



# LiveDiverse

*Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity in Developing Countries*

## LiveDiverse Communication Plan

December 2010

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LiveDiverse Work Package 1 Report

**For more information visit our website:**

<http://www.livediverse.eu>

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## Abbreviations

LiU	Linköping University
NIAPP	National Institute for Agricultural Planning and Projection
SOPPECOM	Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
FUNDAUNA	La Fundación para el Desarrollo Académico de la Universidad Nacional
Dundee	University of Dundee
VU	VU University
JRC	EC Joint Research Centre

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# 1. Introduction

The LiveDiverse Communication strategy (December 2009) provides an overall strategy for communication throughout the LiveDiverse project lifecycle. The strategy identified five types audience for communication and relevant methodologies which includes:

- Communication with other scientists
- Communication with other projects
- Communication with the mass media
- Communication with stakeholders and the public
- Communication with policy makers.

This document supplements the LiveDiverse communication strategy, and aims to provide the details of the LiveDiverse communication activities and plans at different levels.

## 2. Communication with other scientists

### *2.1 Publication and participation in scientific conferences (international and national)*

Scientific conferences are key venues to present new scientific knowledge and methodologies emerging from the LiveDiverse project. A specific budget post has been included in the project budget for this type of communication and dissemination, and each partner has a certain amount. A number of conferences are already proposed; these include conferences organised by the American Geographers, Society of International Law, Stockholm Water Week, World Water Forum, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Biodiversity Convention COP (side event), Ramsar Convention COP (side event) etc. Following is a list of scientific conferences suggested by partners.

Name of conference	Timing	Expected content	Key Audience	Responsibility for submitting paper and presenting	Suggestion by
IASC conference presentation	Jan 2011	Analysis HH survey data	IASC	WP+ interested CS coordinators	VU
Suggested panel at the International Conference on Commons, Hyderabad, January 2011	Jan 2011	Eight to nine papers from the different work packages	International academia, CSOs, policy makers, media	All LiveDiverse Partners	SOPPECOM
Savanna Network Meeting (SANParks)	2010	Engage with researchers and stakeholders	Scientific & stakeholders	Dr M Claassen & Prof G. Gooch	CSIR
World Water Week 2011	2011	LiveDiverse Seminar	Scientific – water community	All WPs	CSIR
Annual Colloquium of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law,	Sept, 2010	Protected Areas Governance within the Context of Climate Change – the search for effectiveness within South Africa and Vietnam	Environmental Lawyers	Alistair Rieu-Clarke, Geoff Gooch & Andrew Allan	Dundee
IASC – Hyderabad	2011	WP4, Milestone 4.1, Task 4.2	Scientific & Academic	WP4	CSIR

## 2.2 Publications in scientific journals

It is expected that the LiveDiverse project will result in a number of publications in scientific, peer-reviewed journals, especially during the final two years of the project. Project partners have been encouraged to strive for joint publications in which case study partners write together with other case study partner's or/and with the European partners. This is in order to ensure that the publications are based on a sound, common understanding of the conditions in the case areas.

In order to guarantee that LiveDiverse project results are disseminated to as large an audience as possible, on-line journals that allow free access to publications will also be used. The following table is the list of scientific journals suggested by partners.

Name of journal and publication	Timing	Expected content	Key audience	Responsibility for writing article	Suggestion by
Peer reviewed journal	Draft ready mid 2011	Comparison of case study analyses	Policy sciences	WP + interested CS coordinators	VU
Peer Reviewed journal	Draft ready end 2010	Analysis HH survey data	(development) economists, policy sciences	WP+ interested CS coordinators	VU
Articles in Economic and Political Weekly	Towards the end of the project	On basin issues and methodological issues	International academia, CSOs, policy makers, media	SOPPECOM	SOPPECOM
Soil Science Magazine	The magazine published 2-3 times a year	Project content, objectives, activities, main outputs, outcomes, etc.	Scientists and managers	NIAPP	NIAPP
Agriculture Publishing House	Project end	Scientific results and lessons learnt			NIAPP
Agriculture Publishing House	March 2011	The status quo and proposed solutions		Hoang Xuan Phuong (*)	NIAPP

		for protection of bio-diversity in Ba Be national park and Na Hang nature reserve, Viet Nam.		Vu Cong Lan Vuong Thuc Tran	
Agriculture Publishing House	December 2010	Living conditions and the matter of bio-diversity protection in Ba Be national park and Na Hang nature reserve, Viet Nam		Nguyen Van Toan, (*) Hoang Xuan Phuong, Ph.D Vu Cong Lan Vuong Thuc Tran	NIAPP
Agriculture Publishing House	June 2011	GIS mapping of bio-diversity vulnerability at sub-national level.		Do Minh Phuong (*) Nguyen Thanh Xuan	NIAPP
Agriculture Publishing House	December 2010	Measuring Bio-diversity and Livelihoods Vulnerability: The LiveDiverse methodology for integration of environmental, economic and social vulnerability assessment		Nguyen Van Toan (*) Nguyen Thanh Xuan Do Minh Phuong	NIAPP
Agriculture Publishing House	March 2011	Online interface for bio-diversity mapping: A GIS database for Viet		Do Minh Phuong (*) Nguyen Thanh Xuan Bouraoui Faycal	NIAPP

		Nam, India, Costa Rica and South Africa.		Alberto Aloe	
(Journal to be identified)	2011	WP4, Milestone 4.1, Task 4.2	Scientific & Academic	CSIR	CSIR
Publication	Published	Biophysical ATLAS of the Tèrraba River Basin		FUNDAUNA	FUNDAUNA
Publication	Published	Working paper on the Socio-economic dynamic of the Tèrraba River basin		FUNDAUNA	FUNDAUNA
Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration and Institutions	July/ August	Examining the interplay between laws, policies, institutions and actors	Multidisciplinary audience interested in environmental governance issues	Geoff Gooch & Alistair Rieu-Clarke	Dundee
Environmental Law Journal	July/August	Effective Protected Area Governance: What to measure, how to measure it, and against which standard?	Multidisciplinary focus on political science and legal communities	Alistair Rieu-Clarke & Geoff Gooch	Dundee

### *2.3 Publications in books and edited books*

A final LiveDiverse edited book will be produced around the end of the project. Potential publishers are IWA and Earthscan and university publishers, etc. Project partners are also encouraged to publish selected parts of their results in other edited books during and after the project's lifespan.

#### *2.4 Communication through the LiveDiverse website(s)*

The LiveDiverse website (and the LiveDiverse Vietnam website) both have special sections where scientific results can be presented to other scientists and interested parties.

#### *2.5 LiveDiverse Technical Review committee*

In order to receive scientific feedback to the project, LiveDiverse review committee will be established, in lieu of LiveDiverse Advisory Committee which was originally envisaged in the project document. The committee composes of experts relevant to each work package, and each member is expected to provide feedback to specific outputs of work packages. Each member is expected to contribute twice to the review: once towards the end of 2010, and another time during month 30-33 of the project (July-October) when project is expected to have near final version of scientific outputs. Followings are names of individuals proposed for the technical review committee member.

WP	Name	Title	Organization
4	Dr. Harry Biggs	Programme Integrator. Biodiversity Outcome	South Africa National Parks (SANPARKS)
5	Tu Tan Tuan	Associate Professor (Earth Sciences)	
6	Chris Enthoven	Program Leader. Livelihoods and Sustainable Financing	WWF Netherland
8	Jorge Vargas Culle	Deputy Director. Programa Estado de la Nacion, Costa Rica	
Overall	Prof. Madhav Gadgil	Life member	Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science of Agarkar Institute. Pune

### **3. Communication with other projects**

There are a number of other projects dealing with similar issues to LiveDiverse. Contacts have already been made with some of these, and there are plans to coordinate certain aspects of communications with the other biodiversity projects funded in the EU's FP7 Program. These contacts are being taken through personal communication, exchange of information and through links on websites.

The LiveDiverse project builds onto the existing scientific and policy community networks of eight project partners. Followings are the list of networks of partners which the project plans to disseminate its scientific outputs.

Existing network	Type of members	Approximate number of members	Partner
Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India: Website:	CSOs, academic institutions and individuals	About 100	SOPPECOM
Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD): Website	Research institutions	Collaborative effort of three institutions	SOPPECOM
Viet Nam Soil Science Association	Scientists, environmentalists, agronomists, economists, etc.		NIAPP
WISA	Researchers, practitioners	1200	CSIR
Anthropology Association of Southern Africa	Researchers, practitioners	500	CSIR
INBO	Water Resources Experts	1000s	Dundee
IUCN Commission Environmental Law	Environmental Law Experts	100s	

LiveDiverse project partners are also encouraged to involve masters and PhD students in the project, and to offer them the chance to contribute to the project goals while at the same time gaining experience and knowledge of biodiversity and livelihoods issues.

Students	Content of thesis	Target Audience	Timing	Expected impact from communication or the study	Partner
8 Masters' theses	Results of the governance analysis (3 theses) and analysis of sustainable livelihoods (5 theses)	Anyone in the CS area	September – December 2010	Transparency about the results of our research	VU
13 graduate students from three local colleges	They were trained and they participated in data collection for WP6		21 <sup>st</sup> April to 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2010	They were exposed to different issues addressed by LiveDiverse Project; the colleges will also participate in further dissemination and grounding some of the results	SOPPEC OM
5 Ph. D. students of Shivaji University, Kolhapur	They prepared five thematic studies relating to Warana basin (shortly to be uploaded on the site and they would be published in journals)	Project partners, academia, and interested persons from CS area	1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010	It would be useful for some of the WPs (WP5, WP6), communication to the academia and interested persons in CS area	SOPPEC OM

#### 4. Communication with the mass media

Communication with the mass media is managed both at the project management level, and especially at the case study level. A LiveDiverse introduction video was produced at the kick-off meeting and is now available for information to the mass media.

In this respect it is important to realise that the mass media in western countries is not the same as that in the LiveDiverse case areas. While the project can utilise the internet, newspapers, radio and TV at the project management level, in many of the LiveDiverse case areas these are not common means of communication. Instead, in Vietnam, for example, the public loudspeaker systems will be used to provide information in villages, while in South Africa it is possible to use local radio programmes, as well as sending SMS messages to people in local villages, as many inhabitants, however poor, have cell phones.

Following table shows the plan for communication through mass media.

Media	Content of communication (project activity and expected output)	Target Audience	Timing	Expected impact from communication	Suggested by
Media briefings	Communicating project progress and results, and also basin related issues and so on	These are popular articles and briefings and would help to reach out to general public	Year 3 Specific suggestions 1) when there will be a concerted effort to take back information to villages) 2) During the final consortium meeting	Increased awareness	SOPPECOM, VU, CSIR
Viet Nam Agriculture Newspaper	General information (in Vietnamese) about the Project.	- MARD and line Ministries, etc. - Local readers.	Periodically	Better awareness about environ. protection and biodiversity.	NIAPP
VN News	General information (in English) about the Project	Foreign readers.	Periodically	Collaboration and integration (if possible) with other relevant projects/programs.	NIAPP
Hoạt động Khoa học	Journal on Scientific Activities issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology. monthly issue bilingual languages(English and Vietnamese) ISSN 0866 - 7152,				NIAPP
Tạp chí Môi	(Environment Magazine, English				NIAPP

trường	meaning), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, monolingual language (Vietnamese).				
Local Newspaper	Project awareness	Local communities and local authorities	Year 2 & 3	General project awareness	CSIR
Local radio (where available)	Project awareness	Local communities	Year 3	General project awareness and feedback	CSIR
CSIR ScienceScope	Project Awareness specifically WP4	Scientific community and national policy makers	Start of project	General project awareness and linkages to other projects	CSIR
LiveDiverse Video	Provides visual information about the project and our case study areas, to media and stakeholders			General project awareness and understanding	JRC, LiU

## 5. Communication with stakeholders and the public

The major difference between communication with other scientists and with stakeholders and the public is that information presented to the later groups should be without unnecessary scientific jargon. While a number of stakeholders may indeed want the same information as that provided to scientists, it needs to be complemented with shorter and more straight-forward information. In the LiveDiverse project information folders concerning the project aims is being prepared in local languages, with information about the local case partners. As noted above, innovative means of communication such as through village loudspeaker systems and cell phone SMS are also being tested. Besides these, direct communication through three series of stakeholder workshops are part of the project; the first round of these meetings was conducted in October-December 2009, and involved meetings with local villagers and representatives for the stakeholders in the case areas. Other means of communication with stakeholders and the public are:

- Newsletters in local languages
- Information folders tailored to the needs of the inhabitants of the case areas
- Involvement in the formulation and evaluation of the scenarios of livelihoods and biodiversity in each of the four case areas

- The LiveDiverse Case Study Committees, these consist of representatives of local stakeholders, organisations and policy makers, and will provide advice and feed-back on project development and results.

### 5.1 Communication plan with Stakeholders in case study area

Suggested method of communication ( <i>How to communicate?</i> )	Content of communication (project activity and expected output) ( <i>What to communicate?</i> )	Target Audience ( <i>who to communicate?</i> )	Timing ( <i>when to communicate?</i> )	Expected impact from communication ( <i>what do we want to achieve through communication?</i> )	
Information sharing session	Project details and expected outcomes	Local villagers	Throughout project - during one-on-one interactions and group interactions	Awareness of the project;	CSIR
Information sharing session	Project details and expected outcomes	University of Venda	Start of project	Awareness of the project	CSIR
Workshop discussion	WP4, Milestone 4.1, Task 4.2	CSC	Start of project	Input from disciplinary experts regarding the task.	CSIR
Official Letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project's objectives, content, activities, specific plans, environmental and social issues, biodiversity, etc.</li> <li>- Surveys, investigation, data collection, collaboration between W.P5 and localities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district and commune People Committees.</li> <li>- Local line agencies (Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment, etc.</li> <li>- Management Boards of Ba Be National Park and Na Hang</li> </ul>	Official meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information (data, figures, reports) of the area.</li> <li>- Collaboration and assistance between NIAPP/W.P5 and local line agencies.</li> </ul>	NIAPP

		Nature Reserve			
Telephone	Short and quick communication about specific activities, surveys, data, etc.	Management Board of Ba Be and Na Hang	5-10 min.	Short discussions and replies.	NIAPP
E-mail, Fax and public speaker (for quick reference) and Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project's objectives, content, activities, specific plans, environmental and social issues, biodiversity, etc.</li> <li>- Surveys, investigation, data collection, collaboration between W.P5 and localities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial, district and commune People Committees.</li> <li>- Local line agencies (Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment, etc.</li> </ul> Management Boards of Ba Be National Park and Na Hang Nature Reserve	Regularly	Quick replies. Basic information and Project's progress (via Website)	NIAPP
Series of meetings with stakeholders	Understanding stakeholder perceptions, communicating project objectives and getting inputs for the scenarios	Different stakeholders like government officials, national park authorities, different communities within the basin, civil society organisations, students and youth and media	At three stages of the project: one, at the initial phase to understand stakeholder perceptions and get inputs for scenarios, two, in the processes of developing and finalising scenarios, and third in the process of developing policy and institutional recommendations	To make the scenarios more relevant to the different stakeholders, and to increase the social acceptability of the project recommendations	SOPPEC OM

## 5.2 Live Diverse Case Study Committee members

Country	Case study area	Name	Organization	Position
Vietnam	Ba Be	Mr. Nong The Dien	Ba Be National Park	
	Na Hang	Mr. Nguyen The Doi	Na Hang Forest Protection Station	Director
India	Warna River Basin	Prof. Madhav Gadgil	Maharashtra Association for Cultivaiton of Science of Agarkar Insitute, Pune	Life Member
		Dr. Bharat Patankar	Shramik Mukti Dal	Chairperson
		Ms. Sanskriti Menon	Centre for Environment Education (CEE)	Programme Director
		Shri Madhav Gogate	Orissa Forestry Sector Project	Team Leader and General Consultant
		Dr. Sanjeev Nalawade	Department of Geology, Fergusson College	Lecturer, Geography
		Dr. Jay Samant	Development Rearch Awareness and Action Institute (DEVRAAI)	Trustee and Advisor
		Dr. Rajendra Kumbhar	1) Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil College; 2) M. N. Roy Institute for Non-Formal Educaiton and Research	College Lecturer and NGO activist
		Dhanaji Gurav	Shramik Mukti Dal (Democratic)	Activist
		Dr. S. R. Yadav	Shivaji Univeristy, Kolhapur	Head, Department of Botany
		Dr. M.V. Cholekar-Bachulkar	Shri Vijaysingh Yadav College of Arts & Science	Principal

South Africa	Greater Kruger	Dr Harry Biggs (to be confirmed)	SANPARKS	Researcher and Conservation Practitioner
	Greater Kruger	Ms. Carina van Rooyen	University of Johannesburg, Department of Anthropology and Development Studies	Senior Lecturer
	Greater Kruger	Chief Netshiavha	Chief of the Tshiavha/ Lake Fundudzi Region	Local Leader
Costa Rica		Adrian Arias	Terraba River Basin comission	
		Rocio Cordoba	IUCN	
		Jorge Vargas Culle	Estado de la Nación.	

### *5.3 Plan for communication with each case study committee*

#### India

During the first semester, SOPPECOM talked individually with the Case Study Members, circulated the LiveDiverse material to them, in order to inform about activities of the LiveDiverse. The First Case Study Committee (CSC) meeting was held on 16th September 2009. During this meeting, the detail of the project was shared with the CSC members, who provided inputs and detailed suggestions about the study as well as the study area. Proceedings of this meeting are available on the project internal website. [http://www.livediverse.eu/?page\\_id=875](http://www.livediverse.eu/?page_id=875)

Two-day workshop was organized for the capacity building of SOPPECOM LiveDiverse staff on 16-17 October 2009, in which the CSC members took sessions on their respective areas of expertise and experience. Proceedings of this meeting are available.

Two workshops were organised in collaboration with the Department of Environment Science, University of Pune in Pune and in collaboration with the Department of Environment Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and YC Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar in Waranangar during the visit of the international LiveDiverse team December 2009. The CSC members took active participation to the workshops both as presenters and as participants.

SOPPECOM plans to organize 2 more meetings of the CSC: one at the stage of draft scenario development, and another one towards the end of the project. In addition, SOPPECOM continues to keep in close touch with the CSC members, who are actively involved in providing guidance and inputs to the project in their respective areas of expertise.

### South Africa

During the initial phase (year one) of the project the CSC was invited to give their opinions and contribute to the work plan for WP4 via a workshop. However, the main source of interaction between WP4 and the CSC will be through one-on-one discussion and email where relevant. The reason for this is that while two of our CSC members are easily accessible through email and telephone, Chief Netshiavha (who lives and is a local leader in the case study area) is not, and local custom dictates that one-on-one discussions with him is an important protocol. The other members of the CSC will also be invited to the case study area. Finally, the CSC will further be involved in the review of the outputs.

### Costa Rica

The case study committee in Costa Rica consists of three people who have diverse background, roles and geographic locations. They include: Adrian Arias; Rocio Cordoba; and Jorge Vargas. Therefore, the strategy for the case study committee is to hold separate meetings with each member, whenever their feedback is necessary for the project. Adrian Arias is a member of the Terraba River Basin Commission. The project received strong support from him particularly on the production of the Biophysical Atlas. Rocio Cordoba is the Mesoamerican coordinator of the IUCN water programme. The project is expected to work closely with Jorge Vargas particularly during the final year, as Jorge is also a member of the LiveDiverse review committee.

### Vietnam

The LiveDiverse project maintains two-way communication with the case study committee members, primarily through mail, fax and telephone. The case study committee members provide data and information of the provinces and provide support to the LiveDiverse field surveys. NIAPP shares information, activities and progress from the project on a regular basis. Several meetings have been organized with the local level and national level stakeholders. During the LiveDiverse field survey, NIAPP organized meetings with officers of the Provincial People's Committees, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) related to Ba Be and Ha Hang. As one of the ways to receive feedback on the project from the national stakeholders, NIAPP organized a seminar titled "Biodiversity and Related Issues in the Complex of Ba Be–Na Hang" on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 2010 in Hanoi. Participants included scientists from national-level ministries, institutes, and universities. The detail report is currently uploaded to the LiveDiverse internal web site [http://www.livediverse.eu/?page\\_id=842](http://www.livediverse.eu/?page_id=842)

#### 5.4 Communication with Stakeholders and general public

Newsletter and general project information	Content of communication (project activity and expected output)	Target Audience	Timing	Expected impact from communication	Suggested by
LiveDiverse Newsletter	Project update of every 4 month, starting September 2010. Each partner to provide 200 words update and picture to coordinator.	General public, policy maker, researchers, and any other people interested in LiveDiverse	September, February, May, September, January	Interested parties updated with the project	LiU
LiveDiverse Brochure	Overview of LiveDiverse project. English and version with local language	All stakeholders	Done in 2009		LiU
LiveDiverse Web site			Done in August 2009		LiU
Two issues of Newsletter in Marathi	Basin issues, stakeholder issues and perceptions, possible scenarios and policy and institutional recommendations	All stakeholders in the basin and interested persons from outside	One issue would be brought out at the end of second year and the second issue would be brought out at the end of third year	Increased awareness amongst the basin stakeholders and a means of communication between them and the project	SOPPECOM
	Major Project's objectives and achievement, etc. Lessons learnt	MARD, MONRE, MOST, Provincial People's Committees, Management Boards.	Six-month Progress. Annually.	Coordination, collaboration and cooperation.	NIAPP
LiveDiverse project brief (in TsiVenda and English)	Project outline, foreseen tasks, contact details	Local communities	Throughout project duration	General project awareness	CSIR

Both PBs suggested above could also be included as short articles					Dundee
Conferences and events (non-scientific)	Content of communication (project activity and expected output)	Target Audience	Timing	Expected impact from communication	
Dissemination workshop	Communication of project outcomes	Stakeholders within the basin, media, officials, CSOs	End of the project	Increased uptake of project outcomes by different sections	SOPPECOM
Meetings with local stakeholders	Project's main activities and achievements. Lessons and experiences.	Local authorities and communities in the Project areas.	Meetings organized in local areas.	Local understanding, response, collaboration, etc. Better awareness of environmental protection, biodiversity.	NIAPP
Makuya Traditional Authority Forum	Oral presentation and discussion with the forum regarding the project and fieldwork timeframes	Traditional authorities in the Makuya region	Start of project	General project awareness and Traditional leaders approval to work in the area	CSIR
Mutele Traditional Authority Council Meeting	Short oral presentation regarding the project and fieldwork timeframes	Traditional authorities in the Mutele region	Pre-fieldwork	General project awareness and Traditional leaders approval to work in the area	CSIR
EU Green Week	Presentation of the project in the conference, and LiveDiverse stand for 4 days. Communication with EU officials, policy makers, and general public	EU officials Policy Makers General Public	June 2010	Further understanding of the project by our donor and policy makers, with potential implication for policy uptake of our result. With general public, is to raise awareness for the project	LiU
Manuas, Amazone	Project exchange				LiU

## 6. Communication with policy makers

Just as with stakeholders and the public, policy makers will be engaged with for the whole period of the project. Initial meetings were organised with local policy makers in the case areas even before the project had started, through a series of meetings managed by the case area partners and in some cases the project coordinator. As LiveDiverse has a clear focus on formulating policy recommendations, the involvement of this group is vital. The project methodology is based on the identification of biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural-spiritual vulnerability, which then lead into the formulation of livelihoods and biodiversity scenarios. In the work with these scenarios, which involve three rounds of stakeholder meetings (see above), policy makers will play an important role. They will both contribute to the formulation of the scenarios and to the on-going evaluation of these. Other methods that are used in communication with policy makers include:

- LiveDiverse Policy Briefs; these are short (2-3 pages) reports with the project's main policy relevant findings. It is expected that about 8-12 policy briefs will be produced in the project.
- LiveDiverse Technical Briefs; these are short (2-3 page) reports that explain some of the technical aspects of the project. It is expected that about 5-8 Technical Briefs will be produced in the project.
- Short executive summaries of the main LiveDiverse reports. As the project reports may be considerable in size, each report will include a 4-5 page executive summary of the main findings included in the report. This will allow policy makers to gain an understanding of the report's contents and to decide if they need to read the report as a whole.

Policy brief	Content of communication (project activity and expected output) ( <i>what to communicate?</i> )	Target Audience ( <i>who to communicate?</i> )	Timing ( <i>when to communicate?</i> )	Expected impact from communication ( <i>what do we want to achieve through communication?</i> )	Partner
Livelihood-nature linkages	Presents the outcomes of the HH survey per case study region and across	International, national and regional policy makers	Sept-Dec 2010	Sharing of results, creating sense of urgency	VU

Management of Chandoli National Park/Tiger Reserve	Participatory management of national park embedding the local peoples interests though eco-tourism and so on	Policy makers (especially related to forests and national parks), CSOs, park affected persons and villagers from the fringe villages	Towards the end of he project while formulating the policy and institutional recommendations	Changed mindsets and practices, increased participatory element in park policy	SOPPECOM
Sustainable agriculture in the basin	Highlighting issues of transition to a sustainable system and the required policy/institutional/financial support for the transition	Farming community, CSOs, policy makers	Towards the end of he project while formulating the policy and institutional recommendations	Changed mindsets and practices and a larger basket of sustainable livelihood options	SOPPECOM
Rehabilitation policy for dam affected persons	Recommendations that incorporate exploration of displacement minimising and vulnerability minimising options	Dam affected people, dam beneficiaries, CSOs, policy makers, project officials	Towards the end of he project while formulating the policy and institutional recommendations	Reduction of vulnerabilities due to displacement	SOPPECOM
Rehabilitation of persons affected by protected areas	Recommendations that incorporate exploration of displacement minimising and vulnerability minimising	Park affected, CSOs, policy makers, park authorities	Towards the end of he project while formulating the policy and institutional recommendations	Reduction of vulnerabilities due to displacement	SOPPECOM
Environ. degradation and protection, biodiversity, land use, food security, poverty	Project's activities, deliverables, outputs, progress.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ministry of Science and	Workshops, seminars, meetings, etc.	Coordination, collaboration, cooperation, instruction, explanation, etc. Information sharing. Mainstreaming with other relevant projects, programs.	NIAPP

reduction, etc.		Technology (MOST), Provincial People's Committees (Bac Can and Tuyen Quang), etc.			
Governance Interplay	This would be based on the paper mentioned below. It would discuss the interplay between laws, policies, institutions & actors. Basically a definition of each, how they interact, and why it is important to consider such interaction in relation to biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods.	Policy-makers and NGOs	End of Year Two	Raise awareness of the need to take an integrated approach to the analysis of governance.	Dundee
Governance effectiveness	This would be based on the paper mentioned below. Intention would be to describe existing work on measuring effectiveness, what is meant by governance effectiveness, and how we approach it in our case studies	Policy-makers and NGOs	End of Year Two	Raise awareness of the need for focus more attention on effectiveness of governance instruments.	Dundee
Technical Brief/ methodological manual	Content of communication (project activity and expected output)	Target Audience	Timing	Expected impact from communication	
Case study protocol	Explains the approach researchers take in the CS areas	Mainly researchers	March-April 2010	Clarification about research approach amongst other researchers	VU
Household survey	Explains household survey and the analytical results	Researchers and policy makers	September-Dec 2010	Understanding of content household survey and data	VU

				analysis	
Methodology for the combined assessment of bio-physical, socio-economic and cultural-spiritual vulnerabilities (to be done in collaboration with WP5 and WP6 leaders)	Inter-disciplinary approach to assessment of different vulnerabilities – methodological tool	Researchers, planners, CSOs	End of the project	Increased sensitivity to the need for inter-disciplinary approach and methodology for analysis of complex issues like the different vulnerabilities and also its adoption\	SOPPECOM
	Methodologies, results, information.	Relevant scientific agencies and universities, etc.	Seminars, workshops, meetings, etc. (by relevant contents)	Data and information sharing. Collaboration in research, etc.	NIAPP
Workshop presentations and minutes of the discussion	WP4, Milestone 4.1, Task 4.2	CSC, local and provincial government	Start of project, end of project	Input from disciplinary experts	CSIR
Socio-economic vulnerability assessment methodology		Policy makers, NGOs, Other researchers interested in vulnerability assessment method	2011		VU
Household Cultural-Survey Spiritual		Policy makers, NGOs, Other researchers	December 2010 2011		VU SOPPECOM

vulnerability assessment methodology		interested in vulnerability assessment method			
Ecological vulnerability assessment methodology		Policy makers, NGOs, Other researchers interested in vulnerability assessment method	January 2011		NIAPP