**Terms of Reference for a training of Civil Society Organizations in Participatory Forest Management in Cabo Delgado and Niassa**

**Background**

Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is the overall term used for decentralized models of forest management that involve a variety of stakeholders, principally rural communities. There are a variety of tenure and institutional arrangements within PFM, although two principle arrangements are common: i) Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), and ii) Joint Forest Management (JFM), also referred to as co-management (Yanda 2014).

PFM aims not only to improve forest management and conservation through the participation of the people that have the most at stake, but also to improve the livelihoods of those people dependent upon these resources. The concept also includes ideas of democratic participation of civil society in affairs that affect them directly, and social justice. In Mozambique, where illegal logging and timber trade have been increasing steadily in the last 10 years (Egas 2015), and the charcoal trade is common, it is essential that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have the capacity to engage and work with rural communities, government, and other actors to support and implement PFM.

**Objectives**

**Overall objective**

The increase the awareness and capacity of CSOs in Cabo Delgado and Niassa to support PFM

**Specific objectives**

* To introduce the key concepts and definitions in PFM.
* To learn about the key components of PFM: tenure and institutional arrangements, governance, gender.
* To explore the evidence and potential for forest and livelihood benefits from PFM.
* To raise awareness of case studies of PFM.
* To consider the sustainability of PFM, and the role of CSOs.
* To apply all these ideas to the socio-political and forest context of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.