



## **EVALUATION<sup>1</sup>**

### **STRENGTHENING THE RIGHTS OF PYGMY PEOPLE IN CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF CONGO, AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)**

**(Funded by the Baring Foundation)**

**CED, OCDH, CENADEP & Rainforest Foundation-UK**

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<sup>1</sup> This evaluation consisted of an assisted self evaluation by project partners, and the perceptions and recommendations of the external consultant based on interviews with other stakeholders and partners.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

APAC:	Association des Peuples Autochtones du Congo
CED:	Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement
CENADEP:	Centre National d'Appui au Développement et a la Participation
CAMV:	Centre d'Accompagnement des Autochtones Pygmées et Minoritaires Vulnérables
CF:	Comic Relief
CEFDHAC:	Conference on the Ecosystems of the Dense Rainforests of Central Africa
CIB:	Congolaise Industrielle des Bois
CNONGD:	Conseil National des ONG de Développement
CODHOD:	Comité des Droits de l'Homme et Développement
COMIFAC:	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
CREF:	Réseau pour la Conservation et la Rehabilitation des Ecosytèmes Forestiers
DFID:	Department for International Development
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECFP:	European Commission Forest Platform
FAO:	Food for Agricultural Organisation (UN)
FLEGT:	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GTF:	Groupe de Travail Forêts
ICCN:	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
MECNEF:	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts
MINAS:	Ministère des Affaires Sociales
OCDH:	Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme
RACOPY:	Reseau Recherche Actions Concertées Pygmés
RAPY:	Réseau des Autochtones Pygmées
REPEC:	Réseau pour la Protection de l'Environnement au Congo
RF:	Rainforest Foundation
RRN:	Réseau des Ressources Naturelles
TDR:	Terms de Référence
UEFA:	Union Pour l'Emancipation des Femmes Autochtones
WB:	World Bank
WCS:	World Conservation Services
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1. Introduction & Background

The project named “Strengthening the Rights of Pygmy People in Cameroon, Republic of Congo and DRC”, has been carried out from June 2003 by the Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Cameroon, Centre National d’Appui au Développement et à la Participation (CENADEP), Democratic Republic of Congo, Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l’Homme (OCDH), The Republic of Congo, and the Rainforest Foundation UK. The overall goal of the project is that the rights of forest people in Central Africa to the ownership, access and control of forest lands are recognised and respected and those forest people have access to the training and resources required to manage those forests sustainably in their own long term interests.

More specifically the project aims to increase the capacity of Central African NGOs, community based organisations, indigenous groups and associations and the Rainforest Foundation itself to address the problems of land tenure and the civil rights of displaced forest people through policy dialogue and advocacy.

The rationale for this project has been the appalling socio-economic conditions and the lack of civil and land rights of the indigenous pygmy populations in the Congo Basin. The resettlement of Pygmies into permanent settlements during the colonial and post colonial era, the extensive commercial logging of the forests in Cameroon and Congo, the establishment of National Parks and other protected areas of wildlife causing evictions, the continued armed conflict occupying large forest areas by armed factions and foreign armies in DRC have progressively displaced the pygmies from their traditional forest territories pushing them to the lands owned by Bantu farmers. The granting of temporary ‘tenure’ rights on the Bantu lands have meant poorly paid labour, and in some cases long term ‘debt-bondage’. Lacking any form of official recognition – no identity cards in most cases – and land titles meant the pygmies are not entitled to any government services. Their situation is exacerbated by extreme forms of racism which the pygmies experience throughout their daily lives. Moreover, the pygmy communities have very few organisations, in general, which can articulate their problems and advocate for their rights.

This project’s intervention is a complement to other initiatives that Rainforest Foundation (RF) and some of the local partners have been engaged in for some time. In Cameroon, prior to this project, RF and its partner, CED, have been developing a range of initiatives to address the problems mentioned above: encouragement in the formation of local pygmy associations, provision of ‘para-legal’ advice to the pygmies’ communities, and community mapping of traditional territories. Between 2000 and 2002, Africapacity, a regional project, has been addressing the capacity strengthening needs of existing indigenous rights and environmental NGOs in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, DRC, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. About 40 NGOs and local associations have been supported. Following the gaps identified during the course of these interventions (e.g. inadequacies or lack of programmes which address policy issues and lack of sufficiently skilled local people able to assist the indigenous communities to address their civil and land rights), this particular project was initiated in the three countries.

Initially the project was planned to be undertaken in four countries: the above mentioned three countries and Gabon. However due to the extensive work which would involve advocacy and policy dialogue in each of them and also due to the amount of funds obtained, it was deemed necessary to scale it down to the three countries. The start of the project activities in Cameroon was also slightly delayed as CED could not find an appropriate Policy Advisor for the project on time. The grant from Baring Foundation has paid capacity building elements and core costs of RF UK, as well as block grants for Central African Partners to develop their capacities – covering recruitment of

Policy Advisors, training of existing staff and advocacy related activities. This project has been complemented by associated work carried out as part of the RF UK/CED Africapacity project which continues to assist Central African NGOs in their institutional core capacities, and by some initiatives undertaken by the partners with other donors' funds. The project budget covered by Baring Foundation is £ 235,692 for three years.

The self-evaluation exercise was carried out in May 2006, consisting of a four-day workshop near Kinshasa and stakeholder interviews in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville. Workshop participants included 12 members of partner organisations from Cameroon, Congo, DRC, and UK.

## 1.2 . Major Findings

The project on 'Strengthening the Rights of Pygmy People in Cameroon, Republic of Congo and DRC' has been carried out in partnership with three major local NGOs, which in turn partnered with another 20-25 local associations and indigenous groups and their respective networks to implement the activities. As a result, several hundred staff of local NGOs and indigenous associations and several thousand pygmy people have been targeted in the three countries. The major elements of this project have been strengthening of local capacities, and advocacy and policy work at various levels regarding the rights of the indigenous pygmy communities. The self-evaluation exercise carried out revealed that the four major outcomes planned at local, national, international and organisational levels have been successfully achieved in most cases; some unplanned or unexpected achievements have also been registered. To summarise the major achievements:

- **Greater awareness and knowledge** of pygmy peoples' rights issues among the major stakeholders, such as the indigenous people themselves, the Governments and their administration, the donor community, the private sector (logging companies), civil society groups, local communities (e.g. Bantus), and INGOs, in particular the conservation agencies.
- To some extent, changes of **perceptions and attitudes** towards the pygmy communities.
- **Greater capacity** of the indigenous associations and local NGOs in advocacy and policy work.
- In most cases, **effective mechanisms** are being put in place by partner organisations for **advocating** for the rights of Pygmy people.
- **Greater recognition of civil society** organisations in policy and development processes by the major stakeholders, such as the Governments, the donor community, conservation agencies and the private sector.
- **Establishment of good working relationships** with most of the players in the forest sector and with those working on indigenous peoples' issues.
- Localised access to some civil and land rights issues, however small that may be, but could serve as **legal precedents** for the treatment of Baka, Bagyeli and Bakola pygmy people in Cameroon.
- Establishment of **effective local and national networks** and a **coordinated strategy** of local organisations, and their **active participation in policy dialogue** on forest code and its associated application measures, which affect the lives of pygmy people in DRC.
- **Greater knowledge of the Forest Code** by local organisations and indigenous communities through extension work in DRC.
- OCDH and RF-UK are **leading** so far the process for **the elaboration of a new law** in Congo, the first of its kind, which will protect the rights of indigenous Pygmy people. They have also put pressure on the government through the publication of research work on the

situation of Pygmy people, funded by Baring Foundation, which encouraged or pressurised the Government to elaborate a new law.

- **Participatory mapping** exercises currently underway will serve pygmy communities to assert their forest land rights and for national lobbying in DRC and Cameroon. It also builds the skills of local partners in the tools and methodologies for preparing community maps.
- RF-UK and partners in DRC have played a key role by **challenging the World Bank's failings** of its Operational Policies in its forest related interventions. An Inspection Panel has accepted the complaints made by Pygmy peoples' organisations against the WB's failings, and an investigation is underway. This has halted the Bank's further implementation of what it planned to do, and is making the Bank shift its emphasis from industrial commercial logging of forests to other alternatives; it will also almost certainly result in the development of an 'indigenous peoples development plan' that should guide further Bank interventions in DRC.
- The **recognition of RF-UK**, by INGOs and organisations with whom it has collaborated within the UK and internationally, of its leading role in lobbying for the rights of forest peoples in the Congo Basin, and for bringing the DRC forest sector debate to the international level. Rainforest Foundation's campaign against the World Bank policy and actions has been highly effective in bringing the desired outcome.

Overall, the project's approach which consists of addressing the problem of the rights of the pygmy people through a coherent advocacy strategy in order to exert greater pressure for the recognition of the pygmies civil and land rights has proved to be effective. The advocacy work carried out at international level in synergy with what is being carried at local and national levels has paid off. Strong partnerships established between RF-UK and the major local NGOs on the one hand, and between the latter and local associations and indigenous groups, on the other hand, have positively contributed by linking the advocacy work at the different levels, hence making it effective in most cases. The various collaborations and joint actions carried out internationally have added value by putting extra pressure on the World Bank to reconsider its position and agree on many issues raised by RF and other international partners with regard to the forest sector in DRC.

However, the project implemented by the local partners and RF-UK is still young, and considering the complex contexts in which it operates, and also in light of the various international players in the forest sector in the Congo Basin, it faces numerous challenges that need to be addressed. For a project such as this, a long-term commitment by all those concerned by the rights of the pygmy peoples is paramount, as the solution of their rights does not require a quick fix intervention, but a relentless advocacy and policy work by joining hands to bring the desired political change. Recommendations have been made in view of improving the areas which need strengthening and new areas were identified which will contribute to the success of the project in the coming phase.

### **1.3. Summary of Recommendations**

The following recommendations are aimed at strengthening the existing project in view of achieving project's overall goal, i.e. the rights of forest people in Central Africa to the ownership, access and control of forest lands are recognised and respected and those forest people have access to the training and resources required to manage those forests sustainably in their own long term interests. Rainforest Foundation and the local partners would therefore need to implement the recommendations in the next phase of the project. This will certainly require additional resources.

#### **Recommendations from the Self Evaluation Workshop**

Specific strategies have been identified by the local partners for each country during the workshop, and are presented under section 3.3. The major recommendations which concern mostly all the three countries, identified during the workshop, are summarised below:

- **Greater awareness raising and sharing of the results and methodologies** of participatory mapping with all parties concerned. The use of community maps in advocacy work as the project has piloted in DRC and has already undertaken in Cameroon is highly recommended.
- **Pro-active collaboration** by the local partners with the various stakeholders in order to create greater alliances, and greater engagement even with those organisations that may have opposing views and policies.
- **Greater lobbying at various government levels and Parliament** in order that the new law in Congo reflects the interests and the needs of the indigenous people and is satisfactory.
- **Engagement** of partners with **sub-regional organisations**, such as COMIFAC and CEFDHAC
- **Exchange visits** among the partners and indigenous pygmy communities at sub-regional level for exchanging experiences and learning lessons.
- Encourage Rainforest Foundation to develop **greater strategic alliances** with other international organisations in order to reinforce the lobbying work.
- **Engagement of partners in international lobbying** at the level of the headquarters of international NGOs, such as WWF, WCS in order to challenge unsatisfactory local policy practices of these agencies.
- **Strengthening organisational capacity** of all national partners, community associations and their networks, not only operational, but most of all capacity to be able to take part effectively in policy debates to effect change.
- **Expanding alliances** with other civil society organisations, in particular in Congo as implementation of the law would require extensive work.
- **Identifying new mechanisms**, where necessary, for supporting the pygmy communities and strengthening the existing indigenous people's groups.
- **Supporting local organisations** in their interventions for **immediate needs** in order to make their work on rights issue with communities more effective.

### **Additional Recommendations by the Consultant**

The above recommendations made by the partners during the workshop are highly valued by the consultant in particular those related to capacity building of the various institutions working at different levels and the awareness raising interventions. Additional recommendations have also been made by the consultant, as presented below, in order that Rainforest Foundation provide further support to the partners enabling the programme to achieve its objectives.

- **Greater knowledge** and articulation of governments, donors and other agencies' **policies and programmes** by the local partners through exposure meetings, formal trainings and collating, summarising and translating key documents.
- **Setting up mechanisms for sub-regional planning, monitoring and evaluation** of common advocacy and other activities (at a sub-region level) to create synergy among the three country project interventions and to make greater impact.
- **Encourage and Support CED to focus at the national** agenda level, without neglecting the local issues in Cameroon.
- **Continued constructive engagement** with the World Bank while continuing to monitor carefully the Bank's actions.
- **Creating coalitions** at international level to have the critical mass necessary to trigger changes in DRC.

## **2. EVALUATION SCOPE AND METHODS**

### **2.1. Terms of Reference**

The evaluation covers the project period starting June 2003 until October 2006. A detailed TOR is presented in Annex 1. The objectives of this evaluation are:

- To enable the partners assess progress made towards original objectives and outcomes (Outcomes 1 – 4 in the project log frame), by focusing on the extent to which their capacity for effective policy and advocacy work has been strengthened during the project work in supporting indigenous Pygmy communities' to claim their rights.
- To enable them draw out lessons learned and recommendations as to any changes and assess whether and in what form the project should be extended beyond its current timescale, and
- To provide a written report of the self-evaluation of partners and discussions with other actors for presentation to the partners and their funders, the Baring Foundation.

The evaluation covers the following issues:

- Conception of the project
- Project Outcomes
- Partnerships and Coalitions
- Project Management
- Collaborations with other stakeholders

### **2.2. Methodology of the Evaluation**

The assessment was carried out through two major methods:

- Self-evaluation
- Semi-structured individual interviews

#### **Self-Evaluation Exercise**

An external Consultant facilitated a self-evaluation workshop held from 3 to 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2006 for staff from the three Central African partners. Each Central African organisation has been working independently (although some staff has participated in other partners' activities) towards the overall goal of the project. The role of the evaluation consultant was to facilitate the self evaluation process and also to bring an external and therefore more 'independent' perspective to the work.

The methodology used for the self evaluation exercise was alternating small group discussions with plenary work. In order to create a better learning environment, exchange experiences and share lessons learned across their areas of expertise and regions and allow participants have an opportunity to get to know each other better, new small groups were formed by mixing staff from the three countries for every topic. This allowed a good level of participation and increased opportunities for members to share their experiences and build their presentation skills, as almost each one of them had to make a presentation in the plenary sessions. During the group work, the role of the consultant was to stimulate discussion through providing key questions. This has proved to be beneficial as it created greater opportunities for discussion and analysis. 12 participants from 9 local organisations, 1 staff from Rainforest Foundation have taken part in the workshop (refer annex 2 for workshop participants).

The topics of the self evaluation were focused on the four outcomes planned at the beginning of the project for which partners have been working on. The programme of the workshop is presented at annex 3.

### **Individual semi-structured interviews**

Exploratory meetings with each partner organisation prior to the Workshop in the case of DRC, but after the workshop with regards to Congo were held. Overall 5 partner organisations in DRC and 4 in Congo have been interviewed. The objectives were to familiarise with the participants before the workshop, and to enable the Consultant to have an overview of their respective organisation's interventions and needs.

In DRC and Congo, individual consultations have also been undertaken with other stakeholders: Government Officials, such as Ministry of Environment, Conservation, Water and Forests (Direction de le Gestion Forestière - DRC), Ministry of Justice ( Direction des Droits Humains - Congo), the World Bank, FAO, CIB (logging Company), UNICEF, and WWF.

In the UK, in addition to interviewing the senior Management of Rainforest Foundation, organisations and the donor with whom the Rainforest Foundation has collaborated have been consulted: DFID, All Party Parliamentary Group on Great Lakes, Greenpeace and Global Witness. The list of persons contacted is presented in Annex 4.

### **2.3. Organisation of the Evaluation Findings**

The findings of the evaluation are organised into two sections: The first section revolves around the self evaluation exercise carried out by the partners through analysis of the four planned outcomes of the project as well as identifying the opportunities and challenges, and outlining strategies for the way forward. The second section deals with the analysis of the overall evaluation findings made by the external Consultant, commenting on the project design, project management, partnerships, collaborations with other stakeholders, and achievements and improvement areas.

### 3. SELF EVALUATION FINDINGS

#### 3.1. Achievement of the expected outcomes and objectives

This section will report the findings of the self evaluation exercise on the progress made by the project through analysis of each of the outcomes planned at the beginning of the project. The analysis is made by the local partners of Rainforest Foundation facilitated by the Consultant. The specific work undertaken by Rainforest Foundation with regards to international and UK based policy work is reported separately under a sub-heading of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Outcome. It is worth mentioning however the work of the RF was not only limited to this outcome; RF has played a key role in the achievement of project objectives through carrying out the capacity building interventions and coordinating the project, as the analysis will reiterate throughout the report.

##### 3.1.1. Expected Outcome No1:

*At a local level, the establishment of mechanisms and precedents for the achievement of basic civil and land tenure rights by pygmy communities.*

The following section is based solely on the analysis made by the partners on the achievements made at the local level. It was not in the Terms of Reference of the Consultant to undertake field visits to check or assess the achievements at the community level.

The participants of the workshop have had extensive discussions to evaluate the achievements made at a local level. Impact has been seen at a different level: pygmy communities, the local Bantu populations, local administration, and private sector (logging companies). Depending on the socio-political context as well as the implementing partners' experience, the level of impact in each of the three countries have been somewhat different.

In **Cameroon**, as the implementing partner CED has been working since 1996 with the local pygmy communities supported also by other donors<sup>2</sup>, some achievements have been made on access to *civil rights* and *land rights*. The pygmy populations are now aware of the issue and in most cases, communities understand the use and procedures for establishing Birth Certificates and National Identity Cards. Pygmy communities are becoming increasingly aware of their rights and are exercising them. When their rights are not respected, they report them to the local authorities. Since pygmy communities started to take Bantus to the tribunals and win their cases, there has been a reduction in abuses committed by the Bantus.

Concerning land rights, three pygmies have regained their 3 cocoa plantations which were taken unjustly by the Bantus after the Pygmy families have made complaints. After negotiations between the Bantus and Pygmy communities, 2 ha of land have been given to the pygmy community with a recognised traditional customary land rights. 2 large Pygmy communities (Payo and Nomedjo) in the East of the country have engaged a procedure in order to secure their village and forest land by integrating it into the limits of community forests as Cameroon Forest Law allows for community forestry.<sup>3</sup> These achievements may appear to be small given the needs of the pygmy people,

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<sup>2</sup>. There is currently an intervention dealing with securing rights for Baka, Bagyeli and Bakola communities funded by Comic Relief that has been running since June 2004. This intervention has been complementary to the policy work funded by Baring Foundation. Hence impact of this project at the local level cannot be assessed without considering CR funded project work. It is difficult to dissociate the impact due to one particular project.

<sup>3</sup>. The Forest Law was signed on 20 January 1994. According to this law, Government leases to community on usufruct right for 25 years renewable. Community forestry should not be more than 5,000ha per community. The project is taking this as an entry point for Pygmies to obtain a territory.

however they illustrate how difficult it has been to get results in Cameroon, due to the political climate in the Country. Considerable efforts have been made to achieve such outcomes.

Other achievements include the *changes in the attitudes* of the local administration and the Bantu populations: there is openness towards the pygmy communities' access to civil and customary rights, and a greater involvement of the administration and the Bantus to various initiatives in order to facilitate access of Pygmies to their civil and land rights. Some pygmies are accepted as members of the decision making bodies on the *management of community resources* (e.g.: annual forestry tax).

The project has helped the families of two Baka men who were killed by logging trucks in 2004 throughout the judicial process and to obtain identity cards, as the company refused to pay compensation on the grounds that they did not possess identity cards. This could set *legal precedents* for the treatment of Pygmy people.

On a practical side, the various interventions that the project has undertaken have enabled not only the Pygmy communities but also the Bantus to strengthen their *organisational capacity* in the management of their micro-projects initiated by themselves. The Baka pygmy communities are in a process of managing their own communal shops. Pygmy communities have created their own associations and are in a process of legalising them. Some members of pygmy associations hire their labour to the Bantus, and this is marking a *gradual end of free labour* to the Bantus.

In **DRC** where local partners and pygmy associations have been working with the pygmy communities since early 2000, impact at a local level have been mostly on the *perceptions and attitudes* of the various actors, and especially among the pygmy communities themselves. The latter have an increased awareness and understanding of their rights, the real problems they face and the analysis of their contexts due to various initiatives and extension work undertaken by RRN and RAPHY networks<sup>4</sup> and other individual interventions. They are becoming increasingly aware of their long term needs rather than focusing on emergency hand-outs.

There is also *greater understanding* on the impact of industrial logging on their livelihoods, and on the distinction between the usufruct rights (even in classified forests) and access to the forest. The extensive extension work undertaken by the local partners on the forest code<sup>5</sup> using a guide written in local languages and French, has given them a good understanding of the code and an opportunity to provide their feed back.

They have also *Increased awareness on their right* to obtain forest land through the measures in favour of local communities. For the first time, local communities are taking part in the policy

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<sup>4</sup> . RRN: Réseau Ressources Naturelles. It is composed of 12 focal point organisations, one from each province, and over 100 members. CENADEP is the coordinating body of RRN, and hence monitors relevant policy and legal developments and provide information to the national network of organisations.  
RAPHY: Réseau des Autochtones Pygmées. This is a network of 10 local organisations and Pygmy associations set up in 2003. The organisations work in S.Kivu and/or N. Kivu.

<sup>5</sup> . It was FAO who was in charge of the extension of the Forest Code. It has distributed the Manual it has prepared to 7 localities among the local administrators. However, as the manual prepared by FAO was solely in French and not accessible by communities, the local partners/networks decided to prepare their own manual in four local languages: Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, Tshiluba and French, presented in a simplified way for the communities to access it. The manual was distributed and the local organisations had the task to discuss its contents with the indigenous community members for their feed back. The manual was also distributed to government local agents working at district and sub-district levels. There have been more than 400 extension agents and have trained more others in an effort to explain the contents of the Forest Code and how this affects the rights of the indigenous people and seek feed back from them. This consultation feeds into the strategies of the local organisations networks and coalitions, and helps the representatives of the networks in the policy debates at national and international level.

dialogue through their participation in the drafting of application measures of the forest code through mechanisms established: Steering Committee (mechanism established at a national level by the Government which involves the various parties concerned by forest code, including local associations and NGOs), and Focus Points and Comité d'Orientation<sup>6</sup> (consultation mechanisms established at a community level by the partners of the project).

There is also an awareness of the local communities (pygmies as well as Bantus) on the need for their involvement in the process of the signing of the “Corporate Social Responsibility”<sup>7</sup> contracts with the logging companies.

There is an *increased recognition* of the pygmy communities and their rights by the local Bantus and the administration as a whole. The impact of local Newspapers, such as “La Voix du Paysan” and “Echos des Pygmées”, which reports on pygmy rights and monitors on the abuses have sensitised the local administration; hence there is a reduction on the violations and abuses perpetrated towards the pygmy communities.

Many pygmy communities now *possess electoral cards*, as there has been census in most areas for the coming local and national elections.

There is *an acceptance of the notion of community conservation*; hence agencies such as WWF and ICCN have started to consult local communities. Some local NGOs and pygmy associations have been solicited to take part in consultations regarding the law on Conservation by WWF. At the level of logging companies, there is an acceptance of the principle to negotiate directly with local communities and elaborate specific “Corporate Social Responsibility” contracts.

In **Congo**, the project started through OCDH undertaking a research in 2003/4, with funding from Baring Foundation, on the plight of the Pygmy people. Following the shocking findings of the research, the government drafted a text of a law aimed at protecting Pygmy peoples’ rights, and invited contributions from civil society. A consultative and legal drafting process was deemed necessary. During the *consultative phase* within the framework of the elaboration of a new law, local pygmy communities have been consulted and exposed to the discussions on their rights. They have started to have some level of awareness on the need to fight for their rights. Before the project, there were no local NGOs working with local pygmy communities on rights issues; however, there is one Pygmy association which has recently been formed. In order to coordinate the activities, *Focal Points* (constituted of resource persons within communities) have been established by OCDH and its NGO partners. These focal points constitute a link between the communities and the partners based in Brazzaville.

As project interventions at a local level have not as yet fully started, it is early to assess an impact at a community level. However, due to the consultations undertaken, communities are now *more aware of their rights*. The process engaged is also encouraging the major logging company CIB as well as WCS in making *promises in the improvement of their relations* with the local pygmy communities. CIB seems to recognise some of the usufruct rights of the pygmy communities in its forest concessions. Following the visits undertaken by the partners, the local administration has also started to get interested on the rights of the pygmy communities.

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<sup>6</sup> . A Focal Point is a designated organisation working in a Province, which serves as a coordinator at a provincial level. There is 1 Focal Point in each Province in DRC (11 in total); the Focal Point works with Comité d'Orientation. The latter is composed of local indigenous associations and local organisations working in natural resources or human rights issues. These associations had played a key role in the extension of Forest Code at the community level.

<sup>7</sup> . Known locally as “Cahier de Charge” (in French).

***In sum:*** While impact at a local level has been considerable in Cameroon and DRC, given that the work at community level has been going on since sometime, in Congo the entry point is at a national level – through contribution to an elaboration of a new law, which will protect the rights of the Pygmy People, and there are not as yet interventions at community level. However, the consultations with communities not only will provide the indigenous people’s perspective to the elaboration of the law, but has allowed the local partners to enhance their knowledge on indigenous people and establish good working relationships with them.

### **3.1.2. Expected Outcome No2:**

***At a national level, the establishment in each of the three countries of mechanisms and precedents for civil society input into legal and policy processes relevant to Pygmy peoples’ rights***

#### **DRC**

The focus of this project has been in DRC, due to the legal changes in the forest sector, which threatens the rights of the Pygmy People.

The local partner NGO, CENADEP (Centre National d’Appui au Développement et a la Participation) has coordinated a nationwide coalition of organisations united to challenge legal and administrative changes that would undermine the rights of forest-dependent communities. The major mechanisms established by the civil society organisations for policy dialogue at a national level in order to effect changes are as follows:

- Establishment of a coordinated strategy of civil society through strengthening of two major networks (RRN and RAPHY) in order to put pressure on the various actors, such as government, international funding agencies, conservation organisations, and logging companies. (Before this, the indigenous movement in DRC was characterised by conflicts between a number of key individuals within organisations). Due to a coordinated strategy, the issues concerning indigenous populations are now taken seriously by donors and government decision makers.
- Participation in the extension of the Forest Code through a preparation of a manual prepared by the partners.
- Participation of the civil society through RRN in the Steering Committee<sup>8</sup> which is in charge of elaborating application measures of the Forest Code.
- Participation or integration of one member of RRN in the Inter-Ministerial Commission which is in charge of the conversion of existing logging concessions (legal review).
- Participatory mapping<sup>9</sup> by Pygmy communities in order to support them to document their presence and their traditional land forest uses, which will be used for communities to assert their rights and for national lobbying on the forest zoning (e.g.: Inter-Ministerial Commission – during conversion of existing concessions).
- Strengthening of a local Newspaper ‘La Voix du Paysan’ and the strengthening of the bulletin ‘Echos des Pygmées’ in order to denounce the various forms of violations against the Pygmy people.

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<sup>8</sup> . Steering Committee members are the private sector (logging companies), the Government, FAO, World Bank, Civil Society Organisations (4 - RRN, GTF, REPEC, CNONGD) and Conservation NGOs (such as WWF, WCS)

<sup>9</sup> . A pilot participatory mapping has taken place for training purposes in Bongandanga and Bokenda (Equateur Province) in Sept/Oct 2005. The objectives were: “i) to develop and test mapping methodologies appropriate for use in DRC, ii) to introduce some key Congolese civil society actors to the principles and processes of community mapping, and iii) to develop a programme for future mapping training and work in DRC”. Based on this, RF and the partners have now a plan to undertake participatory mapping exercise with communities in Oriental Province. Just after the self evaluation exercise, training was underway in Kinshasa for the preparation of this mapping.

- Other media coverage through radio and television.
- Participation and meetings with various government bodies, the World Bank, FAO, WWF and other agencies.
- Some NGOs, members of RAPHY have been asked by WWF to take part in the consultations for the reform of the Conservation Law.
- Some NGOs, such as 'Heritiers de la Justice' (a member of the RAPHY network) have also been consulted by WWF, within the framework of the "Landscape Project" initiated by USAID, as the NGOs have been lobbying for access to resources and compensations for the indigenous pygmy people who have been evicted from Kahuzi Biega Park in the mid '70s.
- Logging companies have greater recognition now of civil society organisations working with/and pygmy associations.

## **Congo**

- The entry point for the project in Congo is the *elaboration of a new law* by the Government, which will protect the rights of the Pygmy people. However this was a product of the publication of the research findings on the plight of the Pygmy people and the lobbying made by OCDH.
- OCDH is working in partnership with 4 other local NGOs<sup>10</sup> which work on human rights issues.
- It has also created Focal Points in each department (region of the Congo) as a link between the communities and the local NGOs.
- OCDH is also working in partnership with Association des Peuples Autochtones du Congo (APAC), the only indigenous association so far.
- The project has instituted a Steering Committee, composed of national and international experts who are knowledgeable of the norms for the respect of the rights of indigenous populations.
- All the partners have set up a team of researchers to undertake consultations with the local pygmy communities on the draft text for the law, in order to make sure that the Pygmy People's views are taken into consideration in the drafting of the law.
- OCDH is taking a lead in this process, and Rainforest Foundation and OCDH have already engaged in the drafting of the legal document, after having examined all the current legal texts in Congo as well as the International Legal Context relevant to Congo. Once the document ready, it is going to be proposed to the Ministry of Justice (Government of the Republic of Congo) for discussion. OCDH with its partners is planning to extensive lobbying and monitor the process before and when the proposal of a new text comes to the Parliament.

## **Cameroon**

Given the legal context in Cameroon, opportunities for the civil society input into legal and policy processes relevant to Pygmy peoples' rights have been very limited. However, civil society organisations have been lobbying through various channels in order to take part at some level in policy dialogue regarding the marginalised indigenous populations. Although there are no mechanisms in Cameroon which ensure the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, the latter have been mentioned in key development documents.<sup>11</sup> The efforts of CED and other local partners have been to focus on monitoring the various programmes implemented by the Government. The following mechanisms have been used:

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<sup>10</sup> . Association des Femmes Juristes du Congo (AFJC), Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral (ADHUC), Forum pour la Gouvernance et les Droits de l'Home (FGDH), and Centre des Droits de l'Homme et de Développement (CDHD).

<sup>11</sup> . Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Programme Sectoriel Foret-Environnement, Plan de Développement Autochtones, Programme National de Développement Participatif, and Le Cadre de Politique de Reclassement.

- Coalitions of local NGOs working at national level, such as RACOPY, ECFP, Dynamique Citoyenne have been lobbying, and also collaborating with Friends of the Earth in order to exert pressure on the Government for the recognition of the indigenous peoples' rights.
- Active participation in meetings concerning indigenous populations organised by the Government, some of which civil society organisations were not even invited.
- Presentation of the position of indigenous populations with regards to policy, programmes and projects which concerns them, and increasing opportunities for meetings to engage with government bodies, the World Bank and WWF.
- Civil Society organisations, including CED have been requested their comments on TDR of the workshop organised on sector policy review of MINAS.
- As ratification of the ILO Convention 169 is now on the agenda of the Government, CED has requested to be part of the commission which monitors the resolutions in order to be able to advocate for the rights of the pygmy people.
- CED has initiated a study to assess the rights and livelihoods of indigenous people; the findings of the research will be presented to donors and decision makers, and this will certainly help the lobbying work at a national level.
- The project is also planning to document Baka, Bagyeli and Bakola territories through participatory mapping and present it at a National Workshop.
- CED is facilitating the relationship between authorities and the indigenous people.
- Use of the media (Newspapers) to denounce some violations

***In sum:*** Due to the opportunities presented in DRC and Congo in the reform of the legal frameworks, the project has registered more impact in the two countries with regards to this outcome. The local partners have been involved in the policy debates, and the role of civil society organisations in the process has been considerable. In Cameroon, engagement at the national policy level remains weak mainly due to governments' policy which is not willing to discuss issues regarding the rights of indigenous people, but also due to some weaknesses of the civil society organisations working at national level.

### **3.1.3. Expected Outcome No3:**

***At a national and International level, the proper implementation of existing safeguards and standards in international agencies' interventions in the 3 countries.***

#### **DRC**

The coalition of local organisations and Pygmy associations, such as RAPHY and RRN have been lobbying for changes of policy and practice of the Government, the World Bank and FAO in order to respect the rights of indigenous populations. Several initiatives have been undertaken:

- Elaboration of a letter denouncing the failings of the World Bank's activities in relation to its own policy on Indigenous People (OD 4.10) and Forest Policy (OP 4.36) as well as to the requirement of human rights standards and international laws.
- Elaboration of a complaint against the World Bank and submission of this to the World Bank Inspection Panel, and following the process.
- Taking part in the pre-investigation undertaken by the Inspection Panel during their first visit in the field in January 2006.
- Elaboration of a letter denouncing the conversion of existing concessions (legal review) before forest zoning following meeting held in Kisangani in March 2006.
- Following pressures from the civil society organisations, the partner local NGOs have been called to contribute to the elaboration of Conservation Policy of WWF through participating in meetings in London in January 2005 and in New York in May 2005.

- Participation of civil society in the reform of conservation law organised by ICCN, WWF in 2006.
- Following the pressures exerted by civil society organisations, International NGOs involved in conservation have made a joint declaration during the forum on DRC forests (entitled “principe de conservation préalable”) in 2004.

### **Cameroon**

The experience in Cameroon to monitor that policies and programmes financed by the international donors take into account the interests of Pygmy people have been limited. Nevertheless there are few developments, such as:

- CED has been monitoring the implementation of different programme strategies, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the National Plan for Indigenous People, and other development documents.
- WWF International has been criticised for the conservation policy implemented by its local representatives at a local level by NGOs, including CED. Hence the Management Plan (??) of Campo Ma’an Park has been revised and the rights of the Bagyeli Pygmy communities in the Park have been recognised.

### **Congo**

A study has been undertaken on the International legal requirement which should be taken into account in the development of a new law that will protect the rights of indigenous populations. The role of Rainforest Foundation in this endeavour was considerable, as it coordinated the work together with OCDH.

### **UK and International**

In addition to facilitating and supporting the local partners to participate in policy debates and build their advocacy and institutional capacity, the role of Rainforest Foundation in achieving this Outcome has been particularly significant. The self evaluation exercise focused on the lobbying and policy dialogue undertaken nationally and internationally by partner organisations in the three countries supported by RF. Moreover, the Consultant has reviewed documentation, interviewed Rainforest Foundation as well as its international partners with regard to RF’s work in the UK and internationally.

Rainforest Foundation has been undertaking relentless advocacy work with regards to the rights of the indigenous forest dependent peoples in the Congo Basin. To mention some of the lobbying actions carried out at different levels:

- British Parliament (through a submission of a Memorandum of Evidence to the House of Commons International Development Committee and oral evidence to the committee),
- House of Lords (debate on impact of forest destruction on indigenous peoples in the Congo Basin),
- World Bank meetings (including accompanying 2 partner organisation representatives for the 2005 World Bank AGM including a meeting with World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz),
- Briefing for European Executive Directors of the World Bank,
- European Executive Directors meeting with European NGOs (joint briefing by the International Centre for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – CIDESC -, Portugal and Rainforest Foundation)
- Video Conference with the World Bank (involving the local partners, International NGOs – RF -, the Bank officials including the ex. President of the Bank – James Wolfensohn)

- G8 Environment and Development Ministers ‘Outreach Meeting’ in Derby (key note speaker),
- DFID (meetings with the Minister for Development and Forest advisors and simulating discussions on the possibilities for alternative development strategies in DRC) ,
- Media coverage (BBC World service, Newsnight, the Guardian and others),
- Support and facilitation of the Complaint made by the civil society organisations in DRC to the Inspection Panel of World Bank.
- Joint actions or communications with other International NGOs (such as Greenpeace and Global Witness).

In the various actions carried out, Rainforest Foundation has advocated that the rights of the forest dependent peoples be taken into account in the DRC Forest Code and the application measures are being drafted. It has advocated against the model of intervention promoted by the Bank in the forest sector based on industrial logging, which has proved deficient and created more social, economic and environmental problems instead of alleviating rural poverty in the neighbouring countries, such as Cameroon. It has pleaded for an alternative system to industrial scale logging which will strengthen and protect rural livelihoods. More specifically, it has tried to draw attention to the Bank’s lack of triggering of its safeguards policies in the relevant Bank programmes in DRC, the rationale for postponement of other safeguards and the failure to implement the safeguards even after the postponement.

The impact of the above interventions together with the local partners’ advocacy work as well as other international NGOs campaign with whom RF has jointly undertaken actions have paid off. WB appears to have stopped promoting commercial logging and is shifting its emphasis from industrial logging to other alternatives for forest sector. The development rationale for the sector is not as valid as it used to be at the Bank three years ago. There is recognition by its international partners that Rainforest Foundation’s campaign against the World Bank has been highly effective. According to some stakeholders with whom RF has collaborated, Rainforest Foundation has played a leading role in pushing the discussion on the DRC Forest to the international agenda.

Although the results of the Inspection Panel are not yet available, there is now a change in the way the Bank talks. For example, in a recent communication, the Bank has agreed on most of the issues that have been brought to its attention in a joint communication of RF and Global Witness: on participatory zoning for areas considered for timber concessions, local consultations and free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples before proceeding to allocation of logging concessions or strictly protected areas, but also concerning the use of forest land and resources in the three year concession allocation plan. It has also agreed that the important implementation decrees<sup>12</sup> must be issued before the moratorium can be lifted. There is also recognition that detailed environmental safeguards need to be defined through implementation decrees and reflected in concession contracts. These are important achievements, although the Bank’s actions require to be monitored.

***In sum:*** Due to its long years’ experiences and capacity in policy dialogue with the international donors, RF’s actions in achieving this outcome have been a determining factor. The local lobbying initiatives, such as complaint made against the Bank’s failings by the civil society organisations in DRC, cannot be underestimated, as this has strengthened the lobbying work of RF internationally. However, the capacity for local NGOs in international donors’ policy analysis and articulation is the domain which needs to be given special attention in the coming phase.

#### **3.1.4. Expected Outcome No4:**

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<sup>12</sup>. Related to local consultation procedures, awarding and managing concessions, environmental safeguards, sustainable forest management and wildlife protection, concessions contracts, and corporate social responsibility.

*At an organisational level, each of the three organisations participating in the project will be demonstrating a positive impact in national, regional and international policy dialogue on the rights of forest peoples.*

### **DRC**

All participants confirmed as major achievement from an organisational point of view, the following elements:

- Increased knowledge of the World Bank's policy, which has helped the organisations to articulate the problems and make a complaint to the Inspection Panel.
- Strengthening of national networks and coalitions (RRN & RAPH) which take part in policy dialogue nationally and internationally.
- Greater knowledge of local organisations and pygmy associations and improved collaborations among them.
- Strengthening of local NGOs capacities in particular on extension techniques – extension of Forest Code, and better knowledge of the Code by the NGOs and the Pygmy communities.
- Recognition of local NGOs by international organisations, media and other actors.
- Improvement of relations with the private sector (logging companies).

### **Congo**

Although the participants recognise the need for enhancing further the capacity of OCDH and its partners, they recognise also great achievements have been made within the last 3 years. The following are the major ones:

- OCDH has become a principal actor on the question of indigenous rights.
- Greater visibility of OCDH on the issue of local indigenous people.
- Considerable contribution to the process of elaborating a new law.
- Greater knowledge of the rights of the indigenous people.
- Creation of resource people within the communities – Focal Points.
- Emergence of an expertise on the issue of indigenous people.
- Better approach of partnership with the Government, conservation agency (WCS), and the logging company (CIB)<sup>13</sup>. In particular with the latter, OCDH has established good relationships.
- APAC is now better known at national but also to some extent at regional level.
- Restructuring of APAC and strengthening of its capacity and its members.
- Existence of sub-region partnership, although it needs to be strengthened.

### **Cameroon**

The major organisational achievements have been as follows:

- The capacity of CED has been strengthened through the hiring of a Policy Officer.
- The project has helped to map the traditional lands of the Baka People, and plans to establish the rights to protect their territories and livelihoods from conservation agencies and logging companies.
- The project has been working with local NGOs to draw up plans of actions to influence policy and practice. The project has developed guidelines for documenting cases of violations of the rights of Baka, Bagyeli and Bakola communities. Local NGOs have been supported to document rights abuses at a local level.

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<sup>13</sup> . CIB is the biggest company and has about 25% of the concessions in the country, 50% held by other foreign companies (mostly Asian), and the remaining small logging local companies and individuals. It was mentioned during the evaluation that CIB has good relationships with local Pygmy People: the latter have some rights of use in the 5 concessions of the company. According to the Executive Director of CIB, the latter has signed a protocol of partnerships with 4 local organisations, one of which is OCDH.

- The project has succeeded in influencing local practices: the Mayor and the ‘Sous-Prefet’ to recognise the projects working with the Pygmy people, and also the Chiefs of Pygmy Peoples to be recognised at a local level.
- In Yaoundé law graduates are collecting information on all the court cases involving Pygmy peoples. All these information will be useful for policy discussions
- The project has concentrated also on analysing the opportunities and barriers of the Cameroonian Constitution and forest law for the rights of indigenous people.
- The experience and lessons from the project have been shared through the RACOPY, ECFP and Dynamique Citoyenne networks to organisations working with indigenous people.

***In sum:*** In terms of capacities of local partners, there are now relatively “strong” local NGOs and indigenous peoples’ associations and their networks working at a local but also at national level in a context of a weak state in DRC. Whereas in Congo, there are few credible NGOs, almost inexistent those working in natural resources domain and also almost inexistent local indigenous associations in a context of “organised or controlling” but encouraging state. However, OCDH and its partners’ capacity have been enhanced and are playing a pivotal role in this project. In Cameroon, the existence of relatively strong local NGOs, including CED working with Pygmy populations at local level, but not strong enough to advocate efficiently at a national level in a context of a “rigid” state. These different contexts presented opportunities, but also challenges for the local partners, which the next section will present.

### **3.2. Opportunities and Challenges ahead**

The partners identified the challenges ahead and the opportunities which have allowed the project to develop. In each country there have been opportunities which have made possible the achievement of the objectives and outcomes and would help the project to progress further. However, there are also great challenges that they face.

#### **DRC**

In the case of DRC, the great opportunity for the civil society to take part in policy dialogue is the promulgation by the Government of the Forest Code. This has given a great impetus to the multitude of local NGOs and Pygmy associations to come together with a coordinated strategy, and to create coalitions and networks at the national level. It has also given Rainforest Foundation a great opportunity to advocate and take part effectively in policy debates in order that the Code and the various application measures which are being drafted take into account the interests of the indigenous pygmy communities.

However, the challenges that those working for the rights of the pygmy people face are huge. To mention some of the major ones:

#### ***Government/donors policies & practice***

- The greatest challenge for the local NGOs and Pygmy associations is to influence the new application measures which are drafted, as the Forest Code has gaps in the protection of the rights of indigenous populations. The Pygmy associations feel that the Code dilutes them in the notion of “local Community” without giving the Pygmy People the particular attention they deserve due to their specific problem.
- There is also a risk of lifting the concession allocation Moratorium in DRC before participatory zoning is undertaken and other legal measures are in place. This could result in further industrial logging concessions or protected areas being assigned without considering the interests of the indigenous forest dependent communities.
- The under-representation of the civil society in the Inter-Ministerial Commission, would not give them sufficient voice.

- There is also a risk that the process being pushed fast, the local organisations involved might not have sufficient time to equip themselves with the tools and the skills necessary for negotiations and dialogue with the major stakeholders.
- The diversion by the Government and donors by prioritising the conversion of existing concessions. Some partners feel conversion of existing concessions could be a ‘de facto’ zoning.
- The Steering Committee work has been slow; there is almost a blockage. From the nearly 40 application measures expected, only two has so far been passed<sup>14</sup>.
- Complicity between the Government and the funding agencies in protecting the application measures which safeguard the interests of the private sector.
- The Government and the administration are weak and don’t assume full responsibility. NGOs are therefore increasingly carrying out interventions /activities supposed to be the domain of the state. This has challenges for civil society organisations, as there is a risk of substituting the state in some areas, local NGOs going beyond their remit and capacity, diluting hence their efforts.
- As the Government in DRC is weak and lacks interest in the development of the country, international institutions are imposing their will.
- Lack of state infrastructure at the base (small localities).

### ***Civil society difficulties and weaknesses***

- The local pygmy associations are not sufficiently involved at the national level, due to insufficient experience and capacity.
- Opportunistic attitudes of certain networks which serve the World Bank agenda, making the dynamics fragile.
- Difficult access to information from the structures of the state.
- Lack of means to document effectively the initiatives/interventions at the level of community, local and national.
- The link between the work undertaken at the community level and the national level is affected due to logistical and infrastructural problems (exchanging of information gets slow).

### **Congo**

The great opportunity for the project is the decision of the Government to elaborate a new law which will protect the indigenous people, and the Ministry of Justice willingness that the NGOs lead the process. The draft text proposed by the Government has been an opportunity for Rainforest Foundation, OCDH and its partners to propose a text of law based on research findings (analysis of Congolese legal context and International Legal Context relevant to the Congo) and consultations with the Pygmy People.

However, the partners recognise the challenges ahead of them, which are somewhat huge. The major ones are:

### ***Attitudes***

- The general social relationship between Pygmies and Bantus is that of master and a servant. The perception on pygmy populations is negative; even some Ministers behave as if they

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<sup>14</sup>. According to Mr. Malele Mbala, (Directeur de la Gestion Forestière - MECNEF), the delay is due to the long process taken to agree on each proposed text. For example for the text concerning the conversion of existing concessions, it took more than a year. The first text was published in July 2004 and after several revisions (following protests and comments from the private sector, civil society organisations, and the donors, in particular the World Bank), it was finalised or passed only in October 2005, even this through a Presidential Decree. He therefore feels that FAO has underestimated in the original timing of the application measures, and each text might take a lot of negotiations and meetings among the members of the Steering Committee, the process being “participatory”.

own them referring to as “our Pygmies”. These cultural and social relationships may pose problems in passing the law that will provide with specific rights to the pygmy communities.

- Weak consultation of the indigenous people by the logging companies.

#### ***Government actions***

- The Directorate on Human Rights (part of the Ministry of Justice) is pushing the process too fast; hence a risk of passing unsatisfactory text of law before sufficient lobbying has been carried out by OCDH among the Ministers and the Parliamentarians.
- Weak involvement of the Departments of other Ministries in the process.
- The Government and the World Bank have already passed a Forest Code in the mid '90 with all its application measures which are being implemented. Hence the scope to renegotiate the already established order is slim.
- Assuming the law is passed by the Parliament, there is a risk that the NGOs will not control or lead the process after that.

#### ***Civil society weaknesses & difficulties***

- Weaknesses of the civil society in general, and almost lack of pygmy associations in particular to engage in policy dialogue with the government.
- Lack of national networks or coalitions: each local NGO works on its own, and collaborations are rare due to pressures exerted indirectly by the state but also due to weak engagement of civil society organisations in policy and development processes.
- Civil society has generally very divergent views and interventions on same issues.
- OCDH has a general mandate on human rights issues, and is not specialised on natural resources; hence its technical capacity on natural resources is weak. It may not therefore be able to engage in policy dialogue regarding the Forest Code and the rights of the Forest People on access to forest resources as effectively as it should.
- Difficult access to information, and insufficient knowledge of the policy documents of the donors and government.
- Weak financial capacity, hence insufficient means of interventions.

### **Cameroon**

The opportunities presented for the project at a local level have been mentioned earlier (cf. Outcome1). Having worked for nearly 10 years with local communities, including Pygmy people, CED has been able to make greater impact at the local level. The experiences gained and the information collected and the analysis made, and the widening of the network of NGOs working with Pygmy people will build a solid base for broader lobbying work. However, the organisations have to face the challenges ahead, the major ones are:

#### ***Government policy***

- The legal framework in Cameroon that governs the forest zone has been put in place since the mid '90s. The opportunities presented in the other two countries to reform the law do not exist in Cameroon. Despite heavy critiques, the movement to challenge this trend is still weak in the country.
- Due to a rigid policy of the Government, many NGOs have only been working in development interventions at a local level and a little number are really involved in policy work. The administration is not open to any change for the rights of indigenous population.
- Incoherence in various policies of the Government (e.g.: sector policy of the Ministry in charge of Forest and Conservation is not compatible with that of the Ministry of Social Affairs which recognises the rights of the pygmy people to land and the respect of their cultures etc..)

#### ***Civil society weaknesses***

- Weaknesses in the capacity of the existing NGO networks and coalitions.

- Lack of funding to strengthen the networks enabling them to take part in interventions at the national level and be able to monitor the existing initiatives.
- Insufficient analytical skills with regards to policies among the NGO community.
- Limited access to communication facilities, such as internet at a local level.

### **3.3. The Way Forward – Future Strategies**

While some strategies proposed by the participants could apply across the board, others are specific to the context in which the project operates. Some of the strategies identified are an on-going ones, and others are new.

#### **DRC:**

##### ***Awareness raising***

- Sensitise, document and train the political and administrative authorities on participatory mapping in order that they assume their responsibilities towards the indigenous people.
- More coverage on the sensitisation and training, including the local Bantu communities in order to avoid conflict between the two communities.
- The necessity of consolidating the unity among the civil society organisations and indigenous associations.
- Remain open to discussions and meetings with logging companies and other stakeholders.

##### ***Representation and Community maps***

- Inform and involve more the local communities and indigenous people in the setting up of the Inter-Ministerial Commission in order to have a better representation in this body.
- Use the community maps which will be developed as a means in the negotiations and discussions in the Inter-Ministerial Commission meetings.

##### ***Capacity building***

- Strengthen the mechanisms for exerting more pressure on the Government and the international organisations which support the Government in order that the latter engage more in its responsibility towards indigenous people.
- It is a priority to strengthen the local NGOs and associations working in different provinces of the country and involve them more in advocacy work at national level.
- Involvement of other NGOs which are not as yet part of the networks in the process.
- Identify the actual needs of the communities and develop mechanisms for strengthening indigenous populations' associations working at community level in their operational management of initiatives.

#### **Congo**

##### ***Capacity building***

- Strengthen the Focus Points and the indigenous association, APAC.
- Identify the structures of the indigenous populations and reinforce their institutional capacities.
- Strengthen the capacities of the operational NGO partners in particular in areas of natural resources.
- Strengthening the mechanisms of exchange and sharing information, and also intensifying the sensitisation and the circulation of information among the partners.

##### ***Monitoring and strategy***

- Set up a monitoring mechanism to follow efficiently the current process and monitor the implementation of the law.

- Reflect on the after promulgation of the law, and define strategy for the future.
- Combine the programme of civil rights to that of socio-economic rights.
- Recognise /revalidate the indigenous peoples' knowledge (create a mechanism to remunerate for their expertise or contribution to an initiative).

### ***Awareness raising***

- Greater sensitisation of government Ministers, Parliamentarians and other local elected bodies on the text of the law which will be proposed by NGOs.
- Undertake an extension of other texts, such as the Forest Code.
- Necessity to rally more national NGOs in the process.

## **Cameroon**

### ***Capacity building***

- Strengthening of the existing networks in order to be efficient in their work at a national level.
- Train and share documentation with the local administration.
- Continue to support the indigenous associations in their identification and case studies useful for lobbying at the local level.

### ***Enhancement of collaborations***

- Continue to deal with those who are favourable with the project even if they have little influence on the decision makers.
- Reinforce the lobbying actions at international level in order to force the Government to respect its responsibilities and duties.

### ***Extension & facilitation***

- Extension of the existing policies.
- Facilitate the participation of associations and resource persons to take part in the political dialogue and other processes at the national level
- Continue to present the work realised and formulate recommendations.

## **Strategies common for the three countries**

### ***At Community or local level:***

- During the implementation of this project, it was revealed necessary to respond also to the immediate economic needs of the local populations. Hence the partners have sought to find ways to assist the indigenous populations either through supporting the programmes of the existing associations which work directly with the families (e.g. seeking funds or support in the design and implementation of micro-projects) or directly to the local populations (in income generation activities that they are able to manage).
- Strengthen the logistical, institutional and financial capacity of the local NGOs and associations working at the base.
- Continue to support the existing activities implemented by the members of the networks.

### ***At national level***

- Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity of local NGOs, pygmy associations and their networks, enabling them to participate effectively in policy dialogue and negotiations with various stakeholders.
- Become pro-active to organise consultation meetings with the Governments, the international agencies, the logging companies and other international and national NGOs.

***At Sub-region level***

- Set up a mechanism for exchanging information, monitoring and evaluation of activities between the different partners of the sub-region, working in different processes with regards to the pygmy people.
- The partner NGOs have to be involved in the regional mechanism (COMIFAC, CEFDHAC).
- Organise workshops and training between the three countries.
- Exchange visits of the indigenous populations in order to give them opportunity for learning from different contexts.

***At International level***

- Encourage Rainforest Foundation to develop greater strategic alliances with other international organisations in order to reinforce the lobbying work.
- Engage in international lobbying at the level of the headquarters of international NGOs, such as WWF, WCS in order to challenge unsatisfactory local policy practices of these agencies.

## **4. ANALYSIS ON THE OVERALL FINDINGS**

This section is based on individual semi-structured interviews and consultations carried out with various stakeholders (local NGOs and associations, International NGOs, Donors, Government institutions and Rainforest Foundation), review of documentation and observations made during the self evaluation exercise by the Consultant.

### **4.1. Conception of the Project**

It was not part of the Terms of Reference to undertake a field trip and consult the local communities to find out whether the project responds to their needs. The analysis is based on discussions with all the partners during the self evaluation exercise as well as during individual interviews with indigenous populations' associations and local NGOs working with them in DRC and Congo. The discussions revealed that the project responds to the strategic needs of the Pygmy people in the three countries. As demonstrated earlier, it has started to make a real impact on the policies and practices, which are shaping the lives of the indigenous populations.

However, all of those interviewed mentioned the necessity to respond to immediate needs of the indigenous populations while they continue to address the strategic needs of the beneficiaries through policy dialogue and advocacy to ensure their rights. They mentioned that some communities do not even have the basic necessities, such as food for the day to meet their daily needs; it becomes therefore hard to consult them on issues of rights. One partner said, "advocacy work cannot be done when the stomach is empty". Hence, they would like to see the immediate needs of the indigenous populations being addressed through additional interventions at the same time as the long term strategic interventions.

Some associations, such as 'Union Pour l'Emancipation des Femmes Autochtones', and 'Centre d'Accompagnement des Autochtones Pygmées et Minoritaires Vulnérables' in DRC have already been implementing micro projects at a very low scale with small funds, and other interventions related to health, education, protection/ trauma counselling against sexual violence, and human rights issues. They are also active participants of this project which deals with strategic issues. There are similar types of organisations in Cameroon. The partners would like to see more funds for their development interventions in order to be able to cover more people with greater activities, as food insecurity is the major problem for the indigenous communities.

Rainforest Foundation is already supporting some local organisations, including the two organisations mentioned above, through the Africapacity Project to enhance their operational capacity to manage their interventions, and providing some funds for micro interventions in DRC as well as in Cameroon and Congo (strengthening APAC). However, more opportunities for development funds need to be sought, so as to enable the grassroots organisations develop their development interventions. It will complement this project's objectives, by making the organisations more effective in their sensitisation work with the local indigenous communities on land and civil rights issues. It is believed that if their immediate needs are being addressed, indigenous communities are more likely to engage better in actions to fight for their rights and take part effectively in policy debates concerning their lives. For the organisations working at the community level, a balance has to be found between addressing the strategic and the immediate needs of the indigenous populations with whom they work.

## 4.2. Project Management

The structure of the project is somewhat unorthodox, partly being implemented in three different countries with different partners. The three major partners – CENADEP (DRC), OCDH (Congo) and CED (Cameroon) have integrated the work of this project into their overall interventions. These major partners have other partners with whom they work or implement the activities of the project<sup>15</sup>. There is not a discreet project being implemented separately from other initiatives the partners engage in, although at times the work of this project seem to take more precedent over other interventions of the partners, depending on the needs or urgency of some activities. The major partners seem to have built-in a flexible way of working with their partners - local associations and organisations and the networks.

In DRC, the networks such as RAPHY and RRN, and Focus Points and Comité d'Orientation are playing a critical role in linking the work undertaken at the local level with that of a national level, and vice versa. Hence information is shared at different levels and all the partners seem to actively participate in the implementation and monitoring of the activities of the project. However logistical and infrastructural difficulties hinder the speed in the flow of information from one level to the other. The partners are pursuing in finding a better communication system between the various levels.

In Congo, as most of the partners are based in Brazzaville, there are frequent meetings among them. Preliminary field consultations have only been undertaken recently, and the project has set up Focus Points - resources persons who will serve as a linkage with the local communities, as there are not local indigenous associations working at the field level. The Focus Points are individuals rather than institutions; it is not as yet clear how work at the local level will be carried out and coordinated nationally when implementation of the law will start and the project commences its extension work with the communities. This is something that the indigenous communities and the partner organisations need to give some thought in order to come up with appropriate strategies. It is encouraging that the partner NGOs are planning to identify for after the promulgation of the law strategy. This is a crucial step for the project's intervention in Congo in the coming years.

In Cameroon, the situation is nearly similar to that of the DRC, as most organisations work at a local level, and there seems to be a good coordination through CED, but also through some of the networks, such as RACOPY. However, the linkage between the work undertaken at a local and national levels remains still weak, given the limited capacity of the networks and the little opportunities presented to NGOs to work at a national level. This is an area that CED and other networks need to work on in the future.

The structure of the project is flexible responding to the contexts and needs of the various partners. However, at some level, there is a need for a structured way of exchanging information and lessons learned between the three countries, and have some level of coordination at a regional level. Currently each major partner reports directly to Rainforest Foundation, which coordinates the project's activities. A coordinating body composed of the three major partners to follow the common activities and share lessons learned would be useful, as this would strengthen the project's outcomes. The specific task of this body and identification of common activities (in particular with regards to lobbying the same donors – WB, FAO, WWF, WCS, EU, and other regional bodies etc.) could be discussed among the three major local partners of Rainforest Foundation, facilitated by the latter.

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<sup>15</sup>. In the case of DRC, CENADEP works with many partners, some of which are members of RAPHY and/or RRN. In the Congo, OCDH works with 5 other partners almost all working on human rights issues, and in Cameroon, CED works with 8 partners and 3 networks.

This also suggests planning not only at a country level, but also at the sub-region level for some common activities. Hence structured meetings, for planning and monitoring activities, 1-2 times a year (depending on the needs) between the three major partners at the sub-region level would add value for better impact of the project. The effect of regionally concerted lobbying actions and other activities would also strengthen the organisations, making them more credible to major stakeholders.

### **4.3. Partnerships and Coalitions**

The partnerships between Rainforest Foundation and the national NGOs are greatly valued by all the partners. The partnership is working well: the actions undertaken by the national NGOs feed into the lobbying and policy work that Rainforest Foundation undertakes. The latter's work at the international level does also help the national NGOs advocacy work at a local and national levels. It also helps the national NGO partners to be better recognised by the donor community and governments, as their in-country campaign is backed by international campaign carried out by RF. Some local organisations mentioned that they now take part in many forums which they were excluded before.

The local NGOs and associations mentioned also the strengthening of their institutions, in particular their participation in policy debates due to this project's efforts. Some also mentioned that RF helped them to meet some of the immediate needs of their communities through funding small initiatives, which in turn strengthens their work with the communities. However, there is still a need to strengthen their institutional capacity and their ability to articulate the various donors' policies and engage effectively in policy debates. Rainforest is empowering its partners through exposure and capacity building interventions that it continues to undertake. However, further training and exposure to policy meetings at international level will be beneficial to make them more effective in their advocacy work. It would also further enhance their credibility, reducing or eliminating the risk of being perceived as agents of an International NGO.

Concerning the partnerships among the national and local NGOs, due to the scope of the consultancy, we have not been able to consult all the local partners and discuss the merits of their partnerships within each particular country. However, the self evaluation exercise has brought out important elements on the different networks and collaborations. As it was pointed out, there are for example effective networks, such as RAPY and RRN in DRC; there are other networks, such as CREF of which some of its members are also in the RRN network. These networks and coalitions are however most of them newly formed ones. According to the organisations consulted, it is a great achievement that civil society groups have reached to this point, after serious conflicts which prevailed between among some organisations for a long time. It is hoped that these networks continue to operate effectively, by strengthening their capacity and by engaging more in policy matters. Rainforest Foundation's role in building capacities through its Africapacity project cannot be underestimated. However, the organisations feel more should be undertaken in areas of institutional capacity.

In the case of Congo, the national partners of OCDH have been working on human rights issue and are new to the work with indigenous communities. Their partnership seems to be based on common understanding on general human rights issues. The two organisations consulted highly praised OCDH for its effective work and engagement. They also mentioned having increased their knowledge on indigenous population, being sensitised more during the community consultations they undertook with OCDH. They appear to be committed to the process engaged. They are all small organisations which require considerable strength to face the challenges ahead. There is certainly a need to strengthen the partnerships among the 5 National NGOs, which share similar vision as there are very few civil society organisations credible in the country.

It was also beyond the scope of this consultancy to look in detail the partnerships between the national NGOs and the indigenous local associations. However, the three associations which took part in the self-evaluation (2 in DRC, and 1 in Congo) have all been consulted; they all appreciate the partnerships between themselves and those working at a national or local (provincial) level. In Congo, APAC is being supported and involved in all the process of this project by OCDH, and the former recognises the efforts made by OCDH and Rainforest Foundation to build its capacity. APAC is not as yet fully operational in the field. In DRC both of the associations interviewed are very involved in the whole project; one of them (UEFA) is in fact one of the signatories and a coordinating member to follow the Complaint made by civil society organisations to the International Panel of the World Bank. The association would like to be a Focal Point for the Pygmy population, so that they take part directly in the RRN network at a national level instead of consultation at Comité d'Orientation level. The organisation is in a process of negotiating with other members of RRN.

In the coming years, it is crucial that partnerships between national NGOs and the networks are further developed and strengthened to have greater impact. More importantly, strong partnerships at the sub-regional level are important to increase the pressures on the donor community and governments in order their policies and programmes take into account the indigenous populations' needs. So far, there have been few exchange visits among the partners from one country to the other to learn lessons from each other. For example, just after the self-evaluation workshop, a few members of the organisations in DRC went to Congo to take part in the Workshop organised by OCDH/ Rainforest Foundation to discuss the findings of the consultations made with communities which will feed into the elaboration of the text of the new law in the Republic of Congo. These types of exchanges are very useful to the individuals and organisations taking part, and need to be encouraged. With common planning on some activities among the major national NGOs in the three countries could emerge strong partnerships, resulting in greater exchange.

#### **4.4. Collaborations with other Stakeholders**

Some of the major stakeholders involved in the process of reform of the laws (Forest Code in DRC and elaboration of a new law in the Republic of Congo) were consulted in DRC and Congo. Organisations with whom Rainforest Foundation collaborates in the UK and internationally with regards to its policy work on DRC were also interviewed. The aim was to assess the type of collaborations between all the project partners and other stakeholders.

Within the two countries (DRC and Congo), there is a recognition of the civil society's role in the development and policy process by the stakeholders interviewed<sup>16</sup>. The partners have been taking part in policy debates and have established generally good relationships. In **Congo**, OCDH and its partners have been able to establish good working relationships with the logging company Congolais Industriel de Bois (CIB). The latter seems to be supportive of the work the local NGOs are engaged in, although there is also some unease, as interests of the two bodies could be divergent. However, they all remain engaged in working together in a collaborative way. UNICEF is another stakeholder with whom OCDH has established good relationships. UNICEF has been working with indigenous populations in Congo for sometime. There are certainly areas of collaboration for the future between UNICEF and the project partners during the implementation of the law. Collaborations are likely to continue on the good understanding that both parties have already built. The Ministry of Justice has been initially encouraging International and National NGOs to lead the process of the elaboration of the law. However, with the change of staff in the

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<sup>16</sup>. MECNEF – Direction de la Gestion Forestière (DRC), World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, CIB, WWF & Ministry of Justice (Direction des Droits Humains – Congo).

Ministry, there is a need to do more lobbying work at different levels of the government in order that the recommendations which will be made by the NGOs with regards to the elaboration of the new law be taken on board by the Government and that the new law that will be passed be satisfactory for the indigenous people. OCDH seems to understand well the wheels of power within the government institutions, and is targeting key officials for its lobbying work.

In **DRC**, the major stakeholders show the recognition they have of the civil society organisations in the development process; but there is a greater feeling of unease to work with them, in particular among the World Bank and Government institutions. This is mostly due to the complaint made by the civil society organisations to the Inspection Panel for the failings of the World Bank to implement its own safeguards. However, they all mentioned their willingness to collaborate with the national NGOs, including the partners in this project as they bring a value added to the whole process of development and policy making.

There is no doubt there are real differences in policies and approaches between the various parties concerned, in particular between the donor community and the Government on the one hand, and the civil society organisations on the other. These differences already create conflict or tensions among the players. Moreover, it appears that what make collaborations more strained at times are the different versions or contradictory facts which circulate and the lack of information or confusion on the initiatives of the different stakeholders. This could be a hindrance for constructive collaborations and negotiations on the issues which matter the most.

For example, we have heard several versions on who initiated the Forest Code, the intentions of the different forest zoning (FAO and World Bank), application measures, Forest Control strategy (WWF, WB) and the moratorium. It is not the intention of this report to go into detail about these issues. What was clear from the various encounters is that there are various interpretations of facts and contradictory information. Information is not always relayed with clarity and may even be contradicted within the same agency. It clearly demonstrated how difficult it could be for local and national organisations to have access to the right information. It would be constructive if the major agencies relayed information in the form of short briefings to all those concerned to avoid contradictory and confusing information. This might not resolve the whole problem of access to the information required, but could alter to some extent the confusions or conflicting facts which circulate<sup>17</sup>.

Collaborations are underway between the project partners and government departments and other agencies, such as WWF. Some partner NGOs have taken part in consultations organised by WWF for the agency's own conservation policy, and the reform of the DRC law on conservation. However, relationships need to be enhanced with these stakeholders. Our discussions with WWF revealed that there might be areas of greater collaborations between local partners and WWF: for example within the scope of the "Landscape Project"<sup>18</sup> (some partners have been involved at some

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<sup>17</sup>. For example, the International and local NGOs interviewed in DRC talked about the forest zoning plan of the Bank as being completely shelved down. In the response of the Bank Management to the Complaint made by the Pygmy people's organisations, it appears as if the micro zoning has been abandoned. However, during our consultation with the Bank's official in DRC, we were told there is a plan of a pilot zoning within the new Forest and Environment project that the Bank is planning to undertake in the very near future. An agreement will be signed in July 2006 between the WB and the government to work on this forest project. It is not clear where and what methodologies are going to be used for this pilot zoning and when this is going to happen, and if this is different from the previous one planned.

<sup>18</sup>. Landscape Project is a new approach initiated by USAID. There are 12 Landscape sites, 2 of which are managed by WWF: i) Virunga Park (on the process to become part of a Landscape site), and ii) Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru landscape (the latter has an area of 102,847km<sup>2</sup> - i.e. equivalent to 40% of Gabon territory). This landscape is composed of: i) Concession: 26%, ii) National Park of Salonga: 36% (36,560km<sup>2</sup> – it is the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest Park of Tropical Forest in the World – The Bonobo species inhabit in this park), and iii) Other uses: 38% (to be defined). The main criteria for

level with this USAID initiated initiative and other interventions). Further consultations are needed to find out more on the implications of this initiative and other projects in which WWF works in partnership with logging companies<sup>19</sup> and on how to collaborate with WWF in order to ensure the interests of the indigenous people are taken into account in its programmes.

If local and national NGOs are going to collaborate and take part in policy dialogue with the Government and the donors in order that various policies and programmes take into account the needs of the indigenous populations, there is certainly a need to have clear information on the roles and the initiatives of different stakeholders. It is important that lobbying efforts are being built on clear and verified information. Moreover, there is a time factor; it almost requires a full time person just to collate information assuming all the stakeholders are willing to provide the information the local organisations require.

Local NGOs should exert more pressure to receive short briefings and copies of key documentation from the donor communities and other international players working in the countries. Equally the NGOs should be proactive in organising exchange meetings with some players encouraging them to explain their initiatives and making also better known their position, the perspective of the local indigenous communities. For some bureaucrats or experts specialised in some skills, it is not evident that they fully understand the perspective of the indigenous communities. A sensitisation programme is desperately needed in some areas<sup>20</sup> in order to create greater alliances and collaborations.

In the **UK and internationally**, the collaborations between Rainforest Foundation and other stakeholders have been looked at briefly through consultations carried out with a few organisations<sup>21</sup> with whom RF has collaborated. Collaborations between Rainforest Foundation and the organisations contacted are good. There have been communications and joint lobbying efforts with the organisations with common aspirations, such as Global Witness and Greenpeace. They all appreciate the critical mass required to be successful in places such as DRC and the need for the INGO community to build its strength. Although the organisations do not necessarily share the same approach or analysis on all the policies or interventions of the World Bank in DRC, they appreciate highly the leading role Rainforest Foundation plays in lobbying for local community rights in the forest sector in DRC and for bringing the DRC forest sector debate to an international level. The knowledge base of RF on forest sector in the Congo Basin was highly praised. The stakeholders interviewed have also confirmed that Rainforest Foundation's campaign against the World Bank has been highly effective.

The organisations consulted would like to see however, that Rainforest Foundation remains engaged with the World Bank, as at some point communication between the two parties was cut off by the Bank. There is a feeling among some partners interviewed that Rainforest Foundation's confrontational approach with the Bank could have some fall-out. At times the discussions were felt to be too polarized and didn't generate the outcomes expected, and it was suggested that RF should engage constructively and continue to talk with the Bank. Rainforest Foundation feels it was necessary to have such an approach at times, given the Bank's refusal to answer questions of substance or engage in constructive dialogue along with their readiness to implement in DRC a policy that has already proved to be a disaster in the neighbouring countries. However, since the

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constituting a « Landscape » is the biological diversity. This new approach associates conservation to the sustainable use of forest resources (known as "approche paysage").

<sup>19</sup>. WWF in its project funded by the Belgian Cooperation, has a component on the partnership with the private sector. Within this project, it has also a component dealing with protected areas (aires protégés), it works in partnership with local NGOs, such as GRAED & GRADIC.

<sup>20</sup>. For example, some experts (in DRC as well as in Congo) talked as if sedentarisation is the ideal solution for the pygmy people; they seem to have problems in accepting the traditional and cultural mode of life of the Pygmy people.

<sup>21</sup>. Greenpeace, Global Witness, DFID, and All Party Parliamentary Group on Great Lakes.

beginning of 2006 there has been a much more constructive and open dialogue between the Rainforest Foundation and the Bank concerning the Bank's interventions on forest policy in DRC.

DFID being sympathetic to some of the NGOs grievances and also understanding the Bank's perspective has been serving as a bridge or a broker between the NGOs critical of the Bank's work (RF being one of them) and the World Bank in order to bring them together to work towards common objectives. According to DFID, the last meetings have brought positive outcomes and DFID plans to organise round table discussions bringing together different stakeholders involved in the forest sector in DRC who would bring different options to the discussion. This would not be a one-off but a continuous process.

DFID has already funded several Rainforest Foundation's projects and considers RF an effective, professional organisation which is good at lobbying – effective presence in Parliament and quite active on the international scene on forest issues. As DFID is planning to get involved in the work of natural resources governance in DRC in the near future, and also under the EU FLEGT<sup>22</sup> umbrella, RF has opportunities in developing its partnership. RF has already provided some ideas on how the FLEGT could work in DRC.

#### **4.5. Project Achievements and Improvement areas**

This section does not propose to go through all the outcomes achieved and the challenges which have already been identified by all the partners during the self evaluation exercise. The intention here is to provide a summarised assessment of the Consultant on the achievements, looking in particular at future perspectives and challenges.

It is worth mentioning that as some of the partners' other interventions are intimately related to this project, the lessons learned in these interventions complement this project. Hence it is hard to attribute impact solely in terms of the specific interventions funded by Baring Foundation, as many other interventions have contributed to the achievement of this project's objectives. It is however to be stressed that the Baring Foundation's funds have been a major enabling factor.

The project has made many achievements at the ***local*** and community levels in Cameroon and DRC. The achievements made and the lessons learned at local levels in the two countries have fed into the lobbying work of the partners at national level, as it has been described in first section. There is no doubt that the strong presence at the community level will continue to enrich the policy dialogue and guarantee the participation of the local indigenous communities in the decision making process which concerns them. In Congo, the local consultations and research undertaken have been useful in building relationships with communities, and also would enrich the elaboration of the law. Once the law is elaborated, there will certainly be sensitisation and other work which will need to be done at community level. The project should start to think for the next phase strategy for the Congo, as it has been so far concentrated on the elaboration of a new law, which is crucial.

At a ***national*** level, the opportunities created in the two countries Congo and DRC, have given impetus to the local NGOs and pygmy associations and their networks to take part in various policy debates in order to bring changes to the lives of the marginalised people. In such a short period of time, the local NGOs and associations in DRC have come together to create effective networks, such as RPY and RRN and a coordinated strategies and actions. Effective mechanisms have been

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<sup>22</sup>. FLEGT: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and Trade. "The EU FLEGT Action Plan allows for the development of Voluntary Partnership Agreements with timber-producing countries, including DRC. The Focus of the VPAs is to licence legal timber production"- Simon Counsell, March 2006.

created allowing the many organisations and communities to take part in discussions of the reform of the forest at the national level. Similarly the local and International NGOs have been so far leading the process for the elaboration of a law in Congo which will protect the indigenous people's rights, the first of its kind in Africa. Although the situation in Cameroon does seem stagnant, there are also signs that there are few indications which provide some hope for national debate of the issues surrounding the rights of indigenous people at a national level. In the coming years, focusing at the national agenda level, without neglecting the local issues in Cameroon would be necessary.

With regards to the third outcome of this project – whether there is proper implementation of safeguards and standards in international agencies' interventions at *national and international* level, this is quite a challenging outcome. Rainforest Foundation's role in this respect has been considerable through its various advocacy work at UK and International level as it has been demonstrated. The partners in DRC have also played a key role by challenging the World Bank's failings of its Operational Policies in its forest related interventions. This has certainly halted the Bank's further implementation of what it planned to do. The partners are waiting for the results of the Inspection Panel, and while they continue to follow or monitor the Bank's activities.

Although the World Bank seems to be the major player, there are also various players involved in the forest and conservation sector in the three countries. The major ones being: WWF, FAO, UNDP, WCS, CARE International, European Union, Dutch Cooperation, Belgian Cooperation, French Cooperation, and logging Companies (private sector). While the local NGOs and Pygmy associations have a fair idea of what some of these players are doing and even started exchanging views, there is a real gap in knowledge what the policies and programmes of these organisations are, and what their future plans are. There is therefore a crucial need to research on this, in order to be able to engage with them pro-actively and effectively.

This brings us to the fourth Outcome which deals with the *organisational capacity* of the local partners to consistently monitor the international agencies' intervention, and act effectively. Capacities of the various organisations have certainly been enhanced. All the local organisations mentioned the extent to which this project has helped them to articulate some of the issues surrounding the forest sector, but also to advocate effectively on behalf of the forest people. However, there are gaps which need to be addressed if they are going to make greater pressures on international organisations and governments to take into account the interests of the indigenous people in policies and programme interventions.

Access to information is one major area which has been mentioned earlier. The issue of language is another one, which in fact was raised during the self evaluation exercise. Most policy papers are written in English and need to be translated in French. There is also the issue of being able to articulate the policy documents. Not all the partners have the capacity to be able to do this. The project in its coming phase should perhaps look at a qualified person who will be undertaking research (collating information from the various agencies, summarising them and possibly helping in the translation of key documents in French). This will certainly enhance the knowledge the national partners have on the policies and programmes of the various stakeholders. These are preliminary ideas which could be discussed among the partners not only within one country, but also across the sub-region, as this is useful for all partners.

Training (formal as well informal) on how to undertake advocacy work, exposure to donors' and high level stakeholders meetings, preparation of briefing papers, etc would be necessary. The need to strengthen their respective organisations and their networks have been emphasised by the workshop participants. Not only the operational capacity but most importantly, their capacity to participate in policy work needs enhancing. Rainforest Foundation is still funding the Africapacity intervention, which deals more with the operational capacity of the organisations. The funding will soon end, but it has plans to continue the intervention; this is encouraging. Moreover, within this

project capacity building interventions need to be strengthened: activities geared towards advocacy training, the equipment, materials and the staff need to be increased in order to address the gaps.

Faced to the weaknesses of the Government institutions, the difficulty of infrastructures and logistics in DRC, high expectation is being made of the civil society organisations by all development players, including the Government and the NGOs themselves. There is a risk of civil society organisations taking on more than they can chew, and hence diluting their efforts. They have to reflect on their mandate and have clearer strategic direction, in order to avoid being driven by situations. It is paramount that local partners focus in their key interventions and strengthen their capacities to carry out such interventions.

***To conclude:*** the project has made great strides in achieving its objectives. The nature of the project requires a long term commitment in order to bring the changes desired in the lives of the pygmy peoples in the sub-region. In the next phase, the project needs to focus on: i) capacity strengthening of local partners in policy and advocacy work through increasing their knowledge of key international agencies' policies and programmes, their ability to analyse and articulate, ii) sub-regional planning, M & E through setting up clear mechanisms among the three major partners, iii) establishing stronger collaborations, alliances and coalitions with key stakeholders and international partners, and iv) awareness raising programme geared towards various stakeholders including the pygmies and other local communities.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1:

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUTO EVALUATION OF ‘STRENGTHENING THE RIGHTS OF PYGMY PEOPLE IN CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND DRC’**

December 2005

This document lays out the terms of reference for a participatory evaluation of the project, “Strengthening the rights of Pygmy people in Cameroon, Republic of Congo and DRC”, carried out between June 2003 and October 2006 by the Centre for Environment and Development, Cameroon; CENADEP and RAPHY, DRC; OCDH and APAC, Congo Brazzaville, and the Rainforest Foundation UK.

#### **1. Introduction**

The overall goal of the project is that the rights of forest people in Central Africa to the ownership, access and control of forest lands are recognised and respected and those forest people have access to the training and resources required to manage those forest sustainably in their own long term interests.

More specifically the project aims to increase the capacity of Central African NGOs, community based organisations, indigenous groups and associations and the Rainforest foundation itself to address the problems of land tenure and the civil rights of displaced forest people through policy dialogue and advocacy.

#### **2. Objectives**

The evaluation will examine progress of the project against the original objectives, drawing out lessons learned and recommendations as to any changes in implementation for the rest of the duration of the project.

The evaluation will focus on the extent to which partners’ capacity for effective policy and advocacy work has been strengthened during the project (expected outcomes 2-4 in the project logframe attached). To assess impact at a community level, an evaluation was done of Africapacity in the east of DRC in December 2005, and an evaluation of the BBB (Pygmy) Rights work in Cameroon is planned for 2006.

In addition, the evaluation will assess whether and in what form the project should be extended beyond its current timescale. If this course of action is recommended, the evaluation will then be used as a basis for future planning and fundraising for the extension of the project.

The principal objectives of the evaluation are listed below:

- To enable partners to assess progress made towards the goals of the project, and to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of their approaches to work in supporting indigenous Pygmy communities’ to claim their rights.
- To provide a written report of the self-evaluation of partners and discussions with other actors for presentation to the partners and their funders the Baring Foundation, comparing implementation and management of the project against the plan and logical framework laid down in the project proposal

Note: Given the nature of the Baring Foundation's grant to the Rainforest Foundation and its partners (providing seed money and some core funding which contributed to, but did not fund entirely, partner organisations' activities) it will not be possible to define exactly which outcomes were direct results of Baring funds. The evaluation will focus on what actions were possible as a result of the Baring grant and their associated impacts on wider policy work around Pygmy peoples rights in Central Africa.

### 3. Methodology

An external consultant will facilitate a self-evaluation workshop for staff from all the Central African partners and the Rainforest Foundation. Each Central African organisation has been working independently (although some staff have participated in other partners activities) towards the overall goal of the project. Informed peer review will therefore be an important part of the process. Partners are not directly engaged in each others work, thus enabling an unbiased or more independent analysis. They do however understand the key issues around indigenous peoples' rights in Central Africa which will enable them to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their work in a learning environment.

The role of the evaluation consultant will be to facilitate the self evaluation process and also to bring an external and therefore more 'independent' perspective to the work. In order to do this they will have access to all project documentation and will discuss the project with other actors involved in national policy work such as government officials and members of other NGOs in Kinshasa and Brazzaville<sup>23</sup>. These semi-structured interviews will be based on questions which offer freedom in response for the interviewees, allowing them to raise their own comments and issues.

Participants at the workshop will be

- 2 staff from each partner organisation
- 2 staff from the Rainforest Foundation

The evaluation will cover the following issues (priorities marked by \*):

- *Conception of the project*: relevance and appropriateness, sustainability, context of the project in relation to local and regional issues;
- *\*Project outcomes*: evaluation of achievement of project outcomes 2-4 by partners, situation of partners before and after project intervention, contribution to transforming power relations at government and organisational levels.
- *\*Partnerships and coalitions*: The nature and effectiveness of partnerships between Rainforest Foundation and National NGO's, between national NGO's, and between national NGO's and beneficiaries<sup>24</sup>.
- *\*Participation and empowerment*: extent, effectiveness, and how it is linked to advocacy work for policy change.
- *Cross-cutting issues*: examining gender and inclusion of marginalised groups
- *Project management*: execution, organisation, experience of personnel, technical expertise, administration, financial management; training, monitoring and reporting;
- External constraints on project delivery

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<sup>23</sup> In Brazzaville this will include NGOs with which OCDH has been collaborating, and the Ministry of Justice and its technical arm.

<sup>24</sup> This will only be assessed from the Partners perspective as the evaluation will not target the ultimate beneficiaries.

## Tasks

- Review project documentation, including the original project proposal, project reports and documentation of any training or workshop activities
- Facilitate self evaluation workshop in Kinshasa in May 2006
- Discuss with other stakeholders in Kinshasa and Brazzaville during May 2006
- Prepare a draft report of the auto evaluation and deliver it to the Project Co-ordinator and the partners
- Incorporate the comments of the partners and prepare a final draft for approval by the partners
- Present a final report to the partners, as detailed in the outputs section

## 4. Outputs

The final evaluation will be in the form of a written report, consisting of the following:

- An executive summary
- An introduction, briefly explaining the background and history of the project
- A brief statement of the qualifications and experience of the author
- A statement of the limits of this evaluation;
- An explanation of evaluation methodology
- An evaluation of the project implementation, in comparison with the original project proposal and logical framework
- An evaluation of the structure and management of the project
- An evaluation of the impacts on the target groups (partners capacity, policymakers)
- An evaluation of outputs and achievements outside those identified in the project proposal and logical framework
- Recommendations for partner organisations on structure, direction and approaches for further advocacy and policy work

The report will also include a section on the facilitators own (external and independent) impressions of the progress made in the project.

The report will be written in either English or French and will be translated. It will be presented to the partners both in hard copy and as an IBM formatted electronic file.

## 5. Project management

### a. Schedule

Identification of consultant (January to March)

Recruitment and briefing of the consultant (March – April)

Examination of project documents will take place before the workshop

The evaluation workshop will take place between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> May 2006 (provisional)

A first draft of the report will be presented to partners by 20<sup>th</sup> May

A final version of the report, including all annexes and supporting documentation, will be presented to the partners by 10th June

### b. Timetable

Reviewing project documents	2 days
Auto evaluation with partners	6 days
Interviews with other stakeholders	3 days
Preparation of report	4 days
TOTAL	15 days

**ANNEX 2:**

**Names of Workshop Participants  
3 - 6 May 2006**

Alfred NGAMPIO	APAC - Congo
Jean NGANGA	APAC - Congo
Roger BOUKA OWOKO	OCDH - Congo
Arsène SEVERIN	OCDH - Congo
Serge BOUOPDA GUECHOU	CED - Cameroon
Adolphine MULEY	RAPY / UEFA
Pacifique MUKUMBA	CAAPMV/ RAPY
Jean de Dieu WASSO .M	Africapacity - DRC
Roger MUCHUBA	Héritier de la Justice - DRC
Joseph BOBIA	CENADEP/RRN - DRC
Théophile GATA	CENADEP - DRC
Alphonse LONGBANGO	CODHOD / P. F- RRN - DRC
Cath LONG	Rainforest Foundation
Shoa ASFAHA	Independent Consultant

## **ANNEX 3: The Workshop Programme**

### **ATELIER SUR L'AUTO EVALUATION ASSISTEE**

#### **Jeudi 4 Mai**

- 8 – 8.10 Ouverture de l'atelier  
Présentation des participants
- 8.10 – 8.20 Présentation de Termes de Référence – objectif de la mission  
Rôle de la Consultante
- 8.20-8.30 Méthodologie  
Organisation du travail d'atelier  
Répartition des taches – rapporteur et évaluateur  
Constitution des groupes de travail
- 8.30- 8.40 Bref expose – Introduction au résultat (Outcome) No 2.
- Thème principal* : Le mécanisme établi permettant aux organisations de participer dans le processus légal et politique national concernant les droits des populations Pygmées.
- Questions incitatives pour avancer....*
- 8.45 – 10.15 Débat en petits groupes sur le thème expliqué ci-dessus
- 10.15-10.30 Pause Café**
- 10.30 – 12.00 Mise en commun en plénière et débat
- 12.00- 13.00 Pause pour le Déjeuner**
- 13.00 – 13.15 Bref expose – introduction au résultat (Outcome) No 3
- Thème principal* : La mise en œuvre de sauvegardes et de réglementations nationales et internationales dans le 3 pays.
- Questions incitatives pour avancer....*
- 13.15- 14.45 Débat en petits groupes sur le thème expliqué ci-dessus
- 14.45- 15.00 Pause Café**
- 15.00 – 16.30 Mise en commun en plénière et débat

16.30- 17.00 Synthèse et évaluation du travail de la journée

## **Vendredi 5 Mai**

8.00-8.15 Répartition des tâches – rapporteur et évaluateur  
Constitution des groupes de travail

8.15 – 8.30 Bref exposé – Introduction au résultat (Outcome) No 4

***Thème Principal*** : Impact positif au niveau national, régional et international suite à la participation au débat politique sur les droits des populations qui dépendent de forêts. Ceci est lié à la capacité des ONGs pour le suivi des interventions internationales, et ainsi agir pour que ces organisations mettent en œuvre les sauvegardes et réglementations internationales concernant les droits des peuples pygmées.

***Questions incitatives pour avancer....***

8.30 – 10.15 Débat en petits groupes sur le thème expliqué ci-dessus

**10.15- 10.30 Pause Café**

10.30 – 12.00 Mise en commun en plénière et débat

**12.00- 13.00 Pause pour le Déjeuner**

13.00- 13 :15 Bref exposé – introduction au résultat (Outcome) No 1

***Thème Principal*** : Impact au niveau local – sur les populations autochtones

***Questions incitatives pour avancer....***

13.15 – 15.00 Groupes par pays – (particularité de chaque contexte)

15.00 – 15.45 Mise en commun en plénière et débat

**15.45- 16.00 Pause Café**

16.00-16.30 Synthèse et évaluation du travail de la journée

## **Samedi 6 Mai**

8.00-8.15 Répartition des tâches – rapporteur et évaluateur

## Constitution des groupes de travail

8.15 – 8.30	Bref Introduction - Conception du projet/ la mise en œuvre du projet
	<i>Thème Principal</i> : La capacité de conceptualisation, mise en œuvre, suivi et évaluation des activités du projet, et les moyens disponibles pour la mise en œuvre du projet.
	<i>Questions incitatives pour avancer....</i>
8.30- 10.15	Débat en petits groupes sur le thème expliqué ci-dessus
<b>10.15- 10.30</b>	<b>Pause Café</b>
10.30 – 12.00	Mise en commun en plénière et débat
<b>12.00- 13.00</b>	<b>Pause pour le Déjeuner</b>
13.00 – 14.00	Travaux des rapporteurs avec la Consultante
14.00 – 15.00	Synthèse du résultat de l'atelier et les impressions de la Consultante
15.00 – 15.30	Evaluation de l'atelier
16.00	Mots de Clôture

## **ANNEX 4**

### **List of Organisations and Persons contacted**

1. Sebastien Malele Mbala - Directeur de la Gestion Forestière – MECNEF – DRC
2. Franck Kapa Batunyi - Expert Forestier National – FAO - DRC
3. Prof. Kakondo - Consultant - World Bank – DRC
4. Bruno Perodeau - Conseiller Technique Principal – WWF – DRC
5. Valentin Mavoungou - Direction des Droits Humains et des Libertés Fondamentales – Ministry of Justice – Congo
6. Silvia Luciani - Coordinatrice du Programme – UNICEF – Congo
7. Yves Dubois - Conseiller du Président du Conseil d'Administration – CIB – Congo
8. Firmine Bouity - Association des Femmes Juristes du Congo - Congo
9. André Itoua - Forum pour la Gouvernance et les Droits de l'Homme – Congo
10. Filip Verbelen - Greenpeace International – Belgium
11. Jon Buckrell - Global Witness - UK
12. John Hudson - Chief Forest Advisor – DFID – UK
13. Stephen Carter - All Party Parliamentary group on Great Lakes – UK

In addition, the workshop participants were also individually consulted on their respective work.

## **ANNEX 5: SCHEDULE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Persons/organisations</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Tuesday 2 May 2006	06h40		Travel to Kinshasa
Wednesday 3 <sup>rd</sup> “	Full day	Consultations with Partners organisations	To get acquainted of their programmes and staff
	5pm	Meeting with Mr Malele	Have his views on the subject
Thursday 4 <sup>th</sup>		Workshop	Self-evaluation
Friday 5 <sup>th</sup>		“	“
Saturday 6 <sup>th</sup>		“	“
Sunday 7 <sup>th</sup>	Afternoon	Meetings with OCDH two local partners (NGOs)	Travel to Brazzaville To get acquainted of their programmes
Monday 8 <sup>th</sup>	10h15 12h00 14h00 17h30	<u>Meetings: Congo</u> MoJ – Direction des Droits Humains CIB (logging Company) UNICEF – Congo Mr Kappa - FAO - DRC	Have their views on the subject
Tuesday 9 <sup>th</sup>	11h00  14h30  21h15	<u>Meetings: DRC</u> WWF – Mr Perodeau + Regional Representative  World Bank – Prof Kakonde	“ “ “  Departure from Kinshasa
Wednesday 10 <sup>th</sup>	8h25		Arrival in London

## ANNEX 6: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Overall Goal:</b> The rights of forest people in Central Africa to the ownership access and control of forest lands are recognised and respected and those forest people have access to the training and resources required to manage those forests sustainably in their own long term interests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discriminatory policies and legislation replaced by policies recognising needs and rights of pygmy people.</li> <li>- Traditional pygmy 'territories' titled and/or recognised in land planning and zoning documents, or equitable 'co-management' agreements in place.</li> <li>- Representative pygmy associations active and effective in promoting 'auto-development' of pygmy people.</li> <li>- Increases in the number of pygmies gaining access to state services, titling of lands and formal recognition of their communities.</li> <li>- Formal recognition of the rights of pygmy communities included in relevant policy and programme planning documents of local and national authorities as well as international agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statute books, government policy papers etc.</li> <li>- Land title documents, zoning maps and plans, land management agreements.</li> <li>- Documents and reports of pygmy associations; surveys of basic socio-economic indicators amongst pygmy communities.</li> <li>- Local authority records, national planning and zoning maps and documents.</li> <li>- Policy and planning documents of local and national authorities and international agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict with current forest land and resource 'owners/managers' over rights and access to resources is resolvable.</li> <li>- Increases in advocacy capacity can be translated into actual change in the target agencies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To increase the capacity of C. African NGOs, community-based organisations and indigenous groups and associations to address the problems of land tenure and civil rights of displaced forest people through policy dialogue and advocacy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Organisations in the 4 project countries acting at a local level to gain basic civil and land rights for the pygmy communities with which they work.</li> <li>2. - At a <i>national</i> level, one NGO in each of the 4 project countries participating within relevant national legal and policy processes, acting as advocates for improved pygmy rights.</li> <li>3. - Internationally supported projects and programmes incorporate applicable safeguards, such as EU Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and World Bank Operational Policies 4.10 and 4.12.</li> <li>4. - The existence of capacity within the RF UK and at least one NGO in each of the 4 countries to consistently monitor the interventions of international agencies, and to act effectively to ensure that existing safeguards and standards relevant to the rights of pygmy people are properly upheld.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Statute books/records of NGOs and pygmy associations.</li> <li>- Newly acquired national ID cards and other documentation conveying basic rights to pygmy community members.</li> <li>- Newly acquired 'chefferie' documentation ascribing title to pygmy village land.</li> <li>2. - Records of meetings and seminars between NGOs and relevant officials.</li> <li>- Briefings, media reports and other public information materials produced by the NGOs concerning the improvement of pygmy rights.</li> <li>3. - Donor project documents and policy statements.</li> <li>4. - Briefings, media reports and other public information materials produced by RF UK and 4 C African NGOs concerning the upholding of applicable standards in internationally-supported projects and programmes.</li> <li>- records of meetings, seminars etc involving RF UK and 4 C African NGOs with officials of international agencies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Existing 'proto-associations' can be developed into coherent and stable associations.</li> <li>- Conflicts with local Bantu communities can be resolved.</li> <li>- Local government structures open to progressive recognition of pygmy rights, and willing to issue documentation etc when properly applied for.</li> <li>2. - Political space remains available in which civil society can act effectively as an advocate.</li> <li>- Support for changes in national policies and laws can be gained from international community.</li> <li>3. - International agencies open for dialogue on implementation of safeguards and policies.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Expected outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At a <i>local</i> level, the establishment of mechanisms and precedents for the achievement of basic civil and land tenure rights by pygmy communities.</li> <li>2. At a <i>national</i> level, the establishment in each of the four countries of mechanisms and precedents for civil society input into legal and policy processes relevant to pygmy peoples' rights.</li> <li>3. At a <i>national</i> and <i>international</i> level, the proper implementation of existing safeguards and standards in international agencies' interventions in the 4 countries.</li> <li>4. At an <i>organisational</i> level, each of the five organisations participating in the project will be demonstrating a positive impact in national, regional and international policy dialogue on the rights of forest peoples.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Organisations in the 4 project countries acting at a local level to gain basic civil and land rights for the pygmy communities with which they work.</li> <li>2. - At a <i>national</i> level, one NGO in each of the 4 project countries participating within relevant national legal and policy processes, acting as advocates for improved pygmy rights.</li> <li>3. - Internationally supported projects and programmes incorporate applicable safeguards, such as EU Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and World Bank Operational Policies 4.10 and 4.12.</li> <li>4. - The existence of capacity within the RF UK and at least one NGO in each of the 4 countries to consistently monitor the interventions of international agencies, and to act effectively to ensure that existing safeguards and standards relevant to the rights of pygmy people are properly upheld.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Statute books/records of NGOs and pygmy associations.</li> <li>- Newly acquired national ID cards and other documentation conveying basic rights to pygmy community members.</li> <li>- Newly acquired 'chefferie' documentation ascribing title to pygmy village land.</li> <li>2. - Records of meetings and seminars between NGOs and relevant officials.</li> <li>- Briefings, media reports and other public information materials produced by the NGOs concerning the improvement of pygmy rights.</li> <li>3. - Donor project documents and policy statements.</li> <li>4. - Briefings, media reports and other public information materials produced by RF UK and 4 C African NGOs concerning the upholding of applicable standards in internationally-supported projects and programmes.</li> <li>- records of meetings, seminars etc involving RF UK and 4 C African NGOs with officials of international agencies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Existing 'proto-associations' can be developed into coherent and stable associations.</li> <li>- Conflicts with local Bantu communities can be resolved.</li> <li>- Local government structures open to progressive recognition of pygmy rights, and willing to issue documentation etc when properly applied for.</li> <li>2. - Political space remains available in which civil society can act effectively as an advocate.</li> <li>- Support for changes in national policies and laws can be gained from international community.</li> <li>3. - International agencies open for dialogue on implementation of safeguards and policies.</li> </ol>

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>I. Project coordination and management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular meetings between organisations, training, support and mentoring.</li> </ul> <p>II. At a <i>local</i> level (in 3 of the 4 countries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising, training and facilitation for communities in local policy processes.</li> </ul> <p>III. At a <i>national</i> level (in each of the 4 countries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis and publication on existing national policies and laws in relation to pygmy rights;</li> <li>• Consultation and training with officials and relevant experts;</li> <li>• Field monitoring of external projects and programmes impacting on pygmy communities.</li> <li>• Participation in relevant policy meetings, consultation process etc.</li> <li>• Use of media for public information on need for proposed changes.</li> </ul> <p>IV. At the <i>international</i> level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive analysis and publication on international legal and policy instruments applicable to pygmy rights.</li> <li>• Facilitate and coordinate participation of partner African NGOs and pygmy representatives in international policy processes where relevant.</li> <li>• Monitoring of development of projects and programmes of key international agencies as these relate to pygmy concerns.</li> <li>• Training and information seminars for officials of international agencies.</li> <li>• Dialogue with, and lobbying of, officials of int. agencies and donor governments</li> <li>• Use of media to bring wider international attention to these issues.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b> Projects Manager RFUK <b>Staff:</b> Policy Officer RFUK Policy Officers, 4 partner organisations Consultants</p> <p><b>Equipment:</b></p> <p><b>Computers</b></p> <p><b>Finance:</b> £ 235,692</p>	<p>Project and organisational accounts</p> <p>Project and training reports produced by RFUK and partners</p>	<p>Appropriately skilled and experienced people available for recruitment.</p> <p>Sufficient stability in target countries to deliver project.</p>

## **ANNEX 7:**

### **DOCUMENTS CONSULTED**

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**APAC**, (2005), *Procès Verbal de l'Assemblée Générale de l'Association des Peuples Autochtones du Congo*, du 24 Juillet et le 7 Août 2005, Brazzaville.

**Cath Long**, Rainforest Foundation (2005), *Trip Report – DRC Test Mapping Workshop*, Sept/Oct.

**CAMV**, (2004), *Autochtones Pygmées a l'Est de la RD Congo*, Rapport Annuel.

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**Jules Murhula Manegabe B**, (2005), *Rapport de l'Evaluation Auprès des Partenaires de Africapacity a l'Est de la RD Congo*, funded by Rainforest Foundation, Sep-Nov.

**OCDH**, (2006), *Rapport d'Analyse du Contexte National – Situation des Peuples Autochtones Pygmées de la République du Congo*.

**OCDH**, (undated) *Fiche de Présentation du Project – Contribution a l'Elaboration de la Loi sur la Promotion et la Protection des Peuples Autochtones de la République du Congo*.

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**OCDH**, (2004), *Rapport de la Réunion de Planification du Programme Relatif a la Contribution a l'Elaboration de la Loi sur la Promotion et la Protection des Pygmées*. Novembre.

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**Rainforest Foundation**, (2002), *Proposal on 'Strengthening the rights of Pygmy people in Cameroon, Republic of Congo and DRC'*, Submitted to Baring Foundation.

**Rainforest Foundation**, (2004 - 2005), *Annual Report for the period July 2004-September 2005 of the project*, Submitted to Baring Foundation.

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**WWF**, (2006), *Atelier de Présentation et de Concertation sur la Proposition de la Stratégie Nationale du Contrôle Forestier en République Démocratique du Congo*. Compte rendu préparé par Robert Ngonde Nsakala, Kinshasa- Avril.

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