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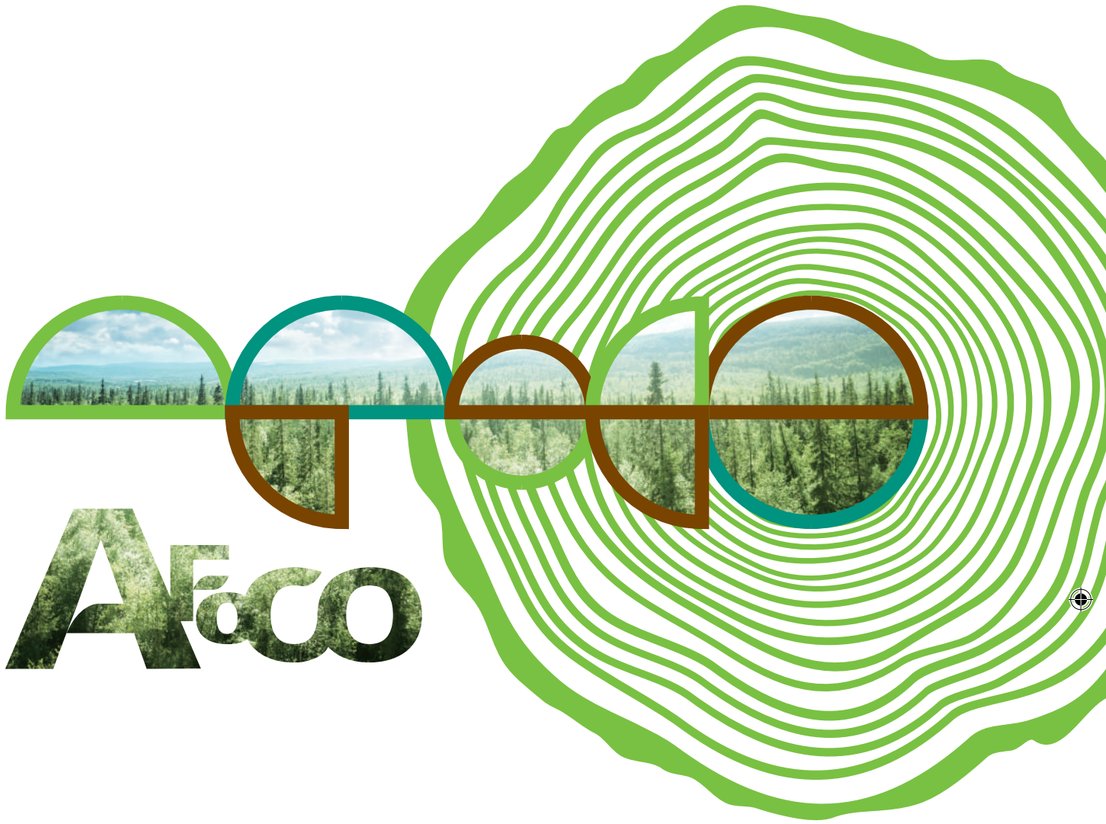
May 2018



2017
Annual Report
Landmark Program

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization Secretariat

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AR2018-003 May 2018

2017 Annual Report Landmark Program Asian Forest Cooperation Organization Secretariat

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Component 1

Establishment of the ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation Regional Education and Training Center (AFoCO RETC)

The Component 1 under the AFoCO Landmark Program consists of three (3) implementation sectors as follows: 1) Architectural Construction; 2) Equipment Provision; and 3) AFoCO RETC Operation & Management.

In 2017, the new construction company was selected for the remaining construction process of RETC, and 98% of building construction has been completed except for medium voltage incoming and connection to the RETC since the resumption of RETC construction in April 2017. The building completion inspection was carried out on the contracted date of building completion, and the conditional approval of RETC building completion was provided to the construction company. All corrective work including medium voltage incoming and connection work was completed by 6 January 2018. The provision of general furniture, fixture & equipment (FF&E) including the RETC signage system was included in the equipment provision plan C in 2017. All items planned to be provided for the RETC in 2017 were delivered to the construction site, and on-site installation will be completed by January 2018.

Draft of the RETC operational guidelines including staff assignment plan was developed in preparation for the RETC operation and management from 2018. This draft will be finalized through the final review in the next session of the Steering Committee Meeting in 2018. Main activities performed in 2017 are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1–1. Summary of main activities performed in 2017 (Component 1)

Date	Main Activities
January	Pre Bid Conference & Site Orientation for the selection of a new construction company
February	Bid closure and evaluation for the selection of priority bidder
March	5th Steering Committee Meeting, Seoul, Korea
	Conclusion of service contract for the subsequent construction process of RETC
	Preparatory work for the resumption of the RETC construction
April	Commencement of the RETC construction
May	Development of deep well for the RETC water supply
	Completion of supplementary plastering for exterior wall
June	Completion of structural work for annexed buildings
	4th Working Group Meeting, Yangon, Myanmar
July	Completion of brick and plastering work
	Completion of door and window frame installation
August	Completion of electric cable running for main buildings
	Completion of roof slab waterproofing and HVAC system installation
September	Completion of exterior wall finishing work
	Completion of primer coating for wall painting
October	5th Working Group Meeting, Daejeon, Korea
	Completion of plumbing and piping for firefighting and air conditioning system
	Completion of electrical panel and window system installation
November	Completion of interior tiling and ceiling work
	Completion of land paving work
	Completion of FF&E importation
	Mid-term inspection of mechanical and electrical work
December	Completion of interior finishing work
	Installation of an emergency generator and satellite TV system
	Building completion inspection

Component 2

Development of education and training programs for capacity building

In 2017, a total of two (2) training courses were organized, and total 22 participants from ASEAN countries attended the training courses. A participatory approach was introduced to all the training courses, and internal reviews and feedback from participants revealed that this approach was effective and useful in both the operation of the activities, as well as in achieving the program objectives and expected outcomes.

Through the Landmark Scholarship Program, the Secretariat has been supporting three (3) cohorts of the 2017 scholarship recipients in undertaking graduate studies in the Republic of Korea since 2015. The 2018 cohort, which consists of three (3) scholarship recipients, will begin their studies in Korea in March 2018. Two (2) scholarship recipients who embarked on master's degree programs in 2016 are also expected to complete their studies in February 2018.

Table 2-1. Summary of main activities performed in 2017 (Component 2)

Component 2	Main Activities
Landmark Training Courses	– Community Forest Management for Livelihood and Community Forest Based Enterprise Development' (Oct. / Thailand) – Lessons Learned from the National Reforestation Experiences of the Republic of Korea (Nov. / Korea)
Landmark Scholarship Program (LSP)	– Operation of 2016/2017 LSP – Selection of three (3) scholarship recipients for 2018 LSP – Organization of LSP-related events (Awards Ceremony, Annual Meeting for LSP and others)

The restoration projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam under Landmark Program mainly consist of two (2) parts: 1) establishment of AFoCO model forests through rehabilitation of degraded forests (Table 3–1), and 2) capacity building for government officials, local people, and students. As the second year of implementation, most of the activities in the three (3) countries have been well implemented as planned, wherein some adjustment of activities and budget were made reflecting on local context and needs. Main activities accomplished in each country are described with the summary of planted areas in 2017 (Table 3–2 and Table 3–3).

Table 3–1. Targeted AFoCO model forests

Country	Targeted AFoCO model forest
Cambodia	SFM based on conservation of tree genetic resources
Lao PDR	Village–driven forest management in SFM
Viet Nam	Climate change adaptation and mitigation through coastal forest rehabilitation

Component 3

Restoration of degraded forest regions

Table 3–2. Summary of main activities performed in 2017 (Component 3)

Main activities
1. Project Title: Established of the forest genetics center for restoration of major timber species in Cambodia
1) Plantation
: Plus tree selection and seed collection
: Seed germination of plus trees
: Vegetative propagation test
: Production and maintenance of seedlings in the nursery
: Layout research blocks and sub–plots of progeny test and clonal seed orchard
: Land preparation and establishment of progeny test plantation (12 ha)
: Land preparation and establishment of seedling seed orchard (1 ha)
2) Protection
: Silviculture management of experimental forest
: Maintenance of fireline/firebreaks

Table 3-2. Summary of main activities performed in 2017 (Component 3)

Main activities

3) Promotion and public awareness

: Five (5) site visits from the Ministry of Korea Forest Service and Under Secretariat of State of MAFF, trainees from an international training program, KOFPI team, KFS officials, and villagers
: Consultation meetings for local communities
: Project presentation and promotion at the IUFRO Seed Orchard Conference, 4–6 September, Balsta, Sweden

4) Capacity building

: a Training program for university students
: Two (2) times of on-site technical consultancy with Korean experts, collaborated with National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS) of the ROK

5) Infrastructure development

: Establishment of the field office at the second plantation site, Chan Sor

6) Project management

: Project monitoring/field follow up
: Data recording of progeny test plantation

2. Project Title: Village-based forest rehabilitation in Lao PDR

1) Plantation

: Establishment of Village Forest Development Groups (VFDGs)
: Seeds collection
: Seedlings production for ex-situ plantation and plantation (6 ha)
: Survey and demarcation of project areas and preparation of ex-situ and enrichment plan
: Improvement of reforestation concept and related methodologies, including guidelines
: Installation of signboards

2) Protection

: Conducting patrolling activity by Village Forest Protection Groups (VFPGs) covering the whole project site (2,770 ha)
: Identification of 10-km patrol rout and tracking spots for each site

3) Promotion and public awareness

: Organize Arbor Day events at each project site

4) Capacity building

: Study tours for stakeholders at policy and managerial levels
: Training for forestry sectors at the implementation level
: Four (4) consultation meetings with villagers
: Four (4) training for VFDGs and VFPGs

5) Infrastructure development

: Improvement of the access road; and electricity supply

6) Project management

: Improvement of "Guidelines for Village-driven Forest Rehabilitation and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework" reflecting on on-site practices and verifications.

Main activities

3. Project Title: Rehabilitation and development of mangrove forest ecosystem in Thai Binh province, Viet Nam

1) Plantation

: Verification for 2016 plantation site
: Preparing forest status and project maps
: Designing of new and supplementary plantation
: Seedling production and plantation (60 ha)

2) Protection

: Protection for existing mangrove forest (800 ha)
: Tending and protection for mangrove forest planted in 2016 (40 ha)

3)Promotion and public awareness

: Two (2) times on TV news, Thai Binh's Television and Broadcasting Station
: Communication activities (T-shirts eco-bags, calendars, etc.)
: Project presentation and promotion at the ITTO International Conference on Sustainable Mangrove Management, 17-21 April, Bali, Indonesia

4) Capacity building

: Study tour to Thailand
: Three (3) training for project stakeholders
: Site visit to Xuan Thuy National Park

5) Project management

: Technical consulting by National Technical Consultancy Agency
: Project monitoring/field follow up

Table 3-3. Summary of planted areas in 2017 (Component 3)

Country	Location	Total Project Area (Total Plantation Area) (ha)	Cumulative Area of Plantation (ha)	Planted area of Plantation in 2017 (ha)
Cambodia	Siem Reap	248 (48)	23	13
Lao PDR	Paksong	600 (200)	0	0
	Sangthong	3,020 (649)	6	6
Viet Nam	Thai Binh	960 (160)	100	60
TOTAL		4,828 (1,057)	129	79

Component 4

Development of advocating activities

In 2017, Component 4 was implemented in the public advocacy activities of 1) promotion of Landmark Program activities and 2) production of promotional activities of each Component to raise public awareness of Landmark Program. Public advocacy activities provided a good platform to effectively communicate and exchange opinions with the Member Countries and other relevant institutions.

Table 4-1. Summary of main activities performed in 2017 (Component 4)

Main activities
1. Promotion of Landmark Program activities – 16 AFoCO website updates – 37 postings on social networking service
2. Publication of promotional materials and accomplishments – 2017 Annual Plan – 2016 Annual Report – Two (2) Training Materials – One (1) RETC Promotional Leaflet – Three (3) Promotional Leaflets for Restoration Projects

Ⅱ. Component Activities

COMPONENT 1
Establishment of the ASEAN–ROK Forest Cooperation Regional Education and Training Center (AFoCO RETC)

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Component 1

Establishment of the ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation Regional Education and Training Center (AFoCO RETC)

1. 1 Activity description by implementation sector

1. 1. 1 Architectural construction sector

The Secretariat selected a new construction company for the subsequent construction process of the RETC building construction by limited competitive bidding based on pre-qualification (PQ) process with lump-sum fixed price delivery method. A pre-bid conference was held for three (3) eligible bidders selected by PQ in the RETC field office on 19 January 2017. An evaluation committee comprised of three (3) construction experts was organized to evaluate the bids on 28 February 2017, and the contract for the RETC building construction was concluded on 23 March 2017 under the conditions summarized in Table 1-1 with the priority bidder selected by the bid evaluation committee.

Table 1-1. General conditions of the AFoCO RETC building construction

	Description
General contractor	HANSOL E&C
Contract amount	3,670,000 USD
Contract duration	9 months (23 Mar. 2017~23 Dec. 2017)
Construction period	8 months (21 Apr. 2017~23 Dec. 2017)
Contract guarantee	· Advanced payment (AP) guarantees: 100% of the total AP · Performance bond guarantee: 20% of the contract amounts · Bond against defaults implementation: 3% of the contract amount with two (2) years of Defects Liability Period

The RETC construction process was recommenced as from 21 April 2017 with the issuance of official Notice to Proceed (NTP) by the service contract. The main construction work after the discontinuance of construction by contract termination last year is summarized in Table 1-2.
Total progress rate of the RETC construction in 2018 is 98% due to the delay of the medium voltage incoming work caused by the Myanmar local conditions. In this regard, the Secretariat provided the construction company with a conditional approval of the RETC building completion which subjects to the completion of medium voltage incoming work with other necessary corrective work for the contract conformance by 06 January 2018. The monthly progress of the RETC construction since its recommencement is summarized in Table 1-3.

Table 1–2. The scope of the RETC construction in 2017

Unit Construction Process	Contract Amount (USD)	Proportion (%)
1. Preparatory work & material order	153,406	4.18
2. Reinforced concrete work	66,060	1.8
3. Wet construction work	529,948	14.44
– Brick work	15,047	0.41
– Plastering work	15,414	0.42
– Tile work	499,487	13.61
4. Steel construction work	226,439	6.17
– Door & Window work	50,646	1.38
– Other horseshoe work	175,793	4.79
5. Stone construction work	328,832	8.96
6. Interior work	346,081	9.43
– Interior finishing work	287,361	7.83
– Painting work	58,720	1.6
7. Mechanical & firefighting work	722,623	19.69
8. Electrical & communication work	1,001,543	27.29
9. Civil work	295,068	8.04
Total	3,670,000	100

Table 1–3. Monthly progress rate of the RETC construction in 2017

Month		Progress Rate (%)					
		Planned		Actual		Difference	
		Monthly	Total	Monthly	Total	Monthly	Total
2017	Apr.	8.22%	8.22%	5.66%	5.66%	–2.56%	–2.56%
	May	23.98%	32.20%	27.84%	33.50%	3.86%	1.30%
	Jun.	17.50%	49.70%	8.95%	42.45%	–8.55%	–7.25%
	Jul.	13.80%	63.50%	34.46%	76.91%	20.66%	13.41%
	Aug.	13.60%	77.10%	3.04%	79.95%	–10.56%	2.85%
	Sep.	11.60%	88.70%	9.57%	89.52%	–2.03%	0.82%
	Oct.	6.80%	95.50%	4.24%	93.76%	–2.56%	–1.74%
	Nov.	4.50%	100.00%	3.55%	97.31%	–0.95%	–2.69%
	Dec.		100.00%	0.69%	98.00%	0.69%	–2.00%

Figure 1–1. Front view of the RETC main building

Figure 1–2. Current status of the RETC construction progress
(top: Education & Training zone; middle: Support zone; bottom: Accommodation zone)

1. 1. 2 Building construction

Preparatory work & material order : As per the contract conclusion, the construction company started preparatory work as from 24 March 2017 at the RETC construction site before the commencement of architectural construction. About 86% of the construction material was imported from Korea under the conditions of relevant tax exemption by the MOU for the Project. All construction materials selected by the construction company were subject to pre–inspection on conformance to design specifications through the review of qualification certificate; and a test report for the approval of material use before procurement order. The importation of the RETC construction materials was phased in five (5) times from June to November 2017.

Figure 1-3. Exterior civil work and rearrangement of the existing temporary facilities for the preparation of the RETC construction

Architectural work : The AFoCO RETC main buildings are designed to be a two (2) story building with a total floor area of 5,014.4 m2 divided into three (3) functional Zones: 1) education & training zone; 2) accommodation zone; and 3) support zone as shown by Figure 1-3. All of the structural framework for the RETC main buildings except for the exhibition hall roof parapet was completed in 2016. Remaining work of reinforced concrete work in 2017 was the construction of two (2) annexed buildings (electrical room and guardhouse) including the concrete casting for exhibition hall roof parapet. All of these work was completed by June 2017. Brickwork and wall plastering was conducted on the 2nd floor of accommodation zone and annexed buildings for two (2) months from May until July in 2017.

Waterproofing for the roof slab of each functional zone was carried out by cement-based liquid waterproofing method from June to August in 2017. Tar epoxy coating and the epoxy lining were applied to a thickness of 3mm with cementitious liquid waterproofing for septic tank and water tank respectively. Supplementary waterproofing by using tar urethane was applied to the roof slab of three (3) meeting rooms to complement disadvantages of upper beam structure and to improve aesthetic views.

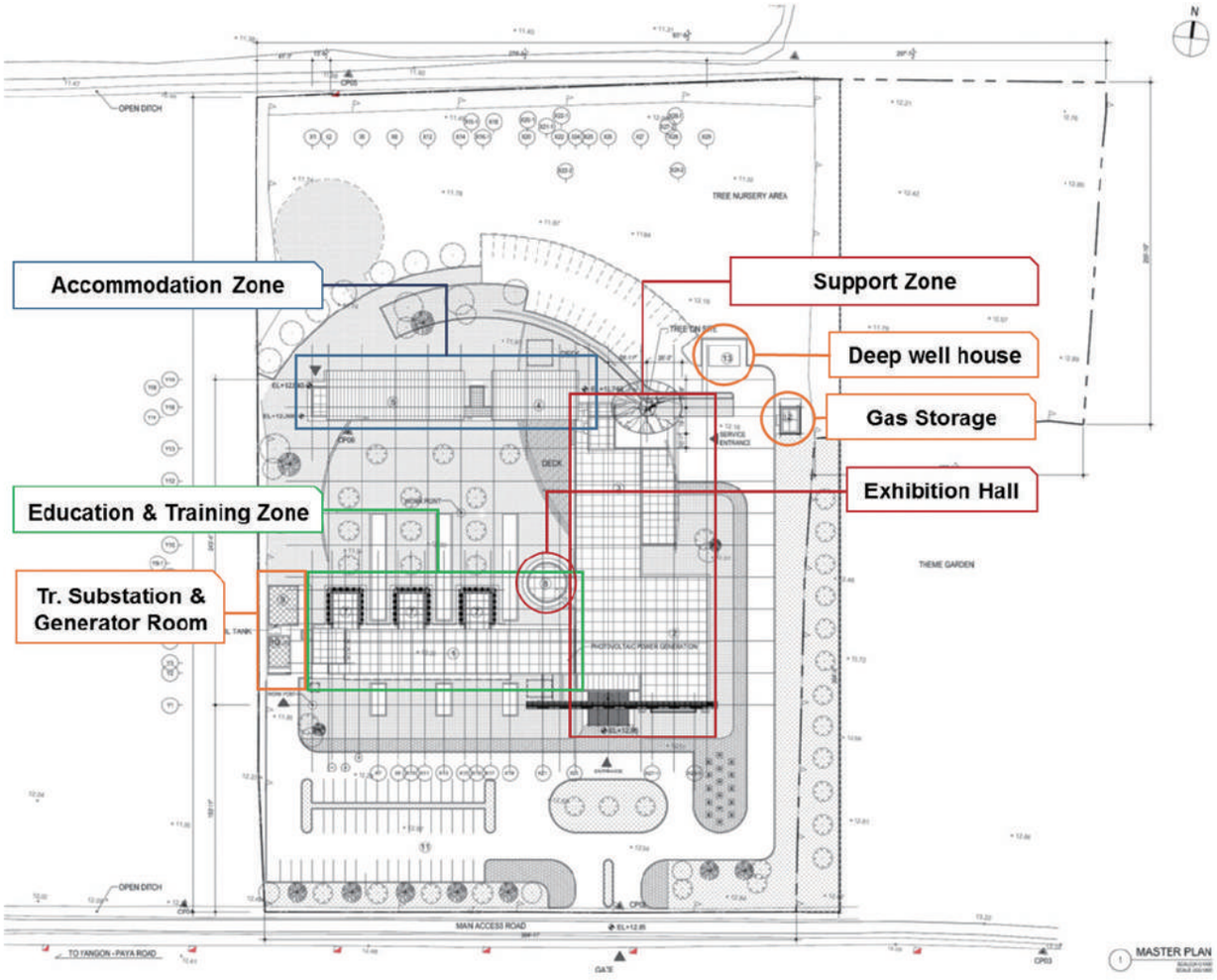


Figure 1–4. Design master plan for the RETC construction

Figure 1–5. Concrete casting for the exhibition hall roof parapet and brickwork for the Accommodation zone

Figure 1–6. Construction for the annexed buildings of the RETC
(top: guardhouse; bottom: electrical room)

Figure 1–7. Waterproofing for the roof slab (left: support zone; right: meeting room)

After the completion of supplementary plastering for exterior wall, exterior finishing work was conducted as from June 2017 by dry cladding method. Natural granite stone (T20) was applied as a main finishing material for exterior walls, and aluminum sheet (T3) was applied to the exhibition hall and conference hall. The exterior finishing work was completed in September 2017.

Figure 1–8. Plastering for exterior wall

Figure 1–9. Exterior wall finishing

Interior finishing work was conducted starting from the floor tiling work for the dormitory rooms as from September until December in 2017. The anti-slip ceramic tile was applied to the floor of corridor, toilets, bathrooms, and kitchen. For laboratory floor, urethane floor coating was applied to provide resistance to staining and damage from chemicals. Painting work was also started with primer coating for the interior wall in parallel with ceiling work in September 2017 and completed in November 2017. Water paint was used for most interior wall finishing except for conference hall and main lobby of the support zone. Interior metal wall panel covered with the wood-grain film was used for conference hall interior finishing with wood louver system for upper wall, and granite stone was used for interior wall and column finishing of the main lobby. Gypsum board was applied for the most of room ceiling except for kitchen, toilet, and bathroom in which PVC panel was applied for the ceiling. The expanded metal mesh was used for the ceiling of corridor including community hall, fitness room and dining hall which were originally designed to be an exposed concrete ceiling. Sound absorbing ceiling tile was applied on the two (2) layers of gypsum board for the conference hall ceiling.

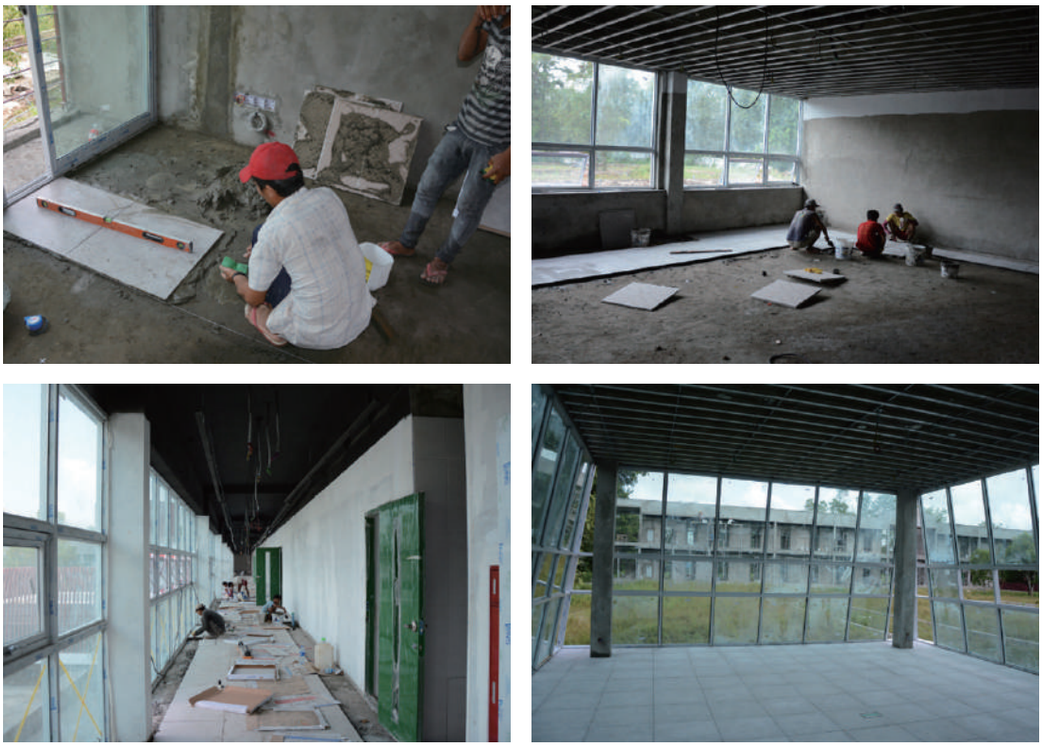


Figure 1-10. Tiling work for floor finishing

Figure 1–11. Ceiling and primer application for interior finishing

Figure 1–12. Current status of interior finishing for the Education and Training zone

Figure 1–13. Current status of interior finishing for the Support zone

Figure 1–14. Current status of interior finishing for the Accommodation zone

Steel construction work began in April 2017 with the installation of main entrance canopy and completed in November 2017. Other steel construction work including the installation of shade louver system and front façade green wall was carried out following the completion of main canopy installation. Shade louver systems were applied for the education and training zone in consideration of the local weather conditions. Front façade green wall system consisted of 253 planting cells equipped with water spray system for irrigation.

Figure 1–15. Installation of the main entrance canopy

Mechanical & firefighting work : Development of tube well for the RETC water supply was conducted in May 2017. Soil drilling work was carried out for 2~9 May 2017, and total boring depth is 213 meters by the design specifications. Underground aquifers were found at a depth of 40 meters and 168 meters. Water yield rate from both aquifers is 11,250 Liter/hour, and this can meet the expected water demand of the RETC including the amount of water storage for firefighting. Water quality was analyzed in accordance with the international standards for potable water comprised of chemical property and microbial aspect, and the results showed that water quality is suitable for general water use but not enough for direct use as potable water since three (3) (iron content, turbidity, and chromaticity) out of 46 quality parameters exceed the quality standards of potable water.

Figure 1–16. Development of deep tube well for the RETC water supply

Central Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system were applied to the support zone, and the installation of HVAC duct system was conducted from July to August in 2017. Other functional zones were properly equipped with multi–split air conditioning system for public areas and single split air conditioning system for dormitory rooms. The installation of interior plumbing and piping for firefighting and air conditioning system was also started in August and completed in October 2017. The RETC firefighting system was designed by the code and standard of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) of USA. The groove jointing system designed to be resistant to the strong earthquake was applied for the firefighting plumbing system of RETC building, and fire sprinkler system was applied for the conference hall. RETC firefighting system is also equipped with multiple emergency power generation system consisted of an emergency generator and independent engine pump. Fire alarm system can be monitored in the security room by Fire Alarm Control Panels (FACP) which provide a continuous record of system conditions.

Figure 1–17. Installation of HAVC system (top) and firefighting system (bottom)

Electrical & communication work : Electrical facilities of the RETC are designed based on the standards of International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) with the electrical load capacity of 557KW. Remaining part of electrical cable running inside the main buildings was conducted from April to August in 2017. Electrical distribution box and electrical panel (high and low tension) installation were conducted from September to October in 2017 after the internal cable running. EtherNet/IP based Digital Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system capable of simultaneous display, recording, transmission, and video capture was applied for the RETC security system which is capable of simultaneous display, recording, transmission, and video capture. Eight (8) pans tilt HD CCD cameras were installed with network recorder capable of 30 days storage capacity. Intrusion alarm system was also applied to all outside doors of the RETC building. All of electrical and communication work for the RETC construction was completed as planned schedule in 2017 except for medium voltage (MV) incoming work. Official permit for the supply of 33kv MV power was issued from the relevant governmental agency (Yangon Electricity Supply Board, YESB) on 01 November 2017. However MV power connection to the RETC has been delayed to mid–January 2018 due to the local conditions of Myanmar.

Figure 1–18. Electrical cable running and tray installation

Figure 1–19. Installation of high–tension electrical panel & distribution box

Civil work : Soil replacement and aggregate packing were conducted for the main access road within the construction site before the rainy season in Myanmar. Land paving was conducted for a total area of 4,135 m2 within the RETC site from November to December in 2017 by using concrete for access road and interlocking block for the sidewalk.

Figure 1–20. Kerb installation and aggregate packing (top) and status of land pavement (bottom)

Figure 1–21. Manhole installation & sanitary plumbing

Inspection on the RETC building completion : Mid-term inspection on mechanical and electrical (M&E) system work of the RETC construction was carried out in the RETC construction site for 07~09 November 2017 by the construction management (CM) agency before the building completion inspection. By the service contract for the RETC construction, the building completion inspection was conducted for 20~22 December 2017 in the presence of three (3) experts of the CM agency, one (1) from each of the architectural, mechanical and electrical field. M&E testing for the building inspection was carried out by using existing temporary power line and RETC generator since the medium voltage connection for the electricity supply to the RETC has been delayed to January 2018. It was decided to provide conditional approval of the RETC building completion subject to the completion of all corrective work for the contract conformance including the medium voltage incoming and connection work by 20 January 2018. About 70% of necessary corrective work has been completed as of the end of December 2017.

1. 1. 3 Design changes

The changes of RETC architectural design were considered for the following aspects: 1) improvement of building functionality and maintainability; 2) improvement of aesthetic beauty and environmental amenity, and 3) cost reduction by value engineering. In this context, design changes of the RETC were decided as follows: 1) change of ceiling finish plan to cover exposed concrete ceiling; 2) change of storm water drainage system from underground piping system to surface ditch type; 3) change of exhibition hall exterior wall finishing material from ceramic tile to aluminum panel; 4) substitution of the free-standing decorative wall in the dormitory backyard by tree planting; 5) installation of lightweight truss type gable roof with outdoor wall clock on the roof slab of the central staircase in the accommodation zone; 6) replacement of decorative tempered glass wall with ceiling-mount type electric batten in the main lobby of the Support zone; and 7) application of aerated wastewater treatment system (AWTS) to conventional septic tank.

1. 1. 4 Landscaping

The RETC field office concluded a service contract with local landscaping company for the following landscaping work: 1) ground landscaping for a total area of 8,876 m2; 2) establishment of rooftop lawn for two (2) meeting rooms and head office, and 3) plant installation for the front façade green wall. The installation of sprinkler irrigation system and land preparation including land leveling and the application of topping soil mixture were completed in 2017. A total of 23 plant species including Myanmar endemic tree species were selected for the RETC landscaping, and full-scale planting work is scheduled to be commenced from January 2018.

Figure 1-22. Land preparation for landscaping

1. 1. 5 Additional construction work

Additional construction work was planned for the improvement of infrastructures and facilities around the RETC. This work includes 1) pavement of access road for a total length of 420 m; from the SSC main gate to the RETC; 2) renovation of the SSC main gate; and 3) installation of the RETC security fence system. Reinforced concrete paving for the access road was conducted in stages from November, and 80% of the entire paving work was completed in 2017. The structural work for the main gate renovation and foundation work for the fence installation was completed in 2017. It is scheduled to complete remaining work of additional construction by 15 January 2018

Figure 1–23. The pavement of main access road to the RETC

◆ Equipment provision sector

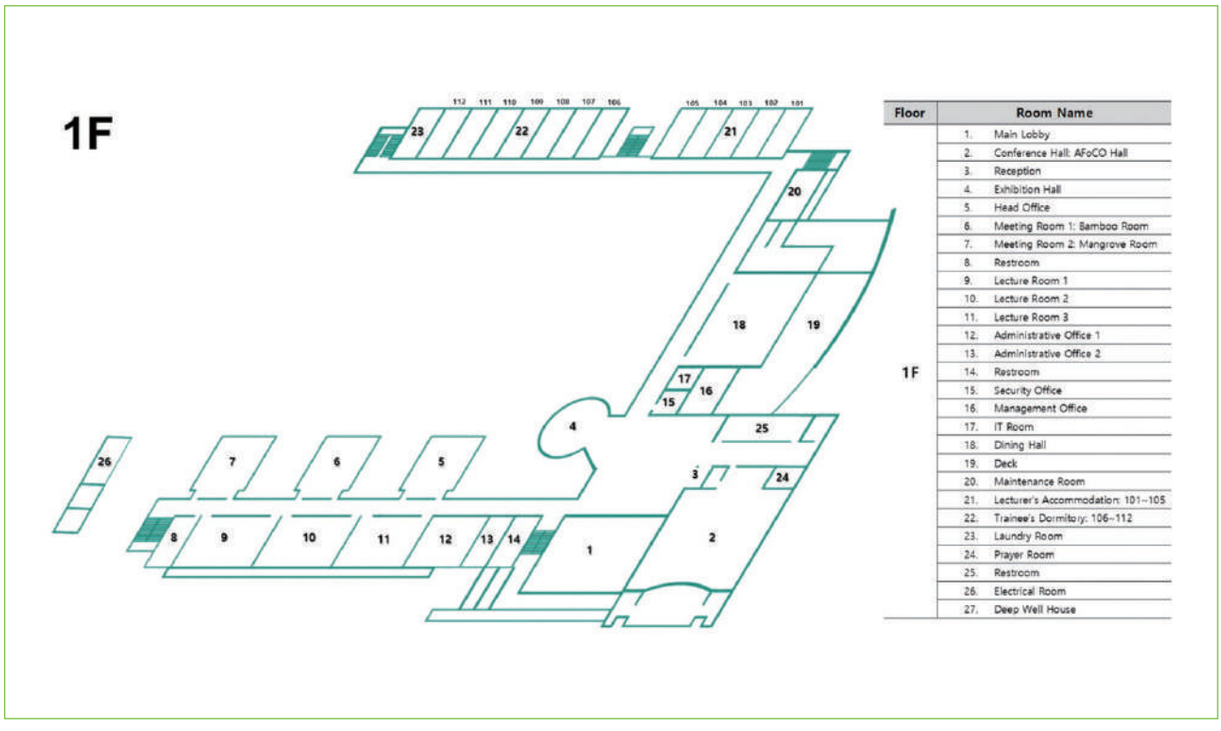
Equipment provision to be planned in 2017 was composed of 1) general furniture, fixture & equipment (FF&E); 2) RETC signage system; and 3) display item for the RETC exhibition hall. All FF&E items including exhibition hall display items except for the general electronic appliances were imported from Korea, and all imported items were exempted from customs duty by the MOU. General electronic appliances were provided by local procurement in Myanmar for local warranty service.
The experts of exhibition hall design and arrangement visited the RETC construction site in July 2017 to conduct actual measurement of the RETC exhibition hall before the display item manufacturing. Display items were manufactured in Korea as a module type customized to the RETC exhibition hall design specifications. On–site installation of FF&E items and exhibition hall will be conducted in January 2018 after the completion of building construction.

RETC signage system was manufactured in Myanmar by the RETC identity design guidelines as summarized in Table 1–4. Main signage for the RETC building façade was installed in December 2017, and another signage system will be installed in January 2018. Figure 1–24 shows the facility guide map with room names of the RETC building developed for the RETC signage system.

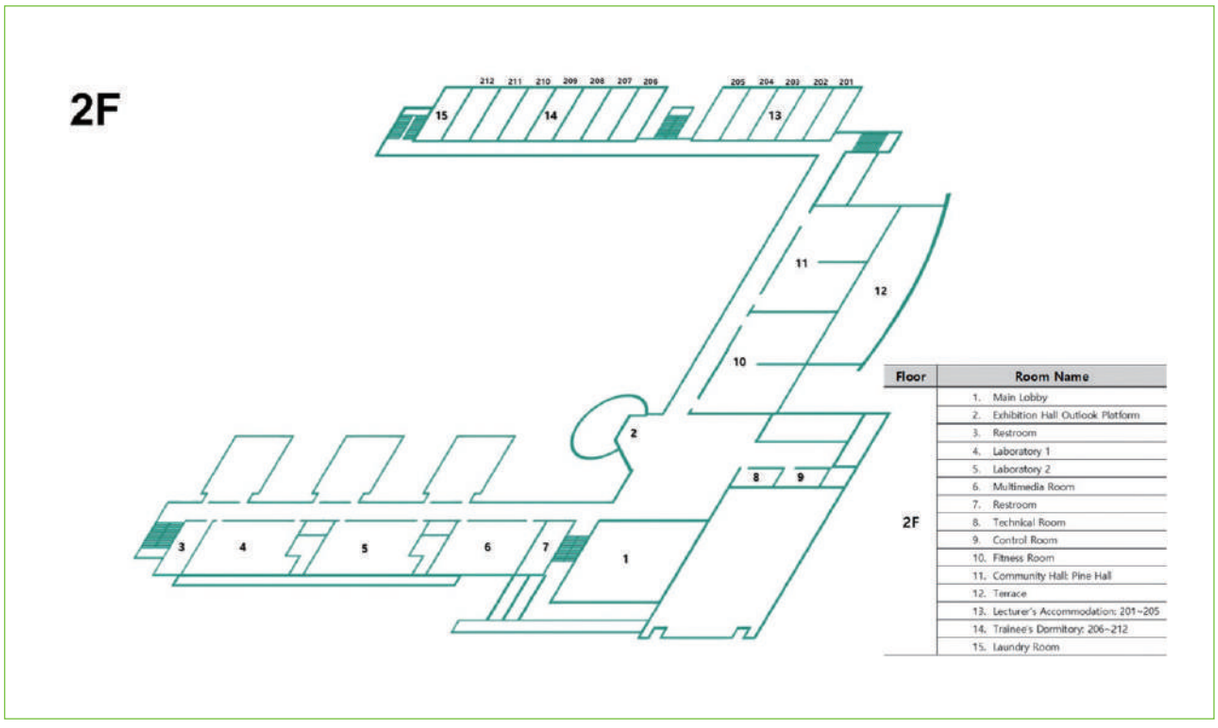
Table 1–4. RETC signage schedule

Signage Type (Design guidelines)	Specification (mm)	Quantity
Exterior Signboard (AS 15)	920 x 1800	2
Exterior Direction Guide (AS 16)	600 x 1800	3
Floor Signs (AS 17)	360 x 360	10
Floor Guide (AS 18)	400 x 1400	3
Facility Guide Map (AS 19)	1200 x 2100	1
Interior Direction Guide (AS 20)	660 x 110 x 3	6
Room Plate (AS21)	320 x 100	34
	300 x 100	59
	100 x 50	24
Main signage for building façade (AS 22)	1000 X 330	1
SSC Main Gate signage	Horizontal Combination Logo Type B	1

Figure 1–24. Installation of the RETC front façade main signage system



Floor		Room Name
1F	1.	Main Lobby
	2.	Conference Hall: AFoCO Hall
	3.	Reception
	4.	Exhibition Hall
	5.	Head Office
	6.	Meeting Room 1: Bamboo Room
	7.	Meeting Room 2: Mangrove Room
	8.	Restroom
	9.	Lecture Room 1
	10.	Lecture Room 2
	11.	Lecture Room 3
	12.	Administrative Office 1
	13.	Administrative Office 2
	14.	Restroom
	15.	Security Office
	16.	Management Office
	17.	IT Room
	18.	Dining Hall
	19.	Deck
	20.	Maintenance Room
	21.	Lecturer's Accommodation: 101~105
	22.	Trainee's Dormitory: 106~112
	23.	Laundry Room
	24.	Prayer Room
	25.	Restroom
	26.	Electrical Room
	27.	Deep Well House

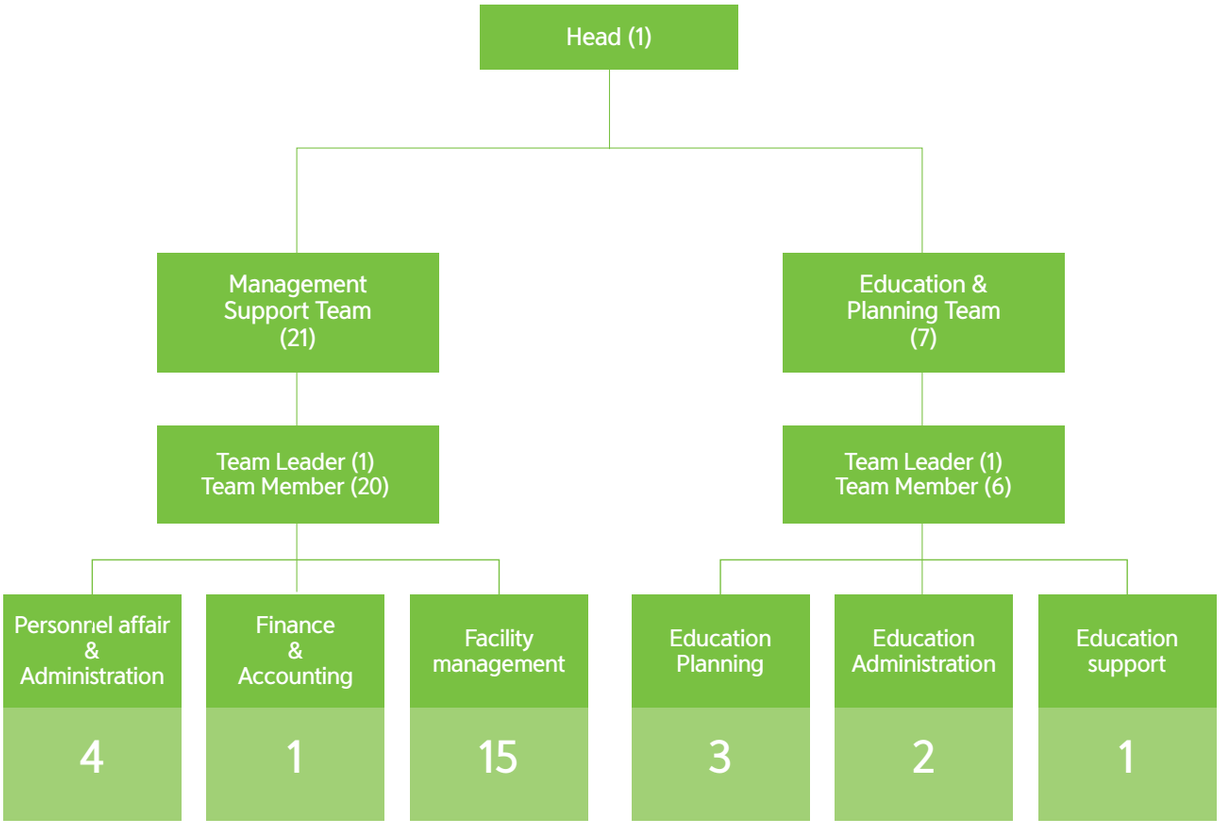


Floor		Room Name
2F	1.	Main Lobby
	2.	Exhibition Hall Outlook Platform
	3.	Restroom
	4.	Laboratory 1
	5.	Laboratory 2
	6.	Multimedia Room
	7.	Restroom
	8.	Technical Room
	9.	Control Room
	10.	Fitness Room
	11.	Community Hall: Pine Hall
	12.	Terrace
	13.	Lecturer's Accommodation: 201~205
	14.	Trainee's Dormitory: 206~212
	15.	Laundry Room

Figure 1–25. RETC facility guide map and room names

◆ RETC operation and management sector

In preparation for the RETC operation from 2018 after the completion of architectural construction, the RETC operational guidelines including staff assignment plan were discussed in the 4th and 5th Working Group (WG) Meeting. The final draft of the RETC operational guidelines will be prepared for the approval of the Steering Committee (SC) in the next session of the SC Meeting which will be held in the 1st quarter of 2018. RETC organizational structure and staff duty assignment plan were developed through the consultation in the Working Group Meetings as summarized in the Figure 1–25 and Table 1–5.



Total number of staff: 29 persons, including 12 general workers (*)

Figure 1–26. The current plan for the RETC organizational structure

Table 1–5. The current plan for the RETC staff and duty assignment

Title		Main Tasks	No. of Staff
Head		In charge of the overall management of the RETC	1
Management Support Team	Leader	In charge of the Management Support Team	1
	Personnel Affair & Administration Staff	1. Manage staff attendance, leaves, and business trips 2. Manage staff benefits 3. Staff education and development	2
		4. Manage staff salary, allowance, and insurance 5. Recruit staff for the RETC operation 6. In charge of safety management	
		1. Conduct bids and negotiate contracts for the RETC operation 2. Procure and examine goods for the RETC operation 3. Manage RETC assets and equipment	1
		4. Manage documents of the Management Support Team 5. Carry out external cooperation work (facility use and rental service) 6. Manage events and public relations 7. Take care of domestic affairs and public communication 8. Manage the allocation of business vehicles	1
	Accounting Staff	1. Allocate and manage the budget for the RETC operational cost (bookkeeping, accounting, and settlements) 2. Manage statistical data for the RETC operation	1
	Facility Management Staff	1. Manage facilities and equipment	
		– Electricity, communication and lighting system – Other equipment (AV system, physical training facilities, etc.)	2
		– Water transmission and distribution system including the fire safety management – Landscapes and field sites – Facility sanitation (including dormitory and canteen)	8
		2. Manage vehicles (vehicle service and maintenance)	2
		3. In charge of building security	3
Education & Planning Team	Leader	In charge of the Education & Planning Team	1
	Education Planning Staff	1. Develop the strategy for the RETC education & training programs 2. Plan the RETC education & training programs 3. Develop the annual work and budget plans for education & training programs 4. Develop training & education modules 5. Operate and evaluate education and training programs	2
		6. Collect materials for education and training programs 7. Manage budgets (bookkeeping, accounting, and settlements) 8. Conduct staff training programs 9. Plan exhibitions and promote the RETC	1
	Education Administration Staff	1. Manage participants and alumni for education and training programs 2. Arrange professional workforce and external organizations 3. Establish cooperation network	1
		4. Manage RETC website 5. Carry out computer–related tasks for the RETC operation 6. Manage records and documents for education and training programs	1
	Education Support Staff	1. Supply and manage goods for education and training 2. Support education and training programs 3. Manage the exhibition hall	1

1. 2 Meetings for the project management

Project Meetings were held to oversee the progress of the RETC construction and to provide the guidance for project implementation. Two (2) WG Meetings and one (1) SC Meeting were organized in 2017 to update on the construction progress and discuss the prospective RETC operation.

1. 2. 1 Steering committee meeting

Following the selection of priority bidder for the subsequent construction process, the 5th SC Meeting was held on 21 March 2017 in the Secretariat, Seoul, Korea. The Meeting mainly reviewed and discussed contract related matters for the RETC construction before the final contract negotiation with the priority bidder. The Meeting approved the contract conditions, necessary budget rearrangement and action plan for the subsequent construction process in 2017.

1. 2. 2 Working group meeting

The 4th WG Meeting was held on 27 June 2017 at the RETC Field Office, Hmawbi, Myanmar to update on the construction progress and discuss the technical matters for the project implementation. The Meeting mainly discussed the legal arrangement for the RETC operation in Myanmar and operational guidelines including organizational structure and staff assignment plan. These matters were discussed further in the 5th WG Meeting held on 12 October 2017 in Korea Forest Service, Daejeon, Korea, and the final draft was prepared for the consideration and approval by the next session of the SC Meeting to be held in the 1st quarter of 2018.

Figure 1–28. Group photo in the 5th WG Meeting

Component 2

Development of education and training programs for capacity building

Component 2 of the Landmark Program consists of two (2) capacity-building approaches – Landmark training courses and the Landmark scholarship program.

2. 1 Landmark training courses

2. 1. 1 Overview of 2017 Landmark training courses

A total of two (2) training courses were organized in 2017, and 22 participants from ASEAN countries attended the training courses (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 List of Training Courses in 2017

No.	Date/Venue	2017 Training Courses	Num. of Participants
1	Oct. 16–21/ Thailand	Community Forest Management for Livelihood and Community Forest Based Enterprise Development	12 (6)
2	Nov. 20–24/ Korea	Lessons Learned from the National Reforestation Experiences of the Republic of Korea	10 (8)
		Total	22

2.1.2 Training course summaries

1. Community forest management for livelihood and community forest–based enterprise development

Date: 16 – 21 October 2017

Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

Co–organized with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)

Making community forests economically viable will contribute to the scaling up of community forestry. Economic pressures either drive the unsustainable use of forest resources or force people to abandon forest–based livelihoods and seek alternative employment opportunities in cities. The inability to generate substantial incomes through forestry activities remains a common problem. However, with the belief that community forestry can help to make livelihoods more secure, the development of community forest enterprises (CFE) is recognized as one (1) of the ways to help community forestry products and services to reach markets/buyers and generate more income.

Recognizing the importance of this, the Landmark Program aims to build the capacities of member countries in community–based forest management. This training course was conceptualized in collaboration with RECOFTC, which is well placed to strengthen capacities on community–based livelihoods and CFE development through its Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) training package. MA&D aims to enhance the entrepreneurial capacities of local communities to provide them with access to market opportunities and increase their income while offering more incentives to protect and sustainably manage their natural resources.

Objectives

The training course focused on providing participants with a conceptual understanding of community livelihoods and CFE development while sharing basic implementation experiences on how to support communities. The training course specifically aimed to:

- Facilitate potential identification of entrepreneurs and assess local context supportive to enterprise development;
- Use participatory tools to facilitate the short–listing of potential enterprise ideas;
- Facilitate simple value chain surveys to select promising enterprise ideas, and strategy development steps to commercialize products/services;
- Enhance understanding of the importance of developing enterprise strategies and business plans; and
- Enhance understanding of start–up challenges and support required, including adaptive learning.

Training structure

The 5.5–day training course brought together 12 participants with experience in natural resource management and who were mandated to support community–based forest management and livelihood development in their countries. The training approach combines both participatory lectures and field trips after comprising of learning blocks focused on different aspects of community enterprise development,.

Lectures conducted were split into nine (9) sessions where participants had to brainstorm over the group exercises and deliver presentations. Some examples of the group exercises include assessing the key constraints of the market system in enterprise development; narrowing down the range of products considering the enabling environment and the potential and constraints of each product; and preparing and carrying out a value chain analysis through interviews.

Figure 2–1. A participant listing the resources and products required for CFE

Figure 2–2. Participants during one of the brainstorming exercises

A field trip to the bamboo–based community enterprise at Baan Samakkee Dham in Sai Yok District of Kanchanaburi province was held over a period of two (2) days. Participants were divided into two (2) groups – one (1) group focused on bamboo mats while the other focused on bamboo plywood boards. Participants put what they learned into practice, and applied tools and questioning techniques learned during the interviews with the resource persons. They also gained insight on how the community worked collectively as an enterprise by maximizing and mobilizing local resources. The product processing process was also shown to all participants.

Figure 2–3.
Participants interviewing the producers of bamboo plywood

Figure 2–4.
Participants with the community members in bamboo mats

Feedback

Discussions with the RECOFTC and feedback from participants revealed that the focus of the training course should be narrowed down to either 'Community Forest Management for Livelihoods' and 'Community Forest Based Enterprise Development' due to time limitations. The Secretariat plans to interview focal points and carry out surveys on member countries to gain a better understanding of their needs.

Given the RECOFTC's expertise in the training topic, the Secretariat plans to continue cooperation with the center to develop systematic training courses, increase the training capacity of RETC trainers, and introduce a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system.

2. Lessons learned from the national reforestation experiences of the Republic of Korea

Date: 20 – 24 November 2017

Venue: Seoul, Republic of Korea

Decreasing forest cover continues to threaten livelihoods despite ongoing efforts for forest rehabilitation and restoration. According to the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), more than two (2) billion ha of the world's deforested and degraded landscape has the potential for restoration. This also applies to the tropical forests in Asia. According to FAO reports, in Southeast Asia alone, forest area has decreased by about 32 million ha from 2000 to 2015, with a 0.35% annual decrease in forest cover.

Forests in the Republic of Korea (ROK)occupy 63% of its land area today – the result of nationwide reforestation efforts in the 1970s and 1980s. The ROK's success in reforestation has gained worldwide recognition and has been recommended as a reforestation model for other countries. With forest rehabilitation and restoration in Asia as one (1) of the key strategic priorities of the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO), this training course provided an opportunity for participants from ASEAN member states to learn about more reforestation methodologies and implementation processes, and apply them to suit local circumstances and needs.

Objectives

The training course aimed to share the best practices on policy and management of national reforestation efforts of Korea, and provide a platform to discuss challenges and lessons learned from reforestation experiences and guide on–going and future reforestation efforts in ASEAN countries to support them in the development of their reforestation models.

Training structure

During the 5–day training course, ten government officials and forestry experts from ASEAN countries attended a series of lectures delivered by professors and experts from the ROK. This was the first training course organized by the Secretariat which adopted a participatory approach. Lecture sessions involved group exercises and role–playing, and were organized into five (5) modules – forest policy and management of national forest reforestation; tree nursery system for reforestation in Korea; soil erosion and disaster management; benefits of reforestation and lessons learned; forest management in Korea using remote sensing and GIS; and reforestation and community participation.

Figure 2–5. Lecture session on forest policy and management of national forest reforestation

The participants embarked on field trips to the National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS), the Baekdu–Daegan National Arboretum (BNA) and the Korea Forest Seed and Variety Center (KFSVC). In addition to being introduced to key research programs and research infrastructure such as the Korea's Seed Vault and Gene Bank, participants also had the opportunity to observe how drones are operated for remote sensing and forest fire disaster management.

Figure 2–6. Participants listening to a researcher at the KFSVC in Chungju city

Figure 2–7.
Participants during a field visit to the NIFoS

Figure 2–8. Participants receiving their certificates of completion at the Secretariat

Feedback

Most participants (80%) agreed that the training course was appropriately organized and that the training course duration was adequately long. In comparison with other training courses, a majority of the participants (60%) expressed that this training course was more challenging and required more effort and participation. There were also comments indicating that there was insufficient time to engage in in-depth discussion with each lecturer as there was a relatively large number of lecturers.

The Secretariat observed that many ASEAN countries were very interested and encouraged by Korea's forest rehabilitation experiences and the Saemaul Undong movement. Many also questioned how to introduce a similar movement in their own countries and encourage local communities to participate in reforestation projects, taking into consideration the differences in political situations across countries. Incorporating lectures on community participation in reforestation projects that include case studies in Asia may enhance the effectiveness of the training course.

2. 2 Landmark scholarship program

The Landmark scholarship program aims to build the capacity of the forestry sector in the region by offering opportunities to access high-quality graduate education in reputable universities in the Republic of Korea. The Secretariat, now in its third year of awarding scholarships under the Landmark scholarship program, continues to recruit and groom outstanding individuals with the interest and commitment to contribute to the development of the forestry sector in their home countries.

2.2.1 2017 Landmark scholarship recipients

In 2017, the Landmark scholarship program offered scholarships to five (5) grantees – one (1) Doctoral degree program recipient and four (4) Master's degree program recipients. Each year, the Secretariat announces the list of universities that applicants can apply to, and one (1) of the general requirements is that the applicant must be a citizen of an ASEAN member state to be eligible to apply for the scholarship program.

The results of the 2017 Landmark scholarship program were announced in November 2016, and all scholarship recipients have commenced their academic courses in the spring semester of 2017. The 2017 Scholarship Award Ceremony was held on 23 June 2017 at the office of the Secretariat, and the recipients were presented with their scholarship certificates.

The five (5) outstanding scholarship recipients of the 2017 Landmark scholarship program are:

- Ms. Siriluck Thammanu from Thailand (Doctoral degree program at Seoul National University),
- Mr. Aung Aung from Myanmar (Master's degree program at Chungnam National University),
- Ms. Baisone Inthirath from Lao PDR (Master's degree program at Yeungnam University),
- Ms. Carmina M. Canua from the Philippines* (Master's degree program at Dongguk University), and
- Ms. Tran Thi Mai Anh from Viet Nam (Master's degree program at Kookmin University).

** Ms. Carmina M. Canua is a part of the 2017 cohort of scholarship recipients but has deferred the start of her studies to the next academic year (March 2018) due to personal reasons.*

Figure 2-9. 2017 Scholarship Award Ceremony (23 June 2017)

(1st row, from left) Mr. Aung Aung, Ms. Baisone Inthirath, Acting ED Mr. Choi Jun-seok, Ms. Siriluck Thammanu, and Ms. Tran Thi Mai Anh (2nd row) Other scholarship recipients and the Secretariat staff

2. 2. 2 Introducing our 2017 scholarship recipients

Name:	Siriluck Thammanu
Country:	Thailand
Ministry:	Royal Forest Department
University:	Seoul National University
Major:	Forest Environmental Science (Ph.D.)

I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in forestry from Kasetsart University in Thailand, and I also hold a Master's degree in forest economics and management from Beijing Forestry University, China. I am currently working as a government officer at the Royal Forest Department (RFD), which is the primary government department responsible for forest management in Thailand.
I realized that Thailand still needs better strategies to manage its remaining forest areas properly and address deforestation and forest degradation. This is what motivates me to study again to gain academic and technological knowledge in sustainable forest management to protect forest resources and improve livelihoods of rural people who live around forest areas.

I was delighted that to be selected as a Landmark scholarship recipient in 2017 together with four (4) students from ASEAN countries. It is not only a great chance to pursue my Ph.D. in Korea, but it is also to gain new knowledge and challenge forest development in Thailand. I am enjoying my life and my study at Seoul National University as well as exploring new experiences about the different cultures and languages of both Korean and international students in my university.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to AFoCO for offering me this scholarship. I strongly believe that the academics and experiences in Korea will prepare me to be a more capable government officer at the RFD. I hope to use the new knowledge and valuable experiences that I obtain from Korea to develop my country and contribute to the Thai people, particularly the rural people in remote areas, and enable them to have a better quality of life. Furthermore, it will be an opportunity for me to enhance my knowledge and broaden my experiences to engage in collaborations with other ASEAN countries and Korea. There is a need to establish extended networks for cooperation in this region to mutually address and protect the forest resources.

Name:	Aung Aung
Country:	Myanmar
Ministry:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
University:	Chungnam National University
Major:	Forest Resources (MSc)

I am originally from Bagan, an ancient archaeological area of Myanmar. There are fewer trees in the region as compared to other parts of the country, so the area gets relatively higher temperatures during the summer. Because of that, I joined the University of Forestry (UOF) in Myanmar in 2002 to study the functions and importance of trees in local climate conditions. After graduation, I served as a civil servant at Ministry of Forestry in 2008, and I was assigned to Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE). After eight (8) years, I moved to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) in 2016 and was assigned to the Natural Resources Conservation and Environmental Impact Assessment Division, which reviews environment related assessment reports submitted by project proponents across the country.

When I received the news that I was selected as a scholarship recipient, I was very pleased because I could have a chance to study advanced technologies and satisfy my thirst for knowledge in the Republic of Korea.

I am now pursuing my Master's at Chungnam National University in Daejeon. My research interest lies in the rehabilitation of abandoned lands with suitable tree species to improve soil quality and restore the ecological succession. Nowadays, Myanmar has a lot of mining operations for mineral extraction. Unfortunately, project proponents quite often leave the areas untreated once their mining operations are finished. Government is now trying to push them to carry out the necessary operations after mineral extractions. To do so, proponents need some suggestions and recommendations from the experts, so that they can fully accomplish their works. I want to fill up that gap as much as I can.

After finishing my Master's course here in Korea, I think I can serve my country with more knowledge and experience gained from my studies, especially in the restoration of abandoned mine lands. I will be able to provide more helpful and valuable support to my department and Myanmar. Finally, I want to give my heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat for generous support and kind contributions to all ASEAN countries.

Name:	Baisone Inthirath
Country:	Lao PDR
Ministry:	Agriculture and Forestry Division
University:	Yeungnam University
Major:	Forest Resources (MSc)

Vientiane Capital is my hometown. Regarding my background study area, in the academic year 2003–2004, I took a diploma course of forestry at the Faculty of Forestry (FOF) of National University of Laos (NUoL). In my three years of study, I was grounded in various fields such as forest policy, dendrology, and silviculture basics. After graduating from the FOF, I applied for a job in the public sector of the agriculture and forestry division in Saravan province.

In my 12 years of working, I served the forestry section and the agricultural land management section at the Agriculture and Forestry Division. I completed a Bachelor's degree course in watershed management at the Faculty of Agriculture of Savannakhet University. The Landmark scholarship program is intimately related to my background as well as some of my work experiences. Forest restoration is, moreover, considered as an important task and there is a need for all countries, especially developing countries, to solve the problems of forest reduction urgently. In my home country, forest destruction has reached an alarming rate, and this is the time to stop uncontrolled logging and the destruction of forests and instead, focus on tree planting and forest protection or the improvement of existing forested areas. As a result, I would like to contribute to improving the health of the environment, especially in my home county.

After graduating from Yeungnam University, I will certainly return to my home–country and work as an extension worker and research assistant. I will make use of make experiences and the knowledge I have learned during my time at the ROK. In particular, I will apply the lessons of the "Saemaul Undong or New Community Movement" to guide forest management and share it with my colleagues at the agricultural and forestry division. I will share about forest plantation techniques and provide a platform for authorities, technical staffs or existing officers in the division to exchange opinions, ideas, and lessons. Also, I will also conduct formal and informal meetings on forest plantation expansion with the cooperation of provincial, district officers and other stakeholders, especially companies and farmers. This will enhance cooperation in the development and implementation of advanced techniques of forest plantation promotion. I feel very fortunate to have been selected as one (1) of the scholarship recipients and plan to use what I have learned to achieve my future educational endeavors.

Name:	Tran Thi Mai Anh
Country:	Viet Nam
Ministry:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
University:	Kookmin University
Major:	Forest Resources (MSc)

I grew up in a mountainous province in the north of Viet Nam where 90% of the population consists of ethnic minorities. Most people in my hometown lives to depend on agriculture and forest products. Forests have not only been a safe shelter for my whole family, but also a part of my happy childhood. As I grew up, I saw the forests around me being degraded and destroyed, and many factories, fruit farming, and mining activities were conducted. I began to have a strong feeling that I want to dedicate my life to bring back the forests – my green home.

In 2011, I enrolled at Viet Nam National Forestry University and majored in Natural Resources Management. In 2015, I worked as a Field Research Officer at Save Viet Nam's Wildlife. Studying and working in the forestry sector has become my pleasure and my passion. I always try to work hard and do as much as possible to chase my dream.
The Landmark scholarship program represents a golden opportunity to focus my attention on Forest Environmental Science fully. Getting a Master's degree would not only assist me in my dream career, but it will also open my eyes to new and advanced technology and applications in the field of forestry. Therefore, I have always wished to learn more knowledge from Korean universities and apply what I have learned in my country.

After completing my Master's degree, I plan to go back to Viet Nam to apply my learning outcomes and make my knowledge useful in my country. I also have a dream that someday, I can be a person who can share my knowledge with everyone who loves learning about nature and environment. I believe that a person can be the most intelligent person in the world, but without the love and support of people who care, that person would have nothing to fight for in life. My heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat for being part of this support and your generosity in helping us reach our goals.

2. 2. 3 Selection of 2018 Landmark scholarship recipients

An evaluation committee meeting, organized by the Secretariat, was held on 19 July 2017, and three (3) scholarship recipients were selected from a pool of six (6) applicants from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam as shown in Table 2.2.

Each applicant was assessed against strict selection criteria, and scholarship recipients were chosen by the evaluation committee based on their academic excellence, study and career plans, work experience, language proficiency, professional activities (awards received and academic publications), and commitment to the forestry sector.

Table 2.2 List of 2018 Scholarship recipients

Scholarship Recipient	Country	MSc/ PhD	University
Ms. Areeyapat Petcharat	Thailand	PhD	Yeungnam University
Ms. Su Yi Hnin	Myanmar	MSc	Yeungnam University
Mr. Tran Hai Long	Viet Nam	MSc	Seoul National University

In the spring semester of 2018, the three (3) scholarship recipients will commence their studies in their respective universities.

2. 2. 4 2017 Annual meeting for Landmark scholarship program

The 2017 Annual meeting for Landmark scholarship program was held on 18 December 2017 at the Secretariat. The Annual meeting is a yearly event that brings together all scholarship recipients and celebrates their accomplishments. Graduating recipients deliver presentations on their theses, while current scholarship recipients present on their academic progress. Updates or revisions to the rules and regulations of the Landmark Program are also explained to the scholarship recipients. This year, the Secretariat celebrated the graduation of two (2) scholarship recipients from the 2016 cohort. They are Mr. Somsanouk Pathammavongsa from Lao PDR, who completed his Master's degree in forest growth at Kangwon National University, as well as Mr. Thant Sing Aung from Myanmar, who completed his Master's degree in forest ecology at Chungbuk National University. Upon returning to their home countries, Mr. Somsanouk is expected to continue his career at the Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR, and Mr. Thant Sin Aung will resume work at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in Myanmar. The Secretariat extends its sincerest congratulations to all graduated scholars and looks forward to their future contributions to the forestry sector in the region.

A brief discussion session was also conducted to collect responses on how to further improve the implementation of the Landmark scholarship program. The comments and suggestions from the students were, firstly, the need to organize an annual event that includes alumni members, secondly, consider providing funding for research activities, thirdly, consider extending the period of provision of financial support to Doctoral candidates (from a 3–year period to a 4–year period), and finally, the importance of abiding by the rules and regulations when entering and leaving the ROK.

Figure 2–10. 2017 Annual Meeting for Landmark scholarship program (14 December 2017)

Figure 2–11. Acting ED Mr. Choi Jun-seok congratulates graduated scholar, Mr. Thant Sin Aung

Figure 2–12. A brief discussion on how to improve the scholarship program

Component 3

Restoration of degraded forest regions

3. 1 AFoCO model forest for SFM based on conservation of tree genetic resources

Establishment of forest genetics center for restoration of major timber species in Cambodia

- o Project duration: 10 years (2016–2025)
- o Project budget: 1,500,000 USD
- o Project site: Khun Ream & Chan Sor, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia
- o Project area: 248 ha
- o Implementing agency: Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development under Forestry Administration (FA) of Cambodia

3. 1. 1 Plantation

■ Plus tree selection

There was a total of 316 plus trees of *D. cochinchinensis* (101 trees), *P. macrocarpus* (105 trees) and *D. intricatus* (110 trees), selected for seed and scion collection in 2017. Compared to the location of plus tree selection in 2017, the majority number of the selected trees in 2017 were located in Pursat, Takeo, Koh Kong, Siem Reap and Kandal provinces (Figure 3–1 and Figure 3–2).

Figure 3–1. Checking the location of the mother trees and seed collection

Figure 3–2. Fruits of *D. intricatus*

■ Land preparation

Following the first site in Khun Ream, the land preparation was conducted, including site identification, clearing and layout of the experimental plots to be allocated to progeny test plantation site (12 ha) and clonal and seedling seed orchards (3 ha). The second site is located in Kok Teung village, Chan Sor commune, Sonikum district in Siem Reap province (Figure 3–3).

The design for the progeny test plantation to be established covered 10.8 ha divided into four (4) blocks and each block was subdivided into three (3) sub–blocks with ten plots per sub–block (Figure 3–4). Finally, there were 1,200 plots established on the site, consisting of 100 plots per sub–block, and ten seedlings per plus tree per plot (6m x 15m). The design for seedling and clonal seed orchard covered three (3) ha which was one (1) ha for each species. The section was demarcated by a wooden pole at every corner.

Figure 3–3. The extent of land preparation in the second site

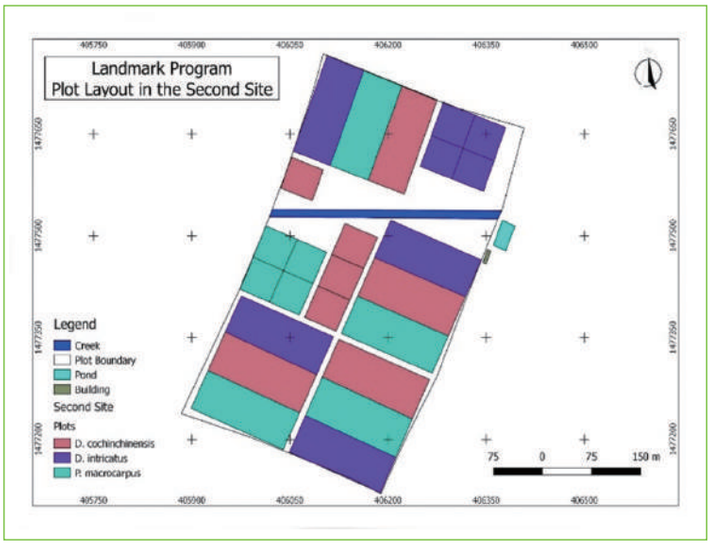


Figure 3–4. The layout of the progeny test plantation and seed orchard plots in the second site

■ Establishment and progeny test plantation

Production and maintenance of seedlings : There were approximately 45,000 seedlings produced in 2017. The maintenance activities were conducted, including replacement of plastic bags, fertilization and pesticide application, weeding, and transplanting (Figure 3–5).

Figure 3–5. Maintenance and seedlings production in nursery

Plantation : The project team completed the planting of 8,000 seedlings from 100 plus trees each of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* and *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* for Progeny Test Plantation at the second project site. At the first project site in Khun Ream, four (4) ha of *Dipterocarpus intricatus* was planted (Figure 3–6). The main signboard was installed to introduce the entire area of progeny test plantation site in Chan Sor, and smaller sized signboards were installed in each block (Figure 3–7).

Figure 3–6. Planted *D. cochinchinensis* (left) and *D. intricatus* (right) seedlings

Figure 3–7. Signboard installation at the 2nd site

Maintenance/Weeding : Maintenance was carried out continuously throughout the year at both project sites in Khun Ream and Chan Sor (Figure 3–8), including:

- Establishment of firebreaks (Figure 3–8(a));
- Regular weeding (Figure 3–8(b) and (g));
- Digging holes for every single seedling to reserve the water (Figure 3–8(c));
- Installation of water pipes crossing the channel for assessing road (Figure 3–8(d))
- Installation of irrigation system (Figure 3–8(e));
- Watering (Figure 3–8(f)); and
- Improvement of channels by an additional 399–m–long channel (Figure 3–8(h)).

Figure 3–8. Maintenances in Progeny Test Plantation

■ Establishment of clonal and seedling seed orchard

Preparation of germination chambers for clone propagation: The project team fixed the existing germination/growing chamber in Phnom Penh, and built new chambers at the nursery located in the first project site, Khun Ream (Figure 3–9).

Figure 3–9. Old (left) and new (right) growing chamber for clone propagation

Propagation of planting materials (seed & scion collection) : Scions collected from 200 mother trees of *D. cochinchinensis* and *P. macrocarpus*, and a total of 2,400 scions were grafted to the prepared rootstocks, under the supervision of a local expert plant propagator of the FA (Figure 3–10 and Figure 3–11).

Figure 3–10. Collected scions

Figure 3–11. Grafted seedlings and kept inside the growing chamber

Interplanting with mung beans : Mung beans were interplanted in seed orchard, aiming to improve the soil with enriched nitrogen (Figure 3–12).

Figure 3–12. Mung beans were interplanted in the seed orchard

3. 1. 2 Forest protection

■ Silvicultural management of experimental forest

The project maintained the experimental forest (100 ha) and the Dalbergia plantation (80 ha) (Figure 3–13 and Figure 3–14). Weeding and pruning to the sites were regularly conducted using the tractor, grass cutting machines, manual weeding and applying herbicides to assist growing of the trees (Figure 3–15). The project team also conducted pruning on Dalbergia trees in 20 ha areas to improve growth (Figure 3–16).

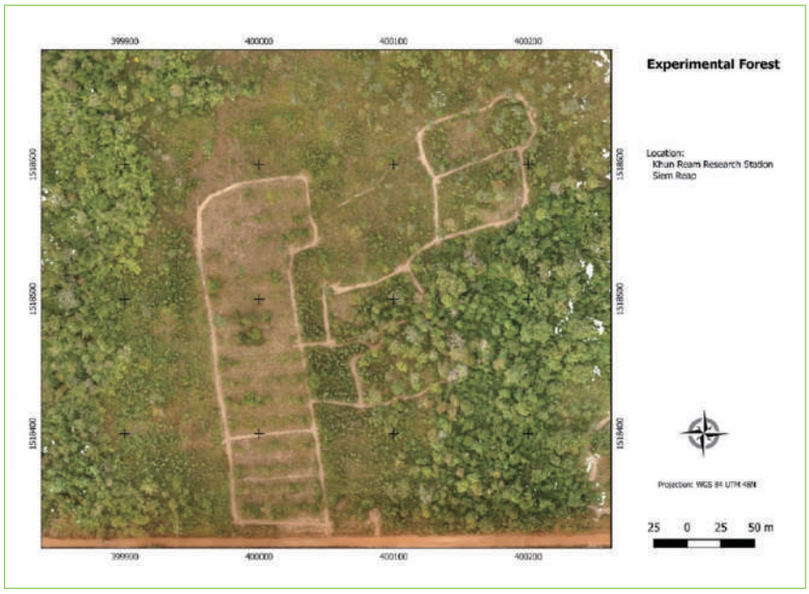


Figure 3–13. Aerial view of the experimental forest

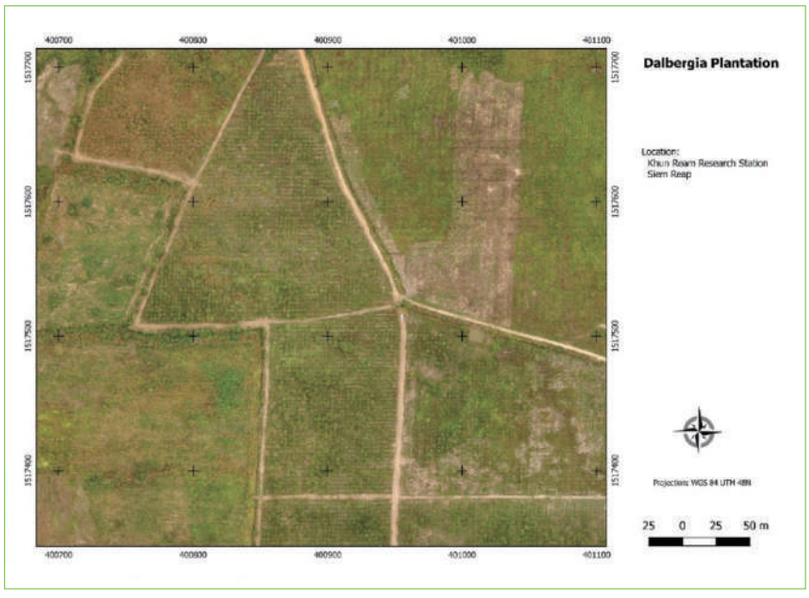


Figure 3–14. Aerial view of Dalbergia plantation

Figure 3–15. Weeding by a tractor, cutting machine, manual and herbicide application

Figure 3–16. Pruning activities

■ Forest protection and fireline establishment

Patrolling was regularly conducted to protect the area, especially from a forest fire (Figure 3–17). The existing fire lines around experimental plots were rehabilitated by plowing and removing the grasses, debris, and weeds that serve as fire fuels. New firelines were constructed in certain areas to increase accessibility.

Figure 3–17. Forest fire management activities

3. 1. 3 Promotion and public awareness

■ Promotion

Project promotion was carried out regularly to all stakeholders including government officials, villagers, national and international researchers, and tourists (Figure 3–18). The following were series of the event taking place on the project site:

- An awareness raising was held at the second project site in Chan Sor to extent project information to the local authority and community;
- A visit of Minister of KFS, ROK and Under Secretary of State of MAFF, Cambodia on March 8th, 2017 (Figure 3–18 (a));
- A visit from international training from 15 countries on July 29th, 2017 ((Figure 3–18 (b));
- A visit of KFS officials on November 2nd, 2017 (Figure 3–18 (c)), and
- A visit of KOFPI team on August 29th, 2017 (Figure 3–18 (d)).

Figure 3–18. Promotion activities in 2017

■ Public awareness

About hundreds of villagers living near have participated in training organized by the project team (Figure 3–19). The training focused on specific topics on 1) benefit of forests; 2) how to control forest fires, 3) seedling production; and 4) laws and legislation related to forest management.

Figure 3–19. Local training for villagers

■ Participation in the IUFRO seed orchard conference, 4–6 September 2017, Balsta, Sweden

The National Project Director of the project has attended in the seed orchard conference held in Balsta, Sweden on 4 to 6 September to promote project information and also learning from other countries on seed orchard management (Figure 3–20).

Figure 3–20.
Promotion of the project at the IUFRO seed orchard conference, 4–6 September 2017, Balsta, Sweden

3. 1. 4 Capacity Building

■ Education for undergraduate students

The project team has organized a 3-day study tour for 20 undergraduate students majored in Forestry from the Royal University of Agriculture, to understand how the important the project is for related stakeholders and local people (Figure 3-21).

Figure 3-21. Education programs for undergraduate students from Royal University of Agriculture

■ Korean expert's visit to Cambodia (additional fund from the NIFoS)

The project team has two (2) times of on-site technical consultation as inviting a professor from Seoul National University in August 2017, and a researcher from NIFoS in November 2017 to provide a technical point of view on the site management (Figure 3-22).

Figure 3-22. On-site technical consultation with Korean experts

3. 1. 5 Infrastructure development

The construction of the field office and the access road at the second site in Chan Sor was conducted (Figure 3–23).

Figure 3–23. Construction of the field office and the access road in Chan Sor

3. 1. 6 Project management

■ Measuring and monitoring

Data recording were conducted to monitor the annual growth of the selected tree species in the existing experimental forest areas, regarding keeping track of the effect of the silvicultural treatment (Figure 3–24). Aerial photos were also taken using a drone to monitor the progress of plant development after plantation (Figure 3–25 and Figure 3–26).

Figure 3–24.
Field monitoring activities

Figure 3–25. Aerial view of the progeny and seed orchard site of the first site in Khun Ream

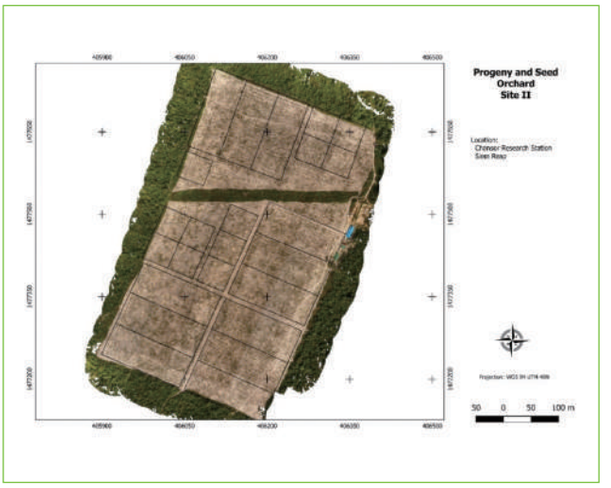


Figure3–26. Aerial view of the progeny and seed orchard of the second site (Chan Sor)

■ Data recording of progeny test plantation

The measurement for plus trees was regularly carried out at the progeny test plantation site, and there were still no significant differences among plus trees (Figure 3–27).

Figure 3–27. Data recording of progeny test plantation site in Khun Ream

3.2 AFoCO model forest for village-driven forest management in SFM

Village-based Forest Rehabilitation in Lao PDR

- o Project duration: 10 years (2016–2025)
- o Project budget: 1,500,000 USD
- o Project site: Paksong District, Champasak Province, and Sangthong District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
- o Project area: 3,620 ha
- o Implementing agency: Department of Forestry, Lao PDR

3. 2. 1 Plantation

■ Seedling Production

In Sangthong, the project staff signed a contract with Nalath District Agriculture and Forest Office's (DAFO) nursery at Nachalern. Based on the contract, 42,000 seedlings were produced for ex-situ plantation. Seedlings for enrichment plantation, four (4) VFDGs have signed the contract with the project staff to produce 52,000 seedlings (Figure 3-28-(a)). In Paksong, the project staff signed a contract with VFDG. Based on the contract, 42,300 were produced (Figure 3-28-(b)).

(a) Seedling production in Nongboua (left) and Nachalern (right), Sangthong District

(b) Seedling production in the field office, Paksong District

Figure 3-28. Seedling production in Sangthong (a) and Paksong (b)

■ Establishment of ex-situ conservation plantation

In Sangthong, six (6) ha for ex-situ conservation plantation have been established. Total of 7,800 seedlings of Teak (2 ha), Afxylia (1 ha), Endora spp. (1 ha), and Pterocarpus spp. (1 ha) were planted (2m x 3m, 1,300 seedlings/ha) (Figure 3-29-(a)). Six (6) families have signed a contract with the project staff for maintenance of the plantation site for three (3) years from 2017-2020.

In Paksong, the project staff and VFDG members in Paksong conducted a ground survey of the whole area of 40 ha (Figure 3-29-(b)). Total 16 families in Kongtoun village were identified for the implementation of ex-situ conservation plantation activities.

(a) Land clearance (left) and planting (right) in ex-situ conservation site Sangthong

(b) Preliminary survey for ex-situ conservation site Paksong

Figure 3-29. Ex-situ conservation plantation activities in Sangthon (a) and Paksong (b)

■ Enrichment plantation

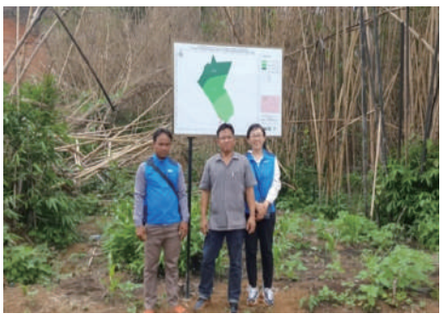
In 2017, the total area of 630 ha for the enrichment plantation was demarcated in Sangthong, and four (4) villages identified each tasked areas from 2017 to 2021 (Table 3–1).

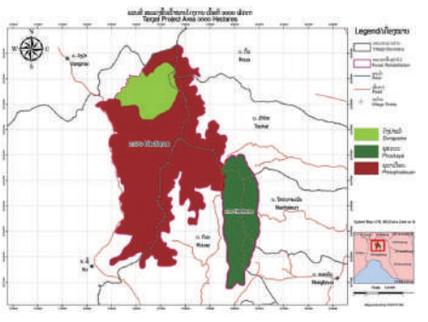
Table 3–1. Enrichment areas (ha) for each village from 2018 to 2021 in Sangthong

Year / Village	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Nongboua	16.33	27.08			43.41
Taohi	19.52	27.01	19.37		65.90
Nachalern	27.61	47.10	28.36	46.25	149.33
Kouy	51.02	127.13	49.13	102.30	329.58
Ha\year	114.49	228.32	96.87	148.55	588.23

■ Installation of signboards

Five (5) signboards were installed in Sangthong at the ex–situ conservation plantation (20 ha), the field office to introduce the whole project area, village forest protection area in Sor, village forest protection area in Vang Mar, and village forest protection area in Kao (Figure 3–30).





(a) Signboard at an ex–situ conservation plantation (left) and whole project site (right)

(b) Village forest protection map in Sor (left) and Vangmar (right)

Figure 3–30. Signboards at an ex–situ conservation plantation (a) and village protection area (b), Sangthong

(b) Preliminary survey for ex–situ conservation site Paksong

■ Establishment of village forest development groups (VFDGs)

Total five (5) Village Forest Development Groups (VFDGs) were finally established both in Sangthong and Paksong to implement the planting activities of the project (Table 3–2). Project staff and local technical consultants in Sangthong and Paksong regularly conducted consultation meetings with the VFDGS to discuss the direction of the project (Table 3–3).

Table 3–2. Members of Village Forest Development Groups (VFDGs) in Sangthong and Paksong

Sangthong VFDG

I. Ban Nachaleurn (16 Members)

1. Mr. Bothdy Simmalavong (Head)
2. Mr. Somchane (Deputy head)
3. Mr. Lerth.Committee Member
4. Mr. Loy –do–
5. Mr. Mouth.. –do–
6. Mr. Phay khaisy –do–
7. Mr. Souphin
8. Mr. Phein.–do–
9. Mr. Khamdy –do–
10. Mr. Sana..do–
11. Mr. Eth..–do–
12. Mr. Seingla..–do–
13. Mr. Sengaloun.–do–
14. Ms. Vanh.–do–
15. Ms. Pong..–do–
16. Ms. Vanhthong

II. Ban Koy (4 members)

1. Mr. Bouaseng (Head)
2. Mr. Khammoun (Deputy Head)
3. Mr. Noy (Member)
4. Mr. Yeng (Member)

III. Ban Nongboua (5 members)

1. Mr. Somchanh (Head)
2. Mr. Khampeng
3. Mr. Panaly (Deputy head)

Paksong VFDG

I. Kongtoun and Bengkatoud (44 Members)

1. Mr. Yeng (Head)
2. Mr. Ken (Deputy head)
3. Mr. Tha (Committee member)
4. Mr. Tei –do–
5. Mr. Somchai –do–
6. Mr. Nyeurn –do–
7. Mr. Somchit –do–
8. Mr. Khamka –do–
9. Mr. Khamphet –do–
10. Ms. Noy –do–
11. Mr. Yuay–do–
12. Mr. Noy
13. Ms. Lar
14. Mr. Khamsay
15. Mr. Merng
16. Mr. Phouvanh
17. Mr. Sone
18. Mr. Sy
19. Mr. Thongphet
20. Mr. Onta
21. Nouy
22. Mr. Sing
23. Mr. Khanh
24. Mr. Chui
25. Mr. Soth
26. Mr. Air

4. Ms. Phay (Member)
5. Ms. Thiengkham Mingmalayphone

IV. Ban Taohi (6 Member)
1. Mr. Phosay Vongsamouthy (Head)
2. Mr. Thongdam Phommaphong(Deputy)
3. Mr. Khanthong Sommysack (Member)
4. Mr. Baosone (Member)
5. Mr. Khammsy (Member)
6. Ms. Thing (Member)

27. Mr. Thongsouk
28. Mr. Som
29. Ms. Sy
30. Mr. Sysamoth
31. Mr. Yern
32. Mr. Phoung
33. Mr. Thone
34. Mr. Keo
35. Mr. Somphone
36. Mr. Lorn
37. Ms. Loy
38. Mr. Phonvilay
39. Mr. Chong
40. Mr. Song
41. Mr. Phath
42. Mr. Sack
43. Mr. Thongkhoun
44. Mr. Sang

Table 3–3. Description of meetings with VFDGs held in Sangthong and Paksong

Sangthong	March 2017	July 2017	August 2017
Target	VFDGs from all four (4) participating villages	VFDGs from Nachalearn and Nongboua	VFDGs from Kouay and Toahai
Discussion topic	Contract development on seedling production; selection of native tree species for enrichment plantation; the number of seedlings to be produced by each VFDG, etc.	Technical advice for seedling production, etc.	Technical advice for seedling production; seed collection from some native species for enrichment plantation, etc

Paksong	March 2017	June 2017	September 2017
Target	VFDGs from all four (4) participating villages	VFDGs from all two (2) participating villages	VFDGs from all two (2) participating villages
Discussion topic	Seedling production; the number of seedlings to be produced by each member of the VFDG, etc.	Seedling production; maintenance of a temporary nursery at the field office; availability of seeds, etc.	Implementation of seedlings production contract; support to improve a drainage system at the nursery against heavy rain, etc.

3. 2. 2 Forest protection

In Sangthong, seven (7) Village Forest Protection Groups (VFPGs) (Taohi, Nachakearn, Nongboua, Kouay, Sor, Vang Mar, and Kao) have signed on the contract for forest protection in April 2017. Based on the contract, each VFPG patrolled forest rehabilitation area twice a month. The routs for patrolling of each group were determined and specified in the agreement. About 28 km in length of tracking routes were identified to cover important points of the project's rehabilitation site (Figure 3–31). Among them, 10 km is for the enrichment site in four (4) villages (Taohi, Nachakearn, Nongboua, and Kouay) and 18 km are for the natural rehabilitation site in three (3) villages (Sor, Vang Mar, and Kao).

In Paksong, the two (2) VFPGs (villages in Kongtoun and Bengkatoud) signed the contract for forest protection in March 2017. Based on the contract, each VFPG patrolled forest rehabilitation area twice a month. The patrol covers the territories of the two (2) villages. About 11 km in length of tracking rout were identified to cover 600 ha (Figure 3–32).

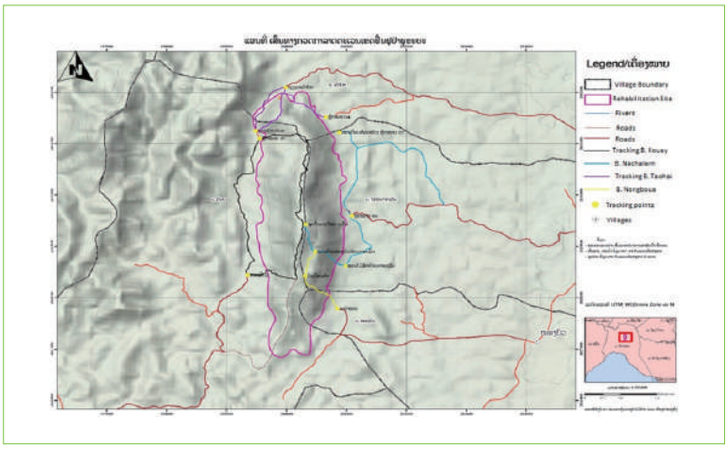


Figure 3–31. Patrolling rout for the project site in Sangthong (yellow dots are the tracking spots)

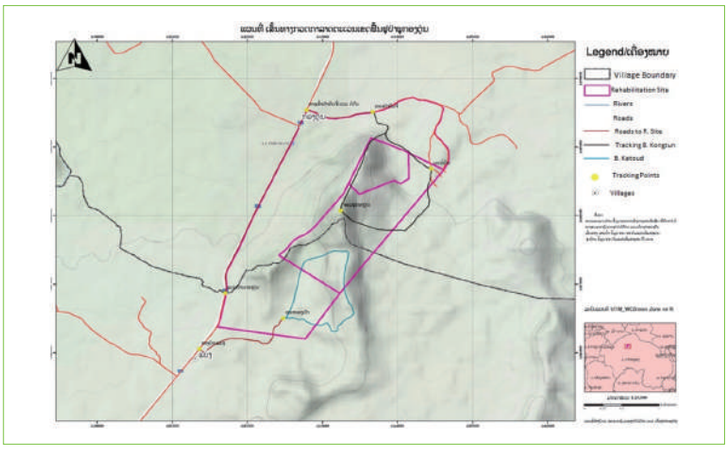


Figure 3–32. Patrolling rout for the project site in Paksong (yellow dots are the tracking spots)

3. 2. 3 Promotion and public awareness

■ Organize Arbor Day events

Around the National Arbor Day in Lao PDR (1 June), many tree-planting ceremonies are organized across the country. In Sangthong, the ceremony was organized in Nongboua Village of Sangthong District, Vientiane Capital (Figure 3-33-(a)). Various stakeholders including governmental officials, local authorities, students from Nachalern and Nongboua Secondary School, and villagers participated in the event.

In Paksong, the ceremony was organized in the field office at Kongtoun Village, Paksong District, Champasak Province (Figure 3-33-(b)). Various stakeholders including governmental officials, local authorities, villagers, and representative of Interim Secretariat for AFoCO celebrated the day.

(a) Tree planting ceremony in an ex-situ plantation in Ban Nongboua, Sangthong

(b) Tree planting ceremony at the field office, Paksong

Figure 3-33. Tree planting ceremony in Sangthong (A) and Paksong (B)

3. 2. 4 Capacity building

■ Study tours for stakeholders at policy and managerial levels

The study tour of Lao Women Union of Department of Forestry was organized to visit the project nursery and the field office in Sangthong on March 6, 2017 (Figure 3–34). The main objectives of the study trip were to raise awareness on how this project works with villagers, in the light of the concept of village–based forest rehabilitation, and how this project engages women for its implementation.

Figure 3–34. Laos women union of DOF visited the project site in Sangthong

■ Training for forestry sectors at the implementation level

The training course was conducted at Nachalearn field office in February 2017 (Figure 3–35). The main objective of the training is to strengthen capacity of project staff how they can implement the concept and guidelines on village–based forest rehabilitation, particularly the establishment of a temporary nursery at each village, seed collection from a good mother tree, selection of tree species suitable for the site, site preparation, and patrolling the project site, etc. Total 15 trainees (two women) attended the course, including the staffs of Village Forest Division, the project staffs from Sangthong.

Figure 3–35. Workshop on implementation the village–based forest rehabilitation concept and guideline

■ Consultation meetings with villagers

Four (4) consultation meetings between project staff and villagers were conducted to discuss how to engage villagers in the project activities in Sangthong and Paksong (Table 3-4 and Figure 3-36).

Table 3-4. Description of meetings with villagers held in Sangthong and Paksong

Sangthong	March 2017	September 2017
Discussion topic	Preparation of seedlings and planting sites for ex-situ conservation plantation	Engagement of additional three (3) villages, Sor, Vang Mar, and Kao to participate in protecting 2,370 ha of the project area
Result from the meeting	Agreed that there was a need for a wide and safe access road to ex-situ conservation site and to set-up the area (20m x 30m) at the site to store seedlings	Agreed to engage the villagers from the three (3) villages
Paksong	**March 2017**	**June 2017**
Discussion topic	Land clearance for 10 ha ex-situ conservation plantation	Utilization the project area (10 ha ex-situ conservation plantation site) as the source of income generation.
Result from the meeting	Decided to postpone the activity to the next year, due to the late establishment of VFDGs, which is the main implementer to produce seedlings.	Decided to plan Cardamom Spp. along with trees as part of agroforestry activities, based on its good growth in the region, and high demands at the domestic as well as overseas market

Figure 3-36. Consultation meeting in Sangthong (left) and Paksong (right)

■ Training for VFDGs and VFPGs

Training on seedling production for VFDGs : Training on seedling production was conducted in Paksong (5-day training, 20 participants) and Sangthong (3-day training, 29 participants). These training aimed to build the capacity of VFDGs on seed handling techniques, the establishment of temporary nurseries, preparation of soil mixtures for showing seeds, preparation of bed seeds, etc. All trainees also received a certificate of completion after the training course (Figure 3-37 and Figure 3-38).

Figure 3-37. Training on seedling production for VFDG members in Sangthong

Figure 3–38. Training on seedling production for VFDG members in Paksong

Training on patrolling for village forest protection groups (VFPGs) : The 5–day training organized in February and March respectively in Sangthong and Paksong delivered practical information on how to identify appropriate patrol routes to cover the whole project site. From the training, around 10 km patrol rout with tracking spots were identified (Figure 3–39 and Figure 3–40).


Figure 3–39. Marking big trees for protection at the VFPG training in Sangthong


Figure 3–40. Identifying the patrol route and on–site verification at the VFPG training in Paksong

3. 2. 5 Infrastructure development

In Sangthong, the improvement of access roads to ex–situ plantation site in Nongboua was completed. In Paksong, electricity supplies in the field office were equipped.

3. 2. 6 Project management

■ Development of guidelines

The “Guidelines for Village–driven Forest Rehabilitation and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework” developed in December 2016 was improved during the year of 2017 to verify and include on–site practices from the project site. From the activity, the guideline could develop the section of practice. The improvement included contract development process for seedlings production, ex–situ plantation development, patrolling project rehabilitation areas, a temporary village nursery, etc.

3. 3 AFoCO model forest for climate change adaptation and mitigation through coastal forest rehabilitation

Rehabilitation and development of mangrove forest ecosystem in Thai Binh province, Viet Nam

- o Project duration: 10 years (2015–2024)
- o Project budget: 1,500,000 USD
- o Project site: Thai Binh Province, Viet Nam
- o Project area: 960 ha
- o Implementing agency: Viet Nam Administration of Forestry

3. 3. 1 Plantation

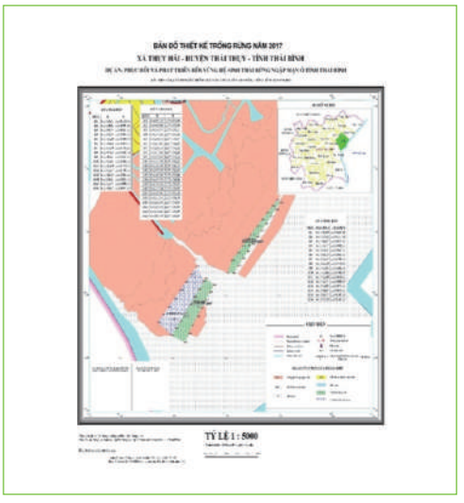
■ Verification for 2016 plantation

The 2016 plantation, including 20 ha of the new plantation and 20 ha of the supplementary plantation, in Thai Thuy and Tien Hai districts, was checked and verified. It has done by provincial project management board (PMB), representatives of Thai Binh's Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), and four (4) Communal People's Councils during 15–16 April 2017 and 20–21 May 2017 respectively. 40 ha of forest planted in 2016 has well grown, the survival rate reached 100% by approved designs (Figure 3–41).

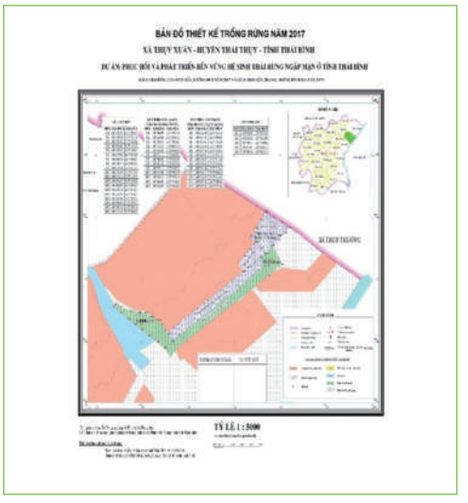
Figure 3–41. Well–grown young mangrove forest planted in 2016, photo taken April 2017

■ Designing planting of mangrove forest

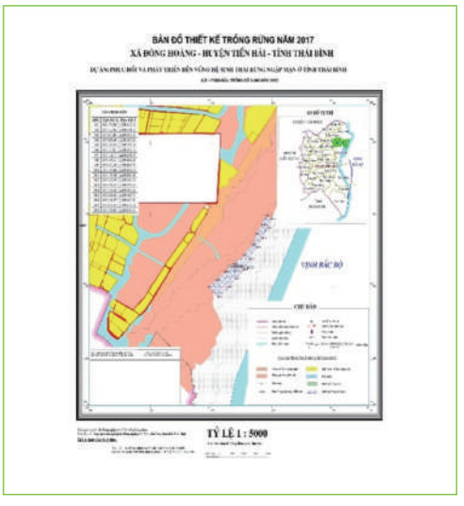
Detailed designs of 2017 plantation with detailed cost estimation of a plantation in each commune were produced by the provincial PMB. They were verified by the National Technical Consultancy, Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment (RIFEE), and approved by VNFOREST dated 19 July 2017 (Figure 3–42).



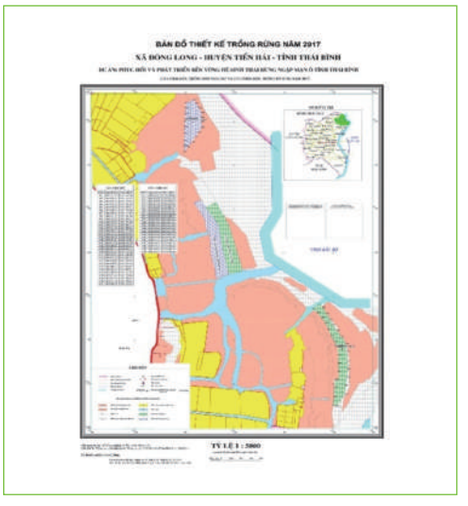
Thuy Hai Commune



Thuy Xuan Commune



Dong Hoang Commune



Dong Long Commune

Figure 3–42. Plantation design of the project sites in each commune

■ New plantation

Based on the approved designs, the provincial PMB completed necessary preparatory works for the 2017 plantation activities (Figure 3–43). By the annual plan, new planting of 30 ha of mangrove forest was conducted in three (3) communes Thụy Xuân (10 ha), Thụy Hải (10 ha) and Đông Long (10 ha). New planting species was Sonneratia caseolaris with the density of 1,667 seedlings/ha (Figure 3–44 and Figure 3–45).

In 2017, Thai Binh was affected by two (2) typhoons which affected the progress of the plantation activities making the plantation duration longer than expected. The plantation was implemented in September and October 2017. Previously, the preparation of seedlings, materials, labor forces and handover of planting site were completed in late August 2017. In spite of the fact that the plantation time was affected by typhoons, new planted area and seedlings were not seriously impacted.

■ Supplementary plantation

Supplementary planting of mangrove forest was conducted in October, and November 2017 in four (4) communes Thụy Xuân (10 ha), Thụy Hải (8 ha), Đông Long (7 ha) and Đông Hoàng (5 ha). Supplementary planting species were Sonneratia caseolaris and Kandelia obovata with the density of 600 seedlings/ha. Currently, supplementary planted mangrove forests are well growing.

Figure 3–43. Transportation of seedlings to planting site

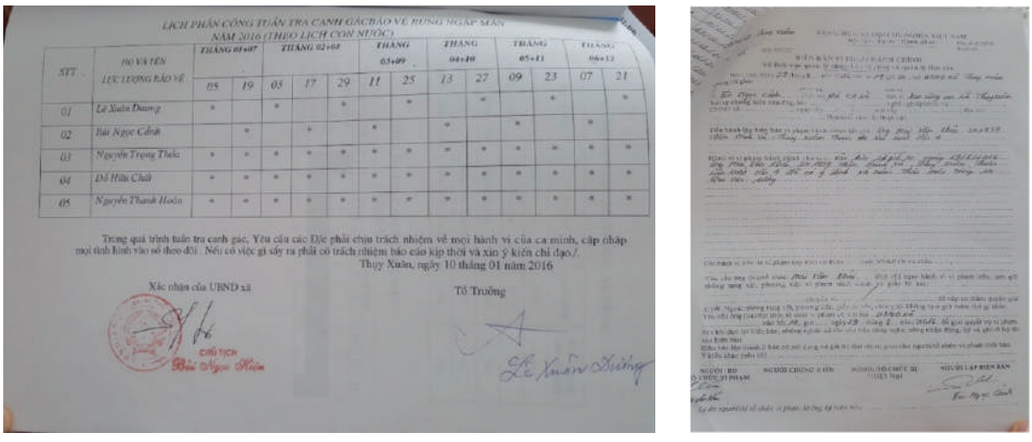
Figure 3–44. Planting work by local farmers

Figure 3–45. Plantation site in 2017

3. 3. 2 Forest protection

■ Protection of existing mangrove forest

Based on the principle contracts on mangrove forest protection between the provincial PMB and four (4) communes, the protection activity was carried out by the patrol group from the communes. Communal forest protection groups have strictly patrolled the forests and promptly prevented violations to forests (Figure 3–46). Up to the present, 800 ha of existing mangrove forests have been good protection without violation cases detected. The provincial PMB has regularly checked and technically instructed communes to complete forest protection task. Furthermore, the propaganda and raising awareness on the important roles of mangrove forests have been paid due attention and promoted through village and commune meetings and communal voice station.


LỊCH PHÂN CÔNG TUẦN TRA CANH GÁC BẢO VỆ RỪNG NGẬP MẶN
NĂM 2016 (THEO LỊCH CON NƯỚC)

STT	HỌ VÀ TÊN LỰC LƯỢNG BẢO VỆ	THÁNG 01+07		THÁNG 02+08			THÁNG 03+09		THÁNG 04+10		THÁNG 05+11		THÁNG 06+12	
		05	19	03	17	29	11	25	13	27	09	23	07	21
01	Lê Xuân Dương	*		*		*		*		*		*		*
02	Bùi Ngọc Cảnh		*		*		*		*		*		*	
03	Nguyễn Trọng Thắc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04	Đỗ Hữu Chữ	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05	Nguyễn Thanh Hoàn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Trong quá trình tuần tra canh gác, Yêu cầu các Đ/c phải chịu trách nhiệm về mọi hành vi của cá mình, cập nhập mọi tình hình vào sổ theo dõi. Nếu có việc gì xảy ra phải có trách nhiệm báo cáo kịp thời và xin ý kiến chỉ đạo./.

Thủy Xuân, ngày 10 tháng 01 năm 2016

Xác nhận của UBND xã — Tổ Trưởng

CHỦ TỊCH Bùi Ngọc Kiên — Lê Xuân Dương

Figure 3–46. Schedule on forest protection and a progress report submitted by forest protection group

■ Tending and protection of mangrove forest planted in 2016 (40 ha)

The provincial PMB has frequently checked, supervised and directed the tending and protection of mangrove forest planted in 2016. 40 ha of mangrove forest planted in 2016, including 20 ha of the new plantation and 20 ha of the supplementary plantation, has been well grown, tended and protected. Poor-grown or dead seedlings were replaced (Figure 3-47 and Figure 3-48).

In general, the young forest has frequently been checked and patrolled by communal forest protection groups. Moreover, the young forest has also been taken care well by local people, such as replacement of poor-grown young seedlings, removal of shipworms, garbages from young seedlings or addition of lost piles (Figure 3-49).

Figure 3-47. Healthy aerial roots of mangroves planted in 2016 (yellow arrow), photos were taken September 2017

Figure 3-48.
Replacement of dead young seedlings

Figure 3-49. Collection of garbages from young seedlings

3. 3. 3 Promotion and public awareness

■ Promotion at local TV news

Two (2) times of news on mangrove plantation were reported and broadcasted on Thai Binh's Television and Broadcasting Station (Figure 3–50 and Figure 3–51). The project collaborated with Thai Binh News to produce and broadcast: 1) the 2017 plantation activities, and 2) the role mangrove forests in protecting coastal areas and responding climate change. Both were broadcasted on Thai Binh Television in September 2017.

Figure 3–50. Report from plantation site by Thai Binh's television and broadcasting station

Figure 3–51. At the plantation site after the interview

■ Public awareness activities

Communication products, such as cotton hats, T–shirts, eco bags, New Year calendars, were produced and distributed to various stakeholders of the project, especially local people in Thai Binh province, to introduce the project (Figure 3–52).

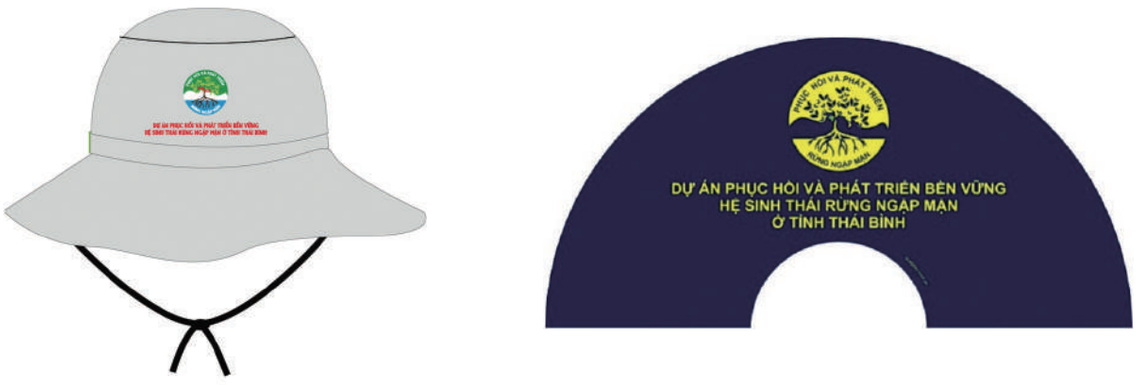


Figure 3–52. Designs of communication products

■ Participation in the ITTO international conference on sustainable mangrove management, 17–21 April 2017, Bali, Indonesia

Director of the provincial PMB and representative of RIFEE presented the project at the International conference on sustainable development of mangrove forest ecosystem organized by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) from 18 to 21 April 2017 in Bali, Indonesia, for promotion and knowledge sharing related to the project.

3. 3. 4 Capacity building

■ Study tour to Thailand

The technical visit to Thailand to exchange experience related to mangrove forest protection and development was successfully organized from 23 to 28 July 2017 with the supporting and collaboration from the Royal Forest Department of Thailand. The team visited and observed the rehabilitation and protection of mangrove forest, development of eco–tourism as well as improvement of livelihoods inside mangrove forest (Figure 3–53).

The study tour was a good opportunity for the management authorities at central and local authorities to learn how to develop policies on sustainable agro–forestry and fishery production in the mangrove forests to create livelihoods for local communities and ensure the harmony of interests among organizations and individuals involving mangrove forest management, protection, and development.

Besides, it is important to strengthen propaganda activities and raise awareness of local communities on the roles of mangrove forests in responding climate change, protecting production and livelihoods aiming at mobilizing local people participate in forest restoration voluntarily. Moreover, the project can initiate a pilot ecotourism model in the mangrove forest after the project completion to promote the project achievements.

Figure 3–53. Observing the protection of mangrove from soil erosion in Samut Sakorn province (left), and visiting a Royal Initiative Project in Petchaburi province (right)

■ Organizing training courses

In late October and mid–November 2017, the project organized three (3) training courses on the project management for central PMB, provincial PMB, communal leaders and communal staff involving in the project. They were the community–based mangrove forest management and protection for communal forest protection groups and local communities of Dong Long and Dong Hoang communes of Tien Hai district (Figure 3–54).

There were 60 participants to these training courses in total, including communal leaders, communal forest protection groups, communal forest plantation groups and local communities. The percentage of female participants was 10%, including communal voice station staff, communal forestry–fishery officers, communal women union and women directly involved in a forest plantation. This figure showed that women have gradually gained role and voice in forest management and protection.

Figure 3–54. Training courses on community–based forest management and protection for Dong Long and Dong Hoang Communes

■ Site visit to Xuan Thuy national park

The project team visited Xuan Thuy National Park in Nam Dinh province whose mangrove forests were adjacent to the project site to exchange the lessons learned on mangrove forest conservation and development with other provinces having mangrove forests. The team found similar mangrove ecosystem to that of Thai Binh. Xuan Thuy National Park was a good example for the project to learn its previous experience not only on forest rehabilitation and protection but also on the development of ecotourism and community tourism in the mangrove forest, contributing to sustainable development and livelihood improvement (Figure 3–55).

Figure 3–55. Mangrove forest in Xuan Thuy National Park

3. 3. 5 Project management

■ A national technical consultancy agency

The consulting contract 2016 between the central PMB and the National Technical Consulting Agency, the Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment (RIFEE), was liquidated since 31 December 2016. Based on the consulting contract, and the terms of reference for 2017, RIFEE conducted the following activities:

1) Review and appraisal of designs for the planting of mangrove forest in 2017;
2) Preparation of training materials, provision of lectures and practices;
3) Monitored and evaluated the progress and quality of silvicultural activities; and
4) Reviewed and re–checked silvicultural activities.

In general, RIFEE has closely coordinated with the central and provincial PMB to implement the 2017 consulting activities (Figure 3–56 and Figure 3–57).

Figure 3–56.
Checking the quality of seedlings before planting

Figure 3–57.
Monitoring plantation activities

Development of guidelines

"Guidelines for Forest Plantation and Protection, and Monitoring and Evaluation" has been completed in Vietnamese and English versions, which cover in five (5) sections:

1) Nursery guidelines for *Sonneratia caseolaris, Kandelia obovata, and Avicennia marina;*
2) Guidelines for new planting and supplementary planting of the three (3) species;
3) Criteria and indicators of seedlings for silviculture activities;
4) Guidelines for community–based forest management; and
5) Monitoring and evaluation plan for silvicultural activities.

It is expected that the guidelines would provide a practical tool in mangrove rehabilitation to other projects in the country. It is also anticipated that the guidelines can be utilized as one (1) of the information sources in mangrove forest rehabilitation and management to share with other members of AFoCO in the future.

Component 4

Development of advocating activities

Component 4 was conducted mostly within a large framework of the public advocacy: 1) promotion of Landmark Program activities and 2) production of promotional materials of each Component. Relevant information, knowledge, and achievement have been disseminated through the official AFoCO website and various events to raise public awareness of Landmark Program. The advocacy activities provided a good platform to communicate and exchange opinions with the Member Countries effectively.

4. 1 Promotion of Landmark Program activities

4. 1. 1 Promotion on AFoCO websites

A total of 16 activities of the Landmark Program were posted on the official website for AFoCO to provide information and promote them (Table 4–1). Among the postings, RETC construction, 2018 Landmark training courses, and scholarship programs accounted for the majority. Every posting had a separate URL, which allowed for users to forward postings to other users by sharing the link.

Table 4–1. Promotion of the Landmark Program activities on AFoCO website

No.	Date	Title
1	31 January	Publication of Landmark Training Courses
2	31 January	Publication of Landmark Scholarship Program
3	1 February	The 4th Steering Committee Meeting for the Establishment of AFoCO Regional Education and Training Centre in Myanmar
4	20 March	Congratulations to Our First Batch of Graduated Scholars!
5	17 April	Calling for Applications for the 2018 Landmark Scholarship Program
6	3 June	2017 Scholarship Award Ceremony
7	2 August	Publication of 2017 Annual Report
8	2 August	Publication of 2017 Annual Plan
9	2 August	Publication of the leaflet of the restoration project in Lao PDR
10	2 August	Publication of the leaflet of the restoration project in Viet Nam
11	2 August	Publication of the leaflet of the restoration project in Cambodia
12	2 August	The 4th Working Group Meeting for the Establishment of the AFoCO Regional Education and Training Centre
13	25 August	Publication of AFoCO RETC brochure
14	2 November	The 5th Working Group Meeting for the Establishment of the AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center
15	3 November	Landmark Training Course on Community Forest Management for Livelihood and Community Forest Based Enterprise Development
16	1 December	Landmark Training Course on "Lessons Learned from the National Reforestation Experiences of the ROK"

Before the grand opening of the AFoCO RETC in 2018, the AFoCO RETC website was piloted with an online registration system for the 2018 Landmark Training Courses. The RETC website is expected to contribute to 1) promoting AFoCO RETC–related activities including training courses; 2) communicating and interacting with the Member Countries as well as the communities residing near the AFoCO RETC, and 3) providing an online training course registration service.

4. 1. 2 Social networking service

The social networking service (SNS) of Landmark Program has been provided since the launch of Program in 2014. Total 37 postings were updated on the SNS to share and promote the events of the Landmark Program in real time, by the 2017 Annual Plan for the Landmark Program. The postings vividly conveyed the real-time progress of activities of each Component: 1) RETC building construction, 2) Landmark Training Courses and Scholarship Programs, and 3) Restoration Projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam before and after the events. Those interested in the Landmark Program have exchanged views and communicated with each other about the Program online.

4. 1. 3 Booth promotion for the RETC

The Secretariat set up a booth to advocate the AFoCO RETC, which will be operational from 2018 to Korean forest-related universities and professors at the conference of the Korean Society of Forest Science on 24 August 2017, Republic of Korea. The Secretariat requested the participants of the conference to utilize the RETC facilities for their capacity building.

4. 2 Production of promotional materials

4. 2. 1 2016 Annual report and 2017 annual plan

The 2016 Annual Report and 2017 Annual Report for the Landmark Program were published and distributed during the events of the AFoCO. In general, they included objectives and activities of each Component. The annual report reflected evaluations and recommendations to draw out improvements in each Component.

4.2.2 Training materials

Two (2) Landmark Program Training Courses were organized in Thailand and the Republic of Korea to build the capacity of the forestry-related to the officials from Member Countries in 2017 (Table 4-2). Two (2) training textbooks which include information and knowledge on the training course were published.

Table 4–2. 2017 Landmark Program training courses

No.	Title	Time	Venue
1	Community Forest Management for Livelihood and Community Forest–Based Enterprise Development	16–21 October	Thailand
2	Lessons Learned from the National Reforestation Experiences of the Republic of Korea	20–24 November	ROK

4. 2. 3 Promotional leaflets

Four (4) leaflets for the Landmark Program were produced in August 2017 to advocate the AFoCO RETC and the Restoration Projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. They have been distributed to the member countries at various AFoCO events.

As the RETC building construction was completed, the promotional brochures which introduce facilities and training programs of the RETC, have been developing and is supposed to be published in March 2018.

Ⅲ. Evaluation and Recommendations

COMPONENT 1
Establishment of the ASEAN–ROK Forest Cooperation Regional Education and Training Center (AFoCO RETC)

COMPONENT 2
Development of education and training programs for capacity building

COMPONENT 3
Restoration of degraded forest regions

COMPONENT 4
Development of advocating activities

Component 1

Establishment of the ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation Regional Education and Training Center (AFoCO RETC)

Main activities of the component 1 planned in 2017 are composed of 1) completion of the RETC building construction; 2) provision of general furniture, fixture & equipment (FF&E); and 3) development of the RETC operational framework and staffing plan. There were several lessons learned from the previous year for the Project implementation and management. They were 1) selection of a suitable construction company for the subsequent RETC construction; 2) comprehensive and systemic management of the construction process; and 3) consideration of local conditions and relevant regulations, the Secretariat applied strict standards for the selection of eligible construction company regarding pre-qualification criteria and contract guarantees. A construction manager who has a good understanding of the current challenges and potential risk of Project implementation was assigned to reside the construction site until the completion of the RETC construction process. The RETC field office established for the project management had a consultation with the counterpart of recipient country (Forest Department of Myanmar, FD) in a timely and efficient manner on any challenges encountered and necessary administrative support for project facilitation. In this context, the project activities performed in 2017 under the component 1 could be evaluated as achieving the target outputs through the proper input of project resources by the action plan for 2017.

The RETC building construction and the provision of basic FF&E necessary for the prospective training programs have been completed in 2017 except for medium voltage connection. In this regard, the issues to be addressed for the preparation of full-scale operation of the RETC from 2018 and the achievement of aimed Project goals are as follows:

1. Proactive measures for the correction of any potential defect of the RETC construction

The RETC construction activities will be finalized after the completion of medium voltage connection in January 2018. Before the substantial completion of the RETC construction process, it is recommended to conduct building performance test sufficient to detect any possible defect in a long-term perspective to avoid any conflict with the construction company on defect repair after the substantial completion.

2. Organizational capacity building for the RETC operation and management

The RETC is designed as a state-of-the-art building with centralized management and control system. Therefore, it is necessary to provide advanced staff training on the maintenance control of the RETC mechanical and electrical facilities. Considering that the most of RETC staff to be dispatched from the FD are not specialized in training and education, it is also strongly recommended to provide the RETC staff with capacity building programs for the organization, coordination, and facilitation of the prospective training programs to be delivered in the RETC under the AFoCO Landmark Program. Also, the provision of necessary infrastructures such as internet and web-based groupware system is required for the systemic and transparent management of RETC operation.

3. Enhancement of the external cooperation and public relations

The enhancement of external cooperation with related entities and public relations are necessary to maximize the RETC utilization and to create extra fund-raising opportunities. These activities will also contribute to the organizational capacity building and project sustainability, and thereby build up the prestige of RETC as main hardware of the Landmark Program.

Component 2

Development of education and training programs for capacity building

<Landmark Training Courses>

This year, Landmark training courses were organized by the Secretariat as usual. In order to improve the quality of training courses, a participatory approach was introduced to all training courses this year, and trainees evaluated that the participatory approach was very effective and useful to deliver training components. On the strength of the participatory approach, the overall evaluation was much improved compared to previous years (Overall evaluation scale was 3.5 out of 5 in 2016 and 4.4 out of 5 in 2017).
For the further improvement of the Landmark training courses, and also considering the AFoCO RETC will be operated from 2018, there are a few recommendations based on this years' experiences as follows.

1. Training topics

- This year, the Secretariat conducted training courses on two (2) of the selected three (3) core training topics. After discussion with the relevant partners and feedbacks from the participants, it was suggested to specify each of the training topics due to the time limitation of five (5) days training period.
- To determine and understand member countries' needs more, the Secretariat will interview relevant focal points or circulate surveys targeting Member Countries to understand their challenges/needs on each of the core topics. Based on the comments, the Secretariat will prepare more specific training courses from 2018.

2. Participant management

- After experiencing several training courses, the Secretariat recognized that the trainees could be duplicated under the same training topic and not relevant to the training topic. In this regard, if possible, the Secretariat will consider screening the participants to have the relevant ones of each training topic from next year.
- To understand participants' progress and their improvements, the Secretariat will consider introducing Monitor & Evaluation (M&E) system.

3. Network with relevant entities

- The Secretariat will try to establish networks with relevant entities for sharing experiences and knowledge of training courses as well as for potential cooperation.
- Since the RETC needs to promote itself for fundraising activities, the Secretariat will consider co-organizing AFoCO training courses and rent out the RETC facilities with relevant entities such as APFNet, FAO, GCF, GEF, NIFoS, and RECOFTC. Also, the Secretariat will try to join relevant events and hold a meeting or workshop with the relevant entities for the network.

<Landmark Scholarship Program>

1. Improving the quality of Landmark scholarship program

① Improve recipients' learning on the coursework

- From 2017, the Secretariat will inform the scholarship recipients in advance that the certain universities are mostly delivered their curricula in Korean so that they could consider it when to choose their desired universities.
- The Secretariat will also consider introducing additional Korean language training systems for one (1) year before starting their degree programs which will be an option for the recipients. To do this, the Secretariat will include the language training into the Landmark scholarship program.

② Continuing close communication with the recipients and their professors

- The Secretariat will hold meetings with the recipients every semester and with professors every year to understand their issues and recommendations to improve the Landmark scholarship program.
- After graduations, the Secretariat will keep relationships with the graduates through getting updates on their information as well as sending them Landmark news on a regular basis.

2. Selecting right recipients

① Invite government officials/staff only

- Since having a continuous relationship between the Secretariat and the recipients after they graduate is being considered, the Secretariat will limit their scholarship candidates into only government officials/staff of the member countries.

② Prioritize qualified Ph.D. candidates

- The Secretariat will add a notification to the selection criteria that 'Ph.D. applicants will be prioritized over the MSc applicants', in order to encourage the member countries to nominate more Ph.D. applicants.
- The Secretariat should only select highly qualified Ph.D. candidates who can meet the requirements to obtain a Ph.D. degree in universities in Korea.

3. Improving administrative procedures

① Revise some financial matters

- The fixed exchange rate of the Korean government (1 USD = 1,144KRW) will be applied for all reimbursements.
- All reimbursements will be processed after providing official receipts and completing the events such as academic conferences and study field trips. The recipients cannot request the Secretariat to pre-pay because of their lack of financial capacity.

② Update and revise the Rules and Regulations of Landmark scholarship program.

Component 3

Restoration of degraded forest regions

1. Follow-ups of the issues found in 2016

During the year of 2017, all three (3) project teams and the Secretariat endeavored to improve the project management and implementation, based on the recommendations from the issues found in 2016.

■ Issue 1 :

Addressing the country's needs and adapting to suit its circumstances : Internal monitoring, jointly conducted by the implementing country and the Secretariat, was helpful to check the country's current situations, and voices from the local communities.

■ Issue 2 :

Establishing a technical cooperation network

: All three (3) projects are continuously developing cooperation network with domestic and international institutes and universities (Table 3-1). In case of the project in Cambodia, the site is used as field practice for undergraduate students and a research site for foreign graduate students who are interested in the conventional tree breeding for tropical timber species.

Table 3-1. Status on cooperating agency and university

No.	Domestic	International
Cambodia	Royal Univ. of Agriculture	NIFoS (ROK); and Seoul National Univ. (ROK)
Lao PDR	National Univ. of Laos	*Under development*
Viet Nam	Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment	*Under development*

■ Issue 3 :

Ensuring strategic planning for monitoring and evaluation

: Internal monitoring was an effective tool to provide regular and timely updates on project implementation as well as to identify any corrective actions needed.

: Each project team has developed the project guidelines and is improving it as reflecting on-site practice and verification.

■ Issue 4 :

Working towards sustainable management beyond the project

: Following the recommendations, National Project Directors of Cambodia and Viet Nam attended the internal conference and presented the project. It was a good opportunity to promote the project, as well as to enhance the capacity of the project team.

: 'Exit-strategies (a planned approach to terminating a project and ending involvement in a way to maximize benefit and minimize damage)' is continuously being discussed among the project team, the Secretariat, and various stakeholders.

2. Evaluation and recommendation in 2017

Considering the objectives of the component 3 under Landmark Program, it needs to start the development of ideas how to make the blueprint of AFoCO model forests. Based on various documents and on-site monitoring from the three (3) implementing countries in 2017, several recommendations are summarized to establish model forests as follows:

① Cambodia: AFoCO model forest for SFM based on conservation of tree genetic resources

As part of Cambodia's national initiatives to restore the degraded and denuded areas, the project has the objectives to implement the long-term tree-breeding plan and strengthen the restoration and tree breeding capabilities of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia. Since this is the country's first attempt to establish clonal seed orchard for genetic improvement of timber species, it needs to consider how to distribute the lessons learned and share technical insight through the project to other stakeholders and prospective researchers in Cambodia through the model forest.

② Lao PDR: AFoCO model forest for village-driven forest management in SFM

Drawing on the ROK's experiences in national forest rehabilitation, the project is introducing a new concept to Lao PDR, "village-driven forest rehabilitation," focusing on capacity building to boost villagers' ownership of forests in the project sites to ensure sustainable management in the long-run. For that, the project, in line with the establishing the model forest, should consider endorsing appropriate policies to support villagers and local administrators, based on the Article 108 of the Forestry Law in Lao PDR "Rights and Duties of Village Forestry Unit."

③ Viet Nam: AFoCO model forest for climate change adaptation and mitigation through coastal forest rehabilitation

The project sets the goal to sustainably rehabilitate and develop mangrove ecosystem, protect biodiversity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize impacts of climate change, protect the coastal dike system, enhance knowledge related to the mangrove forest and improve livelihoods of local people in the long-run. The model forest needs to show the sustainable way of protecting mangrove forests in line with the improvement of local livelihoods. For that, there are several checkpoints to consider in advance:

1) policy directions to support local livelihoods and nature conservation;
2) infrastructure (e.g., local markets, temples, churches, etc.) and resources (e.g., technicians, villagers, natural resources, etc.) which may be good items for ecotourism; and
3) ideas from the local to generate incomes sustainably (e.g., honey by bee raising, sea shell and shrimp farm, homestay, capacity development activities).

Component 4

Development of advocating activities

Component 4 was implemented with the two (2) categories of 1) promotion of Landmark Program activities and 2) production of promotional materials of each Component by the 2017 Annual Plan for the Landmark Program.

All activities of 2017 were posted on AFoCO official websites and social networking services for promotion. Four (4) leaflets for advocating the RETC (Component 1), restoration projects (Component 3) and their achievements have been published as planned. In this regard, Component 4 is considered to achieve the goals set out in 2017, based on the 2017 Annual Plan for the Landmark Program.

In the 2016 evaluation and recommendations, two (2) recommendations were proposed as follows: 1) systematic approach for promotion of project activities, and 2) establishment of a database to enhance dissemination of information. Firstly, to approach the promotion of project activities systematically, the Secretariat assigned one (1) staff and had been promoting the project activities in 2017. The website link with the external organizations and installation of the computer database system were not carried out considering the AFoCO establishment and budget availability in 2017.

For the further improvements in the implementation of Component 4 activities, recommendations are proposed as follows:

1. Asystematic approach to the promotion of project activities

A detailed plan for the promotion of the Landmark Program should be developed under the basic direction of Component 4. According to the opening of the AFoCO RETC in 2018, AFoCO RETC website needs to extend the area to the websites and portal sites of other organizations, and expand the membership base on the current social networking services to diversify and maximize opportunities for the promotion of the Landmark Program.

2. Increase in the publication of technical reports

The volume of technical reports on the various accomplishments of the Landmark Program should be expanded to share more knowledge and information with relevant stakeholders and other organizations. Technical reports will deal with process, progress, or results of technical and scientific matters or the state of technical or scientific problems periodically. The reports from each Component will seek to meet the aims of the Landmark Program and AFoCO international organization.

3. Database establishment for the dissemination of information

It is necessary to efficiently manage the data and information obtained from Landmark Program–related activities. If a computer database system is established to process all the data and information of the organization at the institutional level of AFoCO, Landmark Program–related resources will be accumulated and permitted to the public to access to all materials by the rules and regulations of the Secretariat.

4. Deriving the improvements through the interim evaluation

Following the interim evaluation of the Landmark Program conducted in 2018, the future directions and recommendations from the evaluation should be reflected in the phase 2 plan of Component 4 for the project implementation from the year of 2019.