

RECAP OF FRIDAY SESSION

Who	Dialogue	Slide #
Janet	Good morning, Jogja. Welcome once again to the most interesting talk show of the Millennium, the Forests Talk (tic-tac-tic-tac) Now is the time. This is your host, Janet, for CCN, Climate Change Network.	1
	Ahh isn't it a good sunny day, Jogja, with a temperature of 27 degrees? No threat of tsunami or volcanic eruption. So just relax, stay tuned and enjoy our talk show.	2
	Before we proceed, let's take a look at our headlines.	3
	First on the news.... 30 Forest policy experts are on their 5 th day of training at Hotel Santika, Yogyakarta. Everybody remain to have interest in the informative, great, good, and educational training session from sun-up to sundown even with a very compact schedule. No one has given up so far, no one has been hospitalized yet.	4
	For entertainment. There seems to be an unending interest over the new healthy exercise and diet program, that is the "Malio Boro". An after 5 exercise and diet program.	5
	For our special report.... A Protest breaks in a small town in India. Let's call our International Correspondent who's right now in India. Come in, Wo.	6
Wo	Yes, Janet. I am right now in the hinterlands of India, very near the border of Nepal. On my background actually is a group of indigenous peoples protesting the entry of a company who claims to have a permit from the government to convert a forest area into palm plantation. Let's listen to the voice of the local Chieftain, James Dean. Chieftain James Dean, what are you protesting about?	
James	This is our ancestral land. We heard that a portion of our area has been awarded by the government to Company Yahoo for palm oil. We protest. We don't want our land touched because this is sacred to us.	
Janet	So what is the situation now Wo? Has the protest been controlled or is it escalating?	
Wo	Yes, a little. The Ministry of Forests and some uniformed men have arrived and are about to talk with the leaders of the protesters. But the tension is	

	still growing. I will give you an update on this later on. Back to you, Janet.	
Janet	<p>Thank you Wo and yes we will get back to you very soon.</p> <p>And so ladies and gentlemen, let's not wait a little longer. Let's call on our guest for today. Many of you must have known this guy for quite a while now. He is internationally known for his expertise in giving scientific and well-grounded pieces of advise. His long experience in the field of forestry dates back to the early 70s. So without much ado, let' call on DR. LOVE.</p>	7
Janet	<p>Hello Dr Love. Welcome to the show.</p> <p>How come you are called Dr Love?</p>	
Dr Love	Love is something that we should spread to everything both living and non-living ...that includes the love for forests. If we do not love our forests today, there will be no more of this for our future generations.	
Janet	So this is your advocacy for forestry. How did this all start?	
Dr Love	<p>I was born after World War II so I witnessed how forestry and forestry agenda shaped through the decades.</p> <p>After the war, growth was the most important thing.</p> <p>I remember that "development and growth" then put almost no attention to environment. Forestry was considered secondary to agriculture.</p>	
Janet	So when did forests become important to the world?	
Dr love	<p>Well, between 1970 and 1990, countries began to impose more neoliberal economic policies recognizing forestry as an economic source. Government involvement scaled-down which allowed investment from the private sector on large scale and short gestating plantations.</p> <p>That is also the period when international agreements were formulated, like the: International Tropical Timber Agreement of 1985, World Conservation Strategy by the IUCN and many others.</p>	
Janet	So that's when massive forest plantations of teak, mahogany and other fast growing trees began. Was that system more pro-industry, making the rich even richer? What about the communities, indigenous peoples living inside the forests?	

Dr Love	<p>Oh everything changed in the 1990s until about 2010 with the globalization and growth in trade and industries. The world began to strongly recognize the importance of good governance, community participation and stakeholder consultation as ingredients in development. And so forestry became more inclusive.</p> <p>This period also brought about more international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and many others, including the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	
Janet	<p>Oh these must be highfalutin phrases that only experts like you can understand. I wonder if forest communities are involved in crafting any of these policies.</p> <p>But before you react to that, let's go back to Wo who is covering the protest going on in a forestland in India. Wo, come in...</p>	
Wo	<p>Yes Janet. The tension has declined meantime that a dialogue occurred between the representative of Company Yahoo and the leaders of the community. Both parties arrived in a consensus that development is for the interest of everybody, and that both parties will sit down together with the government to plot on the GIS –generated map the areas that can only be covered by the plantation ensuring that no ancestral area will be affected.</p> <p>So that's all for now. Back to you, Janet.</p>	
Janet	<p>Thank you for that Wo. Isn't that a good news?..... Now let's pause first for a few reminders.</p>	
	<p>SLIDES : SDG</p>	8, 9
Janet	<p>Welcome back to our Talk Show. Forests Talk (tic Tac Tic Tac) Now is the Time.</p> <p>So Dr Love, why are there tensions in forest areas, such as this one in India?</p>	10
Dr Love	<p>People or groups or sectors come in conflict because of varying worldviews and interests.</p> <p>But we have to reach a consensus at one point by focusing on things that we can agree on and by not judging others too soon.</p> <p>But conflicts can also become an opportunity for parties to talk and agree and maybe be at peace with each other. And as they say, "love is sweeter the second time around".</p>	

Janet	<p>So we can be optimistic about conflicts too.</p> <p>But why is it that we still find a myriad of conflicts in forest management? Do you think our policies do not reflect what is actually needed on the ground? Or is it because they are crafted by experts and therefore they float on mid-air and become unrealistic?</p>	
Dr Love	<p>Policies should be developed through the bottom-up approach. They are based on real situations that are thoroughly analyzed. They may undergo a series of testing. And as they are implemented, they also undergo close monitoring and evaluation.</p>	
Janet	<p>but why do we always develop policies? Don't we get tired crafting new ones?</p>	
Dr Love	<p>policies also become outdated. They go with time, and even with changes in leadership. The important thing is policies should hit what we want to accomplish and be consistent and coherent with other policies in related areas.</p>	
Janet	<p>Ladies and gentlemen, we always lack time when we talk with Dr Love.</p> <p>I hope Dr Love, we can invite you again in the future to talk more about love for forests.</p> <p>Any parting words Dr Love?</p>	
Dr Love	<p>I would like to encourage everyone to seriously love and commit to making this world a better place to live in.</p>	
Janet	<p>So that's it. And so to close this Talk Show.....</p>	
All	<p>We can't stop loving you....</p>	
Janet	<p>That's all folks. Until next Saturday, this is your host, Janet. And this is...</p>	
All	<p>Forests Talk (<i>tic-tac-tic-tac</i>) Now is the time</p>	