of the civil society observer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relations: local, international NGOs, local and provincial/central authorities, Official IO (OGF) • Barriers to the implementation of IFM | <p>14:30 to 15:45 Presentations from the morning report-writing.</p> <p>Reiner : P24 GW Actions post-mission.pptx</p> <p>Rodrigue</p> <p>Christiane: discussion based on experience</p> |
| <p>Jour 10: jeudi 13 Mars 2014</p> <p>08h00 - 14h00 : Prochaines étapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Résumé des futurs plans par chaque participant au nom de son organisation | <p>Day 10: Thursday 13th March 2014</p> <p>08:00 – 14:00 Next steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of future plans by each participant on behalf of his organisation | <p>Reiner: facilitate brief summary from each participating NGO about its future plans. Capture</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique de l’OI-SCC en RDC • Formation des membres des communautés - exemples du Cameroun • Planification individuelle et collective à plus long terme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Visites de Global Witness et de FODER ✓ La formation en cascade par les points focaux provinciaux vers le niveau local • Evaluation finale de la formation • Cérémonie de remise des certificats de formation <p>Fin de la formation</p> <p>15h30 - 17h30 : Trajet retour du lieu de formation vers Kinshasa</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles & responsibilities in the implementation of DRC CS-IFM strategic plan • Training of community members – examples from Cameroon • Individual and collective forward planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Visits from Global Witness and FODER ✓ Cascade training by Provincial Focal Points to local level • Course final evaluation • Ceremony to give out certificates of training <p>Close</p> <p>15:30 – 17:30 Travel to Kinshasa from the training venue</p> | <p>main points on flipchart.</p> <p>Jean-Marie: presentation about networking & coordination regarding CS-IFM in DRC</p> <p>Rodrigue: facilitate discussion on cascade training, in particular training of community members.</p> <p>David: introduce future visits to provinces from Global Witness and FODER (in July and October)</p> <p>David: Distribute post-evaluation forms, announce follow-up evaluations similar to needs assessment. Register GPSs to new owners.</p> <p>Jean-Marie, Richard hand out the certificates.</p> |
| <p>Voyage retour: vendredi 14 Mars 2014</p> <p>Retour de Kinshasa</p> | <p>Travel Day: Friday 14th March 2014</p> <p>Travel home from Kinshasa</p> | |

Annex 3 List of materials provided

The following presentations, hand-outs and other useful documents were provided to each participant on a USB stick, and also made available on a [Dropbox website](#):

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| <p>Presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• P1 Henri Cadre Réglementaire-sommaire Général.pptx• P2 Henri Cadre Réglementaire-Contrôle forestier.pptx• P3 Henri Cadre Réglementaire-Bases Juridiques OIF.pptx• P4 Jean-Marie Qu'est-ce que le CLIP.ppt• P5 Jean-Marie Sensibilisation FLEGT.ppt• P6 ZEBAZE Role Des OSC dans l'APV.pdf• P7 NGONZO L'illégalité Dans Le Secteur Forestier.pdf• PS NGONZO Fondements Del'OI-SCC.pdf• P9 GW Principes d'OIF.ppt• P10 ZEBAZE OI-SCC_IFM RDC.pdf• P11 NGONZO Rôle Des OSC dans Le Contrôle.pdf• P12 NGONZO Différence Contrôle-OIF-AIS.pdf• P13 GW IFM Minimum Standards.pptx• P14 Christelle Conception Del'OIF par OGF.pptx• P15 GW Planifier l'Observation.pptx• P16 ZEBAZE Introduction Outils De Monitoring.pdf• P17 GW Concept de coordonnées géographiques.pptx• P18 GW Checklist Usage GPS.ppt• P19 NGONZO Obstacles-OIF.pdf• P20 ZEBAZE Dénonciation des cas d'illégalité.pdf• P21 GW Photos de preuve.ppt• P22 NGONZO Dendrométrie (Prise de mesures).pdf• P23 GW Rédiger un rapport (FR).ppt• P24 GW Actions post-mission.pptx <p>GPS Manuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Garmin(2003) Manuel-eTrex_FR.pdf• Garmin(2011) Manual(full)-GPSeTrex10_FR.pdf• Garmin(2011) Manual(QuickStart)-GPSeTrex10_FR.pdf• Installer BaseCamp en français.docx <p>Other documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FERN(2008) Provoquer Le Changement.pdf• GW(2005) Guide de l'Observation Indépendante des Forêts.pdf• GW_FODER(2014) RRN Manuel de Formation OIF.pdf• Mpoyi(2013) RDC strategie OI-version finale.pdf | <p>Handouts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H1 FODER Similitudes Et Différence OIF-AIS.docx• H2 GW Liste Way Points.xls• H3 GW Outils d'Observation.pdf• H4 FODER Fiche Donnée d'OI.docx• H5 GW_FODER Format Rapport OI.docx• H6 GW Format de Rapport.pdf• H7 GW Rapport de mission_suivi.pdf <p>Legal Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• COMIFAC(2008) Accord-sous-regional-sur-le-controle-forestier-en-afrique-centrale.pdf• COMIFAC(2011) Directives-pop-ong-a-la-gestion-for.pdf• MECNT(2009) Liste des essences forestières de la RDC.pdf• RDC(2010) Les Codes Verts.chm• UE(2010) Règlement-du-bois-de-l'Union-européenne(RBUE).pdf <p>Example Independent Forest Monitoring reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FODER(2011) FOP-SF_Exploitation Présumée Illégale Mpemzock Est-Cameroun.pdf• FODER(2013) Community IFM Report_FR[FDC Makourel].pdf• FODER(2013) FODER IFM Report_FR[Mban&Kim#07012].pdf• FODER(2013) FODER IFM Report_FR[Sanaga Maritime Nyong&Kelle#02013].pdf• FODER(2014) Lettre Denonciation Massiel-Techmo.pdf• GW(2002) 028FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2002) Premier Rapport Récapitulatif FrF.pdf• GW(2003) 033FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2003) 034FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2003) 042FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2003) 047FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2003) 070FrF Approuvé.pdf• GW(2003) Deuxième Rapport Récapitulatif FrF.pdf• GW(2004) 105FrF Validé.pdf• GW(2004) 118FrF Validé.pdf• GW(2004) 119Fr Publié Sans Validation.pdf• GW(2005) Troisième Rapport Sommaire FrF.pdf• GW(2013) Forêts RDC victimes D'une Grande Braderie.pdf• REM(2012) Briefing 3 Contentieux Forestier-Procès Verbal Constat Infraction.pdf |
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GPS units provided

A Garmin eTrex10 was given to each participant. Below is a copy of the register sheet for this equipment

CIDT GPS Asset Register: DRC March 2014

| No. | s/n | Unit ID | Organisation | Person responsible | Signature | Date |
|-----|-----------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 2DR483550 | 3876607255 | OSAPY | Joseph LOFOLE BOFE | | 13/03/2014 |
| 2 | 2DR483551 | 3876607654 | Réseau CREF Nord-Kivu | Faustin NGULU | | 13/03/2014 |
| 3 | 2DR483553 | 3876607142 | AMINA Equateur | Vinny NKOSO LOKULA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 4 | 2DR483556 | 3876607059 | CAPID | Rigobert MOLA ELEMBE | | 13/03/2014 |
| 5 | 2DR483559 | 3876607271 | RRN / CN Kinshasa | Jean-Marie NKANDA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 6 | 2DR483560 | 3876607283 | UAPF Bas-Congo | Pascal TSASA LUEMBA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 7 | 2DR483561 | 3876607290 | GASHE Equateur | Etienne KASEREKA KAKULE | | 13/03/2014 |
| 8 | 2DR496827 | 3877545205 | BDC-ECL Maniema | Justin NGANDU KALOMBAY | | 13/03/2014 |
| 9 | 2DR496828 | 3877545027 | DASCOGU Bandundu | Abel KHENDA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 10 | 2DR496834 | 3877545233 | ACADHOSHA Sud-Kivu | Jean-Marie MUCHESO MUGAGADJA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 11 | 2DR496837 | 3877543464 | ADEV Bas-Congo | Etienne MBAKI YILU | | 13/03/2014 |
| 12 | 2DR496838 | 3877543483 | RRN / CN Kinshasa | Jean-Marie NKANDA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 13 | 2DR496840 | 3877543497 | Cocom Kinshasa | Didier BOTULI | | 13/03/2014 |
| 14 | 2DR496841 | 3877544285 | OPED Katanga | Serge KALONJI MUKADI | | 13/03/2014 |
| 15 | 2DR496843 | 3877545121 | RRN / CN Kinshasa | Pitchou KINKELA NZINGA | | 13/04/2014 |
| 16 | 2DR496844 | 3877545276 | OCEAN Orientale | Ignace MUGANGUZI LUBALA | | 13/04/2014 |
| 17 | 2DR496846 | 3877544969 | CAPSM Kasai Occidental | Bertin MASANSA MA NKEMBA | | 13/04/2014 |
| 18 | 2DR496848 | 3877545104 | CADEM Bandundu | Thomas MOBALI | | 13/03/2014 |
| 19 | 2DR496849 | 3877545118 | CRONGD Kasai Oriental | Anaclet NKOMESHA | | 13/03/2014 |
| 20 | 2DR496851 | 3877544288 | GEDI Kinshasa | Richard MPUTU MULAMBA | | 13/03/2014 |

Annex 4 Images showing the different phases of the workshop



Group work



Restitution of group work



Participants asking questions



Entertainment exercises



An overview of the training room

Writing up participants ZOP cards



Participants learning how to use GPS



Participants trying to find an object using the GPS "Go to" function outside



Participants practicing during the field trip



A trainers meeting



Certificate ceremony with the SAFG project manager