

## **Report of the Shifting Cultivation Inception and Sharing Workshop 15-18 September 2009 ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal**

### **Background**

A four-day “Shifting Cultivation Inception and Sharing Workshop” was organised by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) from 15 -18 September 2009 in Kathmandu Nepal. A total of 35 participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal participated in the workshop, as well as over 13 ICIMOD staff. The participants were policy and decision makers and representatives from peer organisations involved in research and development of shifting cultivation. The list of the participants is given in [Appendix 1](#). The workshop was co-organised by the IFAD-funded “Programme for Securing Livelihoods in the Uplands and Mountains of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas”, and the IDRC-funded Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation (RPSC). Its purpose was to launch RPSC project and share shifting cultivation experiences from the participating countries. The specific objectives were:

- To seek the expert opinions and experiences from policy and decision makers and peer experts to refine the research priorities;
- To share experience of project interventions and community innovations in managing change in shifting cultivation from across four regional member countries mainly from the IFAD projects
- To expose the participants to land management and tenure issues in shifting cultivation in Nepal; and,
- To develop regional strategy, effective partnerships and working modality for the RPSC project

The workshop was divided in four parts. Day 1 was the inception of RPSC and refining its research priorities. Day 2 was sharing of experience in managing change in shifting cultivation and Day 3 was the exposure visit. Day 4 was the planning of RPSC activities.

### **DAY 1      Inception and strategic priorities**

**Objective:**    **To seek the expert opinions and experiences from policy and decision makers and peer experts to refine the research priorities**

#### **Session I      Introduction**

At the opening session, Dr. Madhav Karki, the Deputy Director General of ICIMOD welcomed the participants. In his remarks he expressed the relevance of the topic of shifting cultivation for the Hindu-Kush Himalayan region, and ICIMOD’s role in it, as well as the importance of partnerships for our work. Dr Sara Ahmad, Senior Program Specialist, Rural Poverty and Environment Program (RPE), of IDRC presented the RPE program in South Asia, as well as its expectations from the RPSC project. IDRC is currently in the process of

developing a research and development approach through adaptive learning for agriculture sustainability and climate change adaptation.

Ms. Elisabeth Kerkhoff, RPSC coordinator, explained the main focus of ICIMOD's work on shifting cultivation and of the Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation. Shifting cultivation is a policy issue, in the sense that shifting cultivators, researchers and decision makers have diverging opinions on how development in the areas and people concerned should be approached. This calls for adaptive management and more intensive policy dialogue, involving all stakeholders and based on a better understanding of ground realities. This is what the RPSC project aims to contribute to.

## **Session II      Perspectives and policy priorities for shifting cultivation**

The participants discussed their perspectives and interests in shifting cultivation focusing on the three topics. The discussion was enhanced through the statements that were intentionally controversial and necessarily ICIMOD's opinion.

### *Natural resource management*

- Shifting cultivators conserve more forests and biodiversity than other farmers.
- Other farmers enjoy better access to extension services than shifting cultivators.

### *Livelihoods/Economics*

- Shifting cultivators use their resources in a sustainable way, their economic development will harm the environment.
- Shifting cultivation should be replaced by land uses with more economic potentials.

### *Governance and Rights*

- Shifting cultivators need increased tenure security to enable them to manage their resources better.
- Farmers should be allowed to practice shifting cultivation if they wish to do so.

The key concerns and issues discussed and presented during the panel given in [appendix 2](#). The conclusion was that the positive aspects of shifting cultivation as well as the concerns should be kept in mind and addressed. This requires a practical and unbiased approach, and a better understanding of the situation in each country.

## **Session III      Refining the project's research questions**

The objective of the session was to seek the participants' opinion on the scope of and priorities for the RPSC's research. This scope is reflected in draft research questions, which are part of two research protocols that are being developed for implementation in the project areas. One protocol is on land and natural resource tenure and the institutions involved therein, in short "Tenure and Institutions" (TI). It was presented by Mr. Karma Phuntsho. The other is on Land Use Options and Approaches in shifting cultivation (LUO), which Mr. Kamal Aryal presented. The draft research questions were discussed in two groups.

The following table presents the research focus areas:

	<b>Tenure and institutions</b>	<b>Land use options</b>
<b>Policy</b>	Effect of policy on access and tenure of land and resources	Evaluation of forest, agriculture, extension related policies in SC areas
<b>Field-level</b>	Formal and customary institutions governing land use and tenure locally	Evaluate and compare innovative land use approaches in shifting cultivation areas
<b>Mapping</b>	Mapping customary (past) and formal (current) boundaries and tenure status	Show where SC is, what it looks like, learn how to interpret remote sensing images in SC

### ***Research questions and comments of the Tenure and Institutions group***

Policy research question:

1. What is the effect of policy on shifting cultivators' access and tenure of land and natural resources?

Field research question:

2) What are the formal and customary institutions that govern land use and natural resource tenure locally and how are they changing?

Mapping-related question:

3) How can mapping help resolve conflicts between customary and formal tenure arrangements in shifting cultivation areas?

The group had the following suggestions and comments:

- In Bangladesh local (customary) laws exist but national laws conflict with it and negatively affect shifting cultivation (e.g. forest law)
- In Nepal there is no shifting cultivation policy, but whatever other policies are related have a negative effect on shifting cultivation
- The policy review should look at the impact of policies on the socio-economy of the shifting cultivators
- Policies that need to be looked at are: Land policies, Jhum Act
- Impact of tenure rights on shifting cultivation
- Gender and land tenure
- At what level will the mapping excises be used?
- Governance of tenure and institutions
- External factors
- Codification of customary tenure rights and how to resolve conflicts

### ***Research questions and comments of the Land Use Options group***

Most questions were still very broad and need to be revised in a way so that the scope can be achievable.

Policy research questions:

1. What are the policies and decision making processes related to land use change and extension in shifting cultivation areas and their impact?

*Suggested:* What are the existing policies related to land use options and their effects on shifting cultivation?

Field research questions:

2a) How is land use in shifting cultivation areas changing and what are the main contributing factors?

2b) What are the various innovative land use options being tried out in shifting cultivation areas, and what is their impact on livelihoods and conservation?

*Suggested:* What are different innovative land use options and approaches tried out in shifting cultivation areas and their impact on livelihoods and conservation?

2c) What are the most constructive approaches for improving land use in shifting cultivation areas?

A research question to add is regarding the cost benefit analysis of different innovative land use options as compared to traditional ones. This should be for both local innovations and those being promoted by various institutions.

Mapping-related question:

3a) What is the effect of land use change on the management objective of a specific SC area?

3b) How can mapping support multi-stakeholder land use planning at community level?

Conclusion: The participants of both groups agreed that the case and the scope of the study may differ in each country, but the research objectives should be the same. The questions will be revised based on the general comments received and finalised during the respective research workshops.

### **Session IV    How can decision makers and peer organisations be engaged in the project, and what should be their role?**

The two major objectives of the session were: (1) to identify the stakeholders and assess their interests and importance in the project; and (2) to find out ways how these stakeholders can be engaged in achieving the project objectives. A four-quadrant framework was used to analyse the stakeholders in their respective countries. It reflects the stakeholders'

importance for the RPSC project, and their level of influence on the project's success ([Appendix 3](#)). The country teams discussed the situation in their country and will prepare the respective frameworks in time for the upcoming T&I research workshop.

### **Summary and conclusions:**

Dr. Eklabya Sharma concluded the first day by thanking all participants for taking part intensively. Most of the issues and concerns that were raised are common to all three countries, and it is clear that there is vast knowledge and experiences to share between all four participating countries. All suggestions and achieved results are helpful to formulate the project activities more realistically and make the research appropriate to the needs of shifting cultivators. Expertise of an environmental economist will be appreciated, to addressing the economic and livelihood aspects of the research.

## **DAY 2:      Sharing of experiences in shifting cultivation research and development**

**Objective:**    **To establish the current status of shifting cultivation development in the HKH region**

### **Session V/ VI Sharing experiences in land use options and institutions, tenure and governance**

The second day was for sharing experiences in shifting cultivation research and development, mostly by the partners of the IFAD-funded “Programme for Securing Livelihoods in the Uplands and Mountains of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas”. Dr. Michael Kollmair, Programme Manager of SLPR programme, introduced the day and the on-going initiatives between ICIMOD and IFAD. Dr Dhrupad Choudhary, IFAD-project coordinator, presented “Managing Change in Shifting Cultivation: Experience sharing of traditional approaches, project and community initiatives”.

Eight participants from Northeast India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal presented government and civil society initiatives for managing and improving shifting cultivation. The topics included (1) good indigenous practices and agriculture and community forestry interventions, (2) options for improving the dialogue between farmers and decision makers, such as participatory 3-dimensional mapping and FOGO; and (3) policy-related options such as the implementation of international conventions to protect indigenous peoples' rights and Bhutan's land survey and registration programme.

### **Session VII    How well do the experiences address decision makers' concerns?**

Two groups discussed how well the options presented addressed their interests or concerns with shifting cultivation. There was a group of “Decision Makers” and one of “Implementers”. These are main points from the group discussions:

### ***Views of the “Decision Makers”***

- Whether shifting cultivation is good or bad depends on practicality of the country’s situation
- It also depends on legal status of shifting cultivation in each country
- More advocacy on shifting cultivation is needed
- There is mismatch between the actual policy and its implementation status
- The rights of indigenous peoples to practice shifting cultivation and the rights of shifting cultivators need to be clarified
- There are policy opportunities, though they shift in the face of global and national priorities such as climate change, changing political situation and new policies.

### ***Views of the “Implementers”***

The group mainly discussed what were the best practices and approaches among those presented during the experience sharing, as well as country-specific concerns and the ideas on an implementation strategy. The group findings are summarised as follows.

#### ***Interesting Approaches:***

- Jhum without burning (Fireless shifting cultivation)
- Institutional arrangements
- Technological interventions (P3DM)
- Innovations at community level
- Policy dialogue (FOGO)

#### ***Concerns:***

##### **Bangladesh**

- Burning needs to be done
- Lack of technological service providers
- Government may not allow to construct P3DM due to disputed land
- Innovations are already taking place at local level
- Adaptive approach needs to be taken

##### **Bhutan**

- Fireless SC practices may not be applicable
- Institutional arrangement should apply similar to dry land farming
- Most of the technologies can be applied with certain modification
- Policy dialogue is applicable
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##### **Nepal**

- Fireless SC is already in practice, it is called *gujulyaune*
- Some of the local innovations are already there, and some need modification
- The other abovementioned approaches are applicable

#### ***Implementation strategies:***

##### **Bangladesh**

- Collaboration between and among the relevant service providers and government is needed
- Awareness raising and training on the practical applicability of P3DM for local-level decision making is needed
- Policy advocacy at government level is required

#### Bhutan and Nepal

- Community-level awareness raising on fireless SC
- Model village approach /demonstration sites
- Institutional strengthening programme as well technological support service
- Documentation of indigenous practices from all four countries and testing and application in our local context

### Session VIII Conclusions

Dr. Michael Kollmair closed the discussion of the day by remarking that it was good to see the focus of the shifting cultivation changing from debate between those in favour and those against the practice toward looking for a way ahead. He further appreciated the interest of experts from different countries across the region to take interest in each others' findings, and the positive opportunity for the Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation to learn from the experiences of the IFAD project.

#### DAY 3: Field visit and team building

#### Objective: Exposure of participants to land management and tenure issues in shifting cultivation in Nepal

Two groups visited one site each. The first site was the Laitak village of Dhading district where participants were expected to learn the issue of tenure security and the next site was Kharsang village of Tanahun district where various land use options and technologies have been promoted. The following observations from each group were shared in the plenary.

#### Laitak village:

- Chepang are the predominant ethnic group of the area and they depend mainly on shifting cultivation system for their survival. They are economically and politically marginalised compared to other ethnic communities.
- The Nepal Chepang Association was formed to raise awareness about the Chepang and their way of life among the wider society in Nepal, and also to promote the Chepang's interests at district and national level. The NCA is a member of the Nepal Federation for Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and has chapters in 6 districts who maintain contact with the Chepang communities.
- Land tenure security is the major problem in the area, and the introduction of leasehold forestry in the area has increased pressure to the use rights of the shifting cultivators
- The land used for leasehold forestry is actually the farmers' crop land, even though it is not formally registered. Cultivating annual crops is not allowed in leasehold forests, but the farmers have no other choice. This is a constant source of trouble with neighbouring communities and the forest department.

## Khasrang Village

- Shifting cultivation land use is change in other forms of land use and the system is almost converted into annual cropping system
- Community people are enjoying with the alternative options provided by LI-BIRD and Leasehold forest programme, especially the intervention of Banana cultivation, home garden programme and hedgerow development programme are impressive
- The introduction of banana and other vegetables and fruits in the farm and home garden helps farmers to increase their income status as well as increase the diversity of nutrition.
- Most of the farmers have legal ownership of their bari and khet land except the previous shifting cultivation land on which people are still cultivating black gram, pigeon pea, horse gram and some of the land is already comes under leasehold forest programme.

The exposure visit and the long bus ride further contributed to the team building and among the participants and sharing of experiences and observation from the different countries. In overall, the visit was a success and achieved its objectives. For most participants, except for the implementing partners, this field visit was the end of the workshop.

## DAY 4: Planning and Partnership

### Objective: Develop regional research strategy, effective partnerships and working modality

This day was dedicated to regional and national activity planning by the RPSC project's implementing partners, and to discuss the best strategy for policy dialogue and communication among the partners and with the wider stakeholders.

## Session IX Regional and national activities plans

The country teams presented the following items:

- country-specific situation and key issues
- work plan or proposed activities
- expectations from the project
- learning from the other countries

### ***Bhutan country team***

#### *Country specific situation*

- Two types of shifting cultivation: pangshing is slash without burn and tsheri is slash with burn
- As a land category, tsheri and pangshing are no longer legally recognized
- Past tsheri and pangshing are now recognised as dry land in the land records
- Lack of clarity on legal recognition of SC practice
- Farmers having shifting cultivation also have permanent plots; homesteads are also permanent
- Shifting cultivators avail the same general support as other farmers, not tailored to their specific situation

### *Key issues*

- Shifting cultivation practices continue in traditional form in places
- Improved methods needed to strengthen land use practices that fit within traditional, policy & legal framework

### *Work plan & proposed activities*

- Policy research
- LU Options research through pilot and demonstration of options that worked in other countries
- The work plan will be revised based on the discussions of this inception workshop

### *Expectations from the project*

- Policy exchange support
- Exposure support
- Technical interventions and alternatives support
- Farmers exchange visit & study tour

### *Findings and experiences from other countries*

- Technical interventions at advanced stages
- Legal and policy framework for tenure not secure or not followed through

### ***Nepal country team***

#### *Country specific situation*

In Nepal, this practice is locally known as Khorja Kheti. It is observed mostly in areas with more than 30 degree slope with majority of the involvement of ethnic minorities like Chepang, Magar, Gurung, Sherpa, Rai, and Tamang. Fallow period varies from 2-3 yrs to 10 yrs. It is shortening, and in some areas farmers are annually cropping their shifting cultivation land, with dire consequences. Land use options that are being tried out in shifting cultivation areas in Nepal are modified hedgerows, orchards, NTFPs, and good traditional practices and farmers' innovations. Shifting cultivation is not formally recognized by the government (not included in land use types). Shortcomings in land registration are a major problem, as well as community and leasehold forestry programmes being implemented in those areas. The institutional setup is customary in several places although this is also changing. Increased population pressure is a major factor to be dealt with.

### *Key issues to be addressed*

- Review of existing forest and land use policies and other related policies in SC
- Implementation of existing policies- e.g. leasehold and community forestry policy
- Land and resource tenure
- How to promote alternative options like home garden; improve agriculture land and mainstreaming in government programme
- How to increase productivity of SC land
- How to manage national forest because most of the cultivators are also depend on collection of wild foods for their livelihood

### *Implementing partners*

LIBIRD will be the main actor for the implementation of research on land use options. The Nepal Chepang Association (NCA) will be the main partner for tenure and institutions research and for the policy dialogue on shifting cultivation. They have extensive experience with the effects of various policies on the ground and the Chepang as a people are probably the most dependent on shifting cultivation. The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) will mainly be involved in the policy dialogue aspects.

### *Who are doing what?*

- LI-BIRD technology generation and improvement in traditional technology for shifting land
- Several NGOs, including ECOCENTRE, MDI, and HECODEF are promoting new technologies for improving shifting cultivation land, agriculture options, and NTFP promotions
- NEFIN and NCA advocate for land rights and other interests of Nepal's indigenous nationalities, and NCA specifically for the Chepang.

### *Expectation from the project*

- Real status of SC land of Nepal in terms of area, institutions and documentation of traditional SC practices
- Established bases for land tenure and land use options that help to influence the policy,
- Identification and an improvement livelihoods options and technological interventions
- Regional sharing of good practices,

### *Interesting findings from other countries*

- Linkage of shifting cultivation with climate change (REDD)
- Practices of SC practice without burning
- Use of P3DM for land use planning as
- Practice of conservation agriculture
- Policy dialogue approach (FOGO)

### **Bangladesh country team**

#### *Country specific situation*

- Shifting cultivation is still practiced traditionally in place
- Around 50,000 households are involved in SC
- Government policies do not actively support shifting cultivators
- Gradually shifting cultivation is transforming towards mixed cropping with alternative crops, home gardens, permanent fruit and timber cultivation
- Most shifting cultivators are hard core poor
- Vulnerable food security and livelihoods

### *Key issues*

- To ensure the security of (customary) land rights
- To support technological interventions in shifting cultivation
- Base line information about food security, livelihood and social safety net are not available
- Policy guidelines on shifting cultivation need to be formulated

### *Proposed Activities*

- Stakeholders' policy dialogue at different levels
- Base line survey
- Resource mapping in shifting cultivation
- Research initiatives regarding improvement in shifting cultivation
- Context based research protocol development

### *Expectations from the Project*

- Food security and livelihood improvement to shifting cultivators
- Sustainable shifting cultivation technology and land use efficiency
- All policy makers are well informed about shifting cultivation
- Confidence and capacity increased among shifting cultivators

### *Interest in Findings and Experiences from the other Countries*

- Terrace cultivation
- Fireless shifting cultivation
- P3DM (Pilot program in CHT)
- Cadastral survey (Bhutan)
- Exchange visits to see best practices of shifting cultivators in other countries

### *Plenary discussion*

After all the country specific presentation, plenary discussion took place to discuss the common issues and concern in regards to shifting cultivation. Below is a summary.

#### *On the focus and scope of the project*

- Focusing only on shifting cultivation is too narrow, this may lead the communities to further marginalization
- Status of shifting cultivation in each of the countries is important to find out
- Issue of inaccessibility and extension services – call it land use options and extension approaches
- Marketing services and wildlife damage issues should be taken up in the research

#### *On knowledge sharing and management*

- Literature analysis is important since a lot of work has already been done
- Library, on-line database and bibliography services from IDRC
- Sharing of outcomes done by project outside the project partners is necessary and should be accommodated (LIBIRD has example)

### *On the project approach*

- Project is very small, but issues are very big
- We have to refine the parameters between which we have to work
- Focus should be in action research mode on technological and livelihood options
- The field research has to be done with the shifting cultivators themselves, so when we involve them they will benefit in the process
- Research and testing needs more than 1-2 years, also considering the cropping and fallow phases
- Testing and pilots on adaptive learning and adaptive management, small amounts can be put in for that, to be used strategically and wisely

### *On policy dialogue aspects*

- Should be based on a fairly rigorous dialogue process
- Need for neutral mediator
- Kick-start research in government agencies

## **Session X Working modality for policy dialogue and communication**

For our communication strategy we need to know:

- Who are the people we want to target?
- What information and message we want to give?
- What means of communication is appropriate?

One of the issues during the discussion was how to reach with the shifting cultivators. Participants express their views in regards to the specific context. However, some of the suggested and agreed points are listed below:

- Illiteracy is the main issue with the shifting cultivation communities in all the countries, therefore we need to have pictorial materials
- One of the best way would be video documentation like FOGO/ video
- Strategy should provide a voice to people who are little heard
- Mass media mobilization could be another approach like FM radio

To come up with country specific communication strategy group has decided that the strategy framework developed by ICIMOD will be sent around the country teams for their comments and inputs for finalization.

## **Session XI Next steps and closing**

In the brief discussion on next steps, the main points were that:

- ICIMOD will rework the project document including research activities in Bangladesh, a new sharing role for Indian experts and a one-year extension with revised work plan;
- The research questions will be rephrased, keeping in mind the main concerns of the participants:
  - Focus on the change processes going on in shifting cultivation;
  - look at local innovations and technologies, and their availability for farmers;
  - extension should be an important topic;
  - include economic aspects, and focus on poverty and food security;
  - several governance issues are important;
  - define who we mean by shifting cultivators, maybe categorise, and show where they are;

- maintain objectivity/ neutrality and mind that shifting cultivation is a sensitive issue in most of the participating countries.
- The research workshop on “Tenure and Institutions” will be held in Bhutan by the end of November, and the research workshop on “Land Use Options” is scheduled for the end of December 2009. A GIS-related training is scheduled for spring 2010. The purpose of these is to finalise the research protocols and train the country focal teams in various research methodologies.
- The country teams will revise their work plans based on the proposed research activities, including with milestones for easy tracking of research progress.
- The country teams will complete the stakeholder analysis for their respective countries and decide how to involve and engage various stakeholders accordingly.
- The project website will have a document repository, to share the most important literature and policy documents, in recognition to the vast amount of research results already available on shifting cultivation worldwide.
- We should not strive for a “shifting cultivation policy”, this is not feasible nor merited by the small number of shifting cultivators. Rather we should look at how existing policies are affecting shifting cultivators, for example the national land use policy in Bhutan and the forest policy in all countries.
- The project will work towards adaptive management of shifting cultivation areas, including the options available to farmers, and ways of capturing farmers’ innovations. An economic evaluation of these options can be supported by environmental economics expertise from IDRC. The research questions will be more focused but with enough scope to cover the situations of all countries.

Overall, the participants rated the workshop positively, particularly on raising the participants’ interest in regional dialogue and sharing on the topic of shifting cultivation. The workshop was evaluated through a form, which was filled in by 20 participants, who were mostly from the RPSC project partners (see Evaluation Results, Appendix 4).

The workshop achieved its objectives quite well, by contributing to (1) refining the research priorities for the project, (2) linking the project with policy issues and priorities for shifting cultivation in the countries, and (3) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the partners in the project. On a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high), they were rated 4 by respectively 60%, 60% and 45% of the respondents.

In her closing remarks, Dr. Sara Ahmad mentioned that IDRC is looking forward to the revised plan for this project, and to the first research results. The research on land use options will be able to look at larger options as well as farmers’ own innovations that are useful in the adaptive learning and management process. She further noted that it will be quite a challenge to complete this project in the given time. IDRC further mentioned the research expertise and facilities available with IDRC can be used for the benefit of the project and its partners. On behalf of ICIMOD, Karma Phuntsho presented the vote of thanks and closed the workshop.

## Appendix 1: List of participants

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## Appendix 2: Key issues and concerns

### NRM Positive Issues

- Shifting Cultivation (SC) helps to conserve biodiversity
- SC contributes to conserve soil
- Better knowledge system on NRM
- Adaptability to climate change
- Fallow management
- Habitat for wildlife

### Concerns

- SC should have better access and right to NRM
- Need for documentation of indigenous good practices
- Lack of extension services
- Access to credit and modern technologies
- Lack of trained personnel who can help replicate good practices
- Outmigration of men is concern. Women are left to work the land
- Shortening fallow phase, less availability of NTFPs

### For governance and rights

#### *Issues*

- Management and planning of slash and burn phases
- Forest fire is governance issue
- Land tenure is governance issue
- Labour shortage in peak season makes farmers abandon land
- Govt. policy and ground reality are disconnected for tenure security
- Indigenous communities have long practiced, but their rights are not recognised in national law
- Is SC land private, government or community?
- Community-level conflict of interest between governments and communities, eg. In leasehold forestry some people have different interests than others
- How can communities be involved in decision making processes?
- Local laws on customary rights are there, but they are often not respected by the national government

#### *Concerns*

- There are policy with unintended effects on SC
- Some governments do give land rights to shifting cultivators, but needs scientific basis
- Benefit of land allocation is not equally distributed, such policy should be equitable. Good governance is important in this.
- What can be done in national law to implement ILO conventions protecting SC rights
- SC should be allowed, but they should be able to make it beneficial for their livelihood and economic return
- There are opposing views on benefits or not of shifting cultivation. The reality needs to be discovered in a science-based way.
- Nutrition requirements of households should be taken into account.

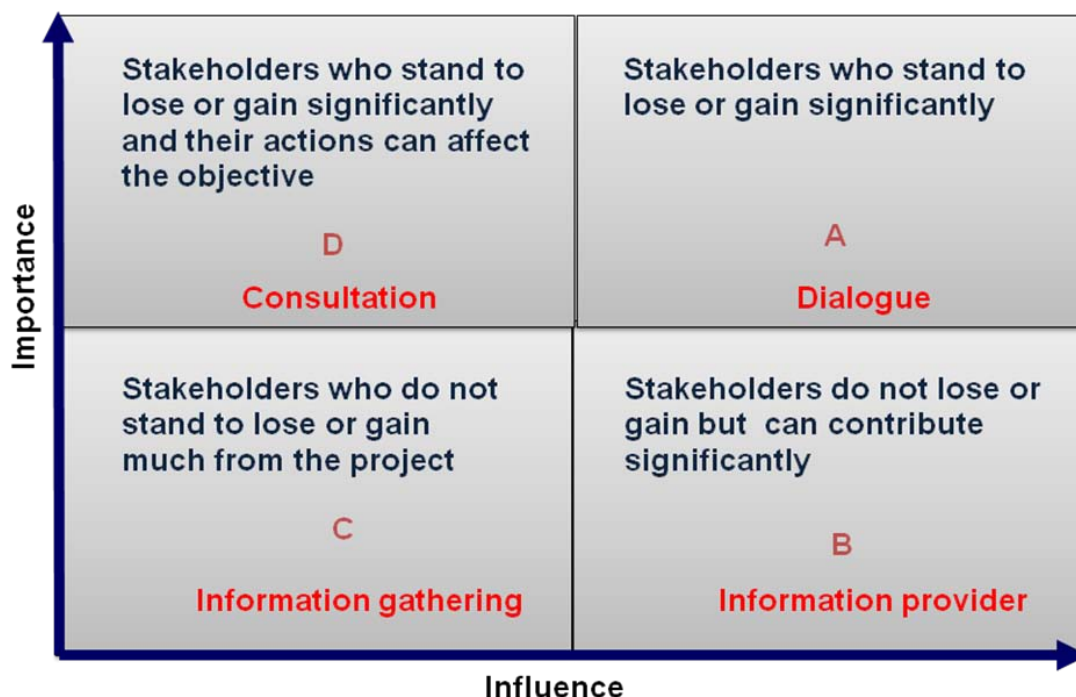
- Cross-cutting interests of govt. agencies, e.g. District councils, community level. How can they work together?
- Gap between research and extension
- Niche products

#### Livelihood and Economic Group

#### *Issues and concerns*

- SC need not be subsistence only, it can have a commercial component in a sustainable way
- Change is inevitable, therefore cultivators and policy makers have to work toward that
- To have this change smoothly, a concern is security of tenure
- Accessibility to markets, technologies, support services, etc. needs to be improved
- We are romanticising and don't have support mechanism ready to manage the change
- Market potential is high but not exploited adequately yet. We have to think how.
- Labour shortage has to be managed
- Introduction of hired labour is already taking place
- SC should be studied holistically, not in isolation, and based on common understanding
- Who are the shifting cultivators? Only those who are 100% dependent or also others?
- The change has to come from the grassroots, we can only support
- There are many different types of SC

#### Appendix 3: 4-Quadrant Framework for Stakeholder Analysis



## Appendix 4: Evaluation Results

(5 = highest and 1= lowest rating and the % shows the number of participants rated in each question)

		1	2	3	4	5	Comments
<b>A</b>	<b>Objectives and outcomes</b>						
1.	Has the workshop helped to increase your interest in regional dialogue and sharing on the topic of shifting cultivation?			5%	35%	60%	
2.	Have you gained new insights in shifting cultivation development?			15%	40%	45%	Yes, helped to understand the strong need for a policy for effective interventions
3.	Were the approaches to managing change in shifting cultivation (day 2) clearly presented?			35%	50%	15%	Would have been nice if the approaches were clearly spelled out before presentations
4.	Were the approaches to managing change in shifting cultivation (day 2) interesting and relevant for your work?		5%	25%	50%	20%	After the group discussion the approaches became clearer and interesting
5.	How well were the various stakeholders in the shifting cultivation debate represented in this workshop?		15%	20%	45%	20%	As the agenda is for regional level, its well represented.
6.	Did the field trip fulfil your expectations?			15%	45%	35%	
7.	Are you clear about the RPSC project and its goal, research objectives, and approaches?			10%	50%	40%	
8.	Were the presentations and discussions helpful to refine the research priorities for the project?			20%	60%	20%	
9.	How well does the proposed research reflect the policy issues and priorities for shifting cultivation in your country?			20%	60%	20%	Policy issues are well explained in most of the sessions
10.	How clear are the role and responsibilities of you and your team in the project?			30%	45%	25%	
11.	Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?			10%	80%	10%	Yes

<b>B Facilitation</b>							
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
1.	Where the objectives of each session clear and followed?			10%	65%	25%	
2.	Were the group work assignments clear and interesting?				60%	40%	
3.	Were there enough opportunities to participate in the discussions and voice your opinion?			10%	55%	35%	
4.	Were your views appreciated and taken into account?			15%	60%	25%	
<b>C Logistics and hospitality</b>							
1.	Did you receive the invitation and workshop information timely?			30%	20%	50%	
2.	Was the travel information and logistics adequate?			15%	40%	45%	
3.	Was the field trip information and logistics adequate?			5%	60%	35%	
4.	Was adequate time given for breaks and meals?				60%	40%	
5.	How do you rate the venue, hotel and food?			10%	70%	20%	
<b>D Overall evaluation</b>							
1.	What is your overall satisfaction with this workshop?			10%	65%	25%	
2.	What did you find most useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentations of various countries and group discussions</li> <li>• Group exercise</li> <li>• Open dialogue and participants active participants</li> <li>• Regional sharing and networking mechanism</li> <li>• Land use options part</li> <li>• Experience sharing of shifting cultivation work in the region</li> <li>• Field trip</li> <li>• Linking shifting cultivation to REDD</li> </ul>					
3.	What did you find least useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit - as time was very short</li> <li>• Land tenure part</li> <li>• Cadastral survey</li> </ul>					

4.	<p>Other Comments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop was very good and gain good and new ideas about shifting cultivation</li> <li>• Duration of the workshop is short and should be of at least one week</li> <li>• Flexibility in the programme is needed (May be it is because of the time pressure)</li> <li>• A way forward for the partners would clarify roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Field trip is good but the time is too short to interact with the community people and field observation</li> <li>• It would have been better if we got more time for field visit and interaction with community</li> <li>• Hotel arrangement is not good</li> <li>• Hotel very lousy</li> <li>• Well facilitated workshop</li> <li>• Overall the workshop was great</li> </ul>
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