

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Table S 1: Overview of Main Workshop Activities

Workshop Activity	Description	Rationale
Show Off Your Territory	Youth-led tour of the community and territory (incl. forest areas). Participants each choose one village and one territorial landmark of importance to them. Co-create map of landmarks, with annotations. Group designs route to be taken and sites to be visited. Participants explain their choice <i>in situ</i> .	Give youth a chance to interpret the landscape of their community and territory in real time w/peers. What meanings are embedded in the infrastructures and nature around them? Creates a different kind of forum for dialogue about place, values past, and future visions.
Let's Talk About Forests	Participants create a list of their Top Ten values that they associate with forests. Can be done individually, as single group, or in gendered groups with parallel lists created. Choices discussed in large group	To listen, understand and document the vocabulary, values and perspectives on forest environments (local and global) in the lives of participating youth. Opportunity to share outside (regional and global) perspectives on the value of local forests.
Keep-Toss-Create	Participants list the things that they would like to keep in their communities, the things they would like to get rid of, and the new things they would like to see. Done as large group or in smaller sub-groups.	To understand the pros and cons of village life, and see how these views are shared among the group and across genders.
Push/Pull Matrix	Responding to the question, What are the benefits of village vs. city life?, participants work together to create a 4 quadrant "Push-Pull matrix" for cities and communities.	Understand the forces that push or pull young people to move from one place to another.
What's Your Ideal Job?	Participants work individually and then in groups to list and discuss their ideal jobs, and what drives their work aspirations.	Deep dive into youth perspectives on work and employment, to have frank discussion on what drives job, profession, and life decisions. Opportunity to see levels of interest in land-based / forest-based livelihoods.
Media Headlines	Each participant writes a "newspaper headline" (anonymously) on a piece of paper. The headline is for an imagined "success story" about their village that you would like to see in 10 years.	A creative outlet for casting a vision for the future. Taking on a "media" voice can help release nuanced ideas and aspirations about the place of forest work and forest communities in the wider world
Pilot Projects	Group brainstorms work/project ideas that are: 1. Exciting; 2. Forest-oriented; and, 3. Financially Viable. Looking for ideas located in the area where these three values overlap. Small groups (3-5 people) develop a concept/idea into an entrepreneurial "Pilot Project" for the community. Presented to community leaderships where possible.	To elicit exciting and integrative ideas from youth participants about meaningful work in forest communities

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Table S 2: Participant Questionnaire

Future of Forest Work Youth Visioning Workshop - SURVEY TEMPLATE.

Do not change the content of the questions as these must match the database. Each coordinator will need to make a translated paper copy for distribution to their youth participants. After completion, paper copies should be collected and data entered into the online Google Forms database by your facilitation team (coordinator, facilitator or assistant).

Date administered:

Location:

Information about you and your family

Q1. How old are you?

State age:

Q2. What is your gender?

Male

Female

Other:

Q3. Were you born in the community? (circle yes or no)

Yes

No

Q3a. If you answered 'No' to Q3, what year did you arrive in the community?

State year:

Q4: Are you married? (circle yes or no)

Yes

No

Q5: Do you have children? (circle yes or no)

Yes

No

Q5a: If you answered 'Yes' to Q5, how many children do you have?

State number:

Q6. What's the highest level of education you have completed to date? (check one)

Grade 9 (or equivalent) or Less

Some High School

High School Graduate (or equivalent)

- 56 Technical School or Community College
- 57 Some University
- 58 University Degree (Bachelor's)
- 59 Some Graduate Study
- 60 Graduate University Degree (Masters or PhD)

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62 **Q6a.** If you are still studying, what level of education do you hope to attain?

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64 State anticipated level:

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66

67 **Q7.** List up to 3 of the things you like to do in your spare time:

- 68 -
- 69 -
- 70 -

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72 **Q8.** What do you and your family do?

73

74 Respond ONLY to those that apply

- 75
- 76 Your primary occupation: _____
- 77 Your spouse's primary occupation (if applicable): _____
- 78 Father's primary occupation: _____
- 79 Mother's primary occupation: _____
- 80 Grandfather's primary occupation: _____
- 81 Grandmother's primary occupation: _____

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83 **Q9.** What are the main sources of income for your family?

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85 List:

- 86 -
- 87 -
- 88 -
- 89 -
- 90 -

91

92 **Work aspirations**

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94 **Q10.** Please complete the following statement about yourself:

95

96 "I would like to be working as (a/an) _____ when I am 30 years old"

97

98 **Q11:** What are the most common jobs in the community right now?

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100 List:

- 101 -
- 102 -
- 103 -
- 104 -

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106 **Q12.** What jobs in the community are most appealing to you?

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108 List:

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114 **Q13.** For community members, what are the most common jobs in the city right now?

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116 List:

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122 **Q14.** What jobs in the city are most appealing to you?

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124 List:

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130 **Staying or moving**

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132 **Q15.** Please complete the following statement:

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134 "I want to be living in [state place] _____ when I am 30 years old"

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136 **Q15a.** Please complete the following statement:

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138 "Most of my friends want to live in [list places] _____ when they

139 are older"

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141 **Q16.** How likely are you to move away from the community? (check one)

142

143 Very likely

144 Likely

145 Do not know

146 Unlikely

147 Very unlikely

148

149 **Q16a.** If you answered 'Likely' or 'Very likely', list up to 3 key reasons why you would move away:

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154 **Q16b.** If you answered 'Unlikely' or 'Very unlikely', list up to 3 key reasons why you would stay:

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161 **Q17.** If you were to leave, do you expect to return to the community in the future? (circle yes or no)
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163 Yes

164 No

165

166 **Q18.** Have you previously moved away from the community and returned? (circle yes or no)

167

168 Yes

169 No

170

171 **Q18a.** If you answered 'Yes' to Q18, can you please explain your reasons for returning?

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175 **Territorial and forest perspectives**

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177 **Q19.** Approximately, how big is your community's territory?

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179 State area (in Sq. km, hectares, acres etc.):

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181 **Q20:** How often do you go out into the community's territory?

182 (check the option that best applies to you)

183

184 Daily

185 Several times a week

186 Once a week

187 Once or twice a month

188 A few times a year, or less

189

190 **Q21.** What is the community's territory (including its forest) used for?

191

192 List up to 5 things that come to mind:

193 -

194 -

195 -

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199 **Q22.** Do you or your family harvest products from the forest? (circle yes or no)

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201 Yes

202 No

203

204

205 **Q22a.** If you answered 'Yes' to Q19, please list the most important products and state whether they
206 are sold or used at home:

207

208 Forest product harvested

Domestic use OR for sale

209

210

211

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213 **Q23.** Do you think the community's forest is in good health? (circle yes or no)

214

215 Yes

216 No

217

218 **Q24.** List any threats that you think the community's forest faces:

219 -

220 -

221 -

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224 **Q25.** What would you like to see the community's territory and forest used for?

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228 END of SURVEY

Table S 3: Key Background Information on Workshop Locations and Participating Communities

Communities	Region / Country	Community population	Ethnic background	Forest Ecosystem	Main livelihood	Forest dependency	Reasons for selection
Lac Simon	Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Québec, Canada	2193	Anishinaabeg (Algonquin)	Southern boreal mixed forest (mostly spruce / fir / cedar / pine + birch / aspen)	Jobs with band council, forestry, mining, construction, construction, restaurants	Moderate	Like most other Anishinaabeg communities in Quebec, Lac Simon is located in a forest setting, a few km from the nearest urban centre. Most community members practice cultural activities on the land (in the forest). A few live permanently on the land and depend on the forest for subsistence. The others need the land for cultural activities, although their subsistence or livelihood does not entirely depend on it. Most community members hunt/trap/fish/collect plants on the land. Some community members work in forestry, mining or other jobs related to the land and resources.
San Juan Evangelista Analco	Sierra Norte, Oaxaca, Mexico	406	Zapotec	Dry tropical forest, dry temperate (oak) forest, temperate mixed oak-pine and pine-oak forests, temperate humid pine forests.	Agriculture and livestock, forestry, small businesses, ecotourism.	Moderate	86 km or 2 hours north of Oaxaca City (state capital). Characterized by high rates of wage labour migration from 1970 to 2000. Past 12 years has seen community place emphasis on territorial resource use, including its first formal forest management plan (2013-2022), for which it won a national award for community forestry in 2016 SFM certification in 2017. This shift has created a new social dynamic within the community, but also debate as to whether the benefits accrued are meaningful given the level of work and responsibilities involved. The community leadership has expressed its interest in hearing the views and perspectives of its young people in relation to the future of the community and local forests.
Jalapa del Valle	Valles Centrales, Oaxaca, Mexico	1,543	No defined. Jalapa is an ejido of mixed ethnicities. Some Indigenous, some mestizo.	Temperate, mixed pine-oak and oak-pine forests	Agriculture and livestock, small businesses, construction.	Low	20 km. from Oaxaca City. Many residents interact daily with the city (work, school, services). In the past, community livelihoods were tied to local forests. In 1975, the Community Assembly banned logging, designating their forests as a conservation area. Over time, people adopted other livelihoods, most of them urban. The community won a national prize for nature conservation in 2013. In recent years, the community has seen the negative consequences of a “no-touch” forest policy (plague, fire), and the need for a level of use and management. The Assembly is in the process of approving commercial forestry operations as a collective (rather than individually) enterprise.

Communities	Region / Country	Community population	Ethnic background	Forest Ecosystem	Main livelihood	Forest dependency	Reasons for selection
Held in Primero de Mayo, Participants also came from Primero de Mayo Community Annex	Pando, Bolivia	36 families, 50 families	Non-indigenous forest extractivists	Terra firme forest, seasonally flooded forest	Brazil nuts, Acai fruits, shifting agriculture, temporary jobs, timber	Very High	High youth population, diverse composition of peoples, and high dependency on forest products. Over half of the community members recently migrated to the community in the past 10 years, mainly from the city of Riberalta (one of the highest poverty levels in Bolivia). Community is located at the intersection of a road that connects recent settlements and the Brazilian border. Brazil nut collection is the primary source of cash income, followed by Acai fruit harvesting and timber extraction. People fully dedicate to Brazil nut collection from November through March. From April to June, Asai fruits are collected by community members trained in climbing the palm. Some members out-migrate to Cobija or Riberalta during non-Brazil nut season. There are limited opportunities for hired labour by the municipality, including school and hospital construction.
Held in San Antonio de Lomerio, Participants also came from Fátima and Las Trancas communities	Gran Chiquitania, Bolivia	1260 (San Antonio) 288 (Fátima) 94 (Las Tranca)	Primarily Indigenous, 95% of population is Monkoxi	Chiquitano Dry Forest, Cerrado	Small scale cattle-ranching, shifting cultivation, timber, NTFPs	Low	There is high youth migration due to poor road development and few specialized job/academic opportunities. In recent years, forest products use has primarily been for house consumption. The Indigenous territory of Lomerío, of which San Antonio is the largest community out of 29, has a long-standing experience in forest management for timber harvest, but its logging permits have been revoked due to a lack of compliance with management rules and poor organization of its productive representation. IBIF is supporting the Indigenous territory by facilitating, supporting and building capacities to improve their forest governance, and co-lobby for the adaptation of forestry norms according to Indigenous communities' needs.
Held in El Puquio Cristo Rey, Participants also came from San Lorenzo, Coloradillo, Surusubi, Santo Rosario, Monterito	Gran Chiquitania, Bolivia	369 (El Puquio) Other populations range from 85 to 333	Monkoxi	Chiquitano Dry Forest, Cerrado	Small scale cattle-ranching, shifting cultivation, timber, NTFPs	Low	Primarily Indigenous. High youth migration due to poor road development and few specialized job/academic opportunities. Forest products are primarily used for household consumption. Lack of compliance with forest management rules has prevented them from obtaining further benefits from timber extraction. Community is part of the Lomerío Indigenous territory that IBIF is supporting to improve its forest governance.

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Jyalachiti community forest, Panauti	Kavrepalanchow District, Nepal	20,000 4 separate localities	Dominated by Brahmin, Chhetri, Nawar castes, of Buddhist and Hindu denominations	Subtropical forest, with pine and broadleaf forest – community managed	Agriculture and animal husbandry	High	Panauti Bazar is a small town 35 km southeast of Kathmandu. Famed for its variety of Buddhist and Hindu religious monuments – listed as a tentative UNESCO heritage site since 1996. Traditional agrarian society with most of the populace dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry, and few of them on tourism. Population has been growing very fast through immigration following the 2015 earthquake. Town comprises several settlements and community forests, including Jyalachiti.
Participants from multiple communities – Iberia, Palma Real, Diamante, Puerto Azul, Puerto Maldonado,, Santa Rosa Huacaria, Alerta	Madre de Dios, Peru	141000	Yine, Harakbut, Ese Eja, non-Indigenous members	Tropical forest (Peruvian Amazon)	Small-scale farming (cattle, corn, cacao, papaya, other fruits), timber, Brazil nut gathering, gold mining, tourism, other services	High	Biologically and culturally diverse region, with more than 30 indigenous communities and many other people depending on forests and its resources. Strong forest dependency. Madre de Dios is one of the most isolated regions of the country, but counts with the highest national immigration rates, caused principally by the surge of gold mining activities. In this new scenario, landscapes and communities are changing rapidly and young people can lose connections with their forest homes. In search of education and work opportunities, they migrate to urban areas in large numbers. The future of these communities is at stake.
Uaxactún	Maya Biosphere Reserve, Department of Petén	800	98% ladinos, 2% q'eqchí	Humid subtropical forest. Between hilly and flat areas, there are stands of mahogany mixed with breadnut (Maya nut).	Sale of forest products: palma de xate, pepper, breadnut, gum. Seasonal work in sawmill; archaeology project, tourist services (food, lodging), rangers in Tikal NP	Very High	Uaxactún in the north of Petén, established over 100 years ago as a camp used by chicozapote resin collectors, used to make chicle (Manilkara zapota). Its history has been closely tied to forest resource extraction. Until 1950 it was only reachable by plane. The Maya Biosphere Reserve was established in 1990 and after many years of work and internal organizing, Uaxactún requested the Guatemalan Government to grant it a 25-year forestry concession for 83,558 hectares of forest, which was granted in 2000. Through this concession and compliance with an approved forest management plan and payment of annual fees / taxes, the community has been able to carry out sustainable logging and extract NTFPs such as palma de xate (<i>Chamaedorea spp</i>), pimienta (<i>Pimenta dioica</i>), Ramón (<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>).
Lwanunda	Masaka, Uganda	1200	Ganda (Bantu ethnic/language group)	-	Agriculture, fuelwood and timber production.	High	Lwanunda is one of a series of small villages located outside Masaka, Uganda. Most residents rely on subsistence agriculture for food and income with forests playing a major role in daily life. Most of the natural forest has been harvested and forest reserves dating back to the colonial period are largely plantation forestry operations in this region. Fifty five percent of Uganda's population is under the age of 18 making it one of the youngest

Communities	Region / Country	Community population	Ethnic background	Forest Ecosystem	Main livelihood	Forest dependency	Reasons for selection
							populations in the world. Population growth and economic pressures are major factors in forest loss and forest management decisions.
Buyege	Wakiso, Uganda	1500	-Ganda (Bantu ethnic/language group)	-	Fishing, agriculture, timber and charcoal production.	High	Buyege is a community located in a rural area near Lake Victoria. Traditional activities include fishing and farming but as fish stocks in the lake have been depleted many in the community are looking for other livelihood activities. Agriculture and small business in agriculture are common activities. Buyege is in relatively close proximity to the capital, Kampala and migration pressure on youth is high
Geita	Geita, Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	
Held in municipality of General Nakar, participants came from multiple communities	Region 4 - Calabarzon, Philippines	25,973 Barangay Magsikap - 1,360 Barangay Catablingan - 2,169	Tagalog (although participants were all non-Indigenous from same municipality)	Lowland tropical rainforest	Agriculture, fishing, upland cultivation, non-timber forest products	High	General Nakar is the largest municipality of Quezon Province with a land area of 161,640 hectares. However, its population is one of the smallest (29,705 people in 2015). It is one of the largest ancestral domains in the country and is home to the Agta-Dumagat tribes. Several major watersheds that supply neighboring municipalities and Metro Manila are found within its territory. It is considered a key biodiversity area with several endemic and native flora and fauna species. Natural forest cover dwindled from 57% in 1993 to 22% in 2010 and 17% in 2015, driven by the conversion of forests for agricultural and plantations. The migration of youth to larger municipalities and cities has been observed in recent decades, driven by education and job opportunities. Initial work suggests that youth do not aspire to forest or other land-based work.
Poplar River	Manitoba, Canada	1534 (1245 on reserve)	Anishinaabe	Southern boreal / mixed forest	Jobs with band council, forestry, mining, construction, construction, restaurants	Low	-