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TAI Global Gathering

OUTCOME REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Every two years, The Access Initiative (TAI) members gather together to share experiences, teach and learn from each other and strengthen the community of practice that keeps TAI's network of over 220 civil society groups engaged and productive. The 2014 TAI Global Gathering was held in Bogotá, Colombia from October 29-31, 2014. The largest Global Gathering in TAI's 13 year history, the 2014 Gathering included over 90 participants from 42 countries. The event was sponsored by four WRI programs – The Access Initiative, Global Forest Watch, the Governance of Forests Initiative and the Land and Resource Rights Program – as well as the Open Society Foundation. Hosted by Colombian TAI member organization Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad, the conference was united under the theme “Using Information, Data and Technology to Protect Forests and Strengthen the Rights of Forest-Dependent Communities”. The main objectives were:

1. To convene representatives from technology groups, civil society and forest-dependent communities to share experience and build expertise on impactful use of information technology to protect forests and natural resources and strengthen the rights of forest dependent communities.
2. To develop and strengthen partner networks to promote the proactive disclosure of accurate forest, land use and concession data (logging, extractive, palm oil etc.) in the priority forest regions of the world.
3. To expose a larger group of stakeholders to the Global Forest Watch Small Grants Fund and to share ideas for new innovative projects using this tool.
4. To share experiences and best practices for projects that aim to map community lands and their connection to forest protection.
5. To generate new commitments to openness and participation in the forest sector at the national and regional level (ex. through the Open Government Partnership).

The Gathering was facilitated by Allen Gunn, Executive Director of [Aspiration Technology](#). Aspiration Technology has a long history of working with civil society and has hosted around 300 interactive and collaborative events in more than 40 countries across the globe.

Day One

The first day focused on identifying common areas of interest and desired outcomes from the Gathering. Participants also had the chance to discuss points of contention and possible disagreement. These activities produced a meaningful agenda that better reflected participants' needs. Participants also participated in a 'science fair' that highlighted 12 innovative tools and participated in individual sessions.

Day Two

The objective of the second day was to learn from the innovative work of the participants. This involved sharing a wide range of skills, participating in interactive sessions and demonstrating tools for effective monitoring and advocacy for access rights.

Day Three

On the final day of the Gathering, participants attended several interactive sessions, including regional meetings where participants identified priorities for collaboration at the organizational and regional level. The conclusion of the Gathering included a time for participants to indicate what commitments they were willing to make related to the discussions and activities of the previous days. They also expressed their goals for the network and some of the key takeaways from the Gathering.

USING TECHNOLOGY FOR ACCESS RIGHTS & FOREST GOVERNANCE

Science Fair

Twelve tools were presented during a high energy ‘science fair’ on the first day of the Global Gathering. Participants visited twelve different tables, each with a unique tool related to technology and the environment. The presenters demonstrated the mechanics and potential uses of their tools, the majority of which are web-based platforms.



The tools presented were:

1. [Sarawak GeoPortal](#) – Bruno Manser Fonds (Simon Kalin)
2. [Open Development Cambodia](#) – Open Development Cambodia (Terry Parnell)
3. [Sapelli Mobile Tool](#) – ExCites UCL (Gillian Conquest)
4. [Pollution and Illegal Logging Maps](#) – Digital Democracy (Gregor MacIennan)
5. [GFW Commodities](#) – Global Forest Watch (Benjamin Jones)
6. [GFW Fires](#) – Global Forest Watch (Rachael Petersen)

7. [Development Alert!](#) – Jamaica Environment Trust and The Access Initiative (Danielle Andrade, Carole Excell)
 8. [Environmental Democracy Index](#) – The Access Initiative (Jesse Worker)
 9. [Indaba](#) – Global Integrity (Monika Shepard)
 10. [Release and Transfer Registers](#) – Environment People Law (Viktor Yurochko)
 11. [EIA Resource and Response Center](#) – LIFE (Ritwick Dutta)
 12. [STRIPE](#) – The Access Initiative (Elizabeth Moses)
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SESSION SUMMARIES



Day 1

UNEP Right to Know Campaign

Carole Excell, Elizabeth Moses (TAI, USA)

Summary

This session centered on UNEP's new one year interim Access to Information Policy, issued in June 2014. Unfortunately, UNEP's policy does not meet best practice standards; it includes overly broad exemptions and lacks an independent review mechanism. To help test this new policy in practice, TAI is organizing an UNEP ATI campaign. During the session, the six participants learned about the process to submit requests under the policy were asked to submit strategic information requests to UNEP.

Conclusions and outcomes

TAI will track the outcomes of the request and utilize it in their campaign to improve the policy. Carole and Elizabeth encouraged other participants to continue to submit requests and share the results with TAI.

Protocols to Protect Environmental Defenders in TAI Network

Lalanath De Silva (WRI, USA)

Summary

The group discussed cases that demonstrated the dangers that environmental defenders face including the case of Ramesh Aggarwal, a TAI member from India who won the Goldman prize after he was attacked for his work on coal mining in India. Participants shared protocols and risk assessments that has already been developed by other organizations to address increased risks of environmental activists. Safety protocols from the Environmental Law Alliance (ELAW) were also shared.

Conclusions and outcomes

The group decided that a TAI protocol would be useful. The group examined the ELAW protocol and generally agreed that its content was useful for other networks noting however, that it did not provide for a security and risk assessment which can be done before, during and after an incident or threat. It was agreed that Lalanath de Silva would draft a protocol for the TAI network and circulate to the group for comment before seeking network-wide agreement on it.

The Environmental Democracy Index web platform-- A powerful tool for TAI members

Jesse Worker (TAI, USA)

Summary

The session began with a brief introduction to the Environmental Democracy Index (EDI) - a set of 99 indicators to measure the legal protection for access to information, participation and justice as defined by the UNEP Bali Guidelines. The session focused on how the EDI scores can be used for campaigns around the world. The ideas for campaigns are explained in the chart below.

Country	Campaign idea
Japan	Increase opportunities for environmental public interest litigation, and use the EDI website to look at approaches to improve opportunities for environmental public interest litigation
Cameroon	Examine the indicators on public participation to see if they can provide a framework for improvements in participation and analyze overall access to environmental justice
Indonesia	Use the website to 'see how well specialized environmental courts are working around the world at improving access to justice and use examine of the FOI law, inclusion of vulnerable groups in public participation requirements and training judges on environmental matters
Chile	Focus on using EDI to support the LAC P10 convention and the judicialization of environmental assessments

Conclusions and outcomes

WRI will provide supporting materials for partners who are interested in doing an EDI launch in their country. These materials may include:

- a) A framework and instructions for the partners who are willing to do a launch event, in order to have a coordinated launch
- b) Some communications guidelines
- c) Suggestions on how to frame results.
- d) Blog with further analysis
- e) Regional collection of good practice

Visualizing Information for Advocacy: Evidence from Above

Gabi Sobliye (Tactical Tech, Germany)

Summary

'Evidence from Above' refers to the action of gathering information, data or evidence from a higher viewpoint and displaying it for advocacy purposes. The participants were encouraged to look at examples and analyze campaigns carried out by other CSOs by asking the following questions:

1. What is the data behind the image?
2. Who is the audience?
3. What is the message?
4. Do you think it works?

Participants used the following examples for the visual gallery: Drone Survival Guide

(<http://www.dronesurvivalguide.org/>), Land Matrix (<http://www.landmatrix.org/>), Not a bug splat (<http://notabugsplat.com/>), Feedlots in the US (<http://www.mishkahenner.com/Feedlots>), Columbia Global warming add (<http://img697.imageshack.us/img697/2457/2800034510104178106s600.jpg>), In Deeper Water - Oil (<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/2010/in-deeper-water/>), The Most Dangerous Species in the Mediterranean (http://thumbnails-visually.netdna-ssl.com/the-most-dangerous-species-in-the-mediterranean_50290a5985e8a_w1500.jpg).

Conclusions and outcomes

The group came together and critically discussed the questions that were posed about the campaigns (more info here: visualisingadvocacy.org/getbook) and discussed these critical elements to visual campaigns

- “Get the idea” is about making simple, eye-catching products that convey one concise point, provoking and inviting audiences to find out more about the issue.
- “Get the picture” is about creating a visual summary of an argument by crafting a narrative with visuals and data.
- “Get the detail” is about presenting data through interactive digital formats in a way that allows the audience to dig deeper and explore the issue for themselves.

The group also spoke about engaging with audiences through three different approaches: rational, emotional and moral.

Monitoring Environmental Harm from the Extractive Industries

Gregor MacLennan (Digital Democracy, USA)

Summary

In this session, Gregor MacLennan shared his experiences, learning, and the tools Digital Democracy is working on to monitor and document the environmental and human rights impacts of extractive industries on indigenous communities in Peru, Guyana, and Ecuador. Digital Democracy’s mission is to empower marginalized communities to use technology to defend their rights has been researching how existing technologies can be applied to this problem area, and are developing new open-source tools which are easy to use and work in an offline-environment on simple, cheap hardware (ex. cameras, mobile phones, and online maps).

Conclusions and outcomes

The session also included a discussion of the different issues and needs around community land rights (and forest governance) as well as a few short live demonstrations of the different tools Digital Democracy uses (some existing tools, others custom built). The Group concluded that experimentation in this area continues to be needed to understand which tools work most effectively in different contexts.

Citizen Science: From Satellites to Sensors

Alisa Zomer (Yale University, USA)

Summary

This session set the foundation for a conversation about the use of civic science as a tool for evidence based decision-making and how organizations can use environmental sensors, crowd-sourced data, ground-truth satellite data and official government information. After a presentation on civic science, participants shared ongoing challenges with civic science projects in different countries and the potential

applications for forest communities in the Amazon. The session ended with a description of an upcoming Colloquium at Yale University which will delve more deeply into the issues brought up in the session.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants left with a better understanding of how civic science can be used to advance policy and campaign goals, while also appreciating both the potential and limitations of using civic science as an alternative data source. Partners shared experiences with using sensors and their effectiveness in working with communities. The session outcomes included providing participants with exposure to new low-cost devices. Participants also learned about several platforms that use a civic science approach to environmental data, including Transparent Chennai (<http://www.transparentchennai.com/>), Peta Jakarta (<http://petajakarta.org/banjir/en/>) Map Kibera (<http://mapkibera.org/>) and Smart Citizen (<http://smartcitizen.me/>).

Free, prior and informed consultation: The future of the right to participate for indigenous peoples in Latin America

Daniel Barragán (CEDA, Ecuador), Gloria Amparo Rodriguez (Universidad del Rosario, Colombia), Isabel Calle (SPDA, Peru)

Summary

The session focused on the principal findings of recent publications on prior consultation. Gloria Amparo Rodriguez spoke about the current state of the right to free, prior and informed consultation (FPIC) and the role of the Constitutional Court in the implementation of this right. Isabel Calle explained the main result of the research and learning process in Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru: a proposal for guidelines on free, prior and informed consent.

Conclusions and outcomes

The session served to inform participants about the different manifestations of FPIC in Latin America and consolidate their approach to the subject.

Obtaining and using aerial/satellite images in support of public interest environmental cases

Andrew Jackson (An Taisce, Ireland)

Summary

The session highlighted the use of satellite imagery to observe and assess potential impacts of various plans in areas of environmental concern. The session also discussed the various ways in which these images could be acquired, including the use of drones or small planes. Participants also discussed the challenges of accessing and using historical aerial images and using satellite images. Obtaining images in support of a legal case can be expensive and presenting such images in a way that is acceptable to a court is not always straightforward.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants outlined the challenges and potential of using aerial and satellite images, and how to determine whether the use of these images fits their needs and limitations.

When are maps not the right tool: good maps, bad maps

Rachael Petersen (GFW, USA)

The session began with participants imagining a world in which they were not constrained by data quality and availability, and not limited by mapping software. The participants then drew maps that could be used to help support their work. They then presented the maps answering the questions including:

- Who is the audience?
- What data would be needed to make this map?
- How would this map be used? (in a report, blog, official letter to government/etc).

The participants and facilitator then came up with a list of instances where maps are helpful and instances where other formats could be used.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants developed a list of key map elements that are useful when creating maps. GFW will release a presentation on how best to use maps and infographics to tell stories based on these key principles.

Day 2



Digital Security for Environmental Rights Defenders

Lisa Gutermuth (Tactical Tech, Germany)

Summary

This session began with the premise that environmental rights defenders are dependent on the data and evidence that they store and use in their work. Thus the digital security session focused on file storage and back-ups.

All participants wrote down where they store important information, and where and how often they back up their evidence and data. Through this process, we were able to map out different methods (external drives, cloud services, email servers, hard copies, etc.) and discuss the potential vulnerabilities of each. Participants discussed alternative tactics and services that are more secure, like [SpiderOak](#) – a cloud service, and encryption when handling sensitive information, especially when working in areas that are more dangerous for environmental rights defenders. Additionally, we addressed several specific concerns, including putting passwords on computers, giving personal information to online services, and the relationship between digital and physical security.

Conclusions and outcomes

Digital security is a great way to start thinking about how data may be lost/hacked/compromised, and how this could negatively impact participants' safety and that of those they work with. Participants will now be able to apply the services and tactics discussed to their own work.

The Open Government Partnership: Beyond 6% Opportunities to get Commitments on Natural Resources

Carole Excell (TAI, USA)

Summary

Participants started this session by discussing the status of OGP in their country, specifically the environment and natural resource commitments. This session then centered around five questions. The first was how can the natural resources and openness working group help raise the profile of these types of OGP commitments? The second was what do partners need in order to convince governments that they should make natural resource commitments? Third, which countries have environmental groups that are working with/on OGP? Fourth, can you help the OGP working group make the argument for natural resource commitments at the national and/or regional level? Lastly, what key issue can we use to highlight the need for natural resource commitments? Partners from four countries presented on how they could use the OGP space in their work.

Conclusions and outcomes

Each participant came up with a plan to raise the profile of the OGP and natural resource commitments in their country. The group's suggestions will be presented to the Natural Resource and Openness working group.

Understanding user needs to improve online tools for forest management

Alyssa Barrett, Benjamin Jones (GFW, USA)

Summary

This session was focused on how to ensure the new Global Forest Watch website can respond to the needs of civil society groups doing forest monitoring activities. In this session, participants selected a user type (corporate, civil society, etc.) and an associated task and were then asked to provide feedback on the appropriate category.

Conclusions and outcomes

This session revealed that major data gaps exist, especially when it comes to local data. Facilitators also found that the symbols on the platform were not intuitive. Additionally, it became clear that there is a need for significant amounts of training in the civil society sector in how to use the tool. Finally, participants asked for more updated protected area information with better government information.

Enhancing Accountability of Forest Governance: Strategies for Civil Society and Communities

Lauren Williams, Free de Koning (Governance of Forests Initiative, USA)

Summary

Participants in this session discussed how to ensure that national REDD+ programs (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) deliver on governance and social objectives in addition to climate mitigation goals. Participants shared perspectives on whether REDD+ has improved forest governance in their countries. Participants from African nations indicated that the REDD+ readiness process has enabled increased dialogue between civil society organizations and governments. On the other hand, participants from Latin America felt that REDD+ presents more risks than opportunities. Concerns included the lack of free, prior and informed consent for indigenous communities, the danger of commercializing nature, and the potential weakening of indigenous land rights. Participants also strategized about needs and opportunities for civil society to engage more effectively to ensure that REDD+ programs does more good than harm.

Conclusions and outcomes

Common themes emerging from the discussion included:

1. For REDD+ to work, governments must incorporate the interests of forest communities

2. REDD+ programs must strengthen the legal framework for forests, including access to information, land rights, and conflict resolution
3. Tools to understand forest cover change and its underlying drivers (e.g., Global Forest Watch, Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework) can enable civil society organizations to push for accountable and effective REDD+ programs.

Community Mapping to Create Transparency in Sarawak

Simon Kalin (Bruno Manser Fonds, Switzerland/Malaysia)

Summary

The session reviewed the process of community mapping of the East Malaysian state, Sarawak, on the Island of Borneo. The overall objective of the Community Mapping Project is to help the indigenous Penan people acquire land titles. The session also discussed the project's activities which included training, community meetings, and sketch mapping among many others. Lastly, the session discussed the [Sarawak Geoport](#), which not only includes topographic and historic maps but also fundamental geographic data, such as settlements, roads, rivers, land uses and vegetation types. It also presents thematic information on concessions granted for logging and oil-palm plantations, the advancement of deforestation fronts and the areas of land flooded by dams already built and planned.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants gained a more comprehensive understanding of the results, the organizational process, and various components of community mapping. The session served to highlight aspects of the good practice in community mapping including the empowerment of the community and the mapping and documentation of community lands.

Challenges/Best Practices for Community Monitoring

Gregor MacLennan (Digital Democracy, USA)

Summary

This session included a general discussion of community mapping – its challenges and potential to engage both communities and produce valuable evidence of environmental change.

Conclusions and outcomes

There were several key takeaway messages from this session. The first takeaway was that it is a challenge to manage all the information provided by a community during monitoring activities. In particular, it is important that information be shared in print with communities and online for journalists. Secondly, communities do not get involved in monitoring activities unless they feel ownership over the activity. Lastly, security can be a major challenge and it is important to ensure that the information submitted is secure.

Mainstreaming Gender into Project Planning and Engagement Strategies

Elizabeth Moses (TAI, USA)

Summary

This session began with an overview of the key components of gender mainstreaming into project planning. Based on their experiences, participants discussed the elements that should be considered during the design, start up, implementation, and evaluation project cycle. This included the specific strategies and challenges to consider for gender needs assessment, gender specific actions/capacity building, knowledge sharing, and gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation.

Conclusions and outcomes

There were several key lessons from the session:

- Several TAI partners are already focusing on gender in their projects.

- Engagement involves a complex interaction between cultural, socio-economic and gender factors that impact planning elements such as what groups are involved and how to collect information and when to schedule events, or when meetings should or should not include both men and women together or separate.
- Organizations doing projects should have a framework for the way they engage with communities to comprehensively consider these factors.
- Both capacity building and training of men and women and other institutional stakeholders such as government officials as well as additional resources are needed to ensure the implementation of a gender lens and gender mainstreaming into projects.

Follow-up plans include sharing resources on gender project planning and surveying TAI members to better map gender-focused work.

Developments in the Principle 10 Declaration in Latin America and the Caribbean process.

Daniel Barragán (CEDA, Ecuador), Olimpia Castillo (Comunicación y Educación Ambiental, Mexico)

Summary

This session was intended to update participants on the Principal 10 process in Latin America and the Caribbean, and highlight the participation of TAI member organizations. The discussion focused on the participating countries, the meetings that were recently held and the documents that have been produced and their contributions to the process.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants will continue to coordinate their efforts around the LAC P10 process, and work to engage new civil society organizations, especially in countries represented by participants at the Global Gathering.

TAI and Youth: The role of the youth in the defense of human and environmental rights

Natalia Gomez, Milena Bernal (Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad, Colombia)

Summary

The session began with a short documentary made up of interviews with Colombian youth who are involved in struggles for various rights. The discussion that followed highlighted the importance of youth as innovative participants in social movements as well as the serious challenges that make it difficult for youth to become leaders within larger movements or organizations. Participants shared their experiences of successful youth engagement in Peru, El Salvador and the Philippines around issues of access to information, participation and climate change.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants concluded that to address ageism and other forms of discrimination, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for intergenerational sharing, such that youth learn from older colleagues while taking on meaningful leadership roles. However, several questions remained after the session ended: how to involve youth outside of traditionally youth-dominated movements, and in cases where youth are involved, how to effectively build their capacity.

Responding to illegal logging and demand-side regulations

Ruth Nogueron, Jonathan Mason (Forest Legality Alliance, USA)

Summary

Participants' discussed ongoing activities related to illegal logging and brainstormed potential areas of cooperation between the [Forest Legality Alliance](#) and the participants' organizations.

Conclusions and outcomes

Among the potential activities and areas of cooperation that the group brainstormed were:

- Holding a roundtable with a range of stakeholders to ensure fair arrangement
- Coordinating access to justice and information

- Technology training/capacity building with the participants' organizations



Achieving capacity building, structural reforms, principle 10 through local government service delivery chain

Jeffrey Phang (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia)

Summary

The session focused on using Agenda 21 to work effectively with multiple levels of government. Agenda 21 is an action plan and framework created by the United Nations to further sustainable development. It has been adopted by local councils in many countries to build capacity for environmental governance. Focusing on creating an efficient "Government Service Delivery Chain" creates a space where NGOs, CSOs, the public, local and state governments can work together in an integrated and synergistic way. The participants discussed how to find and work with government allies, leveraging relationships at different levels of government to achieve outcomes.

Conclusions and outcomes

The discussion highlighted strategies for maintaining effective coalitions; strategies include transparent conflict resolution, rotating leadership and clear identification of shared values and objectives.

Use of right to information to address human rights violations in megaprojects

Mariana Gonzalez (FUNDAR, Mexico)

Summary

Participants gathered to discuss the challenges to accessing and using information about megaprojects. Despite a large geographic diversity represented in this session, participants identified many common challenges.

Conclusions and outcomes

The session was broken into four sections, each defined by a question.

1. What methods can be used to access information? Answers included laws like access to information laws, official websites, google, government allies, stock exchanges, registries and whistleblowers.

2. What type of information is needed about projects before they have been approved? Answers included the project location, information about the consultation process, financial information and the costs of the project, relevant permits, and EIAs with potential project impacts.
3. What are the principal challenges to obtain the necessary information? Answers included overly technical, incomplete or inaccurate information, lack of NGO capacity to request information, lack of capacity to share and act on information, fast pace of approval process, intimidation and harassment and biased courts and government authorities.
4. What are the strategies to overcome the identified challenges? Answers included electronic governance, capacity building for NGOs and the general public, media campaigns, using networks to share information, advocating for improved legislation, and using established strategies to protect environmental defenders.

Using Drones for Community monitoring

Gregor MacLennan (Digital Democracy, USA)

Summary

This session covered the potential benefits of using drones community monitoring in remote areas for.

Conclusions and outcomes

This session highlighted the following points:

- When using drones, community ownership is important. When communities build the drone themselves it increases their sense of ownership and reduces the perception that drones are technology imposed from outside.
- There are pros and cons to different types of drones. Quad copters are much easier to fly but cover smaller distances and are much more expensive to fix when they break. Airplane drones can quickly cover large distances and can be fixed with local tools.
- There are valid concerns about security and safety, especially when using drones to capture illegal activities. The people carrying out illegal activities might see the drones and follow them to their source. Governments may perceive drones as spying, even though in most countries drone use is not regulated under existing legislation.
- There are visual products (e.g. 3D terrain maps) that can be produced using relatively inexpensive software (around 3,000 euros). In Guyana, a community mapped their village and the imagery was captured in a matter of hours and assembled by the software overnight.
- There's a pretty wide spectrum of cost depending on the drone, but they generally several thousand dollars. Some software is free but the good stuff costs money!

Better Data for Accuracy

Gabi Sobliye (Tactical Tech, Germany), Crystal Davis (GFW, USA)

Summary

The session covered three approaches to data use: rational, emotional and moral. The group explored the process of campaigning by creating visual representations of a campaign. This was a short exercise where each participant created their own visual representation and then introduced their ideas to the group.

Conclusions and outcomes

The session takeaways include:

- Organizations should use the same medium that their intended audience uses and ask, "Where does their information come from?"
- Outreach around campaigns is as important as the campaign itself and it is very important to have a roster of journalists on hand. It can also be very useful for organizations to come up with proxy measures to measure the impact of their work.
- Successful campaigns can take a long time so organizations should measure small steps.

Fundraising Q&A

Peter Veit (Land and Resource Rights, USA), Alisa Zomer (Yale University, USA)

Summary

The discussion of fundraising began with a short list of funders interested in funding access rights, but focused mainly on recent trends in funding. This included the pros/cons of contracts (you direct the work) vs. grants (the funder directs the work). The conversation turned to participants' experiences with particular donors, including the specifics of what these funders want and don't want. The trends discussed include:

- The tendency of wealthy individuals to give funds anonymously through a trust fund.
- Foundations are moving away from open calls, and instead are aiming to be more strategic by funding NGOs they have a strong relationships with.
- Foundations more often give directly to CSOs in-country.
- Bilaterals are reluctant to give directly to CSOs in-country.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants listed best practices for international NGOs collaborating with local organizations. Participants also shared experiences - both good and bad – of working with international NGOs on joint projects. The principal recommendations from the session are:

- Funding litigation directly is difficult, so CSOs may need to package support work as "research" and/or "capacity building".
- "Fundraising is about personality" and networking. Cold proposals rarely get chosen, so spend time networking.
- Foundations talk to each other, so it is important to build good connections across the sector.
- For subgrants or large group bids, make sure to protect your name and negotiate hard for what you need to produce quality work.
- For corporate sponsorship, it is useful to have an internal protocol to understand the associated risks and protect the CSO's reputation.
- There are useful resources housed by the Foundation Center (<http://foundationcenter.org/>)

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and effective citizen engagement

Ritwick Dutta (LIFE, India), Lalanath DeSilva (WRI, USA)

Summary

This session was repeated twice and each time the group had 7-10 participants. On both occasions each participant gave either an example of how EIAs were used in their country and identified ways in which citizens had been able to use an EIA to stop or improve a project. Through these examples, a matrix was developed with the Y axis showing citizen actions that had forced the stoppage or change and the X axis showing the nature of the change. Each project was then slotted into one or more cells as appropriate examples of that action/result. The matrix is below.

Conclusions and outcomes

The matrix could serve as an analytical tool to evaluate which citizen actions might be used to obtain a desired result.

Actions	Outcomes				
	Stopped	Delayed	Changed	Abandoned	Compensation
Raising awareness	XX		X	X	X
Legal literacy	X		X		X
Mobilization	XX	X	X X	X X	
Campaign/network	X	X X X X	X	X	X

Comment	X	X X X	X	X	
Hearing	XX	X XX	XX		
Litigation	XX	XX	X	XX	X X X
Propose alternatives			X	X	
Research/expertise	X		X		
Judges training	X	X			X
Mediation			X		X

Key	
X	Flujimae wetland (Japan)
X	Drainage of 500 ha (Jamaica)
X	Hydro project in protected watershed
X	Benoa bay, Gemulo water source, Lauser ecosystem (Indonesia)
X	Megadam (Chile)
X	Early production scheme for King Fischer Production, Lake Albert (Uganda)
X	Many projects
X	Highway in the Amazon
X	Highlands water project (Lesotho)
X	Road construction across national park
X	Fuel wood project (Sri Lanka)
X	Expressway (Sri Lanka)

The History of GFW in Cameroon

Roger Ngoufo (Cameroon Environmental Watch, Cameroon)

Summary

This session focused on sharing the history of GFW in Cameroon. The session started with the founding of GFW Cameroon then went on to explain its collaboration on collection and analysis of data. The discussion then covered the process of creating and publishing GFW Cameroon's first baseline monitoring document. Finally participants discussed the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed and how CEW came to launch the Interactive Forestry Atlas of Cameroon.

Conclusions and outcomes

The session highlighted the change in the government's perception and use of GFW. GFW Cameroon was once rejected by Cameroon's government but is now a tool utilized to support the official decision making process in Cameroon.

P10 Rights in the City: Approaching Environmental Governance in an Urban Context

Alisa Zomer (Yale University, USA)

Summary

This session explored approaches to environmental governance, access to information, participation, and justice, in a city setting. Participants identified priorities as land rights and appropriate zoning, parks and open spaces, water and sanitation, transportation, risk and resilience (as it relates to climate change), environmental contamination, and access to food, housing and public health services. Participants were also interested in participatory budgeting, working constructively with city authorities, Rights to the City, and diagrammed cities.

Conclusions and outcomes

To address the challenges that exist with the mechanisms for urban procedural rights, participants discussed best practices in zoning, successful case studies, procedural rights evaluations and reviews of public consultations. Mechanisms for influencing decision-making in cities include using access to information policies during the project approval process, crowd sourcing information and using sensors and monitors.

Basic data visualization tools

Gabi Sobliye (Tactical Tech, Germany)

Summary

This skill share focused on introducing the group to the visualization tools available online, with a focus on the easier out-of-the-box tools. It began with an introduction of a few tools and how and when they could be used. Then participants spoke about how to make visualizations and the different steps.

The tools discussed were:

- [Open Heat Map](#)
- [CartoDB](#)
- [Infogr.am](#)
- [RAW](#)
- [ManyEyes](#)
- [Color Brewer](#)
- [GNU Image Manipulation Program \(GIMP\)](#)

Conclusions and outcomes

In general, the process includes the following steps: cleaning your data, putting your data into your tool of choice and then making it pretty in Illustrator. Participants also briefly looked at what visualization techniques should be used for which datasets.

Day 3

GFW Small Grants Fund

Benjamin Jones (GFW, USA)

Summary

GFW has a small grants fund established to increase the impact of GFW on the ground with local CSOs and communities. In this session, the facilitator invited Small Grants Fund (SGF) recipients to share their project work under the SGF and how GFW has helped them, share the opportunities created with a tool like GFW, and the challenges that they've had using it. After that, the group reviewed the challenges and opportunities that were identified and discussed how GFW would better suit their needs or if there are other tools that need to be developed.

Conclusions and outcomes

Some of the feedback that was received about the SGF was:

- SGF projects need more than 8 months to complete the work (a year would be better)
- More training sessions would improve outcomes
- More "real-time" data is needed
- There is too much paperwork!

How to lie and misrepresent with data visualization

Gabi Sobliye (Tactical Tech, Germany)

Summary

In this session, the group did various exercises in which they purposefully lied with data. Participants created visualizations with a Halloween theme.

Conclusions and outcomes

The group used the previous activity to outline the dos and don'ts of information design, representation and misrepresentation and the importance of asking the right questions.

The Commission on Forest Governance

Free de Koning (Governance of Forests Initiative, USA)

Summary

The Commission on Forest Governance (CFG) is an international platform for organizations working on forest governance issues. Objectives include: creation of a cross-country platform for learning; strengthening capacity building; joint research and international agenda setting; and joint fundraising.

Conclusions and outcomes

The CFG resolved to focus on capacity building as a priority for its first year. The session brought together members of the CFG to discuss how to move forward with capacity building activities this year. Members discussed the role of technology like GFW in research and advocacy, the targets for capacity building work (e.g., local governments, communities, other NGOs), and how the CFG is best placed to facilitate this. Participants also stressed the importance of joint fundraising in creating common goals and initiatives and resolved to move forward through creating a concept note on capacity building activities.



Tracking infrastructure using tech: how do you communicate tracking; how to merge different platform

Terry Parnell (Open Development Cambodia, Cambodia), Carole Excell (TAI, USA), Danielle Andrade (JET, Jamaica)

Summary

There are a number of sites that track infrastructure development including [Open Development Cambodia](#), [Development Alert!](#), [ERC India](#) and the Center for International Environmental Law. All these

sites have different information and purposes, and respond to a different user group. However it is unclear whether these are duplicative initiatives. The group discussed how to improve efficiencies and create a system that would promote collaboration. Is there a baseline of information that could be agreed upon to allow for information-sharing and reduce inefficiencies? It was noted that the countries are all in different stages and their legal systems differ. While Development Alert! relies on FOI laws countries in the region, Cambodia and the Philippines do not have FOI laws and are relying on an open data approach instead.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants brainstormed methods to create synergies, including discussion on Standards and Protocols for data, internal linking of websites (references to Development Alert! etc. on the Open Development websites and vice versa), mapping of information on platforms and open data standards.

Strategies to communicate with and track visitors include:

- Ensure interactivity
- Produce information specifically for certain target audiences
- Build a community of practice around the site
- Utilize visualizations from open data
- Target journalists
- Allow for map download and use

Writing a good concept note

Eszter Filippinyi (Open Society Foundation, Hungary)

Summary

Participants discussed the basic components of a good concept note. There was a particular emphasis on what the Open Society Foundation looks for in concept notes.

Conclusions and outcomes

Concept notes should be no longer than 3 pages and should have the following sections:

1. Context – what is the current reality of the country/region where you work? What are the major challenges or issues you want to deal with and why?
2. Organization – besides the general information about the group (e.g.: when was it established, who leads it, size of the staff, annual budget and board composition) we would like to understand what experience the organization has in the field that it proposes to work on, how well it is connected among civil society, government and other actors?
3. Outcomes – what are the aims and the goals of the work proposed?
4. Activities – what activities are you planning? Is there a new approach or innovation that you are testing? Do you partner with other groups/experts to do this work? How you are building on previous work of the group (if you do)?
5. Estimated timeframe and budget – OSF rarely considers grants longer than one year, or two, especially if it is a new partnership. Many of you asked about the size of the budget. OSF doesn't usually give huge grants and the size of it will much depend on a number of factors: is the group a new or well-known and trusted partner of OSF? What is a realistic budget for the activities proposed? What is the total budget of the organization? This is important because usually (or ideally) we do not fund more than the one third of the total annual budget of an organization.

Mobilizing political actors

Irene Ssekyana (Greenwatch, Uganda)

Summary

This session covered a number of issues that are important to understand when seeking to mobilize political support.

Conclusions and outcomes

There were four key issues that emerged during the session.

1. The first issue was that politicians are very influential at all levels and therefore engagement with them should be through constructive dialogue.
2. The second issue was that while lobbying politicians' support, it is important to ensure that issues specific to the politicians' areas of jurisdiction are included in campaign strategies while demanding accountability.
3. The third key issue was the need to identify allies and champions to work with at high levels who will then influence the voices of the people.
4. The last issue was to continue engaging 'champions' by inviting them to organization activities/events and providing them with information to inform their debates.

Digital Technologies for Community Monitoring: Challenges and Opportunities

Gillian Conquest (ExCiteS UCL, UK)

Summary

The session began by discussing the current challenges of using technology for community monitoring. Although there is a lot of excitement around the use of new technologies to widen community participation in monitoring and managing natural resources, the vast majority of Information and Communications Technologies for Development (ICT4D) initiatives - where new technologies are introduced in areas they have not been previously adopted in order to meet development and conservation needs - have failed. The group was asked to brainstorm some of the challenges that may have led to these failures.

Conclusions and outcomes

Participants concluded that the principal challenges are:

- The lack of existing IT infrastructure
- High cost and technological lock-in
- The need for capacity-building in local communities
- Data storage and access
- Interest and engagement of the communities

The facilitator then discussed some of the ways in which the challenges highlighted are being addressed by the [Extreme Citizen Science](#) (ExCiteS) research group.

Concession Data: Challenges & Opportunities

Rachael Petersen, Alyssa Barrett (GFW, USA)

Summary

This session covered the different components needed for concession data, including historical information, current status, different activity within concessions and the corporate structure. The session also covered how concession activity information is obtained (ex. community monitoring), and how to make this information accessible in a format that allows new user data to be shared. In the session, participants reflected that it is necessary to provide offline platforms that sync with the online version. The session also covered the typology of data providers. The flow often is either: official data → EIA → community; or data → portal → GFW. Lastly, the session covered challenges of obtaining and using concession data. These challenges include:

- Lack of interoperability
- The scale of the data (national versus regional)
- Difficulties in tracking corporate structure
- Obtaining timely and updated data

- Limited relevance of concession boundary data since the boundaries of concessions don't tell the whole story
- Data provided in an incorrect format
- Incomparability
- Fear of data sharing
- Long and complicated EIA processes
- Obtaining historical information to show changes over time
- Access and capacity to use Excel and ArcGIS)

Conclusions and outcomes

The session ended with a discussion of potential strategies for obtaining and using concession data, including:

1. Ensuring interoperability of data management
2. Encouraging managers retain ownership of data
3. Using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and publically available data (especially EIAs)
4. Monitoring the change in concessions over time, monitor tender processes/bidding processes
5. Gathering information from local reports
6. Using the Open Street Map (OSM) model, with the understanding that data belongs to no one (and everyone)
7. Analyzing the pull vs. push model of data collection (for policy)

Central America and the Principle 10 Process

Daniel Barragán (CEDA, Ecuador), Olimpia Castillo (Comunicación y Educación Ambiental, Mexico)

Summary

The purpose of the session was to continue to update participants on the P10 process and collect input to help revitalize the process with a focus on the participation of civil society in Central America.

Conclusions and outcomes

The priorities for future work in the region are:

1. Incorporate more organizations into the process, especially groups with capacity to do advocacy, communications and connect to other networks
2. Incorporate more countries into the process by reaching out to new organizations and networks

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Africa

Augustine Njmanshi (BDCPC, Cameroon)

The priorities for collaboration in Africa are primarily focused on joint fundraising and research. The regional priorities are:

- Rejuvenating the TAI Africa network with new funding and activities. This will begin with creating a concept note for joint fundraising.
- Gender and access rights
- Legal empowerment
- Capacity building around GIS and other mapping tools
- Using the Environmental Democracy Index results at the national level
- Foreign investment in oil/gas projects and their environmental impacts and the related issue of procedural and property rights protections

Europe

Andrew Jackson (An Taisce, Ireland)

There are three priorities for collaboration within TAI Europe:

- Share experiences of making environmental regulation data publicly available in an integrated way (through EIA, PRTR, IPC etc.), with special emphasis on incorporating multiple layers of data (national, regional, local) as well as connections to broader open data and e governance portals
- Develop indicators for an Aarhus Convention Index (ACI); identify pilot countries for ACI; and identify researchers and reviewers for ACI. Investigate Aarhus accountability mechanisms as effective and viable arena for raising access rights challenges in specific countries.
- Share experiences of using access rights in different sectors (mining, forests, water etc), including a discussion of both the experiences of NGOs as well as overall capacity building skills. This will also include an analysis of the broader connection to the regulation of international corporations.



Latin America and the Caribbean

Daniel Barragán (CEDA, Ecuador), Olimpia Castillo (Comunicación y Educación Ambiental, Mexico)

The priorities for the LAC region center around several key areas:

- The LAC P10 process, specifically involving new countries in the process and strengthening the existing activities
- Fundraising, for country-specific and regional work.
- Thematic work, which covered a wide range of topics, from OGP and Development Alert to legal analysis and environmental conflicts.
- Capacity-building around access to information, environmental monitoring, data visualization, mapping and project planning.
- Strengthening TAI as a network and the collaboration between LAC members.
- GFW - learning to use it and improving the data on the platform.
- Expand research on the financing of large-scale infrastructure projects by financial institutions.

Southeast Asia

Arvin Jo (Ateneo School of Government, Philippines)

The four priorities for Southeast Asia are:

- Collaboration on forestry issues as they relate to access rights. Specifically, the regional members are looking for one inclusive project on access rights for forestry will unite the TAI members of SE Asia, helping to reactivate the network in the region.
- ASEAN convention on access rights
- Using the Environmental Democracy Index results to push for national reforms
- General knowledge-sharing

South Asia

Ritwick Dutta (LIFE, India)

There are three main priorities for collaboration among the partners in South Asia:

- Transboundary water issues. Some work has already been done on this topic, but there is a need for further collaboration.
- Capacity-building around the use of EIAs for transboundary projects.
- Forest rights and protection. Partners identified GFW as a tool to strengthen potential collaboration in this area.

The goal of these collaborations is to bring together existing TAI partners and new groups, especially in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.

TAI CORE TEAM ACCOUNTABILITY SESSION

The TAI Core Team Accountability Session was facilitated by Andrea Sanhueza, a TAI member from Chile. It began with introductions of the Core Team members present at the Global Gathering. They were:

- Arvin Jo (Ateneo School of Government; Southeast Asia)
- Augustine Njamnshi (BDCPC; Francophone Africa)
- Daniel Barragan (CEDA; Latin America and the Caribbean)
- Olimpia Castillo (Comunicacion y Educacion Ambiental; Latin America and the Caribbean)
- Ritwick Dutta (LIFE; South Asia)
- Andrew Jackson (An Taisce; Europe)
- Duncan Okowa (ILEG; Anglophone Africa)
- Carole Excell (The Access Initiative Secretariat)

Before the discussion of major network challenges and priorities, Augustine Njamnshi took time to remember Claudia Amengapoe, a longtime TAI member and access rights advocate from Benin, who died during the past year. The tribute to Claudia highlighted her key role in building the TAI Benin coalition. She was remembered as a calm and committed person who believed deeply in the unity of African civil society.

Carole Excell then gave a brief overview of the commitments made at the 2012 Global Gathering, which took place during the Rio+20 summit. The major commitments made during the Gathering were to work on the LAC Regional Principle 10 Instrument, the UNEP Access to Information Policy, the Open Government Partnership and the Eye on the Earth Alliance. All four priority areas have produced important outcomes for the TAI network during the last two years.

The conversation then shifted to the major network achievements of the past two years. Highlights included the following:

1. Paraguay enacts the 100th ATI law with major support from TAI partners
2. Many new countries join OGP
3. Gabon enacts new ATI and participation law with major support from TAI partners
4. The STRIPE project successfully pushes for improved access to environmental information in Indonesia
5. TAI members shape the African Union Model ATI law
6. TAI updates the network membership rules
 - a. TAI establishes of international chapter
 - b. Inclusion of individuals as TAI members
 - c. Creation of rules to deal with inactive member (Note: minor error in the Core Team report re biannual vs annual email to confirm membership interest)
 - d. Successful call to new groups to join TAI
7. Core Team election process
 - a. TAI now has a fully elected Core Team

The discussion of network achievements was followed by a more in depth description of current network activities, including future network priorities. The major network activities and areas of focus are the following:

- **The Aarhus Convention Index** in Europe is beginning to take shape, with the initial process of developing indicators slated to begin in early 2015, and a pilot phase to be completed by the end of the year.
- The **Latin America and Caribbean Principle 10 Convention** process, which began following Rio+20 with 10 countries, and has now expanded to 18 countries. There have been four meetings of the national focal points over the past two years. The objective of the process is a binding agreement, but it continues to be difficult to convince governments of the value of a legally binding convention.
- The **Environmental Democracy Index** will be launched in March 2015 with 70 countries. It will be very useful to TAI members and other access rights advocates in their campaigns and policy advocacy.
- The Access Initiative is developing a new **website**, which will be finished in February 2015. The website will provide a space for members to share experiences, communicate and publicize the work of the network.

The Core Team then gave a brief overview of the TAI network's finances, highlighting the 1.5 million USD raised by the TAI Secretariat for network activities since the last Global Gathering and the many joint fundraising efforts for the LAC Principle 10 process.

The last structured topic of discussion was the challenges facing the network, principally fundraising, inactive TAI members, expanding network membership and ensuring that EDI has impact once it is launched.

The remainder of the session was dedicated to questions and comments from TAI members. The main points of discussion focused on the following:

- Q: Now that membership is being opened up to new organizations and individuals, what will new members have to do in order to retain membership?
 - A: Each region will identify one core project to unite and engage regional members.
- Q: What are the benefits of TAI membership?

- A: There is a brochure that explains the benefits, which include
 - inclusion in a community of practice and access to new knowledge
 - access to TAI website and blog
 - participation in the Global Gathering
 - coordinated work with country and regional chapters
 - being able to vote on issues within the network
 - possible election as a Core Team member
 - participation in TAI expert commissions
 - access to TAI-developed tools; capacity building
 - increased safety and security of members
 - fundraising support, including joint proposals
 - strength in numbers at the international level
- Q: What makes an activity a ‘TAI’ activity?
 - A: TAI members decide for themselves when their work is ‘TAI’. The network gives strength to fundraising efforts, but is not always appropriate. Several members of the Core Team are working to develop branding rules to help guide this decision-making process.
- Q: How many TAI members are there?
 - A: There are 226 members, 10 of whom are individuals.
- Q: What can be done to include missing activities in the Core Team report?
 - A: Send a summary to the Secretariat and they will include the activities.
- Q: What are the potential collaborations between GFW and TAI?
 - A: GFW will continue to improve as more data is added. GFW can help TAI members get easier access to previously inaccessible data. Also the TAI Secretariat is helping to think about how civil society can benefit from GFW.
- Q: Is capacity-building and fundraising inclusive? There are very few activities in the Core Team report from Africa.
 - A: Core Team leadership is very important at the regional level, and the Core Team representatives should be responsible for joint fundraising and over regional coordination.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Global Gathering offered an opportunity to test the proposition that technology can revolutionize the way we protect forest and other natural resources. Today, indigenous leaders, local communities and ordinary citizens can access new technology platforms with real time data to better understand the impact of extraction and natural resource use – something that was considered a novelty until recently.

However, technology alone cannot safeguard resource rights and protect against incursions from illegal logging, land grabs, and mining, due to the large disconnect between the amount of data shared and the public capacity to use and understand this information.

The Global Gathering highlighted several exciting new projects involving drones, online and offline mapping techniques, new mechanisms to monitor forests, websites that facilitate access to information around accountability in the use of natural resources. These projects, which are currently being tested in many countries, provide exciting new approaches to ensure better governance of natural resources. One particularly exciting aspect of technology tools is the potential to engage illiterate users. This innovative approach to making technology accessible to local communities includes a range of visualization tools for the illiterate. Gill Conquest of ExCites UCL continues to explore the spatial knowledge of different groups in order to make icons even more intuitive.

At a very basic level, internet access—including if and how communities can get online—has important implications for the accessibility and usefulness of digital tools. Even within a single community, internet access is not equitable – [25 percent fewer women](#) have access to the internet than men. It is essential to consider all aspects of the digital divide to ensure that tools are accessible for all intended users.

Global Gathering participants left Bogota understanding that the wealth of environmental and spatial information collected via digital tools creates an important foundation, but it is often not enough to create change. Technology needs to be used in combination with other activities and/or tools, such as those that [diagnose governance strengths and weaknesses](#). Governance tools can help advocate for legal reforms, monitor how policy implementation and identify capacity needs so that government institutions can better address environmental problems.

Having data isn't enough, for this reason it is critical to build communities of practice. Bringing together diverse groups of advocates and researchers can effectively help technology developers obtain valuable feedback on their work, reach a greater audience and share insights about how technology can improve social and environmental outcomes.

WRI COMMITMENTS FOR GLOBAL GATHERING FOLLOW-UP

Topic	Method	Deadline	Point person
Share Global Gathering photos	DropEvent	12/5/2014	Stephanie Ratte
Facilitation (on the unconference style)	Webinar	1/31/2015	Carole Excell with Gunner
Nomination for TAI membership	ask Core Team to nominate participants; send interest form to participants	1/31/2015	Core Team members, Rachel Mulbry
Resource list of tools presented at GG	Blog on TAI website	12/31/2014	Stephanie Ratte, Carole Excell
Send out session notes	Email/TAI website	11/30/2014	Rachel Mulbry
Mobilize around EDI results	EDI launch, joint projects with partners	9/30/2015	Jesse Worker
Collect examples of social/environmental conflicts from LAC	Desk research	5/30/2015	Rachel Mulbry, Carole Excell, LAC Core Team members
Promote OGP	Openness and Natural Resources Working Group	9/30/2015	Carole Excell
Develop joint concept notes for the commission on forest governance	Emails, conference calls, research	2/28/2015	Free de Koning
Progress reports from key participants in 6 months	Select participants and email, write up responses for blog	4/30/2015	Carole Excell, Rachel Mulbry, Liz Moses
Analyze conference evaluations	Write up conclusions, circulate to EDP and CT	2/28/2015	Carole Excell, Rachel Mulbry, Liz Moses
Share resources for campaigns	TAI website, teach partners how to use campaigns page	3/30/2015	Carole Excell, Rachel Mulbry, Liz Moses, Stephanie Ratte
Community mapping	Webinar	2/28/2014	Peter Veit with Gregor Maclennan

Infographics and using data in campaigns	Further project work (including a webinar)	6/30/2015	Liz Moses
Sharing best practices on forest governance	Commission on Forest Governance	9/30/2015	Free de Koning
Using technology to improve access rights	Blog about Development Alert and other platforms	3/30/2015	Carole Excell
Collaboration between TAI partners on regional work in Africa	Find joint project, write concept note	6/30/2015	Jesse Worker
Using maps and infographics to tell stories	Rachael Petersen's presentation (online)	1/31/2015	Benjamin Jones, Rachael Petersen
Open Street Map	Webinar	1/31/2015	Carole Excell with Gunner
Gender in project planning	TAI survey, webinar on incorporating gender into project planning and implementation, sharing resources in blog	1/31/2015	Liz Moses
Regional meeting notes	Send to Core Team before call	1/31/2014	Rachel Mulbry
UNEP Access to Information Campaign	Send out requests for information and follow up with participants	2/28/2014	Carole Excell, Liz Moses
Development Alert	Send out information on development alert to Honduras partners	12/31/2014	Carole Excell
Forest governance accountability	Share GFI working paper with participants	7/31/2015	Lauren Williams
Incorporate user feedback into the GFW platform	GFW website update	3/31/2015	Benjamin Jones, Alyssa Barrett
Continue to implement the GFW civil society strategy informed by CSO needs expressed at the GG		9/30/2015	Crystal Davis, Carole Excell
Finalize GFW's partnership with Open Development Cambodia	Develop SOW, continue communication	2/1/2015	Rachael Petersen, Crystal Davis
Plan GFW training webinars and workshops	Meet to discuss this need and best approach	9/30/2015	Benjamin Jones, Alyssa Barrett, New Hire