

## Introduction

Doing great activities with a great educational content doesn't need to be difficult; we already have so many of them in CISV! So that everyone can benefit from them, the Education Content committee is building a database of all of our Peace Education activities. We need your help to collect a selection of activities from all our programmes. To ensure these activities are collected in a consistent way we are using an Activity Template, and there is one for each programme. This will make it easier for everyone to use and share activities. The database will be located online in 'The Library' and will be managed with help from each of the Programme Committees. The format of this template is based on the CISV Experiential Learning model.

## 1. Educational Content

Areas(s) of Peace Education: Please check the box which identifies the **main** focus of the activity.

	Human Rights		Diversity
X	Conflict and Resolution	X	Sustainable Development

**Theme:** A theme is used to connect a series of activities through a programme. What is the Theme of your programme and how does this activity fit into it?

Rainforest preservation – a role play

**Educational Goals and Indicators:** Please only check the ones your activity will focus on and collect evidence for.

	1	Develop self and intercultural awareness
X	1a)	Gain awareness of alternative cultural and personal perspectives
X	1b)	Compare own perspectives with others
X	1c)	Reflect on the challenges to own views throughout the camp
	1d)	Put into practice the cultural awareness acquired throughout the camp
	2	Develop leadership skills
	2a)	Take initiative to build and maintain a strong community
X	2b)	Maintain the values and rules of the group
	2c)	Plan and facilitate activities throughout the camp
	2d)	Take initiative for the practical aspects of the camp
	3	Develop positive attitudes towards other people
	3a)	Contribute to camp's daily life and responsibilities
X	3b)	Respect others by actively participating in all activities
X	3c)	Listen to and respect the opinions of others
	3d)	Accept conflict as part of community living and actively try to resolve it
	4	Empower people for active global citizenship
X	4a)	Share personal perspective on the different educational themes and topics
X	4b)	Contribute to discussions on how to become active global citizens
	4c)	Join in an LMO activity
X	4d)	Consider how to use new attitudes, skills and knowledge after the camp

**Evidence:** How will you know if the participants have learned what the activity intended? Evidence should be matched to the indicators you identified for this activity.

Experience in adapting and representing someone else's views.  
Understand how deforestation affects us all.  
Gain experience in solving conflicts.

## 2. Explanation

### Do:

Explain how the activity will happen from the beginning to the end. Be sure to include the following things

- (a) how the activity is introduced in relation to the Theme
- (b) how the structure of the activity is explained, including group sizes and directions for what participants will do
- (c) what the role of leaders is during the activity e.g. how will they collect evidence

### The educational goals:

The participants will get experience in representing and acting as part of a negotiation, and gain knowledge on how difficult reaching an agreement can be when there is a huge conflict of interest. While getting to know they characters they enact, and through the negotiation the participants will learn about a highly relevant and difficult topic area which links the local, national and global levels; The Role of the international community in dealing with the climate crisis, the role of indigenous groups, their rights and biodiversity; economical growth in developing countries in the context of sustainable Development.

### Three reasons to save the rainforest:

- 1) It reduces climate changes
- 2) It has a huge biodiversity
- 3) It is the livelihood for millions of people.

### The scenario for this activity:

The scene of this role-play is in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, where a negotiation concerning the protection of the rainforest in the Oriental-province is to take place. At this negotiation there are five delegations present.

- 1) The Mbuti pygmies from Bawazagba
- 2) The local population in the town Epulu in the Okapi reservation in the Oriental province
- 3) Representatives from the national government in the capital of Kinshasa.
- 4) An international REDD delegation
- 5) A foreign timber company

### The role of the facilitator:

There are three possible outcomes of the negotiations:

- 1) No plan for forest protection is agreed.
- 2) A partial protection plan is agreed.
- 3) Total protection of the rainforest is agreed.

The facilitator will lead the negotiations, and should pull the discussion towards one of the alternative solutions. Try to make the agreement as concrete as possible. If not all the delegations agree, the majority decides. There should also be room for the participants to incorporate specific clauses or exceptions in the agreement, to safeguard special needs and wishes.

### The implementation of the activity and background information:

The participants are divided into five groups, representing the five different delegations. The entire activity should take between 2 and 2.5 hours. The actual negotiation does not have to last more

than between 30 minutes and 1 hour. During the negotiations everyone should be seated in a circle, where everyone can see each other. Everyone sits with his or her delegation. Lobbying between the delegations should be allowed before to the negotiation.

Show the movie from the rainforest.

1. Show the movies Marion Cotillard in Congo part 1, and REDD Alert Congo (internet links are provided below).
2. Hand out the roles to the different groups (5 groups in total) and give them time to get to know their character and prepare. You can find the role descriptions further down, and in each role description there is an explanation of the scenario, a character list, suggestions of solutions (plans of protection), and the description of their role. Here they get information on who they are, what their interests are concerning the protection of the rainforest, and several concrete suggestions for arguments they can use in the negotiations. While preparing the groups need to do the following:
  - A) Make **a short** presentation of who they are
  - B) what relationship they have with the forest,
  - C) what they hope to get out of this meeting.
3. The Negotiation starts and the facilitator introduce the negotiation by welcoming everyone and explaining why they are here – to discuss the possibilities for a forest protection plan. After this, the groups give their presentations so that everyone gets to know the other groups.
4. When everyone has presented their group, the facilitator asks them to go in their delegations to discuss strategy. What are they fighting for, what can they compromise on, and what **can't** they accept?
5. After 5-10 minutes the facilitator goes around to the different groups and inform them that they should discuss with some of the other groups, and try to make some agreements (basically they should start mingling and lobbying for their cause).
6. After another 10 minutes, everyone is called, so that the negotiation can continue. The group representing the AUTHORITIES IN KINSHASA is asked to start the negotiation. From here the participants should be able to continue the discussion without too much help from the facilitator. Still, to keep the discussion, the facilitator should at times try to steer the discussion towards any of the above three possible outcomes.
7. After between 30 minutes and an hour the negotiation should come to end. If the groups still haven't reached an agreement, the majority wins.
8. Before the debriefing you show the movie: CARVING UP THE CONGO (internet links are provided below).
9. Debriefing and discussion.
10. At the end you show the movie "International year of forests 2011" (link is below)

### 3. Debriefing

#### Reflect:

What questions will help participants reflect on what they experienced in the activity?

In the debriefing everyone should sit in their groups

- Which group did you represent in this activity, and what was the need and interest of your group?
- What was your group's relationship to the rainforest?
- Did you achieve your goals, and are you happy with the result of the tree protection agreement?

**Generalise:**

What questions will help participants think about what they have learned and put their experience into a wider context?

- Why do you think we had this activity, why is it important to think about the rainforest?
- If you had to sum up, what were the different groups' interests in the rain forest, and what do we use the rainforest for?
- Do you think a protection plan for the rainforest is important?
- Was it hard to reach an agreement, why?
- In this activity you were all equal in the negotiations. Do you think this is the case when these negotiations happen in real life?
- Who do you think has the most power in the negotiation, and why?
- Who do you think has the least power among the participating groups, and why?

**Apply:**

What questions will encourage the participants to think about how they can apply their learning in different contexts and situations?

- Why is the rain forest so important?
- Whose job is it to take care of and save the rainforest?
- Is there something we can do?

## 4. Materials and Background Preparation

**Origin of Activity:** Did you create this activity? If not, who did?

This role-play is a part of the United Nations Association of Norway's (UNA Norway) teaching resources, created together with the Rainforest Foundation in Norway. It's a part of the teaching programme called "In the deep forest of the Democratic Republic of Congo" (I Kongos dype skoger) located at the webpage [www.globalis.no](http://www.globalis.no) – UNA Norway's interactive webpage, the biggest Norwegian database over UN-statistics.

**Materials:** List the materials and their quantities to do the activity.

- The information material on the rainforest, DR Congo, and the "situation".
- The role descriptions
- Equipment to show two movies. One as an introduction to the activity, the second as a wrap-up before the discussion, the third to finish the activity.
- Paper and pens.

**INTERNET LINKS - MOVIES:**

- Marion Cotillard in Congo, part1  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pil25JfjmY8&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pil25JfjmY8&feature=player_embedded)
- REDD Alert Congo: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AfeLkhKGIwO>
- Carving up the Congo: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xxMLYNmRc\\_I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xxMLYNmRc_I)
- International year of forests 2011: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?>

**Time & Group Size:** Suggest the ideal time scale and group size for this activity.

5 groups (see role description), divide the participants into 5 groups, so the group size depends on the program.

Age/programme: Summer camp and older.

3-4 hours:

- 1.5 - 2 hours: introducing the activity, prepare and understand the characters, negotiation
- 1.5-2 hours: debriefing and discussion, movie at the end.

**Tips for facilitators:** What tips do you have for anyone who wants to do this activity? Is there anything that they should be particularly aware of?

The facilitator will lead the negotiations, and should pull the discussion towards one of the alternative solutions. Try to make the agreement as concrete as possible. If not all the delegations agree, the majority decides. There should also be room for the participants to incorporate specific clauses or exceptions in the agreement, to safeguard special needs and wishes.

**Activity Name:** Each activity should have a name so it can be searched for in the database.

In the deep forest of DR Congo

## 5. Hand-outs

### Rainforest in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo) lays of half of the worlds second largest rainforest. If this disappears it will result in huge CO2 emissions, and thousand animals and plant species will be gone. In the long term this will also mean that the poor population will lose their daily living. Still the forest is being chopped down.



Photo: Thomas Marent

After several years of war and instability, Congo is now a quite peaceful country. The war stopped the construction of roads, and the lack of roads has made the deforestation marginal. Since 2000 deforestation has had a rate of 0.24 per cent. Compared to Brazil and Indonesia, this is little. However, today several new roads are being built in Congo, and deforestation is increasing. Because of the new roads big trucks and machines can be brought deeper into the forest, and more wood can be transported out of the forest.

In the global climate threat there is an increased focus on the rainforest in DR Congo. If the deforestation continues to expand, the country is in danger of losing 40 per cent of its forest by 2050. This will entail CO2 emissions of 34.3 billion tonnes, which equals the

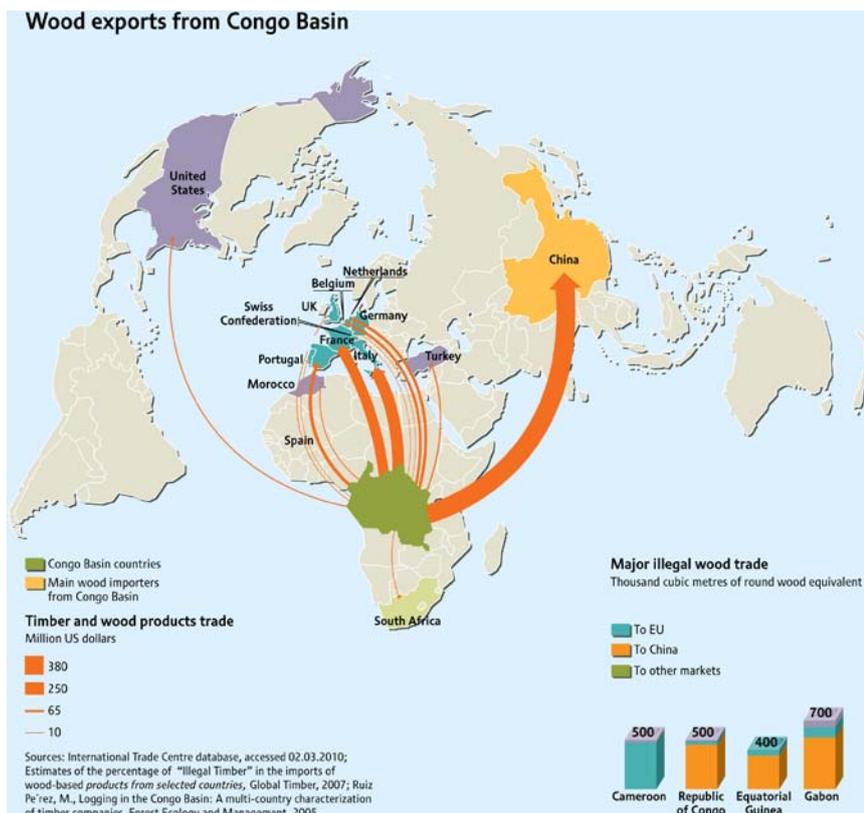
same amount of CO2 that Great Britain has polluted in the last 60 years. Because of this the forest in DR Congo is important for the whole world. The forest is also important on a local level. Even though DR Congo is rich on nature, the inhabitants are among the poorest in the world. If the forest disappears most of the inhabitants of DR Congo will lose their income. Out of DR Congo's 71 million inhabitants 55 millions live or work in the rainforest.

**What threatens the rainforest in DR Congo?**

Today the timber industry is the reason for most of the deforestation in Congo. Some of the timber companies are legal while others are illegal. Today the timber companies are allowed to chop down an area equal to Spain in size. Officially 500, 000 cubic meters of forest are taken down each year, but in addition to this is the illegal timber industry. The timber from DR Congo is sent all over the world and most of the timber companies are foreign. Because of this, DR Congo only gets a small part of the earnings from the timber industry.

The inhabitants' use of the rainforest also damages the forest. The growing population of poor people leads to an overuse of the forest. One of the biggest problems in this case is that the forest is cut down in order to make room for fields to grow crops. Much timber is also used as fuel when cooking.

**Export of Forest products from the rainforest in DR Congo**



This figure shows where the timber and other products from the rainforest in DR Congo are sent. It considers both legal and illegal trade. Source: UNEP, <http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/wood-exports-from-congo-basin>

**Use or protect?**

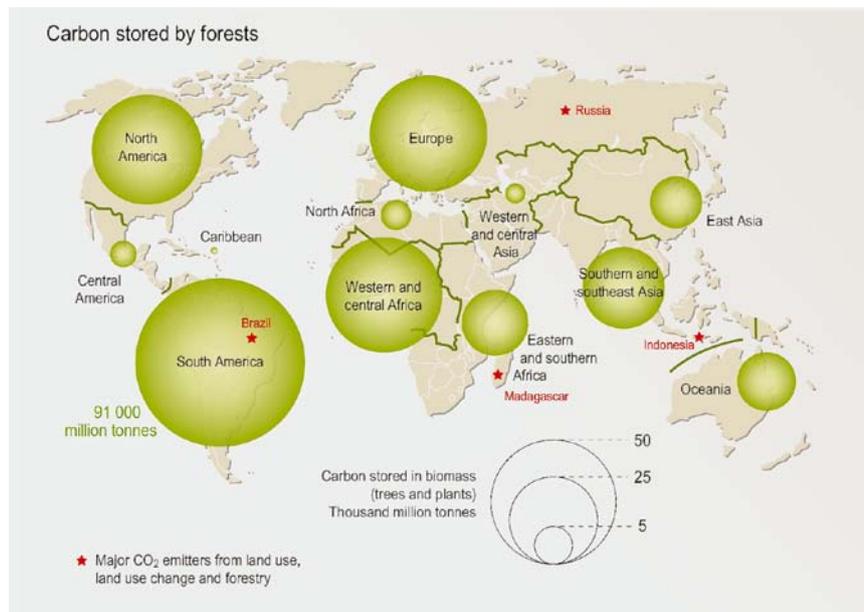
The protected areas of the forest are a safe zone for animals and plants. These areas gives the species the possibilities to reproduce, grow, and spread to nearby areas, at least in the short term.

To protect a forest means to put regulations on anything that can destroy the forest, its eco-systems, and the bio-diversity (plants – and animal species). If a forest is partially protected some use of the forest is allowed. Protecting a forest can have huge consequences for people depending on the forest. If no alternative is created, the inhabitants will lose their livelihood.

Protection demands a lot of resources. You need forest guardians and equipment to monitor the forest. This is to ensure that no one takes liberties. In DR Congo a big challenge related to forest protection will be to deal with the illegal logging.

**Facts about the rainforest**

- What is a rainforest?
  - A forest in an area where rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. A tropical rainforest.
  - All forest that grows between 10 degrees north of the equator and 10 degrees south of the equator, up until 900 meters above the sea level.
- Why is the rainforest important?
  - It prevents climate change - the global temperature is increasing because of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. The rainforest store huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>. This means that we by saving the rainforest reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
  - Contains an enormous biodiversity, on just over 6 per cent of the words surface lives more than half of the world's species of plants and animals.
  - It is the livelihood of millions of people. In the DR Congo more than 55 million people depend on the forest for their livelihood.
- How is the rainforest doing?
  - Rainforests used to cover 13 per cent of the words surface. Today only half is left.
  - Due to the changes in climate the Rainforest has received an increased amount of attention from the international community in the last years. One international initiative to protect the rainforest is the UN-REDD program. This program focus on how to reduce the emissions from deforestation and degradation, and the goal of the program is to stop climate changes.
- What happens when the rainforest is chopped down?
  - The rainforest store massive amount of carbon, and when we cut down part of the forest, CO<sub>2</sub> is released.
  - 17.4 per cent of the world's total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions comes from deforestation of rainforests.
  - To prevent deforestation is an effective measurement against climate change.

Climate Change - The rainforest store CO<sub>2</sub>

This figure illustrates the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> stored in tree and plant biomass. The size of the circles indicates the amount of Giga ton stored in the different zones. Source: UNEP, <http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/carbon-inventory1>

## Participant Information

You have travelled to Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, to participate in the negotiations concerning the rainforest in the Oriental province. During the last years there has been an increasing amount of logging in the forest and huge forest areas are either gone or destroyed. At this point the international community is showing a commitment to the issue. Due to the threat of climate changes, the world cannot withstand the disappearance of its second largest rainforest. Therefore, an international environment committee is present at the negotiation.

Five delegations are participating in the negotiations. Everyone knows that the disagreements are serious. No one can predict the outcome of the negotiations. What you have to agree on is the following:

Should the rainforest be protected? If so, which plan of protection is the best?

## Alternative Solutions

1. No protection plan
2. A plan that ensures partial protection of the forest:  
In this context a partial protection plan is a solution where the forest is divided into three zones or circles. In the **inner zone** there will be total protection of the forest. This is the area with the most valuable bio-diversity. In the **intermediate zone**, partial use of the forest will be allowed, but the use will be severely reduced compared to how it is currently used. This area will be about the same size as a small country, and it will be allowed to hunt only some animal species.

It will also be allowed to extract medicinal plants and spices from this zone. To make sure that the area isn't overused, hunting and plant extraction will be monitored. The **outer zone** will function as a buffer zone. This is a large part of the forest, and it surrounds the monitored core areas for protection. In this part of the forest it will be allowed to grow crops, get firewood, and to hunt, though in a more restricted way than before. This solution will therefore cost a lot, and be quite complicated.

3. A plan that ensures total protection of the forest:  
Total protection of the forest means that the entire area will be strictly regulated. No use of the forest will be allowed, and this rule will involve everyone.

Delegations:

- Representatives from the Mbuti pygmies
- Local community representatives from the town Epulu in the Oriental province.
- Representatives from the authorities in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- An international environmental committee
- Representatives from a foreign timber company.

#### The different delegations opinions on forest protection:

The Mbuties have the lowest rank in the DR Congo. No one considers their needs or takes their wishes into account. Both in war and in peace times they have been harassed and displaced. Even when a national park was established they were not allowed to stay. Until recently they had no rights, but now the constitution says that all inhabitants in the country have equal rights. The "forest law" says that the forest people should be heard in matters concerning the use of the forest. This law is overlooked, and in many cases the Mbuti pygmies are not aware of their rights.

The Mbuties want the forest to be protected, and they also want the right to live in the forest to be guaranteed from the government, so that they can continue to live the way they always have. They fear the roads that are being built because these roads bring with them huge machines that will attack the forest and start withdrawing timber from it.



Bawzagba. Photo: Johan Wilthage

**The general population of DR Congo:** In total there are 250 ethnic groups in DR Congo that speak more than 700 different languages and dialects. Most people are Bantus, and they speak the Bantu language. Despite the cultural and religious diversity in the country most people have one thing in common; they all depend on the forest.

In the last 50 years there have been changes in living conditions for most of the inhabitants. In contrast to the Mbuti pygmies modernisation has affected the way most of the population lives. They are still dependent on the forest, as for their livelihood. Few people have a job and an income, and there are few stores to buy groceries in. The

forest is all they have got, and if it disappears there is no compensation. People use the forest for growing their own crops-, collecting firewood, and hunting, and then they trade goods on the market.

Most of the people want protection of the forest, and just like the Mbuti pygmies all others also want the right to use the forest. However protection of the forest will lead to restrictions as to what can be done in and taken out of the forest, in order to ensure a sustainable use of the forest. The question is, will there be enough for everyone, or will alternatives be created in order to give people an income and livelihood that does not depend on the forest?

The politicians in DR Congo are facing huge challenges concerning decisions that both benefit people and the forest.

**The Government:** The state of DR Congo owns the forests. They decide which companies are allowed to log in the rainforest. They are also responsible for the protection the forest. In order to work as a timber company in the forest, you need permission from the authorities. Nevertheless, most of the timber industry is illegal, and the authorities do little to stop that.

After several years of war and instability, DR Congo is far from a well-functioning state. There is a lot of corruption, and there are several examples of politicians and state employees receiving money in order to keep quiet about the illegal logging. The authorities have been withheld logging permissions, and they have managed to put up protection plans for huge forest areas. Still those rules are regularly broken.



The parliament in Kinshasa, DR Congo. Photo: Scanpix

**The timber companies:** The timber industry is responsible for the majority of deforestation. Most of these companies are foreign. In other words DR Congo and its inhabitants earn little money from the timber industry. Even though the speed of production is slower than in other rainforests, this is still a cause for concern. In DR Congo they are continuously building new roads, and the deforestation increases

according to the construction of new roads.



Logging in the Rainforest, Photo: Anja Lillegraven, Regnskogfondet

**The REDD delegation:** REDD is an international initiative aiming to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. REDD stands for **R**eduction of **E**missions for **D**eforestation and forest **D**egradation.

For several years international nature preservation organisations have been working towards the preservation and protection of the rainforest in DR Congo. As a result of the climate crisis this cause is today getting more and more attention. Because this rainforest is the second largest in the world, large amounts of carbon are stored in its trees. This means that deforestation here will lead to massive CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Protecting the rainforest in this area is therefore a potential REDD project.

In 2008 Norway and Great Britain made an agreement with the African Development Bank, and through this the DR Congo pooled fund was established. Through the fund rich countries pay money to developing countries in order for them to maintain the rainforests.

The goal of the initiative is to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>, through forest protection. Nevertheless, the local population is also important. Alternative ways of making a living have to be found for local people to make limiting the use of the forest possible and a realistic scenario. An important part of this is that the contributing countries can rely on that protection measures are implemented, and that crime does not happen. To ensure this and to make large-scale logging visible, satellite surveillance is being set up.

The results of this project have so far been marginal. There are split opinions on both how to implement the protection plan, and by whom this should be done. From an



international perspective things take time, however the DR Congo is impatient. For them it comes down to the following – either they receive money to protect the forest, or they continue using the forests like before, as a necessity for survival and development.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Jens Stoltenberg, and the General Secretary of the UN, Ban Ki Moon, at a REDD-meeting in New York

## GROUP 1: THE MBUTI PYGMIES

## Background information on the Mbuti pygmies

You are representing the Mbuti pygmies, an indigenous group that lives deep in the rainforest. You are totally dependent on the forest. You live there, you collect food there, you find your medicine, and all the materials you need. You know everything about the forest and the plant –and animal species that live there. Unlike the other delegations you know how to use the forest without damaging it, in other words you know how to use it sustainably. For you the forest is everything – it's your livelihood, your culture, your religion, your daily life and your future. Logging and the construction of new roads threaten your existence. If the forest disappears you will be pushed into deep poverty.

You want:

You want the forest to be protected. In the plan of protection it should be allowed for you to live the way you have for generations.

	<b>Your attitude towards the other delegations:</b>
The local population of Epulu	You don't trust them. Throughout the years you have experienced harassment and little respect towards your traditions and way of life. The non-indigenous local population only thinks about itself, and has little consideration for the forest.
The politician from Kinshasa	You have no confidence in the authorities. Even though the law says that the indigenous people shall be heard, the politicians don't show any interest in what you have to say. They do little to stop the logging, and you know that some politicians in Kinshasa receive money and know but don't do anything against the illegal logging. You are wondering if some of the politicians present at the negotiation are corrupt.
The REDD-committee	You welcome this committee. This committee and the money in the REDD – fund can save the forest, but will the international community protect the Mbuties? You have agreed to inform them that you can be a great help in protecting the forest, seeing that you know so much about it.
The timber company	You don't like the timber company. The only thing they are interested in is to earn more money. These people are threatening your livelihood. You believe that there is nothing sustainable or preserving about logging - all logging destroys the forest.

GROUP 2: THE LOCAL (NON-INDIGENOUS) COMMUNITY OF EPULU

Background information on the local community in Epulu:

You are poor, living in simple houses and only a few among you have electricity. For the most part you live of what you can find in the forest, in addition to the small crop fields you have next to the forest. Sometimes you earn a bit of money from selling meat or fruit from the forest on the market. The firewood you use for cooking is also from the forest. You can see how your use of the forest has negative consequences, however you feel you don't have any alternatives in order to survive.

You want:

You're a sceptical towards protection of the forest, but you understand that to continue like you do today will only be possible for a short time into the future. If the forest disappears you lose your livelihood. But if you stop using the forest as now, how will you survive? If the use of the forest is restricted, someone needs to make sure that you get food, firewood and other necessary things.

	<b>Your attitude towards the other delegations:</b>
Mbuti pygmies	You understand the pygmies' feelings, but find their treatment unfair: why should the pygmies be guaranteed their livelihoods and not ours?
The politicians from Kinshasa	You have no confidence in those who run the country. They talk about protecting the forest, but what about you? You need an alternative, if not you will get even poorer. You fear that the money from the REDD-fund will go directly to the politicians, and that none of it will be used to secure you lives. You know a lot of people that earn a lot of money from illegal logging. You also know that the leaders of the illegal logging pay state employees to keep quiet about their business. The thing you don't know is if any of the people present are corrupted, but this is something that you really want to know.
The international REDD committee.	You are sceptical. These people want to protect the forest and they have billions of dollars. You have a need to inform them of the fact that you don't have anything else than the forest to live of, and that the politician from the capital do little to improve peoples' (and your) living conditions.
The timber company	The timber company provides all the jobs there are in the area. Nevertheless, you see that most of their earnings go to the company owners. You also understand the consequences that the logging has on the forest.

Main arguments:

- We are not the ones destroying most of the forest - it is the timber companies.
- If the forest is to be protected, the authorities and politicians must make sure that we have something to live of. They have to create jobs so that we can earn money and buy food.
- We accept that our forest is important for protecting the global climate, but why should we suffer? Are we to live in poverty so that people in rich countries can have a good life?
- It is unfair that the timber companies get all the money from the logging.

GROUP 3: THE AUTHORITIES AND POLITICIANS IN KINSHASA

Background information about the authorities in Kinshasa:

You represent the authorities in Kinshasa, the capital of the DR Congo. DR Congo is a country that for a long time has been characterized by war and conflict. There is a lot of poverty and the country has few possibilities for earning money. Even though the timber companies earn the most from logging and the sale of timber, the state earns a little as well. For you who run the country, this money is needed.

In general nothing works. You don't have money to implement neither development projects for the poor population, nor to protect the forest. You know that state employees receive money in order to keep quiet about illegal logging. This makes it impossible to stop deforestation.

You want:

You don't want the forest protected unless you get money from the REDD-fund. The fact is that you don't know if you will have the capacity to make sure that the law is followed, if the protection plan becomes too strict. Also, you don't want the international organizations to meddle too much in your business and thereby limit your own power.

	<b>Your attitude towards the other delegations:</b>
Mbuti pygmies	You don't really care about the Mbuti pygmies, but you are aware that the REDD-delegation is giving them attention. If you receive money from REDD, you are willing to protect them.
The local community of Epulu	You notice that they are angry with you, and therefore you think it is important to explain to them that the reason you have not done much for them is because people don't follow the laws. People have to do as they are told. Is anyone in the negotiation participating in the illegal logging? This might be, and this is something you really want to find out.
The REDD-delegation	You want money, but you do not want these people to meddle too much. You need the REDD-delegation to trust you, therefore you try to cover all the problems you have governing the country, especially your problems related to forest protection
The timber company	You pay some attention to foreign timber companies such as this one, because they pay taxes to you. Still, you don't care much for them

Your main arguments:

- It is important that the protection plan does not become too strict, at least not in the beginning.
- If the forest is to be protected we need money to do so. We need money to pay salary for forest guards, for their cars, and the equipment they will need. We also need money to hire scientists that continually can survey the forest, in order to preserve it.
- We need money to stop the illegal logging.
- Our country needs a source of income, and currently our main source of income is the timber industry. If this is taken away from us we won't have anything to sell.

GROUP 4: THE INTERNATIONAL REDD – DELEGATION

Background information about the REDD – delegation:

You have travelled to the DR Congo in order to implement a REDD-project. You want to preserve the rainforest in order to prevent (or at least limit the extent of) global climate change. You have money, and want to invest part of this in the DR Congo, given that authorities there agree to protect the forest. Still, you have several reasons to be sceptical. Can the authorities guarantee that the money will be used as they should, and that it won't disappear in the political system? Will the authorities be able to stop the illegal logging, and will they manage to provide the local communities with an alternative? These communities depend on the forest for survival. If no other way is found for them to earn money and get food, they will continue using the forest like they do now. In that case the money will be wasted.

You want:

You want a protection plan that limits the use of the forest. You want the pygmies to live as they always have, and you want to make sure that the local community of Epulu gets a better life. You believe that the authorities need to provide Epulu with electricity so that they won't need firewood to prepare their meals. You also want them to start a project that will provide work.

	<b>Your attitude towards the other delegations:</b>
Mbuti pygmies	You support the Mbuti pygmies in their demands to be allowed to stay in the forest; you believe that they have the knowledge to take care of the forest.
The local community in Epulu	You are concerned with creating trust. You understand that the local community is sceptical. You try to persuade them that the money from the REDD-fund will not be given to the DR Congo unless the authorities can guarantee that they initiate development projects towards the local communities.
The authorities in Kinshasa	In general you are sceptical towards the authorities in Kinshasa because you know that there is corruption in the political system. State employees, both locally in the Oriental province and in Kinshasa have received money in order to keep quiet about the illegal logging. Does this involve anyone present at the negotiation?
The foreign timber company	You want everyone to agree and cooperate, including the timber company. However you are clear on one thing – that the logging must be planned carefully, and that the rules must be stricter. Also, you want to address the fact that so little of the income generated from the timber industry reaches the local population of DR Congo.

Your main arguments:

- This is a possibility for the authorities receiving money from REDD – if they can handle the illegal logging.
- To overuse the forest means thinking too short-term. To preserve the rainforest long-term thinking is required. Sustainable use of the forest will provide not only this, but also future generations with a resource to make a living. The Mbuti pygmies living in the forest is not damaging the forest but taking care of it. They should therefore get to continue living as they always have.
- If we are to give our millions to you, we have to know that they are used as intended, and that the forest actually is protected.
- The illegal logging has to be stopped. If not, the DR Congo will not receive money from the REDD-fund.

GROUP 5: THE FOREIGN TIMBER COMPANY

Background information on the timber company:

You are the only company allowed to log and extract timber in this part of the country. You want to keep your logging-permission. You believe that the way you cut down trees is gentle, and you believe you have listened to nature protection organizations and that you are staying clear of the parts of the forest with threatened species. Also, you are providing the local community of Epulu with much needed work. You also contribute to the country's economy by paying a lot in taxes and fees to the state.

You want:

You do not want a protection plan. Your interest is to make money and therefore you want to continue like now.

	<b>Your attitude towards the other delegations:</b>
Mbuti pygmies	The indigenous people's rights and needs do not matter to you. These people are only in the way.
The local community of Epulu	You are protesting against the forest protection plan and you are trying to get the local community on your side.
The politicians from Kinshasa.	You need to let the authorities know that it is unreasonable to take away your permission to work in the forest, given that your work provides the state with income through taxes and fees. Who was it that gave you permission in the first place? You are trying to remind them of how much they are earning from the timber industry. If they accept the foreign REDD-money the possibility of doing what they want will disappear. The international community will then have the right to meddle in DR Congo's business.
REDD	You have no interest in the delegation from the REDD-fund. Your most important task is to make sure that no agreement of forest protection is made.

Your main arguments:

- To protect the forest will take away everyone's livelihood.
- DR Congo must be allowed to have a logging industry, just like every other country. The country needs this source of income.
- We are paying a lot in taxes and fees in order to run our company. Given all the money we have provided DR Congo with, our licenses can't just be taken away from us.
- We are not the only company working in the forest. Our work will not destroy the forest; it's the illegal logging that must stop. We are careful when we work in the forest.